REPORT ON THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AGRICULTURAL SHOW, AHMEDABAD, 1928. (1930)

The Show was opened by the President, Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, on the 17th November 1928. The interest thus evinced by His Excellency, who came specially to Ahmedabad for the purpose, increased materially the interest of the public in the Show and gave it a good start.

2. Rulers of Indian States, the leading citizens of Ahmedabad and others who had generously subscribed to the funds showed a keen desire to be present at the inaugural ceremony. About 1,100 invitations were issued and there was a large crowd of cultivators seated in the stands. The pipers of the 4/16th Punjab Regiment and the Bhavanagar State Band played on the occasion.

3. After the members of the Executive Committee had been introduced to His Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Jadhav, Minister of Agriculture, invited His Excellency to declare the Show open in a speech in which he made the following remarks :—

"(1) *Postponement due to floods.*— The first Show having been held in such favourable circumstances preparations were made for holding the second Show at Ahmedabad last year, but owing to the disastrous floods which occurred at the end of July, and the diversion of the energies of all the Government officers, and the non-official organizations of Gujarat to the relief of distress, the idea of holding the Show had to be abandoned. This year, in spite of the late advent of the rains which for a time caused some anxiety, the season has been a good one and preparations for the Show were able to be taken in hand with confidence. Your Excellency has thus come to Ahmedabad to open the Show under the happiest auspices."

"(2) *Importance of Live-stock in Gujarat and the Dairying Industry.*— Without wishing to enter into much detail as to the different sections of the Show, I would briefly say that the first section, namely, that dealing with live-stock is one of the peculiar importance in Gujarat. Gujarat is famous throughout India for the magnificent breed of Kankrej cattle which the cultivator uses in tilling the soil. The splendid specimens which are on view must strike every one by their great beauty and power. Ahmedabad is famous for its butter industry, and the cream which supplies these dairies and many other dairies in other parts of Gujarat and in Bombay City itself comes from the splendid breed of buffaloes which every farmer worth the name tends with the utmost care. One of the distinctive features of this section is the model dairy and the competition in butter making, and whilst this art has already reached a high level, there can be no doubt that there is room for very great improvement in the handling of cream, its despatch to butter factories and its manufacture into butter. We may hope that this will be fully impressed upon the visitors to this section."

"(3) *The crops and how they were grown.*—T[illegible]ps court which Your Excellency visited is interesting as showing that excellent crops can be grown with deep and thorough tillage and only a small dose of manure. The soil too is not virgin soil, because crops were grown on it last year in anticipation of the Show being held then. Further what can be done with a good well and pumping plant installed on it can be gathered from an engine which Your Excellency saw in the middle of the court. This well was built by Shah Jehan when he was the Viceroy of Gujarat and before he became Emperor. Before the ground was taken up for the Show the well had remained unused for an unknown number of years though the water in it cannot be exhausted and is of the excellent quality. This should be a good lesson to cultivators as to the profitable use which can be made of pumping plants if installed on suitable wells."

"(4) *The necessity for machinery and mechanical devices.*—The machinery court is one that must appeal to every visitor. Now that India is fast being drawn into the competition of world markets and agricultural implements which have done duty for so many centuries can no longer do all the work required of them, the necessity for bringing the latest results of mechanical science to the notice of the cultivators is patent."

"(5) *Field produce and the importance of cotton to Ahmedabad.*—What will probably create more interest in the minds of the cultivators than any other section of the Show is the exhibition of the field produce, samples of which have been collected throughout Gujarat for many months past. To the eye of the ordinary visitor this section may appear to be uninteresting but to the cultivator who has sent samples of the crops which he has grown himself and for which he hopes to win a prize this section is of unusual interest. One may see the samples of the various varieties of the famous cottons which are grown in Gujarat, and which are directly responsible for the prosperity of the mills of this great city. It is not for me to enlarge upon the efforts which Government have made to maintain the purity and high standard of high grade cotton but it is appropriate to point out that owing to the unusual staple of the cotton grown in Gujarat the cloth turned out in the mills at Ahmedabad is of as fine a quality as that produced anywhere else."

"(6) *Other sections of interest.*—If I had time I could speak of the Subsidiary Industries Court which illustrates the attempts which have been made to solve one of the main problems of Indian agriculture, that is, how to keep the Indian agriculturists employed during five months of the year. That the economic loss to the country must be considerable when so large a period of the year is practically one of unemployment must be obvious to everyone, and anything that will tend to reduce that loss must make for the prosperity of the country as a whole. I must also pass over with only a word of mention the section arranged by the Department of Agriculture showing the progress of agricultural research and organization, the enormous importance of which has recently been emphasised by the Royal Commission.

The Rural Education and the Rural Health Courts must appeal to the humbler agriculturists as indicating the lines on which they can improve their lot."

"(7) *Credit, a first necessity for an agriculturist.*— The Agricultural Co-operation Court is one to which I would draw special attention. Credit is the first necessity of the agriculturists. The difficulty in India is not that the farmer is too heavily indebted but that he is unable to obtain sufficient money on loan at reasonable rates of interest. It is now becoming obvious to economists that there is a great need of Co-operative Societies and of Mortgage Banks which will bring the agriculturists into touch with the large banks which supply merchants and manufacturers with their working capital. We may hope that the failure of co-operation in many parts of Gujarat, which before the War had made considerable strides in this direction, will soon be a thing of the past and that the agriculturists once having learnt their lesson will restart societies on sounder lines."

"(8) *The Horse Show and Veterinary Section.*— The Horse Show and the Veterinary Section unfortunately could not be accommodated in the main Show ground and I trust that they will not be neglected in consequence. Though the advert of motor cars has done much to reduce the breeding of horses yet the famous Kathiawar breed is by no means extinct and breeding from this stock is extensively carried on in Indian States. The Veterinary Section is the natural corollary of a Horse Show and has therefore been appropriately included in the exhibits of this Show."

4. *The President's Inaugural Speech.*—"Mr. Jadhav, Ladies and Gentlemen—It has given me great pleasure to come to Ahmedabad today and preside at the opening ceremony of this, the second Bombay Presidency Agricultural Show. As the Honourable Mr. Jadhav has reminded you, plans for this Show were initiated two years ago. Immediately after the Poona Show, which was held in October 1926, Mr. Chatfield, the then Commissioner, proceeded to give effect to my suggestion that the next Show should be held at Ahmedabad and he soon succeeded in bringing into existence the representative Committee which has so successfully organised this Show. Mr. Jadhav has told you of the reason which necessitated its postponement from last year, namely, the unprecedented rainfall which flooded the country side during the closing days of July, when no less than 45 inches of rain fell on this ground within a period of five days, while in the same period 65 inches were recorded at Dakor. The hardships and privations caused by the consequent floods are still fresh not only in the minds of those who suffered from them, but also of my Government and myself. In Poona we spent many anxious hours when communications were cut off, and ugly rumours took the place of reliable news, and I need hardly say that it was a tremendous relief to me when it became known that the loss of human life was so small.

"Soon after this deluge I paid a visit to the affected areas and I was greatly cheered by the splendid relief work which I witnessed. The

manner in which non-officials vied with officials in providing for the immediate needs of the people was most praiseworthy. In particular, much credit is due to the Public Health Department which took such prompt preventive measures against the possible outbreak of epidemic disease. The fact that fears in this respect did not materialise was, I feel sure, due in considerable measure to those precautions. Looking back on those dark days, after the lapse of over a year, one of the most gratifying impressions left on my mind is the remarkable rapidity with which the countryside has resumed its normal appearance. It is true that the reconstruction of houses has taken time, but the quick resowing of the crops was almost phenomenal, and reflected the greatest credit on the character and resource of the agriculturists of Gujarat.

(1) *The Dairying Industry.*—" In an Agricultural Show in India one of the most important features must be the cattle and the indigenous cattle of Gujarat– the Kankrej breed—are, perhaps, the best all-round breed in India, and certainly the most picturesque with their magnificent conformation. They bear the hall-mark of expert breeding for generations. Then there is the Surtee Buffalo upon which has been founded the best example in India of a large scale dairy industry. I am told that 75 per cent. of all the butter and casein manufactured in India is made from milk produced in Gujarat and that Gujarat cream is in demand at such far away places as Aligarh, because the butter made from it commands a better price. I am sure that there is much scope for further developments in the higher organization of this dairy industry, preferably through the establishment of Co-operative Creameries, as it is most desirable that the raw material should be worked up on the spot into the manufactured product.

" While referring to the dairy industry, I may mention that I have been much struck by the fact that a great city like Bombay which prides itself upon being the second city of the Empire and which is so progressive in many respects should have made so little headway in organising its milk supply on modern lines. I notice that the great bulk of the milk is produced inside the city limits, a system which has long since been abolished in London and the great cities of England. As many of you are well aware such a system is inconsistent with the principles underlying public health and hygiene, and it is also highly detrimental to the welfare of the animals which have, perforce, to be kept under very artificial condition. The most serious aspect of the question is, however, the economic drain which it imposes on the live-stock of the country. I understand that the best milch animals, especially buffaloes, soon after calving are imported into the city where no younger stock can be reared, while the she-buffaloes themselves cannot be economically maintained after the lactation period is over and consequently are slaughtered in large numbers. Thus the country is deprived not only of these valuable animals, but also of all their potential progeny. On enquiry I find that this evil has long been recognised and various interested parties have been discussing the question for a decade or more but apparently no solution is yet in sight.

The best proposal so far put forward, in my opinion, is that the Gavalis of Bombay should be removed from the city and established in a colony in some suitable centre where the necessary facilities can be provided for maintaining the milch animals during their dry periods and where the young stock of the best milkers can be saved and reared for the benefit of the country. It seems, however, that there are difficulties to be surmounted before any such scheme can be undertaken, but I am given to understand that a possible centre suitable for such a dairy colony exists in Palghar Taluka of the Thana District and I would urge upon all those interested in this problem that they should not rest content till they have dealt satisfactorily with this problem now that the transport of milk both by rail and by road has become so simple matter.

(2) *Broach cotton and its improvement.*—" Turning now to South Gujarat, I should like to refer to the famous Broach cotton tract which extends over the Surat and Broach districts and the neighbouring Indian States. Government have done a great deal for this cotton and I am glad to learn that the improved variety known as Hybrid 1027 A. L. F. has met with such great approval both from the grower and from the trade. It is claimed for this cotton that it represents the high-water mark in Indian indigenous cottons and it seems imperative that no stone should be left unturned to preserve its purity in the particular zone of country for which it is suited. I am given to understand that the Cotton Transport Act has proved most opportune in helping to promote this object and I trust that the people of Gujarat will give the Honourable Minister for Agriculture full support in enforcing it for the purpose of protecting such a valuable asset to the country.

(3) *Tobacco and Ground-nut.*—" During my period of office I have witnessed considerable progress in Gujarat agriculture. Apart from the large amount of work done on cotton a substantial advance has been made in improving the tobacco crop and I hear that Strain No. 6, bred at Nadiad, is meeting with much success. Another direction in which great progress has been made has been with the ground-nut crop in the Panch Mahals area, where, owing to the Department of Agriculture introducing improved varieties, the acreage has grown from the nominal figure of one acre twenty years ago to 59,000 acres—the chief expansion having taken place during the last five years. This valuable oil seed has also secured a firm footing in Ahmedabad District.

(4) *Boring wells for water and the spread of tractors.*—" In recent years much useful work has been done in boring the wells of Northern Gujarat and the aggregate increase in the water supply is impressive; and among the latest developments in Gujarat has been the introduction of the tractor. The rapid progress in Gujarat in this respect has been rendered possible chiefly through the enterprise of certain Bombay Firms, supplemented by the response of certain private gentlemen who were shrewd enough to see the possibilities of this method of cultivating the land. While discussing the advancement of agriculture in Gujarat, I should like to pay a tribute to the enterprise of several Indian States. As you are aware, villages belonging to British territory and

to State territory are frequently interlaced and it would have been impossible to make the progress that has taken place in introducing improved varieties of cotton but for the wholehearted co-operation of such States as Baroda and Rajpipla.

(5) *Farewell to the agriculturists of Bombay Presidency.*—" Gentlemen, this is the last occasion on which I shall have the pleasure of addressing an agricultural audience in this country and in bidding farewell to the agriculturists of Bombay I offer them my sincerest good wishes for the future. India is becoming daily more alive to the importance of agriculture and the scope for the application of science to agriculture is becoming increasingly recognised. In a country so dependent upon the vagaries of the monsoon, it is essential to bring to bear as much brain-power as possible upon the solution of the difficult problems that confront the greatest industry of the country. I have every faith in the potential capacity of the agriculturists of this country but I would impress upon them the need for making the fullest use of all the help that science can bring to their aid and I would hold up as an ideal to the owners and tillers of land in this country, whether great or humble, that they should give the best agricultural education within their means to their sons, the future agriculturists of the Province.

(6) *What His Excellency saw.*—" It is indeed one of the purposes of this Show to bring home to all the owners and tillers of the soil what can be done with the aid of knowledge and experience. I spent a very happy and profitable time this morning being shown around the various courts of this exhibition and, without wishing to be invidious, I would say that I found much to interest me in the Crops Court, the Livestock Court, the Agricultural Engineering Court and the Rural School Court. Mr. Jadhav has asked those of us who were present at the Poona Show two years ago not to make comparisons between that Show and this one. I can assure you, gentlemen, that I for one have done nothing of the kind but, looking to the admittedly different conditions obtaining in the two places, I can only offer the Executive Committee my warmest congratulations upon the results of their work. The Marquis of Linlithgow, as Mr. Jadhav has told us, wrote enthusiastically about the arrangements made for the Show at Poona and I would hazard a guess that if his Lordship had been present with us today he would have expressed himself in no less enthusiastic terms about the Ahmedabad Show.

(7) *Acknowledgments.*—" Mr. Jadhav has mentioned the names of those who have helped to make this Show a success. I do not propose to repeat them all but cordially endorse all that he has said and I welcome in particular the spirit of co-operation which the local bodies, the City Municipality and the District Local Board, have shown in their dealings with the Executive Committee of the Show. I would also like to add my tribute to the excellent work done by Mr. Franks and the Publicity Sub-Committee—work so essential to the success of a great Exhibition such as this. I would also draw especial attention to the solid support which has been received from the surrounding territories

of Baroda, Rajpipla and Kathiawar. It is proof, if proof be needed, that, though the administration of Gujarat and Kathiawar may not all be under one control, these tracts of country are for all practical purposes one, when they can combine in a great undertaking of this kind.

"To the many names mentioned by Mr. Jadhav I may add those of Seth Ambalal Sarabhai, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Sardar Sir Rustom J. Vakil, who have lent their land for the Show ground, Seth Mafatlal Gagalbhai who has lent his bungalow free of charge for use as a Show office, and the Trustees of the Navroji Hall and Seth Maganlal Thakurbhai for allowing use of the Hall and a bungalow, respectively.

Lastly I must add a tribute of my own to the unsparing labours of Mr. Smart, the Commissioner, Northern Division, and a former Director of Agriculture, in guiding this great enterprise to success. To him, to the Director of Agriculture, Mr. Main, and his Lieutenant in Gujarat, Rao Saheb Bhimbhai, the General Secretary, our warmest thanks are due.

I have nothing now to add but to declare the Second Bombay Presidency Agricultural Show open and to wish it every success."

5. A Gujarati summary of the speech was read out to cultivators seated in the stands so that they might know what His Excellency had said.

6. The Commissioner and Mrs. Smart were "At home" to His Excellency and Lady Wilson, Rulers of Indian States and Patrons of the Show in the garden and log hut which had been prepared for the occasion. The guests were much struck with the green lawns and flower beds which had sprung up in so short a time in the bare plain and with the rustic appearance of the log hut in which tea was served.

FINANCE.

7. The following statement summarises the Show finances :—

PRESIDENCY AGRICULTURAL SHOW, AHMEDABAD, 1928.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Ending 20th September 1929.

Budget No.	Expenditure. Name of Section.	Revised budget.	Actual expenditure up to 20th September 1929.	Receipts up to 20th September 1929. Items.		Amount.
			Rs. a. p.	*Subscription.*		
1	Show Office	5,718	2,868 14 0	Government Grant		15,000 0 0
2	Field Produce	9,571	8,934 5 6	Poona Show Committee		15,000 0 0
3	Horticulture	1,900	2,530 10 3	Municipality and Local Boards		2,452 0 0
4	Live Stock	14,000	7,981 4 6	Patrons and Donors of Rs. 500 and above		68,001 0 0
4a	Poultry	2,348	1,670 4 6	Indian States	42,501	
				Others	25,500	
5	Machinery and Implements	9,252	10,235 14 11	Public	68,001	94,735 11 0
	Including Water Court	1,500				
				Total ..		1,95,188 11 0
6	Irrigation	2,250	937 6 9	*Other recoveries.*		
7	Dairying	7,000	8,157 7 10	Interest Receipts		11,291 5 0
8	Subsidiary Occupation	3,000	1,766 6 3	Receipt of Staple Food		328 7 0
9	Hand weaving	3,000	2,062 4 3	Deposit from contractors		200 0 0

10	Agricultural Research	650	447	0	9	Rent for booths	5,333	8	0
11	Agricultural Research and Propaganda ..	12,176	3,339	5	8	Recovery of advertisement in Show Guide	1,080	8	0
11a	Pastology Court	....	905	4	0	Sale of entrance tickets	23,677	15	0
11b	Sugarcane and Gul-making	....	1,858	11	6	,, Amusement tickets	2,743	8	0
11c	Marketing and Organisation	....	1,840	7	6	,, Elephant ride	49	2	0
11d	Crop Court	....	3,106	10	8	Net receipts from Wax works	546	5	0
12	Rural Education	2,557	2,183	12	0	Sale of Guides	2,731	3	0
13	Agricultural Co-operation	5,000	4,198	9	0	Miscellaneous receipts	9,008	15	10
14	Rural Health	2,000	2,000	0	0	Total .	57,890	12	10
15	Veterinary Horse Show	3,000	2,871	14	0	Grand Total .	2,53,079	7	10
16	General Purposes	15,724	1,158	0	8				
16a	Amusement	....	3,467	3	8				
16b	Conservancy	....	1,255	9	0				
16c	Water connection and piping	....	1,889	7	0				
16d	Electricity	....	1,217	7	0				
16e	Levelling	....	739	12	6				

FINANCE STATEMENT.

Ending 20th September 1929—contd.

Budget No.	Expenditure.			Receipts up to 20th September 1929.	
	Name of Section.	Revised Budget.	Actual expenditure up to 20th September 1929.	Items.	Amount.
			Rs. a. p.		
17	Buildings	25,515	24,557 7 0		
18	Transport and Storage	2,000	1,175 4 0		
19	Visitors and Supplies	11,750	6,938 7 3		
20	Decoration	1,500	1,500 0 0		
21	Printing Charges, etc.	20,300	6,919 15 0		
21a	Printing and publishing Show guides ..	....	7,460 0 0		
21b	Publicity	....	5,059 0 0		
22	Honoraria	5,720	4,195 3 0		
23	Miscellaneous	10,000	1,695 12 9		
23a	Assessment and Compensation ..	....	1,390 1 3		
23b	Forestry Stall	....	200 0 0		
23c	Damages paid	....	2,280 14 3		

22d	Gates, Latrines, etc., by Public Works Department	....	718 14 3
22e	Archers (watchmen)	....	655 0 0
	Total ..	1,77,432	1,44,364 15 2
	Advance not recovered (General Secretary) ..		5 10 0
	Expenditure of 1927 written off		5,700 11 9
	Grand Total ..		1,50,071 4 11
	*Closing Balance ..		1,03,008 2 11
	Grand Total ..		2,53,079 7 10
	*Cost of Government loans ..		84,356 12 1
	Bank of India		17,436 4 10
	Imperial Bank of India ..		1,215 2 0
			1,03,008 2 11

The Poona Show received a grant of Rs. 50,000 from Government but owing to financial stringency only Rs. 15,000 were allotted to the Ahmedabad Show. The Presidency Show Trust however made contributions of Rs. 15,000 from the savings on the Poona Show. The contributions from Indian States and Millowners of Ahmedabad and others amounted to the large sum of Rs. 1,64,911-4-9. The total receipts on which the Executive Committee had to frame their budget for the purposes of expenditure thus amounted to Rs. 1,94,911-4-9.

8. The problem of finance was much more difficult in Ahmedabad than in Poona as in the latter place the buildings and roads of the Agricultural College could be utilised. Also the water lifts and many exhibits of the Department were available on the spot.

9. The ground at Ahmedabad was a plain strewn with bricks and debris. The Crop Court had to be cleared for cultivation and the roads had to be levelled and rolled. The water for the crops had to be raised from an old Mogul well, long since abandoned, by fixing a pump worked by an oil engine. The buildings which had to be erected were very numerous and most of the materials were brought from Bombay—a distance of 310 miles.

10. In order to show correctly the actual expenditure upon the principal sections, the cost of buildings (item 17) must be debited against them. When this has been done the total expenditure upon certain important sections was as follows :—

Presidency Agricultural Show, Ahmedabad.

Names of Sections.	Approximate expenditure in rupees.
Machinery and Implements (including the water court and deducting rent for booths)	4,263
Live-stock and Dairying (including Poultry)	17,674
Crop Court	3,106
Cultivators' Produce Exhibits	3,339

Other principal items of expenditure were :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Publicity (including printing)	19,439	0	0
Entertainment of visitors (including housing and amusement but excluding the Grand-stand) ..	13,872	3	3
General purposes (including sanitation, drinking water, levelling roads, watchmen, police, etc.).	5,102	0	0

11. The financial results are remarkably good. About a lakh of rupees were saved. This was due to strict economy in all Departments especially buildings, ground preparation and the good organisation and control of booking offices. Rao Saheb Bhimbhai Desai is to be congratulated on the strict watch which he kept over all items of expenditure and for the economies which he effected in numerous directions.

PUBLICITY.

12. The lines on which publicity was given to the Show were the same as those followed at Poona. Show Gazettes to the number of eight in all were published in English, Gujarati and Marathi and widely distributed. These were edited by the energetic Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. G. Franks. Press copies were sent to the press which however gave practically no support with the exception of the *Times of India*.

The cost of printing and distribution was high—Rs. 11,197-14-0 for printing and about Rs. 1,000 for distribution. If preparations for the Show had not been postponed pending the settlement of the Bardoli question posters and the prospectus giving the prizes to be awarded for each class of exhibit in each section would have been issued earlier. The details for the prospectus were obtained with difficulty from the Sectional Secretaries.

13. The posters with the prospectus were distributed to Collectors and the Railway Authorities and copies were posted up in nearly every village of Gujarat and on every railway station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and the State railways of Baroda and Kathiawar. The G. I. P. Railway and the Collectors of the Marathi-speaking Districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions had the posters and prospectuses posted in all important railway stations and villages.

14. The number of posters and prospectuses printed and distributed amounted to 10,000 in English, 5,500 in Gujarati and 5,500 in Marathi. The fact that numerous inquiries began to pour in from all over the Presidency soon after the posters and prospectuses were distributed, shows that they were far more effective in reaching the agricultural classes than any other form of publicity.

The prospectuses gave details of the concessions granted by railways and the arrangements made for the accommodation of visitors in Ahmedabad. Special printed instructions as to these were also distributed to Collectors, Local Bodies and Associations in English and Gujarati so that the exact meaning and extent of concession tickets of different kinds might be thoroughly understood. The rates at which food would be supplied to visitors at different hostels were explained.

The thanks of the Committee are due to the *Times of India* which gave splendid support to the Show. Before the Show began interesting notes on the various sections and a description of the preparations which were being made were published. During the Show also a double page supplement with illustrations gave excellent accounts of the many matters of interest which could be seen. It is a pity that people in Bombay evinced so little interest in the Show in spite of the efforts of the *Times*. There was no response from any of the numerous commercial bodies addressed for the provision of special trains to visit the Show.

ATTENDANCE.

15. It is not possible to give figures of the total attendance at the Show as the holders of green and red passes issued to agriculturists passed

through in such large numbers that it was not considered advisable to check the number entering each day. About one lakh of such passes were issued and the green passes were used several times and the red passes twice, being clipped at the first presentation and collected at the second. Many cultivators who held green passes which were available for two days remained longer at their special request. Each entered the Show many times during his stay.

16. The number of persons who paid the entrance fee of four annas is known and was very large. The figures for each day are given below. The total number of persons who had paid amounted to Rs. 23,677-15-0. Tickets were bought up by millowners for their operatives at half price. In addition there were season ticket-holders who paid for individual or family season tickets or were given complimentary season tickets. The number of the latter was large as the number of patrons was exceptionally large :—

The number of persons who paid the entrance fees of annas 4 per day.

Date.	Number of persons who paid annas 4.	Concession tickets at half rate to millhands and students.
17th November 1928	3,797	3,300
18th ,, ...	11,514	4,400
19th ,, ...	7704+586	600
20th ,, ...	7,997	....
21st ,, ...	6,984	900
22nd ,, ...	6,822	500
23rd ,, ...	15,646	65
24th ,, ...	5,812	267
25th ,, ...	8,784	162
26th ,, ...	4,564	917
27th ,, ...	4,679	94
28th ,, ...	1,764	....
	86,653	11,205

17. It was found that on the third day of the Show that red passes were getting into the hands of unauthorised persons and were being sold at three annas by shop-keepers in the bazar. A special check was made for several days at the gate and large numbers of such passes which were blank or being used by persons other than those entered in the pass were confiscated. Threats of prosecution finally stopped this abuse.

18. It was remarkable that the Indian States of Baroda, the Gujarat and Kathiawar Agencies and several States of Rajputana, such as Jodhpur, availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting the Show and sent selected parties of agriculturists in charge of officers of the State.

19. Cultivators came in large numbers from Khandesh and many came even from such distant districts as Dharwar and Bijapur. The Punjab Agricultural Department sent a special officer to study the organisation of the Show.

Arrangements were made in numerous dharamshalas, colleges and schools for the accommodation of cultivators. The compounds were lighted with electric light; special facilities for water and meals were made and the provision for latrines was ample. Mr. B. S. Patel devoted himself to this troublesome task and the success of his arrangements was universally acknowledged. Mr. Motilal T. Shah, President of the District Local Board, Ahmedabad, gave himself up heart and soul to assisting visitors and providing for their comfort. He obtained the willing assistance of the scouts and of revenue and police officials. Cultivators were met at the station and directed where to go and motor buses were kept ready to convey them to the hostels or to the Show ground. Medical assistance was given by Doctor C. K. Patel, M.B.B.S., Lecturer in B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad, and the Health Officer of the Ahmedabad Municipality with his staff looked after the sanitary arrangements at hostels and on the Show ground. The Committee are much indebted to the President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, Mr. Dolatram Shah, and the executive staff for the willing assistance rendered.

20. *Statement showing number of persons provided with sleeping accommodation* :—

Visitors' camp.	Head Volunteers.	Volunteer number.	Date 17 and 18.	Date 19 and 20.	Date 21 and 22.	Date 23 and 24.	Date 25 and 26.
Hathising's Wadi ..	Mr. Medh, P. K. ..	9	440	348	400	365	400
Shahpoor M. School ..	Do. ..	9	150	130	125	..	..
R. C. High School ..	Do. ..	9	250	275	275	..	..
Yatimkhana ..	Do. ..	9	260	and all Mahomedan visitors.			
Middle School ..	Mr. A. P. Trivedi ..	9	40	40	75	..	..
P. R. T. College for Men.	D. A. Mr. P. R. Thakore.	9	390	400	400	250	350
M. Training College for Women.	Do. ..	9	441	450	485	430	430
Urdu Training College ..	Do. ..	9	100	100	150	60	..
Sheth Bhagubhai's Vandah.	Do. ..	9	500	500	350	502	509
Sheth Somnath Bhuderdas Dharamshala.	Mr. S. K. Vaidya ..	9	250	250	250	..	..
Sheth Manilal's Mansion.	Mr. H. D. Raval ..	6	40	25	200	60	30
Revabai's Dharamshala.	Do. ..	6	25	25	25	25	25
	Total ..	102	2,866	2,548	2,735	1,691	1,735

STAFFING THE SHOW GROUND.

21. The ground was very large and the arrangements which had to be made at the main entrance and exits were planned with a view to passing the large number of visitors into and out of the ground with no delay. No less than six box offices for the sale of tickets were provided.

Also there was a special office for giving change. The handsome arch which was erected at the entrance had a wide central arch and two side arches. Four inlets were provided for payers on one side and an equal number for pass-holders who did not pay on the other side. The barrier of the main arch was thrown wide open in the evening to let the crowds out. The exits at other parts of the ground also had to be staffed. The exit on the road between the State stall was largely used and the crowd issuing from it at closing time was very large.

22. It would have been impossible without the assistance of the scout masters and the scouts to provide the staff required to issue tickets, check entries at the entrances and pass people out of the Show and prevent unauthorised use of exits. There was also the difficult task of selling Show guides, directing cultivators to the different sections, the provision of ambulance facilities and the many other duties which had to be performed.

23. The Amusements Court required a considerable staff. At the opening ceremony large crowds assembled and had to be shown their seats. The road along which His Excellency drove to the dais had to be kept clear. All these duties were performed by the scouts who did yeoman service throughout the Show and excited the admiration of all officials and the general public by their untiring devotion to duty and good sense.

24. The following statement summarises the number of volunteers employed in some of the Courts :—

Number of Volunteers employed in different courts and plots.

Name of the Court	Number	Name of the Court	Number
Field produce	12	Show ground road ..	38
Horticulture	4	Gates	98
Live stock and Poultry ..	4	City visitors camps and station	135
Subsidiary occupation ..	12	Sale of Show guides ..	20
Crop Court	14	Relieving hands	26
Pestology Court ..	4	Organisation and supervision.	14
Soil and Fertilisers ..	2		
Organization	4		
Rural Health	4		
Amusement	15		410
Horse Show	4		

25. Similarly the Agricultural and other Departments provided a number of expert demonstrators. If it had been possible to obtain more of these, better service would have been rendered to the public but the best was made of the number available. Mr. E. G. Bruen, the Live Stock Expert, Dr. G. S. Cheema, the Horticulturist, and Mr. S. G. Almoula, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, were indefatigable in attendance at their sections and in showing visitors round their sections.

and explaining to them the various exhibits. Also the demonstrators in the Research section were noticeable for their courtesy to visitors and for the clear explanations which they gave.

JUDGES AND JUDGING.

26. The selection of judges is very important to have proper judging for which it was also desirable to have experts as well as practical men associated as judges in each section.

In Field Produce Section, every attempt was to associate a practical man with technical experts in judging each of the crop.

In Live Stock and Dairy Sections too, the help of the experts, Mr. William Smith, the Imperial Dairy Expert, and Mr. G. S. Henderson, the Imperial Agriculturist, were secured.

In Poultry Section, too, the services of Captain Duglas Ansell of United Provinces' Poultry Association were made available.

In Horse Show Section the services of Thakorsaheb of Sudasna and Sanand, were obtained.

Besides, the stalls of Indian States were judged by Mr. W. W. Smart, the Commissioner, Northern Division, and Mr. T. F. Main, Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

27. Fourteen large gold medals were awarded as per following sections :—

2, Horticulture; 3, Machinery Section; 4, Dairy and Live Stock.

1, State stalls; 2, Building contractors; 2, Amusement Section.

28. *Sale of Season Tickets and Show Guides.*—The sale of both was made below what was expected. The demand for season tickets was small because the leading citizens of Ahmedabad subscribed liberally and became patrons. Also the Rulers of Indian States and their leading officials were given complimentary tickets for the same reason. Other well-to-do persons appear to have preferred to pay entrance fees on the occasion of their visits.

29. The demand for Show Guides fell far below what was expected from the sale in Poona. The sale of English guides was exceptionally small. This was partly due to the fact that the parcel containing them went astray on the Railway and only a few copies were available for sale at the opening ceremony. The guides were sold much below cost price and contained a great deal of valuable information. A large number were disposed of to Indian States, local bodies, associations and co-operative societies after the Show was finished. The price of the English and Gujarati guides had to be reduced.

30. The following statement summarises the sales of these articles :—

Statement showing the Sale of Show Guides.

ates of sale	English			Gujarati	
	No.	Rate	Value	No.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p
From 17th up to 22nd November 1928 at original price ..	423	0 12 0 each.	317 4 0	1,054	0 8 0 each.
From 22nd to 28th November 1928 at reduced price ..	258	0 8 0 each.	129 0 0	2,047	0 4 0 each.
Sales after the Show, i.e., from the Office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Gujarat, Surat.	7	0 8 0 each.	3 8 0	62	0 4 0 each.
Total ..	688	....	449 12 0	3,163	....

Dates of sale	Value	Marathi			Total Val Column 4, 7 & 1
		No.	Rate	Value	
	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
From 17th up to 22nd November 1928 at original price ..	527 0 0	713	0 2 0 each.	89 2 0	933 6
From 22nd to 28th November 1928 at reduced price ..	511 12 0	423	0 2 0 each.	52 14 0	693 10
Sales after the Show, i.e., from the Office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Gujarat, Surat.	15 8 0	128	0 2 0 each.	16 0 0	35 0
Total ..	1,054 4 0	1,264	..	158 0 0	1,662 0

Statement showing the sale of Season and Family Tickets.

			Rs. a. p.
Family tickets at Rs. 10 each	.. 34	.. ..	340 0 0
Season tickets at Rs. 5 each	.. 4	.. ..	20 0 0

In addition the following Nos. were given gratis :—

Family Tickets	..	141
Season Tickets	..	42

31. *Impressions of the Show.*—It was unfortunate that His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson owing to his impending departure was unable to spend more than one day in visiting the Show. The day was exceptionally hot and was followed by a thunderstorm and rain in the evening which did damage to some of the exhibits, especially to the magnificent field produce section. But fortunately the judging in this section was completed before the Show opened. The burning down of the Crop Pests Court half an hour before the Show opened on the first day was also a misfortune. It illustrated the necessity for extreme care in the handling of the inflammable materials used in this Court and the wisdom of separating the different courts by considerable intervals. The research section, which was next to it, escaped.

32. His Excellency was indefatigable in visiting the different sections and evinced great interest in the work done in each. He expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the marvellous results which had been achieved in the short time available and considered the Show quite equal to the first one held in Poona.

33. The Honourable Mr. J. L. Rieu, Revenue Member, visited the Show on the 18th November and spent several hours in inspecting the numerous courts. He expressed himself as immensely struck with the variety of exhibits, the fine cattle and crops he saw and the numerous exhibits of interest to be found in the Research, Co-operative and Horticultural courts. He considered that there was an immense variety of instructive material for the benefit of the cultivator.

34. The Honourable Mr. Jadhav, Minister of Agriculture, and the Honourable Mr. Harilal Desai, Minister of Education, spent two days in going round the Show and were both greatly impressed with all they saw.

35. The interest exhibited by Rulers of Indian States, their relatives and officials, was specially remarkable. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Morvi, His Highness The Thakor Saheb of Dhrangadra, Prince Dhairyashilrao of Baroda State and others too numerous to mention were seen constantly in the Show Ground.

36. Mr. G. S. Henderson, Imperial Agriculturist, spent several days in visiting the Show. He was of opinion that it was the finest show he had ever seen, not excepting the Royal Agricultural shows in England. The expression of such an opinion from one who possesses an almost unique knowledge of the subject was peculiarly gratifying to all concerned with the Show.

37. Sir Chunilal Mehta though he had relinquished office came specially from Bombay to spend a couple of days at the Show and his admiration for what had been done was warmly expressed.

38. The general opinion expressed was that the Show was one specially organised for the benefit of the cultivator, both large and small.

39. *Support of the Indian States.*—The Show was remarkable for the liberal contributions received from many Indian States. But their

help and support was not confined to subscriptions. The State Courts were both beautifully housed and instructive. The Baroda State Court was of exceptional interest. It contained exhibits of all the educational and agricultural and industrial activities of the State. The officers in charge of each section were indefatigable in attending and giving most interesting and instructive explanations. The section dealing with the system of libraries was especially noticeable. Bansda State also had a most interesting court in which the many agricultural, forest and other exhibits attracted the notice of visitors.

Many Indian States such as Morvi, Sayla and others sent excellent cattle to the show.

40. *Live Stock, Dairying and Poultry Court.*—This Court was opposite the main entrance which was a magnificent arch on the model of Ahmedabad monuments decorated in shades of brown and gold. This Court was given aprominent place because the cattle and buffaloes of Gujarat hold the premier place in the whole of India. The magnificent Kankreji breed of bullocks and the Surati breed of buffaloes are well known. The stud bull "Todar" excited the admiration of every agriculturist who visited the Show. The Sindhi bulls and cows also were a centre of attraction. The young stock were of exceptionally good quality. There were no less than four rows of stalls for animals (containing 312 animals) exhibited. The three eyed bull from Sayla had a stall to itself and received many garlands.

41. The poultry section excited much interest. The birds exhibited were exceptionally good.

42. The dairy was unfortunately not as well equipped as had been arranged owing to the fact that some of the latest machinery did not arrive in time from England. The pasturising plant however attracted large crowds. The stalls connected with dairying contained excellent exhibits and useful dairy appliances. The butter and cheese exhibited by the Government Dairy and by the Acme Dairy of Nadiad were of very good quality.

43. *The Crop Court.*—The soil was poor and full of broken bricks, but the crops grown were of luxuriant growth. The jowari crop which was exceptionally fine was laid by a storm shortly before the Show and had to be cut. Cotton grown on the ridge excited comment and excited much interest. The turmeric and yams also were of excellent growth. The crops were all irrigated by a pumping plant—installed on an old Mogul well which had long remained unused. The appearance of the crops would have been better if the Show could have been held a fortnight earlier.

44. *The Irrigation Court.*—This Court was ingeniously arranged and was a model of the Hath-Mathi canal system. It showed the head works, tanks and drainage system and excited much interest.

45. *The Machinery Court.*—This Court was arranged in booths forming three sides of an immense square. Large firms such as Greaves Cotton and Co., Volkart Brothers, Macbeth and others arranged very

fine exhibits of oil engines, pumping plants and agricultural implements Messrs. Cooper and Kirloskar, the Satara firms, showed what has been done to manufacture cane crushers and iron ploughs. A large number of smaller firms exhibited very useful machinery and implements. There was always a large attendance in this Court.

46. *The Rural Education Court.*—The boys of Aslali and Godhra agricultural schools built their own huts and grew crops in this section. The work had been very well done and cultivators were much interested in seeing how the boys made farm implements.

47. *The Rural Health Court.*—This was very extensive and contained model cottages and a model well. The causes of the various diseases which reduce the vitality of the villager were explained and the best methods of combating and preventing them were shown. The maternity section excited great interest. The insanitary methods of the *dai* were contrasted with modern methods in which light, air and cleanliness are essential.

48. *The Horticulture Court.*—This Court laboured under several disadvantages. The time available for growing plants and preparing the lawns was short and the season most unfavourable as October is hot in Ahmedabad and not suited to young growth. But the Court was much patronized. Khan Bahadur Bhiladwala brought a splendid selection of pot plants and mango grafts from Pardi. He and other exhibitors did good business during the Show.

49. *The Co-operative Section.*—This was housed in the Navroji Hall as the exhibits were liable to damage. The charts and models showed the great progress made in all forms of co-operation especially housing.

50. *Marketing and Organisation.*—Much trouble was taken to illustrate the importance of proper grading of cotton and other agricultural produce. The methods by which the strength of the staple of cotton is tested were exhibited. A new feature was a model cotton market in which the advantages of such a market were emphasised. Carts of cotton entered the market and were weighed on a weigh bridge. The cotton was graded according to its quality by expert graders and the latest prices were shown on a board. The cultivator was shown the advantages of honest weighing, grading and correct market prices. The market was meant to illustrate what the newly enacted Cotton Markets Act is intended to achieve.

51. *The Subsidiary Industries Court.*—This Court contained some very interesting items. Some very good cane chairs made by boys of an industrial school in Surat District were shown and the method of making them. There was also a stall showing how excellent vinegar can be made from sugar-cane, palm-tree juice and jambul. The weaving section showed how various hand-looms can enable the weaver to turn out much more work than he can accomplish on the ordinary loom.

52. Other courts of interest were the Gul and Sugar-making courts, the Fertiliser Court and the Research Court.

53. Demonstrations of tractors excited much interest. The wiser of cultivators could be seen measuring the depth of the furrows made by the various ploughs used with the tractors.

The ridging plough drawn by two good Kankreji bullocks was watched by large crowds of cultivators who had seen the excellent results of growing cotton on the ridge. The Schutte seed drill also was watched with interest and the various boring machines worked by hand and power attracted much notice.

54. *The Veterinary Section and Horse Show.*—These had to be accommodated outside the Show ground across the road. A model veterinary dispensary illustrated all the activities of the Veterinary Department. The Burdizzo castrator excited much interest.

55. The Horse Show was not such a success as was hoped. The number of entries was smaller than was expected. The motor car appears to be ousting the horse except in Kathiawar and parts of Ahmedabad District.

56. *Lessons.*—I. The importance of preparing well beforehand a definite and clear-cut programme for the exhibits in each section cannot be overemphasized.

II. If this is done a prospectus describing the classes and prizes to be given in sections can be issued early with posters. There is no better method of advertising a Show than the posting of such prospectuses and posters in villages and on railway stations. They reach the cultivator for whose benefit the Show ought to be organised.

III. The live stock section cannot be really useful in encouraging breeding and maintenance of good stock by cultivators unless the best animals owned by genuine cultivators as well as Rabaris are attracted to the Show. This can only be achieved if the staff of the Live Stock Expert work in harmony with the District Agricultural Staff. The best animals and the produce of premium bulls should be collected at Taluka Headquarters well before the Show and a few of the best selected for exhibition. The transport and feeding of such selected animals should be paid for from Show funds provided that only the best are brought to the Show. Departmental exhibits may be brought from long distances but the animals of cultivators should only be brought from reasonable distances of the Show.

IV. The Dairying Exhibit ought to be conducted by Government and should be arranged so as to illustrate clearly and together the production of clean milk from the milking stall to the bottling room. The best methods of quick and sanitary delivery of milk should also be demonstrated.

V. The importance of demonstrations cannot be overemphasised. A sufficient area of land, inside the Show-ground, if possible, should be reserved for this purpose and relays of bullocks to work the implements and of trained men to handle them should be provided. Demonstrators should be available during the hours when cultivators flock to the Show. The demonstrations in each section should be conducted according to

a fixed and well advertised programme. Cultivators in the hostels should be informed when and where they will take place. The Sectional Secretary or a trustworthy subordinate should supervise the demonstrations in each section.

VI. Care should be taken to limit the crops in the crop court to a comparatively small and well defined number of crops and methods of tillage or manuring. The different methods should be illustrated clearly by comparison with crops grown under ordinary conditions. Large boards should be placed at each block stating the treatment and the advantages of such treatment over the ordinary methods. The average difference in yields should be stated on these boards. The staff of demonstrators to explain to cultivators the meaning of the arrangement of the crop court should be present nearly all day. Cultivators should, as far as possible, be collected together and taken round the crop court in parties by previous arrangement made at the hostels.

VII. Where there are no buildings existing on the Show ground the cost of erecting temporary structures is a serious item. Plans and estimates of suitable buildings should be prepared well in advance. If the cost is not increased it is advisable to have more than one contractor so that the committee are not in the hands of one man and there is thus a stimulus to turn out good work. Deposits and properly drawn up contracts should be insisted on. The Executive Committee should be the final arbitrator in case of dispute.

VIII. There should be strict control over the issue of tickets for sale and the stock and cash account forms used at Ahmedabad should be kept ready. Two retired accountants should be put in charge of the issue and cash accounts. The accounts should be written up at the close of each shift. Three shifts of booking clerks are necessary. If no change is given except at a change office, volunteers can issue tickets at the booking offices.

IX. The issue of season tickets and of green and red passes for cultivators should be strictly controlled. Persons to whom such passes are issued should be made responsible for filling in the details on the passes. It is better to entrust this work to responsible officials who should keep registers of issues. Even then a special staff will be required at the entrance to prevent abuse.

X. It is not practicable to keep the Show ground open after dark except for a cinema enclosure and perhaps the amusements court, if both are near the entrance and fenced in with corrugated iron fencing. Unless the amusements are attractive to a town audience it will not be worthwhile to keep the court open after dark. In any case it is doubtful whether this would pay, as sufficient lighting is expensive.

XI. The Show guides should be very brief and cheap. Otherwise they will not be sold. Probably two annas is the price which will induce cultivators to pay for the guides in large numbers.

The distribution of leaflets in certain sections free of charge is advisable and the cost could be met by savings on the cost of the expensive Show guides which were printed at Poona and Ahmedabad.

XII. The site for the Show ground should be carefully selected and should not be larger than is consistent with the safety of the different sectional buildings from risk of fire. The amusements court should not be larger than is required for the type of amusements available as the provision of corrugated iron fencing and stands is expensive. The most important sections should be placed as far as possible close to the entrance. It is not advisable to have more than one entrance and it should be as close as possible to the Show railway station, especially where road transport is not available in large quantities.

XIII. Where the hostels are situated in a town and the Show ground is near a temporary station, the railway should be asked to arrange a shuttle service between the Show and town stations during the rush hours in the mornings and evenings, especially the latter.

XIV. Contracts for water pipes with provision for hydrants as well as taps for drinking water should be made early but after the location of different sections and refreshment stalls has been finally decided.

XV. Where there are no made roads the surface of fields if covered with some grass should be disturbed as little as possible because the dust nuisance is reduced and the cost of rolling and watering is less.

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LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND, FOR THE YEAR 1928-29

A—PRESIDENCY PROPER

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1. SEASON

Northern Division

The season of 1928-29 was on the whole fair in the Gujarat districts of the division. The rains set in in the second week of June and gave a good start for sowing operations. Thereafter they were seasonable and well distributed and everything went on well and gave hopes of a very fine season. But the abnormal cold at the end of January blighted the standing kharif and rabi crops and caused grievous disappointment.

In Thana the season was satisfactory. The average rainfall in each district of the division during the year under report as compared with that of the last five years is as shown below :—

Name of District	Average rainfall in 1928-29	Average rainfall of the last five years
	Inches	Inches
Ahmedabad	29·69	31·25
Kaira	32·16	42·64
Panch Mahals	40·7	42·45
Broach	38·71	30·31
Surat	47·86	51·67
Thana	90·53	87·76

The average outturn of kharif crops in Ahmedabad was from 8 to 10 annas while in Kaira the average outturn of these crops ranged from 5 to 9 annas. In the Panch Mahals District maize which is the principal crop of the district yielded a 10 anna crop while the outturn of other kharif crops, *viz.*, juwar, bajri, rice, kodra, etc., ranged from 9 to 11 annas. In Broach, cotton is the main product of the district and its average annewari in all talukas except Ankleshwar ranged from 4 to 7 annas, while it was 2 annas in Ankleshwar Taluka. In Surat the average annewari of the kharif crops ranged from 6 to 10 annas.

In view of the damage caused to cotton and other crops by the frost the ordinary suspension and remission rules were supplemented by the special rules passed in Government Resolution No. 2181/28 dated 25th February 1929. Under these rules khatewar statements were prepared for each holding in cases in which the area damaged by frost was 1/3rd or more than 1/3rd of the total holding and suspensions and remissions were granted accordingly. Special relief was given to border line cases where necessary, and the Commissioner exercised the power granted to him in paragraph 4 of the Government Resolution referred to above and granted suspensions where the cultivators were too poor to pay the land revenue. In this way all who had suffered in the frost got necessary relief.

In Thana the monsoon set in in the second week of June and ended in the last week of October. During the first fortnight of July the rains held off and transplantation of rice was retarded in some places, but the heavy rainfall in the third week of July saved the situation. Subsequently the rain was opportune and sufficient in the next two months and the outturn of paddy and nagli, which are the staple products of the district, was as shown below :—

Paddy 10 to 12 annas.

Nagli 8 to 12 annas.

Water Supply.—The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was sufficient in all the Gujarat districts and in Thana except in the jungle patti villages where scarcity of drinking water is usually felt in April and May. Efforts are being made to improve the village water supply there.

A grant of Rs. 1,34,600 was sanctioned by Government under their Resolution No. P.—29, dated 19th March 1928 for the improvement of village water supply during the financial year 1928-29 and it was distributed as under :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	23,000
Kaira	23,000
Panch Mahals	20,500
Broach	8,500
Surat	15,000
Thana	21,200
	1,11,200
Specially allotted to Bhal tract in Ahmedabad District	20,000
	1,31,200

The balance of Rs. 3,400 was surrendered to Government.

The amount spent by each District Local Board during the year (including Government grant) for the improvement of village water supply was as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	28,457
Kaira	55,394
Panch Mahals	25,755
Broach	26,387
Surat	24,873
Thana	34,500
	1,95,366

To improve the water supply in the Bhal tract in the Ahmedabad District a special grant of Rs. 8,000 in addition to Rs. 20,000 allotted as shown above was sanctioned and Rs. 19,417 out of the total grant were utilized during the year for deepening and excavating tanks in the villages of the Bhal tract. The works were carried out through the agency of the District Local Board under the control of the Collector.

Boring by large machines was done at the following places in the Ahmedabad District :—

Name of village	Taluka
(1) Chaloda	Dholka.
(2) Kalyanghad	Do.
(3) Asalgam	Viramgam.
(4) Gunjala	Do.

Boring operations in all the villages except Gunjala have proved successful.

In some parts of Bahara tract of Vagra and Jambusar talukas in the Broach District the supply of water runs short in April and May and people dig kacha wells in the tank bed or bring water from the wells of the neighbouring villages.

Cattle and Fodder.—The supply of fodder was sufficient in all the districts of the division.

Rinderpest, foot and mouth diseases and hæmorrhagic septicemia appeared more or less in all the districts of the division and carried off 3,435 heads of cattle. The veterinary assistants gave timely help and advice. The number of attacks and deaths and the number of cattle inoculated during the year were as shown below :—

Number of cattle attacked	11,004
Number of deaths	3,435
Number of cattle inoculated	8,965

Public Health.—The public health was generally good except for the prevalence of epidemics as shown in the following table :—

Name of district	Mortality from			
	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Influenza
Ahmedabad	....	326	1	3
Kaira	....	40	....	..
Panch Mahals	....	9	....	72
Broach	....	7	....	..
Surat	38	60	169	4
Thana	25	286	117	8

Cholera made its appearance in some villages of Jalalpore, Bulsar and Chikhli talukas of the Surat District and in Shahpur Taluka of the Thana District only. Small-pox appeared in almost all the districts of the division. The usual precautions of vaccination and revaccination were taken. Plague appeared in some villages of Bulsar, Pardi, Chikhli and Jalalpore talukas of the Surat District and in Bassein, Palghar, Dahanu and Bhiwandi talukas and Thana Mahal in the Thana District.

Influenza appeared in a mild form in the Ahmedabad, Surat and Thana districts while some stray cases occurred in the Panch Mahals District.

Central Division

The season of 1928-29 was on the whole fairly good. The rainfall in the 2nd fortnight of June and the 1st fortnight of July was sufficient for kharif sowings. In some districts, especially East Khandesh, Poona, and Ahmednagar, the rainfall in August was insufficient. There was however sufficient rain in September all over the division and it improved the condition of the kharif crops. The October rains were useful for rabi sowings.

Both kharif and rabi crops fared well. However the frost at the beginning of February 1929, affected rabi crops to some extent—notably the bagait crops in Ahmednagar and Nasik districts and in some villages of the Sakri Taluka of the West Khandesh District.

The general annewari was 6 to 12 annas except in 16 villages of the Indapur Taluka of the Poona District where it was below 6 annas.

The conditions in different districts are detailed below :—

Ahmednagar.—The early rains were opportune and generally sufficient and well distributed. There was however a prolonged break from the 3rd week of July to 25th August in some parts of the district, which affected the early sown kharif crops. The September rains saved the situation. The rains in September and October were excellent and well

distributed both for late-sown kharif crops and rabi sowings. The season was good and would have yielded excellent results but for the frost of February which affected some rabi and bagait crops, especially the sugarcane in Kopargaon and Rahuri talukas. Liberal suspensions and remissions of land revenue and irrigation dues were sanctioned for the areas affected (*vide* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2181/28/5058 dated 5th April 1929).

On the whole the season was fair. Out of 1,376 villages in the district, 353 villages had annewari between 6 to 8 annas, 845 villages between 8 to 12 annas and in 174 villages the annewari was over 12 annas.

East Khandesh.—The monsoon set in towards the middle of June 1928 and was sufficient for kharif sowings, which were nearly completed by the middle of July. The rains in July were normal. Those during the first three weeks of August were scanty and in consequence the growth of standing crops was affected to a certain extent. The rainfall during the last week of August was quite useful to the standing crops. The rains in the middle of September were useful for the standing kharif and for rabi sowings. Rainfall during the first week of October 1928 was generally sufficient and beneficial to the standing crops.

There was a hail-storm on the 5th and 6th of December in parts of Jalgaon, Raver, Bhusawal, Chopda, Pachora, Erandol and Amalner talukas and the Edlabad Peta. The area covered by it was however very small and it affected the cotton crop only and that too to a small extent, as two pickings of cotton had already been made.

The kharif season on the whole turned out a fair one. The annewari of the principal kharif crops ranged from 8 to 11 annas.

Rabi sowings were commenced towards the middle of October and completed by the end of November 1928. The break in November affected the growth of the rabi crops. The fall in the first week of December was timely and beneficial to the standing rabi crops. The frost in February caused some damage to plantain, sugarcane, brinjals and other bagait crops. The area affected was however very small. The rabi season also was, on the whole, a fair one, the annewari being 9 annas.

West Khandesh.—The rainfall in June was fitful and inadequate; that in July was however sufficient and well distributed and kharif sowings were undertaken generally in that month. In August and in the first three weeks of September there were light showers which were useful for the standing crops. In the last week of September there was a complete break but it did not affect any crops, as on the 2nd and 3rd of October there were good showers throughout the district. These showers were useful for rabi sowings. There was practically no rain in November but in the first week of December there was rain throughout the district.

The rainfall was on the whole sufficient and well distributed, and both rabi and kharif crops were good except in Sakri Taluka where the rabi crop in 14 villages was damaged by frost in February. Suspensions

and remissions of land revenue amounting to Rs. 4,123-11-2 and 11,791-14-6 respectively were granted to those whose crops suffered from frost.

The annewari of all the villages in the district excepting the 14 from Sakri Taluka referred to above was between 8 and 12 annas.

Nasik.—The main kharif crops are rice, nagli, warai in the hilly tracts, and bajri, jowari and groundnut in the plains. The rains commenced later than usual. However, the August rains were beneficial and sufficient and the crops on the whole were good all over the district except in Peint and Yeola where they were less than normal. The area under kharif increased in Igatpuri and Nandgaon talukas while it decreased in Baglan for want of sufficient rain in the beginning. Excessive rains in Nandgaon lowered the annewari of cotton and groundnut to some extent.

Grasshoppers appeared in some of the villages of Chandor and damaged bajri crop to some extent.

The main rabi crops, wheat, gram and linseed, were good. There was severe frost all over the district in February 1929 and it damaged the rabi crops, but the damage was not very serious or extensive. Grape and other crops in Nasik Taluka, sugarcane and wheat in Sinnar Taluka and bagait crops in Baglan Taluka were somewhat damaged. Suspensions and remissions of water rates and of land revenue were sanctioned on a liberal scale in accordance with Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2181/28/5058 dated 5th April 1929 as in the Ahmednagar District.

The annewari of kharif and rabi crops was between 8 and 12 annas.

Poona.—Kharif crops were sown over a larger area than usual owing to ample and timely rainfall but the outturn was not quite up to expectations as the rains held off later. The September rains were useful to areas of late sown kharif and also for commencing rabi sowings and an excellent crop would have been assured, were it not for the complete cessation of rain from mid-October onwards. The frost in the month of February caused slight damage to rabi crops but not to any appreciable extent. On the whole the season was fair. In four villages in the Indapur Taluka the annewari was 4 annas and in 12 others it was 5 annas. The annewari of all the remaining villages in the district was between 8 to 12 annas.

Satara.—The monsoon commenced in the middle of June and sowings of kharif crops commenced all over the district except in the Man Mahal and in parts of the central talukas of the district. By the middle of July kharif sowings were complete, except in Wai, Koregaon, Khatav, Khanapur and Satara talukas where they were completed by the beginning of August as a result of the copious rainfall in the latter half of July.

The rainfall in July and August, though sufficient in the greater part of the district, was less than that of last year. In the eastern talukas it was deficient. From 2nd to 13th September there was practically no rain but from 14th September and onwards, there was good rain

throughout the district. These September rains improved the condition of the standing kharif and gave a start to the sowing of rabi.

Rabi sowings were completed by the end of October. The late rains however failed and the rabi crops in the eastern and southern talukas suffered to some extent for want of moisture.

On the whole the outturn of kharif crops was fairly good throughout the district, the annewari being from 8 to 12 annas. The outturn of rabi crop was also good except in the light soils of the Man Peta and in the north-eastern part of the Wai Taluka.

Grasshoppers appeared in Tasgaon, Khanapur and Walwa talukas, but no appreciable damage was done to standing kharif crops.

Sholapur.—The rains in June were sufficient throughout the district for kharif sowing and the condition of kharif crops was good at first. But as the rain in July and August was scanty the crops suffered to some extent. There were heavy showers in September and these were useful to the standing kharif crops as well as for rabi sowings. The rabi crops were in good condition at first but there was little or no rain in November and December and this affected the outturn. But on the whole the season was a fair one.

The annewari in 520 villages was 8 to 12 annas. In 200 it was over 6 and below 8, and in none was it below 6 annas.

Cattle and Fodder.—The condition of cattle was on the whole fair. The total number of deaths from cattle diseases was 6,444 as against 3,025 in the previous year. Black quarter, foot and mouth diseases and rinderpest were chiefly responsible for the deaths. The total figures of attacks and deaths from all diseases were as under :—

District	Attacks	Deaths
Ahmednagar	9,866	1,438
East Khandesh	5,493	1,063
West Khandesh	4,520	425
Nasik	4,177	927
Poona	5,052	925
Satara	5,436	835
Sholapur	2,731	831

The supply of fodder was adequate in all districts in the division.

Water Supply.—The supply of drinking water was adequate in all districts throughout the year except in April and May when some shortage was felt in some villages of Jamkhed Mahal of the Ahmednagar District, a few hilly villages in Igatpuri, Peint and Nasik talukas of the Nasik District, and in parts of Javli and Walva talukas and Shirala Mahal of the Satara District.

Public Health.—Cholera and small-pox prevailed more or less in all districts. Plague prevailed throughout the Satara District except Shirala Mahal and was responsible for 9,951 deaths. It had also made

its appearance in a few villages in the Sholapur and Nasik districts. The total mortality under each head was as under:—

District	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Influenza
Ahmednagar	543	291	6	1
East Khandesh	545	766	....	..
West Khandesh	941	287	....	..
Nasik	350	543	871	..
Poona	186	378	21	1
Satara	533	151	9,951	..
Sholapur	396	131	466	..

Southern Division

The monsoon was timely in the Karnatak districts. Except in the northern and eastern parts of Belgaum, the June and July rains were ample and well distributed and very useful for kharif sowings. The rainfall in August was however deficient in parts of Belgaum and Bijapur where the crops began to wither and only revived with the copious showers of September and October, which also gave a good start for rabi sowing. In Dharwar the crops throve well till September when there was a long break which continued into the beginning of October, causing considerable anxiety, especially in Kod, Hangal, Karajgi and Ranebennur talukas. The late rains in the black soil talukas were sufficient and evenly distributed and improved the condition of kharif crops. Locusts caused slight damage to crops in Bijapur and Dharwar. But on the whole the outturn of crops was good. In Dharwar the year's average outturn of kharif crops ranged from 7 to 9 annas as against 7 to 8 in the previous year and the yield of the two principal rabi crops, *viz.*, wheat and cotton, was 9 annas. In Bijapur there was a bumper crop of groundnut, the cultivation of which, the Collector reports, has been popularised by the propaganda carried on by the Wilson Anti-Famine Institute. Wheat had a good year, but the cotton crop in Bijapur and Dharwar, which promised well in the beginning, suffered much from unfavourable winds and excessive late rains.

As usual the rainfall in the coast districts was seasonable, well distributed and copious, and at times even excessive. In Kanara during the first fortnight of June, continuous and heavy rainfall, especially in the coastal talukas, resulted in some loss to the paddy just sown, but a welcome break followed in the second fortnight when these crops were resown and replanted. Heavy rains in October again affected crops in below-ghat talukas and retarded reaping operations. Little or no damage was caused by excessive rains in Kolaba and Ratnagiri. The betelnut gardens in Sirsi, Siddapur and Yellapur talukas were, as usual, affected by koleroga, but the damage was not appreciable.

Fodder supply was sufficient and the condition of cattle satisfactory. Cattle disease prevailed to some extent, but timely measures were taken by the Veterinary Department to stamp out the disease. There were 17,413 attacks and 655 deaths in Bijapur and 4,084 attacks and 1,151 deaths in Kolaba. The supply of drinking water was generally adequate except in some parts of Nargund and Mundargi pethas of the Dharwar District, and in some villages of the kharapat tract in Kolaba. Plague, cholera and small-pox levied their usual toll. The number of attacks and deaths from plague in Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara, which were mainly affected, were as follows :—

District	Attacks	Deaths
Belgaum	939	526
Dharwar	1,409	724
Kanara	190	119

There was a severe epidemic of small-pox all over the Belgaum District. There were 2,210 attacks and 286 deaths in 156 villages as against 3,651 attacks and 459 deaths in 180 villages in the previous year. Cholera also occurred in 28 villages resulting in 163 attacks and 70 deaths as against 4,196 attacks and 1,787 deaths during the previous year. Prompt steps were taken to disinfect all public sources of water supply in the affected areas.

Bombay Suburban Division

The advent of the monsoon was heralded by light showers of rain in the second week of June, when the cultivators immediately started the sowing of rice seed. The rains continued to be steady during July and by the middle of August the young rice was transplanted. September witnessed a rainfall of 8 inches and 72 cents. Taken as a whole, the rainfall was satisfactory, favourable to the agriculturists and well distributed. The outturn of crop was normal, and was not less than 12 annas on an average throughout the whole district. In the South Salsette Taluka the total rainfall was 78 inches and 42 cents and compares favourably with 60 inches and 79 cents in the preceding year; in Ambernath the total rainfall was 109·28 as against 80·7 inches in the previous year.

The supply of water and fodder for the district was sufficient.

Cattle and Fodder.—The condition of the cattle in general was good. The supply of grass and water was abundant and there was no case of any virulent type of contagious disease among the cattle.

There were only three attacks of foot and mouth disease in all reported, but no deaths occurred.

Public Health.—Public health was on the whole satisfactory. Eleven cases of plague were reported from Malad, Manori and Chembur, all of which proved to be fatal. Precautionary measures taken by the

medical authorities concerned at the very outset effectively checked the outbreaks. A particularly virulent type of small-pox prevailed in 14 villages and carried away 49 victims out of 208 attacks. All the ten cases of cholera reported from the South Salsette Taluka proved to be fatal. Malaria, as usual, prevailed in many villages. Quinine supplied by the Director of Public Health, Poona, was liberally distributed among the poor and reports submitted by the village officers show that this distribution had good results.

2. LAND REVENUE

Northern Division

The following statement gives an account of land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, etc. :—

District	Past arrears		Current consolidated demand of the year (1928-29)	Total demand	Suspensions
	Authorized	Un-authorized			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	2,96,898	*4,969	21,43,040	24,44,907	3,77,375
Kaira	1,65,695	8,417	22,62,574	24,36,686	3,81,116
Panch Mahals ..	20,299	5,271	5,05,170	5,30,740	938
Broach	1,42,358	148	23,06,343	24,48,849	6,67,300
Surat	2,595	80,782	27,85,468	28,68,845	5,81,320
Thana	43,778	3,997	19,17,470	19,65,245	31
Total ..	6,71,623	1,03,584	1,19,20,065	1,26,95,272	20,08,080

District	Remissions	Collections	Over-collections	Arrears at the end of the year	
				Of current year's demand	Of previous year's demand
1	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	2,11,412	18,37,621	60,670	15,007	3,492
Kaira	1,86,611	18,65,340	1,45,930	1,478	2,141
Panch Mahals ..	20,735	5,04,947	11,414	2,333	1,767
Broach	1,62,291	16,18,419	98,928	762	77
Surat	2,01,739	17,36,658	1,67,234	2,68,751	80,367
Thana	63,552	19,00,985	15,330	677	....
Total ..	8,46,340	94,63,980	4,99,506	2,89,008	87,864

*Vide remarks in Appendix I.

Central Division

The following statement shows the year's consolidated land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, balances, etc. :—

District	Past arrears		Current consolidated demand	Total consolidated demand	Suspensions	Remissions	Collections	Unauthorised arrears
	Authorised	Unauthorised						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	1,81,245	454	24,35,271	26,14,970	1,30,097	3,726	24,80,795	352
East Khandesh	..	..	40,93,007	40,93,007	..	854	40,92,153	..
West Khandesh	329	..	25,05,759	25,06,088	4,124	13,984	24,87,980	..
Nasik ..	17,503	..	21,38,279	21,55,782	7,279	7,068	21,41,415	..
Poona ..	5,10,785	3,381	18,52,259	23,66,425	3,06,562	23,334	20,34,978	1,551
Satara ..	93,263	36	29,00,505	29,93,804	12,517	14,836	29,66,451	..
Sholapur ..	1,685	797	16,82,034	16,84,516	..	758	16,82,739	1,019
Total ..	8,04,810	4,668	1,76,05,114	1,84,14,592	4,60,579	64,580	1,78,86,511	2,922

Southern Division

The following statement gives an account of land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, etc. :—

District	Past arrears		Current consolidated demand	Total consolidated demand	Suspensions	Remissions	Collections	Unauthorised arrears
	Authorised	Unauthorised						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	1,45,782	..	22,49,908	23,95,690	57,098	5,036	23,32,152	1,404
Bijapur ..	1,73,916	2,884	18,52,368	20,29,168	31,840	2,916	19,93,830	582
Dharwar ..	6,98,508	1,098	32,82,296	39,81,902	3,50,282	26,597	36,04,188	755
Kanara ..	..	..	10,87,178	10,87,178	..	3,014	10,84,164	..
Kolaba ..	53	98	18,29,687	18,29,838	13	15,718	18,14,055	52
Ratnagiri ..	24,227	210	10,46,516	10,70,953	23,784	6,886	10,40,265	18
Total ..	10,42,486	4,290	1,13,47,953	1,23,94,729	4,63,097	60,167	1,18,88,654	2,811

The audit of jamabandi accounts was completed within the appointed time in all the talukas except in Supa Petha (Kanara) which calls for no special explanation.

Bombay Suburban Division

The audit of the last year's accounts of the South Salsette Taluka was made by the Prant Officer while that of the Ambernath Taluka was made by the Collector.

The following table shows the figures of the land revenue demand and collections for the current year as compared with those for the previous year :—

Item	Current year, 1928-29	Past year, 1927-28	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Gross fixed revenue in column 3 of Appendix No. I	2,44,827	2,40,616	+ 4,211
(2) *Deduct*—Columns 4 to 7	85,700	84,687	+ 1,013
(3) Remaining net gross revenue ..	1,59,127	1,55,929	+ 3,198
(*a*) Agricultural, columns 8 and 9 ..	93,771	94,910	— 1,139
(*b*) Non-agricultural, column 10 ..	65,356	61,019	+ 4,337
(4) Additional Miscellaneous Land Revenue, column 11	53,055	69,677	— 16,622
(5) Local Fund, column 12	36,246	36,200	+ 46
Total ..	2,48,428	2,61,806	— 13,378
(6) *Deduct*—Collections in past years, column 13	6,513	6,515	— 2
(7) Demand of the current year ..	2,41,915	2,55,291	— 13,376
(8) Total demand with past years' arrears ..	2,86,403	3,18,711	— 32,308
(9) *Deduct*—Remissions and suspensions, columns 22, 23	25,080	49,135	— 24,055
(10) Revenue for collection	2,61,323	2,69,576	— 8,253
(11) *Deduct*—Collections, column 24 ..	2,14,845	2,41,312	— 26,467
(12) Arrears unauthorised, column 26 ..	46,478	28,264	+ 18,214

3. GROSS REVENUE

(Column 3 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

The gross fixed revenue of the division shows a net increase of Rs. 61,820 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+ 11,221
Kaira	— 1,222
Panch Mahals	— 582
Broach	— 16
Surat	— 47
Thana	+ 52,466
Net ..	+ 61,820

The increase in Ahmedabad was due to the revision of non-agricultural assessment of old cases in which it was due for revision, while the increase in Thana was mainly due to the increase in assessment at the Second Revision Settlement of the Bassein Taluka.

The decrease in Kaira and Panch Mahals was due to reduction of assessment on account of land lost by diluvion, acquisition of land for public purposes, etc.

The small decreases in Broach and Surat call for no remarks.

Central Division

The gross fixed land revenue (Rs. 1,82,56,474) shows a net increase of Rs. 30,763 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 2,405
East Khandesh	+ 1,045
West Khandesh	+ 13,634
Nasik	+ 73
Poona	+ 7,809
Satara	+ 2,032
Sholapur	+ 3,765
Total ..	+ 30,763

The increase of 73 in Nasik calls for no remarks. The increase in the other districts was generally due partly to the increase in non-agricultural assessment and partly to the disposal of waste land.

Southern Division

The gross fixed revenue of the Division (Rs. 1,20,22,853) shows a net increase of Rs. 52,597 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	+ 737
Bijapur	+ 404
Dharwar	+ 6,794
Kanara	+ 2,023
Kolaba	+ 42,430
Ratnagiri	+ 209
Total ..	+ 52,597

The increase in Belgaum was mainly due to lapse of inams and partly to conversion of lands to non-agricultural uses and to unassessed waste lands being given out for cultivation; in Bijapur, Dharwar and Ratnagiri, to levy of ground rent on building sites and to assessment of waste lands being taken up for cultivation; in Kanara to rent on gavathan plots,

correction of errors in pot hissa survey, levy of non-agricultural assessment and to assessment on waste and disforested land.

The increase in Kolaba was chiefly confined to the revised assessments in the second revision survey settlement in Roha taluka and partly to increased assessment on Khar lands during the revision.

Bombay Suburban Division

The gross fixed revenue (Rs. 2,44,827) shows a net increase of Rs. 4,211, which is negligible and requires no explanation.

4. ALIENATIONS

(Column 5 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 7,462 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	— 291
Kaira	— 475
Panch Mahals	+ 5,811
Broach	— 119
Surat	+ 138
Thana	+ 2,398
Net ..	+ 7,462

The increase in Thana was due to the increase in assessment at the Second Revision Settlement of the Bassein Taluka, while the increase in Surat was due to the increase in assessment at the revision settlement of the Panas village of the Chorasi Taluka which was levied from 1928-29.

The increase in the Panch Mahals District was due to the fact that the nuksan on inam lands in the leasehold villages of Tanda, Katwara and Chandwana of the Dohad Taluka was till last year wrongly shown in column 7 under the head " Free or specially reduced " but as the villages have now been resumed the nuksan has now been correctly shown in column 5 under the head ' alienation '. The decrease in Ahmedabad was due to the reduction in assessment on account of reclassification of lands damaged by floods, while in Kaira it was due to the reduction of assessment on lands lost by diluvion and to the levy of full assessment on Malek Nakri lands mortgaged to others.

The decrease in Broach was due to the forfeiture of service inam lands.

Central Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 5,425 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 265
East Khandesh	— 369
West Khandesh	— 42
Nasik	— 406
Poona	+ 2,912
Satara	+ 3,017
Sholapur	+ 48
Total ..	+ 5,425

In Poona and Satara, the increase was due to the introduction of revision survey rates in inam villages. The decrease in East Khandesh and in Nasik was due to the increase of judi on service inam land.

The increase in Ahmednagar and Sholapur and the decrease in West Khandesh, being inconsiderable, call for no remarks.

Southern Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 476 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	— 685
Bijapur	— 17
Dharwar	+ 40
Kanara	+ 12
Kolaba	+ 921
Ratnagiri	+ 205
	+ 476

The fall in Belgaum was due to the levy of enhanced judi on certain patil and kulkarni inam lands in Belgaum and Gokak talukas and to the introduction of survey settlement in certain inam villages of the former taluka.

The increase in Kolaba was mainly due to the introduction of revised settlement in Roha taluka, which increased assessment on inam lands without bringing any increase in the fixed judi due to Government, and in Ratnagiri to a lease being effected between the Kolhapur State and the British Government.

The small increase in the remaining districts calls for no remarks.

Bombay Suburban Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 409, which calls for no remarks.

5. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE

(Columns 8, 9 and 10 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 64,215 under this head as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+12,443
Kaira	— 433
Panch Mahals	+ 2,516
Broach	— 33
Surat	— 132
Thana	+49,854
Net ..	+ 64,215

The increase in Ahmedabad was mainly due to the revision of altered assessment of old cases and to some extent to the grant of unoccupied lands for cultivation. In the Panch Mahals it was due to the resumption of leasehold villages of Tanda, Katwara and Chandwana in the Dohad Taluka, while in Thana it was due to the 2nd revision settlement in Bassein Taluka.

The decrease in Kaira was due to reduction of assessment on account of diluvion and relinquishments.

The decreases in Broach and Surat are small and call for no remarks.

Central Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 14,696 in the fixed revenue as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 2,008
East Khandesh	+ 1,607
West Khandesh	+ 1,820
Nasik	+ 1,507
Poona	+ 5,061
Satara	— 863
Sholapur	+ 3,556
Total ..	+14,696

The reasons for increase in this division given in paragraph 3 also apply to these figures. The decrease shown against Satara was due to the transfer of the village of Nagaj from the Satara to the Sholapur District.

Southern Division

The following details show a net increase in the fixed revenue of Rs. 51,950 :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	+ 2,057
Bijapur	+ 543
Dharwar	+ 7,204
Kanara	+ 829
Kolaba	+ 41,326
Ratnagiri	—9
Net ..	+ 51,950

The reasons for increase in this division given in paragraph 3 also apply to these figures.

The small drop in Ratnagiri calls for no remarks.

Bombay Suburban Division

The decrease in column 8 of Appendix I is partly due to the fact that the increased assessment due to revision survey was inadvertently shown in the last year under judi instead of under nuksan in the case of a village in the South Salsette Taluka and partly to the reservation of occupied land.

There is practically no change in column 9.

The increase of Rs. 4,337 in column 10 is partly due to increased building operations consequent on the activities of the Development Department and to some extent to the greater vigilance exercised over unauthorised non-agricultural appropriation.

6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE

(Column 11 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

There was a net decrease of Rs. 87,349 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	— 46,651
Kaira	— 3,335
Panch Mahals	+ 28,949
Broach	— 74,524
Surat	— 26,908
Thana	+ 35,120
Net ..	— 87,349

The increase in Thana was due to larger realizations from occupancy price of land and from non-agricultural revenue for temporary non-agricultural uses during the year than in the preceding year.

In the Panch Mahals the increase was due to the realizations of premium for change of tenure of lands from new to old.

The decrease in Ahmedabad and Surat was due to less realizations from occupancy rights and from the sale of trees, fruits, etc., than in the preceding year.

The decrease in Kaira was due to less realizations of royalty on Bauxite mine at Tayabpur in Kapadvanj Taluka while that in Broach was due to less realizations from Bet lands and sale of babul trees.

Central Division

There was a net decrease of Rs. 44,294 as given below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 36,167
East Khandesh	+ 16,006
West Khandesh	+ 27,928
Nasik	— 54,640
Poona	— 26,581
Satara	— 6,347
Sholapur	— 36,827
Total ..	— 44,294

The increase in the two Khandesh districts was generally due to greater realization under occupancy price of land and in the Ahmednagar District it was due to the recovery of arrears due from the Belapur Company.

The decreases in other districts were mainly due to smaller receipts under occupancy price, annual nazarana and water assessment under section 55, Land Revenue Code.

Southern Division

There was under this head a net decrease of Rs. 20,402 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	— 23,539
Bijapur	+ 8,422
Dharwar	— 272
Kanara	— 4,841
Kolaba	+ 2,764
Ratnagiri	— 2,936
Total ..	— 20,402

In Bijapur the increase was mainly due to larger realizations from occupancy price of land and in Kolaba to recovery of non-agricultural assessment on the introduction of city survey in Alibag taluka.

The decrease in Dharwar, Belgaum and Ratnagiri was due to smaller receipts under occupancy price of land. In Kanara it was only apparent and not real, which can be seen from the fact that the revenue under this head in 1926-27 was Rs. 16,787.

Bombay Suburban Division

The decrease amounting Rs. 16,622 in column 11 of Appendix I is mainly due to the precautions taken during the year under report not to issue full rate collection orders until inquiry in non-agricultural cases was completed and final rate of non-agricultural assessment was fixed. Hitherto the full rate collection orders generally resulted in suspensions or remissions after compromise with the assessees concerned was effected.

7. REMISSIONS

(Column 22 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 8,46,340 as against Rs. 2,36,530 granted during the previous year.

Class (A)

	Rs.
Remissions on account of revision settlements or suspension of settlements	1,28,788
Adjustment made against jama recoverable from the Talukdars of Bavaliari in Dhandhuka Taluka of the Ahmedabad District on account of compensation to be paid to them for the abolition of custom dues under Act XIX of 1884 (Government Resolution No. 2896 of 16th July 1869)	931
Adjustment made against jama recoverable from the Talukdars of Limdi and Golana in the Jhalod Mahal of the Panch Mahals District on account of opium compensation granted to them (Government Resolution No. 9307 of 8th October 1912)	1,200
Remissions on account of water-logging in the Surat District (Government Resolution No. 3044 dated 6th May 1902)	24,902
Total ..	1,55,821

Class (B)

District	Automatic remissions	Remissions of water rate	Remissions on account of local calamities.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	1,30,049	92	6,492	1,36,633
Kaira	1,34,396	11,116	40,013	1,85,525
Panch Mahals	13,875	....	....	13,875
Broach	51,571	....	1,06,262	1,57,833
Surat	....	8,660	1,37,960	1,46,620
Thana	....	....	1,025	1,025
Total ..	3,29,891	19,868	2,91,752	6,41,511

Class (C)

	Rs.
Written off as irrecoverable	1,105
Remitted arrears on forfeited lands	1,777
Remissions on account of waterlogging ..	2,168
Reductions of assessment on account of diluvion ..	626
Reduction of assessment on account of acquisition of land for public purposes	453
Demands cancelled	40,471
Miscellaneous	2,408
Total ..	49,008
Total of Class (*A*) ..	1,55,821
Total of Class (*B*) ..	6,41,511
Total of Class (*C*) ..	49,008
	8,46,340

Central Division

The remissions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 64,580 as against Rs. 2,55,745 of the previous year. The following statement in the form prescribed in Government Circular No. P. 63

dated 4th March 1925 shows the details of the main heads of remission :—

District	Class (A)	Class (B) Being those under remission and suspension rules			Class (C)
	Remissions on account of revision settlement or suspension of settlements	Automatic remissions	Remissions of water rates	Remissions on account of local calamities	Written off as irrecoverable
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	....	....	....	2,021	....
East Khandesh	....	....	....	....	....
West Khandesh	2,126	....	....	11,791	....
Nasik	4	....	6,477	166	....
Poona	943	19,280	....	....	406
Satara	963	13,248	503	16	....
Sholapur	58	....	....	....	19
Total ..	4,094	32,528	6,980	13,996	425

District	Class (C)—*continued.*				Total
	Arrears remitted on forfeited land	Remissions on account of water-logging	Demands cancelled	Miscellaneous	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	1,705	....	....	....	3,726
East Khandesh	....	....	....	854	854
West Khandesh	67	....	....	....	13,984
Nasik	49	....	221	169	7,088
Poona	....	2,395	310	....	23,334
Satara	42	....	64	....	14,836
Sholapur	....	....	....	681	758
Total ..	1,863	2,395	595	1,704	64,580

Total of Class (A) ..	4,094
Total of Class (B) ..	53,504
Total of Class (C) ..	6,982
	64,580

Southern Division

The remissions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 60,167 as against Rs. 1,08,513 during the preceding year. The

following table gives the details as required by Government Circular No. P. 63 dated 4th March 1925 :—

District	Class (A)				
	Remission on account of revision settlement	Remission of assessment on gavathan holdings in khoti villages (G.R. No. 4869 of 26th May 1914)	Remission of assessment on rent free holdings (G. R. No. 6852 of 8th September 1904)	Remission of assessment of Lore village in Devgad taluka (G.R. No. 3937 of 20th July 1923)	Remission of assessment on land reserved for special or public purposes
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	....	....	....	....	....
Bijapur	....	....	....	....	....
Dharwar	....	....	....	....	....
Kanara	....	.....	....	....	....
Kolaba	15,056	....	....	....	....
Ratnagiri	284	692	2,257	676	58
Total ..	15,340	692	2,257	676	58

District	Class (A)—*continued.*				
	Remission of assessment on khara (G.R. No. 6344 of 18th May 1925)	Remission of revised assessment of Mandangad Petha (G.R. No. 9575/24 of 18th March 1923)	Remission of price of reserved trees in private lands (G.R. No. 8099/24 of 22nd March 1929)	Remission on account of japti expenses written off on account of lapsed khoti villages	Total
1	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	....	....	....	....	....
Bijapur	....	....	....	....	....
Dharwar	....	....	....	....	....
Kanara	....	....	....	....	....
Kolaba	590	....	....	....	15,646
Ratnagiri	....	37	45	2,812	6,861
Total ..	590	37	45	2,812	22,507

District	Class (B)				
	Automatic remissions	Remission of water rate	Remission on account of local calamities	Total	
1	12	13	14	15	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Belgaum	4,128	27	....	4,155	
Bijapur ..	2,876	....	....	2,876	
Dharwar ..	6,776	16,178	....	22,954	
Kanara ..	....	....	*1,776	1,776	*On account of damage by wild elephants.
Kolaba ..	....	....	†19	19	†On account of damage by fire.
Ratnagiri	....	....	....	....	
Total ..	13,780	16,205	1,795	31,780	

District	Class (C)						
	Written off as irrecoverable	Remitted arrears on forfeited lands	Remission on account of water-logging	Demands cancelled	Miscellaneous	Total	Grand total of classes (A) (B) and (C) for each district
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	117	..	30	..	714	881	5,036
Bijapur	11	..	..	29	..	40	2,916
Dharwar	195	109	4	..	3,325	3,643	26,597
Kanara	593	..	..	645	..	1,238	3,014
Kolaba	..	..	..	53	..	53	18,719
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	25	..	25	6,[illegible]
Total ..	916	109	54	752	4,049	5,880	60,167

Bombay Suburban Division

The material decrease amounting to Rs. 26,454 in this column is mainly due to the precautions taken during the year under report in issuing collection orders after careful consideration. There were no remissions due to failure of crops consequent on a bad season.

8. SUSPENSIONS

(Column 23 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 20,08,080 as against Rs. 6,71,623 at the end of the previous year.

The suspensions granted under the suspension and remission rules, which were supplemented by the orders in Government Resolution No. 2181/28, dated 25th February 1929, in order to give the necessary relief to the persons whose crops were damaged by frost at the end of January 1929, are shown by districts as follows :—

District	Suspensions out of the current revenue of the year	Amount resuspended	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	2,36,012	1,41,363	3,77,375
Kaira	3,51,159	29,957	3,81,116
Panch Mahals	825	113	938
Broach	6,09,956	57,344	6,67,300
Surat	5,78,725	2,595	5,81,320
Thana	31	....	31
Total ..	17,76,708	2,31,372	20,08,080

Central Division

The suspensions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,60,579 as against Rs. 8,04,810 in the preceding year. The decrease is shared by all the districts except West Khandesh in which there was an increase in the amount of suspensions granted on account of damage to crop by frost. In Sholapur and East Khandesh there were no suspensions.

The details of suspensions required by Government Circular No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925, are given below :—

District	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year	Amount re-suspended	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	72,989	57,108	1,30,097
West Khandesh	4,124	....	4,124
Nasik	142	7,137	7,279
Poona	15,750	2,90,812	3,06,562
Satara	....	12,517	12,517
Total ..	93,005	3,67,574	4,60,579

Southern Division

The suspensions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,63,097 as against Rs. 10,40,883 in the preceding year. This includes Rs. 8,680 on account of the current year's land revenue and Rs. 4,28,694 re-suspended out of the previous year's revenue owing to insufficient rainfall in the Athni Taluka of the Belgaum District, Bijapur, Bagewadi and Bagalkot talukas of the Bijapur District, and Gadag and Hangal talukas of the Dharwar District. The decrease is noticed in all districts except Kanara where there were no suspensions. The decrease in the suspended amounts was due generally to better collections in the year under report on account of favourable season. The following are the details of suspensions required by Government Circular No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925 :—

District	Suspensions out of current year's revenue	Amount resuspended	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	1,417	55,681	57,098
Bijapur	....	29,901	29,901
Dharwar	7,250	3,43,112	3,50,362
Kanara	....	....	....
Kolaba	13	....	13
Ratnagiri	....	....	....
Total ..	8,680	4,28,694	4,37,374

Out of the remaining suspended revenue of Rs. 25,723 a sum of Rs. 1,939 is in respect of Bijapur District, the recovery of which was postponed pending the decision of civil suits in the Bijapur District Court, and the balance of Rs. 23,784 is on account of expenses of attached khoti villages

in the Ratnagiri District, which will eventually be recovered or remitted, as the case may be, when the villages are restored to khots or lapse to Government after twelve years.

Bombay Suburban Division

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 20,472 as against Rs. 18,073 at the end of the previous year. The increase of Rs. 2,399 is due to disputes after the issue of full rate collection orders which are still pending.

9. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION

(*Column 21* minus *columns 22 and 23 of Appendix I*)

Northern Division

The net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year under report amounted to Rs. 98,40,852 as against Rs. 1,18,52,182 during the previous year. The decrease was due to the grant of suspensions and remissions on account of the frost.

Central Division

The total consolidated revenue for collection, including local fund cess and excluding remissions and suspensions, was Rs. 1,78,89,433 as against Rs. 1,85,08,211 in the preceding year.

Southern Division

The total consolidated revenue for collection, including local fund cess and excluding collection in the previous years of the current revenue and remissions and suspensions, was Rs. 1,18,71,465 as against Rs. 1,15,48,230 in the preceding year.

Bombay Suburban Division

The total consolidated demand, exclusive of remissions and suspensions during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 2,61,323 as against Rs. 2,69,576 during the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 8,253 is partly due to less receipts of fluctuating revenue on account of the reasons given for decrease under "miscellaneous land revenue" and partly to the reasons given for decrease under "net Government revenue", columns 8 and 10.

10. COLLECTIONS

(*Column 24 of Appendix I*)

Northern Division

Out of the net demand of Rs. 98,40,852 referred to in paragraph 9 above Rs. 94,63,980 were collected, the percentage being 96·1 as against 99·1 in the previous year.

The percentage of collection on the net demand in each district of the division was as under :—

Ahmedabad	99·03
Kaira	99·8
Panch Mahals	99·2
Broach	99·9
Surat	83·1
Thana	99·9

Central Division

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,78,86,511 and give a percentage of 99·9 of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as under :—

Ahmednagar	99·9
East Khandesh	100
West Khandesh	100
Nasik	100
Poona	99·9
Satara	100
Sholapur	99·9

Southern Division

Out of the net demand of Rs. 1,18,71,465 referred to in paragraph 9 above, Rs. 1,18,68,654 were collected, the percentage being the same, 99·9 as in the previous year.

The percentage of collection on the net demand in each district was as under :—

Belgaum	99·9
Bijapur	99·9
Dharwar	99·9
Kanara	100
Kolaba	100
Ratnagiri	99·9

Bombay Suburban Division

Out of the net demand of Rs. 2,61,323, Rs. 2,14,845 were collected. The percentage of collection on net demand was 82·2 as against 89·51 for the preceding year, the reason for the less percentage being due to the reasons mentioned under "Balances."

11. BALANCES

(*Col. 23 "Suspended"* plus *col. 26 "Unauthorised" of Appendix I*)

Northern Division

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 23,84,952 (Rs. 20,08,080 authorised *plus* Rs. 3,76,872 unauthorised) as against Rs. 7,75,227 at the end of the previous year.

Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 3,76,872, Rs. 2,89,008 were on account of current year's demand while Rs. 87,864 represent arrears of former years.

Out of the balance shown as unauthorised Surat is responsible for Rs. 3,49,118, as the collection of the 2nd instalment of land revenue in Bardoli and Chorasi talukas and Valod Mahal was postponed till the preparation of the revised accounts according to the Broomfield-Maxwell Committee's proposals sanctioned by Government.

Central Division

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 4,63,501 (authorised Rs. 4,60,579 and unauthorised Rs. 2,922) as against Rs. 8,09,436 of the preceding year. Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 2,922, Rs. 2,086 represent arrears on account of the demand for the year of report and Rs. 836 on account of previous years as against Rs. 3,566 and Rs. 1,060 respectively outstanding on 31st July 1928.

Southern Division

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 4,65,908 (authorised Rs. 4,63,097 *plus* unauthorised arrears Rs. 2,811) as against Rs. 10,46,732 on 31st July 1928. Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 2,811, Rs. 2,416 represent arrears out of current year's demand and Rs. 395 on account of former year's arrears as against Rs. 4,518 and Rs. 1,331 respectively outstanding on 31st July 1928.

The unauthorised balance of Rs. 52 shown against Kolaba in column 26 of Appendix No. I was subsequently suspended.

A comparison of the net recoverable balances for the several districts outstanding at the end of the year under report with those of the previous year shows that Kanara presents a clean sheet for the fifth year in succession, that Kolaba follows suit at least for this year. In other districts also (except Belgaum) the balances were negligible.

In Belgaum out of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 1,404 half is on account of mahali judi due from an Inamdar, which is in arrears owing to a dispute amongst bhaubands, and a quarter represents the sum misappropriated by a kulkarni who has absconded. Steps have been taken to attach his property.

In view of the large demand put down for collection in the year under report, the unauthorised arrears can be considered to be insignificant.

The collection work on the whole has been satisfactory and reflects credit on the Taluka officers.

Bombay Suburban Division

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 66,950 (authorised Rs. 20,472 and unauthorised Rs. 46,478) as against Rs. 46,337 on 31st July 1928. Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 46,478, Rs. 32,832, represent arrears on account of demand for the year of report and Rs. 13,646

on account of previous years as against Rs. 15,933 and Rs. 12,331 respectively outstanding on 31st July 1928. South Salsette Taluka is practically responsible for the heavy unauthorised arrears, which are partly due to the fact that owing to a series of defalcations, brought to light during the year of report, many occupants preferred to pay their dues by cheques, with the result that an amount of Rs. 14,000, though recovered within the year of report, could not be adjusted before the close of the year. Another reason of heavy arrears is that the Karkun Surveyor of Bandra and Danda, who misappropriated Government money and was consequently convicted, left the village accounts in a very confused state. The Jamabandi of the aforesaid villages is Rs. 1,02,000 and the amounts due on account of non-agricultural assessment from several plot-holders, who deferred payment of their dues until convinced of their liabilities, could not be definitely ascertained before the close of the year.

12. TAKAVI

(*Appendix II*)

Northern Division

The amount advanced under both the Acts (Act XIX of 1883 and Act XII of 1884) during the year ending 30th September 1929 totalled Rs. 77,238 as against Rs. 66,01,220 during the previous year. The decrease was due to large advances made in the previous year for reconstruction of houses damaged by floods in the four northern districts of Gujarat. Rs. 740 were advanced to non-agriculturists under Act III of 1928 for reconstruction of houses in the Kaira and Surat districts as shown below :—

	Rs.
Kaira	440
Surat	300
	740

The total amount advanced thus came to Rs. 77,978. The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 92,18,168 (principal Rs. 89,34,543 *plus* interest Rs. 2,83,625).

The following table shows the demand, suspensions, collections, etc., of the year :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Demand—		
Principal	20,63,475	
Interest	2,60,211	
		23,23,686
Written off		1,151
Suspensions		5,14,333
Collections		18,05,298
Unauthorised balance		2,904

The unauthorised arrears by districts are given below :— Rs.

Ahmedabad	2,107
Kaira	529
Panch Mahals	130
Broach	18
Thana	120

In Ahmedabad the unauthorised arrears mostly pertain to talukdari villages of Sanand Mahal and Viramgam Taluka. Steps have been taken to obtain the necessary sanction of Government for selling the talukdar defaulters' lands. In Kaira, the Kapadvanj Taluka is responsible for the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 529, out of which Rs. 282 have been recovered after the close of the year, and coercive measures are in progress for the recovery of the remaining amount. The arrears in Panch Mahals, Broach and Thana are small and call for no remarks.

Voluntary payments made during the year amounted to Rs. 2,27,734.

The following table compares the operations for the past six years :—

Year	Advances made	Collections		Written off
		Principal	Interest	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1923-24	1,35,231	4,73,200	1,59,989	2,608
1924-25	5,162	8,12,870	2,99,166	2,683
1925-26	61,543	3,20,742	1,34,858	429
1926-27	12,44,020	3,15,624	1,26,006	....
1927-28	67,61,697	3,46,883	1,14,580	5,050
1928-29	77,978	16,25,505	1,79,793	1,151

Takavi advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 10,910.

The works in progress were inspected by the officers concerned and it was noticed that in one case takavi of Rs. 200 advanced for a well in the North Daskroi Taluka of the Ahmedabad District was misappropriated and the whole amount was summarily recovered ; while in Kaira 312 cases of misapplication of loans advanced for house-building were detected and the amount advanced (Rs. 21,451) in these cases was summarily recovered.

A special staff consisting of three Aval Karkuns, thirty clerks and two peons was entertained in addition to the ordinary staff of one Aval Karkun, three clerks and one peon to deal with the heavy work of takavi in connection with housing loans, etc.

Central Division

Rs. 69,761 were advanced during the year under the two heads as against Rs. 1,15,648 in the preceding year.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 24,31,745 (principal 23,19,602 and interest 1,12,143).

The following table shows the demand, suspensions, collections, etc., of the year :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Demand—		
Principal	7,28,837	
Interest	2,40,628	
		9,69,465
Written off		8,717
Suspended		14,358
Recovered		9,18,050
Unauthorised balance		28,340

The unauthorised arrears of districts and percentage of collections to demand are given below :—

	Rs.	Percentage.
Ahmednagar	11,811	97·4
Poona	13,140	94·8
Satara	3,149	96·4
Sholapur	240	100

Nine cases of misappropriations of the amount of loans were reported during the year—1 in Sholapur and 8 in Satara. The amounts advanced in the Satara District were recovered in full, and out of Rs. 250 advanced in on case in the Sholapur District Rs. 162 were recovered.

The following table shows advances, recoveries and remissions during the year and in the preceding five years :—

Year	Total amount advanced	Total recoveries		Amount written off
		Principal	Interest	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1923-24	3,20,891	16,98,946	5,79,620	1,127
1924-25	1,25,885	13,97,934	4,72,231	2,212
1925-26	2,71,041	9,82,875	3,10,258	2,021
1926-27	3,96,610	7,74,240	2,72,989	13,419
1927-28	1,15,677	9,74,751	3,48,833	13,764
1928-29	69,761	6,94,555	2,23,495	8,717

Southern Division

The enclosed statements (*vide* Appendix No. II) show the takavi transactions during the year ending September 1929.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 18,24,526. Advances and collections amounted to Rs. 3,19,278 and Rs. 3,02,664

respectively. The amount collected represents 16·59 per cent. of the debt outstanding at the beginning of the year.

The amounts due for collection were entirely collected in Kanara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts. In Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar the unauthorised arrears were Rs. 2,244, Rs. 2,940 and Rs. 13 respectively. Steps are in progress for recovery of these arrears in Belgaum and Bijapur, and the amount to be recovered in Dharwar is trifling. The Collector of Bijapur reports that the unauthorised arrears were not high in view of the demand (Rs. 3,11,450, principal and interest) put down for collection and that they were due to the inability of the defaulters to pay the dues owing to bad seasons. A special takavi establishment consisting of five Circle Inspectors and five peons under them was sanctioned for Bijapur District in Government Resolution, No. 1755/28 of 26th February 1929 for three years from 1st March 1929. These Special Circle Inspectors and four permanent Extra Head-Karkuns are working one in each of the talukas and the Petha and looking to the Tagai work. As last year, 6 selected ordinary Circle Inspectors and Karkuns were trained in planning and estimating for takavi works and in land-levelling.

In Dharwar a sum of Rs. 950 was advanced to the Prickly Pear Committee at Bambal, taluka Gadag, for the removal and destruction of prickly pear.

In Kanara five applications for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act for wire-fencing scheme in Mundgod Petha were pending inquiry at the close of the year.

The following table shows the number of takavi works in progress and those inspected :—

District	No. of works in progress	No. of works inspected by				
		Collector	Prant Officers	Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris	Special Head Karkuns	Circle Inspectors
Belgaum ..	122	....	7	43	47	27
Bijapur ..	536 old works. 699 new works. 1,235 total.	10	138	431	306	1,049
Dharwar ..	28	....	3	21	....	....
Kolaba ..	1	....	....	....	....	....

There were no works in progress in Kanara and Ratnagiri. The inspection of takavi works by Prant Officers in Belgaum was inadequate and the Collector has pointed it out to them.

There were no cases of misapplication of loans except five in Belgaum and the amount of Rs. 66 involved in them was recovered summarily.

Rs. 3,102 were recovered summarily in 14 cases, as the borrower failed to execute the works, in the districts of Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara.

Bombay Suburban Division

There were no takavi transactions.

13. AREA

(Columns 10, 11 and 12 of Appendix III)

Northern Division

There was a net increase in the occupied area as shown below :—

	Acres
Ahmedabad	+ 2,411
Kaira	— 373
Panch Mahals	+ 32,734
Broach	— 104
Surat	+ 89
Thana	+ 189
Net ..	+ 34,946

The increase in Ahmedabad, Surat and Thana was mainly due to unoccupied lands having been taken up for cultivation, while that in the Panch Mahals was due to the resumption of the lease-hold villages of Tanda, Katwara and Chandwana in the Dohad Taluka.

The decrease in Kaira and Broach was mainly due to diluvion and forfeiture for breach of the conditions of new tenure.

Central Division

There was a net increase of 3,114 acres in the occupied area of *agricultural* land in this division. The increase or decrease in the different districts was as shown below :—

	Acres
Ahmednagar	— 515
East Khandesh	+ 1,129
West Khandesh	— 952
Nasik	+ 1,625
Poona	+ 284
Satara	— 3,955
Sholapur	+ 5,498
	+ 3,114

The decrease in Ahmednagar, West Khandesh and Satara was due to the causes shown below.

Ahmednagar.—Forfeiture of some land and the acquisition of land for tanks.

West Khandesh.—Resumption of land for breach of tenure.

Satara.—Transfer of the village of Nagaj to the Sholapur district.

The increase in Sholapur is due to the transfer of Nagaj from the Satara district, and that in the other districts (i.e., East Khandesh, Nasik and Poona), is mainly due to waste land being given out for cultivation.

Southern Division

In the year under report there was a net increase of 4,985 acres in the occupied area of agricultural land in this division as shown below :—

		Acres
Belgaum	+	1,901
Bijapur	+	848
Dharwar	+	1,684
Kanara	+	653
Kolaba	—	132
Ratnagiri	+	31
	+	4,985

The increase in Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Ratnagiri was mainly due to unoccupied lands having been taken up by rayats for cultivation from forest and from Government waste ; in Kanara also it was due to grant of waste lands for cultivation on kabulayats and expiry of leases of lands given out on specially reduced tenure.

The decrease in Kolaba was chiefly due to occupied lands having been taken up for non-agricultural purposes and errors in survey.

Bombay Suburban Division

The decrease of 403 acres in the gross area is due to survey corrections. The net decrease of 277 acres under occupied assessed land was mainly due to survey corrections, acquisition, conversion of land to non-agricultural purposes and to resignation of cultivable land.

14. COERCIVE PROCESSES

(Appendix IV)

Northern Division

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to for the collection of land revenue in the year under report and in the previous year :—

Year	No. of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code	Sale of immoveable property other than land in respect of which arrears were due, section 155, Land Revenue Code	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code	Arrest and imprisonment under section 157, Land Revenue Code
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		No. of kabjedars	No. of kabjedars	No. of cases	No. of cases	No. of cases
1928-29 ..	10,615	1,346	33	1	41	..
1927-28 ..	11,052	1,290	373	8	160	1

Out of 1,346 cases of penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code, Thana is responsible for 1,294. In that district this measure has to be resorted to as a warning to absentee landlords.

The decrease in other forms of coercive processes was due to the leniency shown to occupants on account of damage done to crops by frost in the Gujarat districts of the division.

Central Division

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to for the collection of land revenue in the year under review and in the previous year :—

Year	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code	One-fourth fine under section 148, Land Revenue Code	Distraint and sale of moveable property, section 154, Land Revenue Code	Sale of immoveable property under section 155, Land Revenue Code	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code
		Number of kabjedars	Number of kabjedars	Number of kabjedars	Number of kabjedars
1928-29	3,551	495	55	....	156
1927-28	4,987	898	168	....	198

Compared with the last year there was a welcome decrease in the number of coercive processes under each head, the reason being that the season was generally more favourable.

Southern Division

The following table compares the extent of coercion in different forms employed for the collection of land revenue :—

Year	Number of notices of demand under section 152, Land Revenue Code	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code	Sale of immoveable property under section 155, Land Revenue Code	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Number of kabjedars	Number of kabjedars	Number of cases	Number of cases
1928-29 ..	1,443	16,252	206	....	163
1927-28 ..	2,060	14,653	652	1	136

There was an increase in the number of notices under section 152 in Belgaum only and a decrease in the remaining districts. The large increase in the number of persons proceeded against under section 148 is shared by Belgaum and Kanara. The decrease in the number of cases of distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154 occurred chiefly in Kolaba. The large increase in the number of cases under section 148 is due to the general contumacy of the defaulters in Sampgaon and Athni talukas in Belgaum district and Karwar, Honavar and Kumta talukas in Kanara district.

The increase in the number of forfeiture cases under section 153 occurred in Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara; but the number of such cases slightly decreased in Belgaum, Kolaba and Ratnagiri. In Kanara it is quite a common thing for a man to let his occupancy of a survey number, which he cannot cultivate, be forfeited rather than take the trouble of sending in a relinquishment.

No action under section 155 was found necessary in any of the districts.

Bombay Suburban Division

The following table compares the extent of coercive processes in different forms employed for collection of land revenue :—

Year	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code	Sale of immoveable property other than land under section 155, Land Revenue Code	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code
1928-29	546	3	....	....	....
1927-28	484	8	....	....	....

The following reasons contributed to the issue of a large number of notices of demand :—

(a) A very large number of occupants lives outside the limits of the district ;

(b) The addresses of many change frequently ;

(c) Lands change hands frequently, but intimation is not received punctually by the revenue officers in time.

Although there is a special arrangement in this district of giving advance intimation of dues and of the time and place where they should be paid, still, for the reasons stated above, these intimations do not reach the persons concerned in time, with the result that a large number of notices of demand are required to be issued.

15. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

Northern Division

In Ahmedabad there were 190 factories on 1st August 1928 and eleven new factories were added and six were struck off the register during the year under report, leaving 195 at the close of the year. The following account shows the development in the textile industry in Ahmedabad. Two new mills will shortly start work. Two more are under construction while the erection of another is under contemplation. The old Viramgam Alfred Mill is expected to start work under a new agency in the course of the next calendar year. In many cases the old mills are effecting improvements in various directions, namely, the enlargement of spinning or weaving departments and the installation of humidifying and ventilating plants, etc. The working conditions in the new mills as compared with those of many old mills will be far more satisfactory, since they are being constructed on up-to-date lines with many improvements. In spite of the world-wide industrial depression, the textile industry of Ahmedabad is making fair progress.

Of the two textile mills at Nadiad in the Kaira District one (the Manor Mill) was closed throughout the year owing to financial difficulties. The number of hand looms in the Borsad Taluka is the same as last year, i.e., 1,084, and the hand spinning and weaving is well conducted by backward classes in that taluka. The rice and flour mills worked well during the year. Three of the ginning factories at Dakor did not work this year, as the outturn of cotton was not quite normal owing to the frost.

In the Panch Mahals District the principal trade is in timber and grain. The groundnut and flour mills continued to work well, while the work in ginning factories was much less due to the damage done to cotton by frost. Dohad continued to be the important grain market. The export of corn, timber and forest produce is fairly extensive and increases gradually. The manganese mines at Sivrajpur and Bamankuva and the fire clay factory at Derol are progressing steadily. In Broach cotton is the chief product and constitutes the important trade of the district. There are 36 ginning factories and 12 presses in the district.

These factories usually work for 2 to 3 months every year, but this year, as the outturn of cotton was comparatively small on account of the frost, they worked for about a month only. The mill industry in Broach showed a tendency towards dullness on the whole.

The river-borne trade of the port of Kavi shows a remarkable increase in the imports and exports, while there is a noticeable decline in imports at Tankari and Dehej as compared with those of the preceding year.

In Surat cotton is the principal produce. The outturn was less than in the previous year owing to the frost. The ginning factories and presses worked for a shorter period than usual. The number of spinning wheels in Bardoli has gone down from 463 to 421, while there is a slight increase in Valod where the number has risen from 310 to 324. There are hand-weaving looms in all the talukas. They weave coarse cloth chiefly used by Kaliparaj. The local silk and embroidery business in the Surat City is in a fairly flourishing condition. Grass and firewood is largely exported to Bombay from Chikhli, Bulsar and Pardi Talukas. The yield of the mango crop during the year was only fair.

In Thana rice, which is the main product of the district, of the value of about Rs. 80 lakhs was exported exclusive of paddy which was exported to the extent of Rs. 19 lakhs. Other articles of export in that district are timber, charcoal, grass, salt, bricks, lime, dry and fresh fish, plantains, betel leaves, vegetables, saris and woollen cloth.

Bassein exported vegetables worth about 3 lakhs of rupees to Bombay. The iron workshop at Bhiwandi, which manufactures accessories for rice mills and implements for labourers, is flourishing.

The number of hand looms working in Bhiwandi during the year was 3,000 as against 2,920 in the last year and they employed about 7,000 men. The Raymond Woollen Mills manufacture woollen cloth and yarn and export them to Bombay and North India. The Bone Mills in Thana and Kalwa afford ample labour to the depressed classes.

Central Division

The area under cotton in East Khandesh declined from 821,135 acres to 790,406 in 1928-29. This was probably due to the fall-off in the cotton prices during the last 2 or 3 years and the general depression in the cotton trade.

There are five mills in East Khandesh, two of them are at Jalgaon, two at Amalner and one at Chalisgaon. Of the two mills at Jalgaon, the Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mill continued to be in a flourishing condition, while the other mill, *viz.*, the Bhagirath Mill, is not doing well though it has been in working order for the last 6 years.

The spinning and weaving mills at Amalner and Chalisgaon are reported to be working well.

In the West Khandesh District the new Pratap Spinning and Weaving Mill at Dhulia is reported to be working well and is just beginning to pay its way.

There was a strike of about 1,050 mill workmen from this mill in the month of February on the question of an increase in wages. It lasted for about a fortnight, during which period the mill had to be closed. Thereafter the workmen resumed work unconditionally. The strike was mainly due to the influence of the strike in Bombay.

No cotton market has yet been established under the new Cotton Markets Act of 1928, though one is in contemplation at Dhulia.

As regards the mill industry at Sholapur the Collector observes as follows :—

> "The general depression which has for some years affected the mill industry showed no signs of abatement during the year under report. Stoppage of work locally and in Bombay saved what might have been a very critical position, as the stock on hand mounted up to unmanageable limits and the cessation of production tended to reduce the effect of over production. But this represents a most unsatisfactory state of affairs and relief of this nature to an industry whose markets are loaded up with stocks, although temporarily staying a crisis, is in the long run undesirable."

There was a strike in all the mills at Sholapur in April 1928 and it lasted till October 1928 when it ended. This labour unrest affected the profits of the mills.

There was a strike in Barsi Mills in November 1928 but it ended in about a week owing to prompt action and without any untoward result.

In Barsi there are three spinning and weaving mills—one of these was started last year and the other this year. As these two mills have not sufficient working capital they could not commence weaving work.

The Sugar Factory of the Belapur Syndicate in the Ahmednagar District is making fair progress and is now producing sugar of superior sort. The factory commenced work on 3rd January 1929 and finished the season on 26th April 1929. The quantity of sugar made during the season was 2,651 tons and the output of molasses 1,176 tons. The bulk of the molasses was sold to the Central Distillery at Nasik. The amount of cane harvested for the mill was 28,238 tons from 1,693 acres.

The preparation of jaggery from sugarcane is carried on extensively in the Haveli, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas of the Poona District. The cultivation of grapes and potatoes has been newly and successfully undertaken in Bhimthadi taluka. Myrabolams worth Rs. 85,000 were exported from Ambegaon to Bombay during the year under review.

The chief crop of the Satara District is groundnut, which is produced in large quantities, especially in the southern talukas of the district, and is largely exported to foreign countries. From Patan Taluka alone groundnut worth about two to two and a half lakhs of rupees is said to have been exported during the year. The agricultural implements works of Messrs. Cooper Bros. at Satara and the Iron Factory of Messrs. Kirloskar Bros. at Kirloskar Wadi continued to progress satisfactorily. Among the products raised in the district for the Bombay market were

onions from Khandala (now in Wai Taluka), eggs from the Man Mahal, betel leaves and potatoes from Koregaon, strawberries, potatoes, beans and peas from Mahableshwar Mahal and butter and eggs from Javli Taluka.

Miscellaneous Industries.—The Glass Factory at Talegaon, the Ravi Varma Fine Arts Litho Printing Press at Malavli and the carpet factory at Kune continued to work satisfactorily. The bidi making at Sinnar, the gold and silver thread work at Yeola, the manufacture of Rosha oil in the Baglan and Kalwan talukas were carried on as before. The Tikekar Textile Factory, Metals Works at Tikekarwadi, the Ice Factory at Bhusawal, the Ink Factory at Parola and the Iron Foundry at Pachora continued to show steady progress.

Southern Division

The articles of production and export from the Karnatak are mostly jagri, wheat, jowari, chillies, tobacco, cotton and groundnut.

In spite of the poor outturn of cotton owing to unseasonable rain and despite the slump in the trade due to mill strikes in Bombay, the number of ginning and pressing factories in Bijapur and Dharwar increased and all had sufficient work. The Gokak Falls Mills (Belgaum) and the Bharat Spinning and Weaving Mills of Hubli worked throughout the year. Wheat, jowari, oil-seeds and groundnut had a brisk trade in Bijapur. The Cotton Sale Societies at Hubli and Gadag fared well. The wheat trade did not flourish in Dharwar though other commodities had a good year.

The trade in spices and timber flourished in Kanara. Kolaba exported large quantities of rice and paddy to Bombay, Thana and Malabar.

The handloom industry, which is well established in the Karnatak, recorded a good year. Handlooms in the coast districts had a lean year. The looms in the Ratnagiri District number 600 and had a turnover worth Rs. 1,26,650 only against Rs. 1,56,900 in the previous year. The blanket weaving industry flourished in Bijapur.

Salt trade at Pen and Uran (Kolaba) declined. The Sanikatta Salt Works sold 134,078 maunds of salt against 108,850 maunds last year.

Building stones from Badami, lime stone from Bagalkot and dyed stuffs from Ilkal and Guledgud (Bijapur) continued to be much in demand.

The Dhutpapeshwar Pharmacy at Panvel (Kolaba) had a good year. The copper and brass industry at Hubli did good business.

The tile factories at Manki (Kanara) and Mora (Kolaba) had a prosperous year, the coloured and patterned tiles of the latter being much in demand in Bombay; but those at Khanapur (Belgaum) and Guramwad (Ratnagiri) did not fare well. The five aluminium factories at Vijayadurg (Ratnagiri) had a turnover worth Rs. 51,605 against 69,942 last year. Cashewnuts worth Rs. 8,39,254 were roasted at Malwan and Vengurla for export. The cart-wheel industry of Panvel flourished as usual.

Electric energy continued to be supplied to Bombay from the Tata Company's power houses at Bhivpuri, Campoli and Patnus in the Kolaba District.

The fishing industry continued to do well on the coast, and the Kolaba, fishermen, to whom the proximity of Bombay affords special marketting facilities, had again a very good year.

Bombay Suburban Division

The general depression in trade and industry remained nearly the same as last year. No new industry was started during the year under report.

The principal trades and industries in the division are :—

(1) Manufacture of Salt in the villages of Bhandup and Mahul.

(2) The Braithwaite Engineering Works at Mulund.

(3) Two Litho Presses at Ghatkoper.

(4) Two Spinning and Weaving Mills at Kurla.

(5) Match Factories at Kurla, Ghatkoper, Andheri, Vile Parle, Borivli and Ambernath.

(6) Dyeing Factories at Kurla and Chembur.

(7) Stone Quarries at Malavni (Kharodi) and Akurli. The Malavni quarries supply superior stone for building purposes and the Akurli quarries supply the murum and earth which are utilised as "dry filling" for the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

(8) Bone Mill and "Carbon products" factory at Vikhroli.

(9) Aluminium and Silver Factory at Vile Parle.

(10) Chemical Factory at Ambernath.

The area in the Ambernath Taluka which has been laid out for industrial purposes has not developed to the extent that was expected. and under present industrial and trade conditions the prospects of new industries being established are exceedingly poor.

16. PRICES

Northern Division

There was a slight increase in the prices of the principal grains in common use in all the Gujarat districts of the division except Surat though there were no marked fluctuations. The increase was due to the effects of the frost on agriculturists. The prices of other articles of food-stuffs remained stationary. The price of milk in Broach Taluka of the Broach District fell in March from 9½ to 13 seers per rupee.

In Broach the price of cotton with seed ranged from Rs. 150 to 185 per bhar in the month of February, while it fluctuated between Rs. 125 and Rs. 184 per bhar in March and between Rs. 100 to Rs. 160 per bhar in April.

In May the markets were closed.

In Thana the price of rice and nagli, which are the principal food-grains of the district, and of other food-stuffs showed a slight tendency to decline on account of the general good crops and the general slump in trade.

Central Division

There was a slight temporary rise in the prices of all staple food grains in the Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, and Poona districts and in Yeola, Malegaon and Chandor talukas in the Nasik district. In Sholapur the price of jowari showed a tendency to go down from December onwards. There was also a drop in the price of rice in Ahmednagar, Poona and West Khandesh districts. These fluctuations were not however more pronounced than the usual trend of prices in the different seasons of a fairly normal year.

Southern Division

As the result of a good season, there was a general fall in the prices of staple food grains. Jowari sold at 11 seers 11 chataks as against 9 seers 13 chataks per rupee in Bijapur and at 11 seers 7 chataks as against 9 seers 13 chataks in Dharwar. Except in Belgaum, rice showed a marked decline in price, selling at 5 seers 5 chataks per rupee in Bijapur and 6 seers 12 chataks per rupee in Dharwar. As last year, cotton, as also chillies in Dharwar, failed to attract good prices owing to trade depression. There was a heavy rise in the price of jagri in Dharwar which is attributed to the non-receipt of the usual supply from Mysore and Kanara.

In Kanara, the price of cardamom and pepper fell from Rs. 1,540 and Rs. 450 per khandi to Rs. 1,400 and Rs. 435 per khandi, while that of betelnut rose from Rs. 170 to Rs. 180 per khandi. The wholesale price of paddy in Kolaba remained almost stationary. Prices in Ratnagiri were lower in all cases except salt which showed a very slight increase.

Bombay Suburban Division

The prices of commodities continued at about the same levels as last year.

The staple food of this division is rice, and its price on an average was 5 seers 3 chataks per rupee in South Salsette Taluka and 5 seers 2 chataks in Ambernath.

17. LABOUR AND WAGES

Northern Division

There was no appreciable change in the rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labour in the Ahmedabad and Surat districts, but in other Gujarat districts of the division the rates were a little lower than those of the last year in which wages had risen on account of reconstruction of houses damaged by cyclonic rains of July 1927.

In Thana, labour, as usual, continued to be attracted to industrial rather than agricultural work. The Railway electrification works together with the local brick factories, rice mills and timber and charcoal business absorb most of the labour that cannot reach Bombay. The result was that the agriculturists in Bhiwandi taluka were required to bring about 2,000 labourers from outside during the transplantation and harvesting season.

Central Division

The wages of skilled and unskilled labourers practically remained stationary except for slight variations which are a normal feature due to local seasonal conditions.

The mills in East Khandesh and Sholapur continued to attract a number of labourers from other districts, especially Satara.

There was nothing striking in West Khandesh and Ahmednagar districts.

In Poona, there was a slight decline in the wages of unskilled labour in the Junnar taluka probably on account of the return of labourers to their homes during the prolonged strike in Bombay. On the other hand, there was a rise in Dhond and talukas around it on account of the railway works.

In Nasik, the Government Central Distillery at Nasik Road and the ginning factories at Malegaon and Nandgaon continued to absorb a large number of labourers, and the rates of wages were more or less steady.

As regards the condition of labourers in the Satara District the Collector observes as follows :—

> "The lowest rate of labour was 4 annas. During the fair season the usual emigration of labourers to Bombay, Karachi, Sholapur and other large centres is reported to have taken place, but the prolonged industrial unrest in Bombay has driven a large number of the emigrants back to their homes. This forced return by reducing the family income has detracted in some measures from the benefits of a good monsoon. The violent nature of the outbreaks in Bombay will probably deter a large number of the population from venturing out of the district for some time to come. On the other hand the disturbing influence of emigration on the family life has been removed, and the cottage industries of poultry-rearing, basket-making, weaving of home-spun and fishing nets, etc., will probably be revived and fostered, and thus recompense the loss of income by the stoppage of emigration."

On the whole the economic condition of the labouring classes continued satisfactory and there were signs of a rise in their standard of living, though the efficiency of labour does not seem to improve.

Southern Division

Labour once again recorded a prosperous year. Demand for labour was in excess of the supply in Bijapur and Kanara above-ghats, but in

Kanara below-ghats the supply exceeded the demand. Scarcity of field labour was particularly noticed in Bijapur during the harvest and it is reported that labour had to be rushed from place to place in motor buses to garner the harvest in time. The above-ghat talukas of Kanara as usual drew on the below-ghat talukas and the demand was adequately met. The Gokak Falls Mills in Belgaum and the cotton gins and presses in Bail-Hongal, Hubli, Gadag and Bagalkot continued to offer employment to many labourers. The level which wages reached last year has been steadily maintained, but Ratnagiri recorded a slightly downward tendency. The Tata Works in Kolaba continued to import outside labour, not because the local supply was inadequate, but because it was inefficient. The range of wages for unskilled labour varied from 9 annas in Belgaum to 14 annas in Kanara, while the range for skilled labour varied from Rs. 1-8-0 in Dharwar to Rs. 2-8-0 in Kolaba.

Bombay Suburban Division

The demand for labour continued to be as brisk as in the previous year. This was chiefly due to building activities in the suburbs, which have now become popular as residential areas, especially among the middle classes, who prefer them to the congested localities in Bombay.

The average wages, common among the labouring class, were as under :—

Skilled labour.

South Salsette Taluka	.. Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3 per day.
Ambernath Taluka	.. Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per day.

Unskilled labour.

South Salsette Taluka and Ambernath Taluka.	Male, annas 12 to Re. 1 per day. Females, annas 8 to 12 per day. Children, annas 5 to 8 per day.

18. SPECIAL MATTERS AND GENERAL REMARKS

Northern Division

The Gujarat districts of the division were unfortunately visited by a severe calamity in the form of excessive cold at the end of January 1929 which caused extensive damage to cotton and other rabi crops. Relief was given in the form of suspension or remission of land revenue on a very liberal scale as noted in the paragraph on "Season".

In September 1928 the public peace in Godhra and Surat was disturbed on account of Hindu Muslim riots. Prompt measures were taken to restore peace and special magistrates were appointed to try the cases against the rioters. In January 1929 the town of Mandvi in the Surat District was visited by fire. About 53 houses of carpenters and blacksmiths were burnt and the total damage was estimated at about

Rs. 1,06,500. Remission of land revenue under the local calamity rules was given in deserving cases and takavi was granted under the Non-Agriculturists Loans Act where necessary. Free grant of timber of the value of Rs. 4,800 was given in 42 cases and Rs. 3,200 were given for immediate relief by the trustees of the Surat Flood Relief Fund.

The Presidency Agricultural Show was held in Shahi Bagh from 17th to 28th November 1928 and was presided over by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. It comprised a collection of improved agricultural implements, irrigation machinery, dairy plants and numerous other exhibits along with a show of cattle, poultry and other live stock. By means of demonstrations instruction was offered in village sanitation, agricultural education, co-operation and subsidiary industries for the economic improvement of the rural population. The Show was visited by very large numbers including persons from distant parts of the Presidency as well as from adjoining Indian States, and proved a great success.

The tragic event of the year was the sudden flooding of the Sabarmati river at Ahmedabad on 27th July 1929 which rose with such extraordinary speed that 17 persons engaged in washing clothes near Ahmedabad City were drowned. Relief was given to the dependants of the persons drowned from the City Permanent Relief Fund.

Progress made in connection with the maintenance and repairs of small irrigation tanks in charge of Revenue Department

A grant of Rs. 52,500 was sanctioned by Government for repairs to minor irrigation works in charge of the Revenue Department in this division during the year 1928-29 and it was distributed as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	26,000
Kaira	8,000
Broach	500
Surat	18,000
Total ..	52,500

As a sum of Rs. 2,500 was likely to remain unutilized by the end of March 1929 in the Kaira District, it was withdrawn and allotted to the Collector of Surat as desired by him in addition to the amount of Rs. 18,000 placed at his disposal, as he considered that the additional amount was likely to be usefully spent in that district.

The Collector of Broach required a further allotment of Rs. 290 for urgent repairs to 3 tanks in the Hansot Mahal and the amount was allotted to him after withdrawing the necessary amount from the allotment made to the Surat District.

Details as regards the number of tanks repaired and the amount spen in each district are given below :—

Name of District	Number of tanks repaired	Amount spent on repairs
		Rs.
Ahmedabad	36	13,431
Kaira	45	5,052
Broach	9	784
Surat	62	18,825

The allotments were not fully utilized in Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Surat districts.

In Ahmedabad district the Assistant Collector, Viramgam Prant, reserved a sum of Rs. 5,000 for repairs to Mahijda Vehela, but the estimate was not received in time, while the District Deputy Collector, Dholka Prant, reserved a sum of Rs. 3,000 for repairs to Walthera tank in Dholka Taluka, which was subsequently transferred to the Public Works Department later in the year. The contract rates in Ahmedabad and Kaira districts were lower than those estimated at the time of preparing the budget, and this also to some extent resulted in a saving in these districts. In Surat the amount allotted for Kocharva tank in the Pardi Taluka was not utilised, as the tank was repaired from the allotment sanctioned for the previous year.

In Ahmedabad and Kaira the works were carried out by the special agency appointed for the purpose, while in Broach and Surat the works were done departmentally or by contract and supervised by the local revenue staff.

Central Division

There has been no event of outstanding importance in the year of report in so far as the revenue administration is concerned.

Kadbi Stacks.—As regards the fodder storage schemes undertaken in Sholapur and Ahmednagar districts there is nothing special to mention except that 5 stacks in the Sholapur Taluka and 2 in the Barsi Taluka were sold for Rs. 18,000 and Rs. 3,150.

Revenue Staff.—As regards the revenue staff I again beg to invite the attention of Government to my remarks of the last year. The further experience of this year has only added additional testimony to the views expressed in last year's report. The Collector of Nasik observes as follows :—

"The remarks made by my predecessor under this head in the Administration Report for 1927-28 continued to hold good during the year under review. Recruitment of the best material available is some times difficult owing to the orders of Government regarding communal representation."

Southern Division

Red Cross Movement and Medical Relief.—Baby Week shows were held at seven places—one in Belgaum, two in Bijapur and four in Dharwar. All were well attended and aroused keen interest. The Red Cross Moving Dispensary in Belgaum has been doing useful work, instilling into the minds of the villagers the rudimentary principles of hygiene. Two classes were held under the auspices of the Lady Wilson Maternity Association, Bijapur, for the training of *dais*; twelve *dais* were trained during the year, bringing the total to 36. The experiment of giving medical relief to villagers through the agency of school masters trained for the purpose which is being tried in four villages of Dharwar Taluka is reported to be working well. In Kanara, where malaria is a serious problem 141,752 tabloids of quinine were distributed free among the public, including school children.

Agriculture and Co-operation.—It is reported that the Wilson Anti-famine Institute, Bijapur, has given a much-needed fillip to agriculture in the district. Much progress is reported to have been made in popularising iron ploughs and scrapers, improving the breed of bulls and distributing selected seeds. The building of the Institute was formally opened by the Commissioner during the year. An agricultural exhibition and a show of breeding bulls, poultry and merino rams held on the occasion were attended by ryots from all parts of the district. Agricultural and cattle shows were also held at five other places in the district with equal success.

The Taluka Development Association at Roha in the Kolaba District is reported to be doing useful work in popularising the use of improved manures and methods of agriculture. Five new co-operative credit societies were formed in the district. The Collector, however, remarks that the district is still most backward in this respect and needs a well-conducted co-operative propaganda.

Kadbi storage.—The whole stock of Government kadbi at the Shedbal Depôt (Belgaum) and 309,576 lbs. of the kadbi stored in the Depôt at Bijapur were sold during the year, and no fresh purchases were made.

Forest matters.—The Forest Advisory Committees in Kanara and Kolaba held their first meeting during the year. Communal punishment for illicit cutting in forest was suspended in Kolaba.

Of the three *shikaris* appointed for the destruction of wild elephants in Kanara, one killed one elephant and another killed three. In addition to these, four elephants were killed by special *shikaris* and one was shot by a private sportsman. 838 wild pigs and 25 tigers (including panthers) were also destroyed.

Water supply in forest villages.—The special Government grant for water supply in forest villages in Kanara was continued. Thirty-six wells have so far been completed and handed over to the District Local Board for maintenance. Five more are under construction.

Dispute between the caste Hindus and the Untouchables.—Regarding the dispute between the "Untouchables" and the caste Hindus in

connection with the use of the Chavdar tank at Mahad referred to last year, the Collector of Kolaba reports "a civil suit was filed in the Sub-Judge's Court, Mahad, by the caste Hindus. It was dismissed by the civil court on technical grounds, but a fresh suit has been admitted. During the interval between the suits some *mahars* entered the Chavdar tank, but have refrained from any illegal step."

Emigration and Immigration.—Save for the seasonable migration of labour there was no permanent emigration or immigration worth mentioning in this division. The periodical emigration of labour from Bijapur to the wheat and cotton growing centres in Dharwar and Belgaum was normal. As many as 123 labourers from the Dharwar District migrated to the Assam Tea Plantations as against 60 in the previous year. Both skilled and unskilled labour was imported as usual for forest cuttings in Kolaba, salt pans in Uran and the Tata Hydro Electric Works in that District. The Konkan districts continued to be the mainstay for the supply of labour to the Bombay Mills, but mill strikes and the Hindu-Moslem tension in that city adversely affected the supply and were responsible for the return of many labourers to their homes.

Twenty-four Mahomedans from Mangaon and Mahad talukas and the Janjira State in the Kolaba District took their families to South Africa.

Bombay Suburban Division

In the year under report there was no event of outstanding importance from the point of view of the revenue administration of this division, but the following matters are worth mention.

As might be expected, owing to industrial and commercial conditions in Bombay, land values were stationary. There is however a steady increase in building operations. The number of plans sanctioned for the erection of buildings in Suburban and Town Planning Schemes rose from 232 in 1926-27 and 289 in 1927-28 to 357 during the year under report. The schemes have now reached the stage of "a building a day."

Juhu was, within three years, the scene of another lamentable bathing tragedy when, on 4th August 1929, four persons—one of them a lady—belonging to well-known Parsi families were drowned. To reduce the risk of such accidents it has been suggested that life boats and other life saving contrivances should be provided by the authorities. There is a Municipality at Juhu, but its financial position does not admit of undertaking expenditure to protect bathers by any methods likely to be effective. The employment of a boat in the monsoon when danger is greatest is not feasible and the provision of a few life buoys is not likely to be of value unless a staff is kept permanently on duty to use them when required. The provision of means for this and similar purposes everywhere seems to lie in the organisation of larger local self-governing areas. But local sentiment is naturally opposed to amalgamations and has so far prevailed over the growing requirements of the suburban population as a whole.

APPENDIX No. I

APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts for the Revenue Year 1928-29, and

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.							
Ahmedabad	836	50	33,82,581	9,878	6,12,739	1,18,808	8,72,940
Kaira	661	28	30,05,008	49,442	7,76,088	38,418	79,993
Panch Mahals	615½	76½	7,27,662	7,747	1,72,094	24,768	1,25,157
Broach	400	15	26,44,988	37,235	4,38,362	37,403	86,707
Surat	813	36	30,59,893	48,907	4,32,004	33,347	16,09[illegible]

No. I

of the Northern, Central, Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions balances outstanding on 31st July 1929

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.						Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
Agricultural.							
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1927-1928 and earlier years.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
15,47,196	1,34,559	86,462	2,04,065	2,07,688	36,929		21,43,040
						Remissions ...	... 81,135
						Suspensions...	... 2,36,012
						Collections ...	... 18,10,896
						Unauthorized	... 15,007
15,28,177	5,21,602	11,288	50,160	1,53,841	2,494		22,52,574
						Remissions ...	... 51,945
						Suspensions...	... 3,51,159
						Collections ...	... 18,57,992
						Unauthorized	... 1,478
3,60,893	33,138	3,865	61,693	45,068	487		5,05,170
						Remissions ...	... 7,635
						Suspensions...	... 825
						Collections ...	... 4,94,377
						Unauthorized	... 2,332
17,63,102	2,22,305	9,874	1,46,178	1,69,001	4,117		23,06,343
						Remissions ...	... 1,10,691
						Suspensions...	... 6,09,956
						Collections ...	... 15,84,934
						Unauthorized	... 762
23,74,169	1,44,622	20,758	59,092	1,91,323	4,501		27,85,468
						Remissions ...	... 2,01,739
						Suspensions...	... 5,78,725
						Collections ...	... 17,36,253
						Unauthorized	... 2,68,751

APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts for the revenue year 1928-29, and balances

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	Other years.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	1,21,325	1,08,734	66,839	.....	665	4,314
Remissions	1,12,526	14,463	3,146	.....	19	123
Suspensions	386	88,859	52,118	.....	...	.....
Collections	18,413	5,412	11,575	.....	339	996
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	297	3,195
Kaira	1,27,318	.....	38,377	.....	160	8,257
Remissions	1,26,649	.....	7,716	.....	...	221
Suspensions	.....	.....	29,967	.....	...	.....
Collections	669	.....	694	.....	20	6,035
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	2,001
Panch Mahals	20,186	.....	113	2,043	...	3,938
Remissions	11,057	.....	.....	2,043	...	.....
Suspensions	.....	.....	113	.....	...	.....
Collections	9,129	.....	.....	.....	...	1,441
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1,787
Broach	56,761	73,752	11,845	.....	...	148
Remissions	33,563	13,570	4,350	.....	...	17
Suspensions	.....	49,849	7,495	.....	...	.....
Collections	23,051	10,303	.....	.....	...	131
Unauthorized	47	30	.....	.....	...	.....
Surat	.....	2,595	.....	.....	...	80,782
Remissions	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Suspensions	.....	2,595	.....	.....	...	.....
Collections	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	415
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	80,367

No. I—*contd.*

of the Northern, Central, Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions outstanding on 31st July 1929—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24,44,907	...	...	.....	...	...	13,796	The difference of Rs. 31 in column 19 as compared with the figures of last year is due to the correction of a mistake in the Collector's district return for last year.
.....	2,11,412	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	3,77,375	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	18,37,621	60,670	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	18,499	...	
24,36,686	...	...	.....	...	...	21,335	
.....	1,86,611	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	2,81,116	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	18,65,340	1,45,930	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	3,619	...	
5,30,740	...	...	.....	...	...	3,390	
.....	20,725	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	938	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	5,01,947	11,414	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	4,120	...	
24,48,849	...	...	.....	...	...	8,230	Columns 15 and 16. The difference of Rs. 35 as compared with the figures reported last year is due to the correction of a mistake in the Collector's district return for last year.
.....	1,62,291	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	6,67,300	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	15,18,419	98,993	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	839	...	
28,68,845	...	...	.....	...	...	5,078	Column 20. Difference of Rs. 10 as compared with the figures reported last year is due to the correction of a mistake in the Collector's district return for last year.
.....	2,01,739	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	5,81,320	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	17,36,668	1,67,234	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	3,49,118	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana	1,530	64	16,59,297	56	80,074	2,784	2,206
Total for 1928-29 ...	4,755½	269½	1,44,89,428	1,53,265	25,61,361	2,62,598	11,83,093
Total for 1927-28 ...	4,755½	269½	1,44,27,608	1,53,188	25,53,899	2,57,310	11,98,245

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection						Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).
Agricultural.						
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1936-1937 and earlier years.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,07,700	41,114	18,363	1,32,949	2,21,701	4,357	19,17,470
						Remissions 23,395
						Suspensions 31
						Collections 18,93,367
						Unauthorized 677
90,81,237	10,97,339	1,50,605	6,54,137	9,89,632	52,885	1,19,20,065
						Remissions 4,76,540
						Suspensions 17,76,708
						Collections 93,77,809
						Unauthorized 2,89,008
90,27,611	10,96,597	1,40,758	7,41,486	10,02,398	45,439	1,19,63,411

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	Other years.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana	24,271	12,666	6,841	46	1,074	2,877
Remissions	24,271	12,568	2,979	.....	...	339
Suspensions	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Collections	... ..	98	3,862	46	1,074	2,538
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Total for 1928-29 ...	3,49,861	1,97,747	1,24,015	2,089	1,889	99,606
Remissions	3,08,166	40,601	18,271	2,043	19	700
Suspensions	386	1,41,303	89,683	.....	...	.....
Collections	41,269	15,813	16,061	46	1,433	11,556
Unauthorized	47	30	.....	.....	437	87,350
Total for 1927-28 ...	1,462	5,15,198	2,57,427	958	2,557	19,929

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-thavabad items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
19,65,245	...	...	.....	...	...	41,398	Columns 15, 16. The difference of Rs. 14 as compared with the figures of last year is due to the correction of a mistake in the last year's return.
.....	63,553	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	31	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	19,00,985	15,330	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	677	...	
1,26,95,272	8,46,340	20,08,080	94,53,260	4,99,506	3,76,872	93,127	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
1,27,60,335	2,35,530	6,71,623	1,17,48,578	71,391	1,03,504	98,600	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inam (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	1,236½	138½	24,49,460	266	3,14,076	17,200	48
East Khandesh	1,735	85½	40,05,733	677	3,70,259	31,951	1,527
Extra Territorial	...	...	9,902	...	...	...	...
West Khandesh	1,445	43	24,31,721	9	2,17,629	70,797	15
Nasik	1,533	162	22,44,623	13	3,02,641	24,981	91
Poona	1,004½	197½	20,67,168	1,044	4,26,434	7,274	750

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection. Agricultural. Government occupied land including specially reduced. 8	Alienated lands (Class I to VI). 9	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judicial Class VII). 10	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue. 11	Local fund. 12	Less collections in 1927-1928 and earlier years. 13	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13). 14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
A. 19,35,579 B. 94 C. 154	1,75,991	6,192	1,74,972	1,54,976	14,547		24,33,271
						Remissions ...	3,573
						Suspensions ...	72,969
						Collections ...	23,56,637
						Balance ...	92
33,95,175	1,60,550	45,694	1,10,569	3,82,069	1,070		40,93,007
						Remissions ...	854
						Suspensions ...	...
						Collections ...	40,92,153
						Balance ...	...
.....	9,902	...	...	...	...		9,902
						Collections ...	9,902
A. 20,61,035 C. 2,239	50,950	29,057	1,66,662	1,96,929	1,113		25,06,759
						Remissions ...	13,984
						Suspensions ...	4,124
						Collections ...	24,97,651
						Balance ...	...
A. 17,69,024 B. 38 C. 1	1,29,550	18,984	81,946	1,43,014	4,278		21,38,279
						Remissions ...	6,867
						Suspensions ...	142
						Collections ...	21,31,270
						Balance ...	...
A. 14,11,226 B. 376 C. 5,954	1,38,179	75,881	97,604	1,35,560	12,521		18,53,250
						Remissions ...	3,515
						Suspensions ...	15,750
						Collections ...	18,31,850
						Balance ...	1,144

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	Other years.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	47,700	1,33,545	.....	.....	.....	454
Remissions	115	36	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	2,794	54,314	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections	44,791	79,198	.....	.....	.....	154
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	300
East Khandesh	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Remissions	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Extra Territorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
West Khandesh	.....	...	329	.....	.....	...
Remissions	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections	.....	...	329	.....	.....	...
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Nasik	271	12,062	5,170	.....	.....	...
Remissions	.....	110	111	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	.....	5,925	1,212	.....	.....	...
Collections	271	6,027	3,847	.....	.....	...
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Poona	3,09,361	2,07,646	878	400	493	2,488
Remissions	19,604	27	131	29	8	20
Suspensions	1,20,449	1,69,617	746	.....	.....	...
Collections	1,62,130	38,002	1	142	447	2,406
Balance	78	...	.....	229	38	62

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorised.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
26,14,970	...	...	.....	...	...	12,846	
.....	3,796	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	1,30,097	.....	...	...	—	
.....	...	...	24,80,796	24,876	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	302	...	
40,93,007	...	...	.....	...	...	28,537	
.....	654	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	40,99,153	4,602	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
9,902	...	...	9,902	...	...	...	
25,06,088	...	...	.....	...	...	17,080	
.....	13,984	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	4,124	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	24,87,980	4,814	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
21,55,782	...	...	.....	...	...	9,689	
.....	7,068	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	7,379	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	21,41,415	6,146	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
23,66,425	...	...	.....	...	...	59,270	
.....	23,334	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	3,06,569	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	20,34,978	15,885	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	1,551	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land. Unoccupied.	Assessment of cultivable land. Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	7,156	6,421	88	18	256
Satara	969	388	95,64,367	313	11,03,028	6,428	1,241
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	10,963	158	...	...	...
Sholapur	670	50	14,93,402	819	1,45,462	4,850	405
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	2,921	...	...	...	...
Total for 1928-29 ..	8,592¾	1,044¾	1,92,56,474	3,040	28,79,579	1,62,771	4,077
Total, Extra Territorial for 1928-29.	...	...	30,942	6,579	88	18	256
Total for 1927-28 ...	8,592¾	1,044¾	1,92,25,711	3,228	28,74,154	1,51,936	4,082

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.						
Agricultural.						
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including land in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1927-1928 and earlier years.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	373	...	65	4	...	442
						Collections ... 442
A. 20,43,048 B. 483 C. 508	3,97,438	11,861	40,391	4,48,488	41,732	29,00,505
						Remissions ... 1,588
						Suspensions ... ...
						Collections ... 28,98,917
						Balance ... ...
.....	10,664	151	20	3	6	10,832
						Collections ... 10,832
12,34,895	73,233	33,738	1,42,117	1,99,915	1,864	16,82,054
						Remissions ... 752
						Suspensions ... ...
						Collections ... 16,80,392
						Balance ... 890
.....	2,921	...	...	...	...	2,921
						Collections ... 2,921
A. 1,38,49,982 B. 921 C. 8,866	11,25,831	2,21,427	8,14,261	16,60,971	77,125	1,76,05,114
						Remissions ... 31,133
						Suspensions ... 93,005
						Collections ...1,74,78,890
						Balance ... 2,086
.....	23,850	151	85	7	6	24,087
						Collections ... 24,087
						Balance ... ...
A. 1,38,51,301 B. 187 C. 4,204	11,34,968	2,11,651	8,58,555	16,54,151	1,20,127	1,75,84,896

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	Other years.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Satara	71,172	22,091	.....	.....	.....	36
Remissions	13,248	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	.....	12,517	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections	57,924	9,574	.....	.....	.....	36
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Extra Territorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Sholapur	1,685	...	.....	.....	.....	797
Remissions	6	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections	1,679	..	.....	.....	.....	668
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	129
Extra Territorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for 1928-29 ...	4,23,069	3,75,344	6,377	400	498	3,775
Remissions	32,973	175	242	29	8	20
Suspensions	1,23,243	2,42,373	1,958	.....	.....	...
Collections	2,66,795	1,32,796	4,177	142	447	3,254
Balance	78	...	.....	229	38	491
Total, Extra Territorial for 1928-29.	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for 1927-28 ...	11,30,447	8,47,299	.....	471	5,659	...

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-shareband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
442	...	...	442	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
22,93,804	...	...	.....	...	...	32,005	
.....	14,836	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	12,517	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	29,66,451	30,271	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
10,922	...	...	10,922	9	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
16,84,516	...	...	.....	...	...	25,050	
.....	758	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	16,32,739	3,927	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	1,019	...	
2,921	...	...	2,921	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
1,84,14,592	...	...	.....	...	...	1,74,777	
.....	64,580	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	4,60,579	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	1,78,86,511	90,521	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	2,922	...	
24,087	...	...	24,087	9	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
1,95,68,766	2,55,745	8,04,810	1,85,03,585	1,19,700	4,626	2,34,000	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Southern Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	914	218	25,47,155	2,862	6,75,471	11,598	...
Bijapur	1,013	161	19,42,155	15	3,62,414	4,772	11
Dharwar	1,289	184	35,81,506	9,286	6,04,731	24,602	3,730
Kanara	1,417	...	10,71,755	...	5,075	56,973	3,930
Kolaba	1,541	86	18,03,383	14	1,04,878	4,603	3,337

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection. Agricultural. Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1927-1928 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
13,57,160	4,97,235	2,839	73,578	32,570	6,6	Demand	22,49,908
						Remissions	5,036
						Suspensions	57,096
						Collections	21,86,370
						U. A.	1,404
12,31,756	3,30,412	12,795	35,475	2,46,073	4,123	Demand	18,52,368
						Remissions	39
						Suspensions	356
						Collections	18,51,741
						U. A.	239
23,10,208	6,08,159	20,730	1,27,048	2,27,126	11,035	Demand	32,82,296
						Remissions	19,637
						Suspensions	7,950
						Collections	32,54,654
						U. A.	755
9,94,113	6,047	5,617	17,903	64,408	910	Demand	10,87,178
						Remissions	3,014
						Suspensions	...
						Collections	10,84,164
						U. A.	...
16,49,153	23,635	17,763	28,442	1,12,962	2,258	Demand	18,99,797
						Remissions	15,718
						Suspensions	13
						Collections	18,13,956
						U. A.	...

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	Other years.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	...	...	1,45,782	...	...	...
Remissions	...	...	4,910	...	...	...
Suspensions	...	...	55,786	...	...	...
Collections	...	...	84,544	...	...	...
U. A.	...	...	142	...	...	...
Bijapur	24,323	1,13,378	36,215	67	575	2,242
Remissions	2,876	...	...	2	6	...
Suspensions	...	19,530	10,271	...	...	1,683
Collections	21,447	93,747	23,944	38	534	379
U. A.	...	1	...	27	35	280
Dhatwar	35,774	4,36,896	2,25,838	...	...	1,098
Remissions	6,776	...	...	...	...	184
Suspensions	...	1,94,290	1,48,922	...	...	...
Collections	23,998	2,42,606	77,016	...	...	914
U. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remissions	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collections	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	...	...	53	...	20	78
Remissions	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions	...	...	52	...	...	...
Collections	...	...	1	...	20	78
U. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorised.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	*Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
23,95,690	...	...	...	11,052	...	11,233	
...	5,066	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	57,098	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	23,32,152	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1,404*	...	*Rs. 1,115 recoverable. " 299 doubtful. 1,404
20,29,168	...	...	...	8,811	...	16,611	
...	2,916	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	31,840	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	19,93,830	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	582†	...	† Recoverable.
39,81,902	...	...	...	12,470	...	12,069	
...	26,597	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3,50,362	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	36,04,188	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	755‡	...	‡Recoverable.
10,87,178	...	...	...	2,390	...	9,752	
...	3,014	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10,84,164	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18,29,838	...	...	...	3,382	...	16,863	
...	15,718	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	13	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	18,14,055	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	52§	...	§ This is also suspended this year.

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri	1,259	69	10,76,899	110	93,040	1,494	11,862
Total for 1928-29 ...	7,433	717	1,20,22,853	12,287	18,45,609	1,04,042	22,370
Extra Territorial—							
Belgaum	...	...	22,979	...	3,188	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	2,042	...	463	...	...
Dharwar	...	...	5,792	...	73	...	1,527
Total, Extra Territorial ...	...	...	30,813	...	3,724	...	1,527
Total for 1927-28 ...	7,433	717	1,19,70,256	12,560	18,45,133	1,05,564	20,364
Total, Extra Territorial (1927-28).	...	...	30,813	...	3,724	...	1,527

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection. Agricultural. Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1927-1928 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
9,48,729	20,750	1,414	9,826	67,459	1,662	Demand	10,46,516
						Remissions	4,116
						Suspensions	4,426
						Collection	10,37,956
						U. A.	18
84,91,099	14,86,238	61,208	2,92,272	10,43,728	26,592	Demand	1,13,47,953
						Remissions	47,553
						Suspensions	69,143
						Collections	1,12,28,841
						U. A.	2,416
1,481	18,310	...	20	2	...	.....	19,813
394	1,185	...	...	...	...	.....	1,579
4,166	26	...	...	...	...	.....	4,192
6,041	19,521	...	20	2	...	.....	25,584
84,45,408	14,85,922	55,265	3,12,674	10,33,769	25,654	Demand	1,13,07,384
						Remissions	85,548
						Suspensions	2,78,969
						Collections	1,09,38,349
						U. A.	4,518
6,041	19,521	...	2,863	31	1	.....	28,460

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	Other years.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demand	15,504	3,736	4,987	...	...	210
Remissions	2,272	249	249	...	...	...
Suspensions	12,233	3,253	3,871	...	...	...
Collections	999	234	867	...	...	210
U. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Demand	75,601	5,54,010	4,12,875	67	595	3,628
Remissions	11,924	249	5,159	2	6	184
Suspensions	12,233	2,17,173	2,18,802	...	...	1,583
Collections	51,444	3,36,587	1,88,772	38	554	1,581
U. A.	...	1	142	27	35	280
Extra Territorial—						
Belgaum	...	...	50	...	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Extra Territorial ...	...	...	50	...	...	...
Add—						
Overcollections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-tharavband items ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross consolidated land revenue of the Division for 1928-29.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Demand	1,20,417	1,79,813	10,82,479	834	232	6,467
Remissions	20,882	713	...	...	8	1,362
Suspensions	13,133	19,004	6,49,778	...	...	...
Collections	86,253	80,079	4,32,144	545	220	4,691
U. A.	50	17	557	299	4	414
Total, Extra Territorial (1927-28).	...	...	107	...	...	81
Add—						
Overcollections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-tharavband items ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross consolidated land revenue of the Division for 1927-28.	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorised.	Non-sharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
10,70,953	...	...	...	2,049	...	7,220	
...	6,856	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	23,784	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10,40,265	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	78*	...	* Recoverable.
1,23,94,729	...	...	...	40,164	...	73,748	
...	60,157	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	4,63,097	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,18,58,654	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	2,811	...	
19,863	...	...	19,863	...	...	...	
1,579	...	...	1,579	...	...	...	
4,192	...	...	4,192	...	...	...	
25,634	...	...	25,634	...	...	...	
...	...	...	40,164	...	...	...	
...	...	...	73,748	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,20,08,200	...	...	...	
1,26,97,626	...	...	...	37,305	...	73,582	
...	1,08,513	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	10,40,883	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,15,42,381	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	5,849	...	
28,598	...	...	28,548	...	50	...	
...	...	...	37,305	...	...	...	
...	...	...	73,582	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,16,81,816	...	...	...	

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIVISION.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NAME OF TALUKA.							
South Salsette ...	38	48	2,35,695	314	69,426	1,233	14,628
Ambernath ...	7	...	9,132	...	22	77	...
Total for 1928-29 ...	45	48	2,44,827	314	69,448	1,310	14,628
Total for 1927-28 ...	45	48	2,40,616	292	69,039	728	14,628
Total for the Presidency proper for 1928-29.	20,826¼	2,079¼	4,50,13,582	1,68,906	73,55,997	5,30,651	12,24,168
Total for the Presidency proper for 1927-28.	20,826¼	2,079¼	4,48,64,191	1,69,288	73,42,225	5,15,559	12,37,319

No. I—*concld.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.						
Agricultural.						
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including land in Class VII.)	Fluctuating miscellaneous Revenue.	Local fund.	*Less* over collection in 1927-28 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
84,448	2,307	63,339	52,940	35,104	6,461	2,31,677
						Remissions ... 81
						Suspensions ... 5,504
						Collections ... 1,93,433
						Unauthorized arrears ... 32,710
7,014	2	2,017	115	1,142	52	10,238
						Remissions ... 1
						Suspensions ... 7
						Collections ... 10,108
						Unauthorized arrears ... 122
91,462	2,309	65,356	53,055	36,246	6,513	2,41,915
						Remissions ... 32
						Suspensions ... 5,511
						Collections ... 2,03,540
						Unauthorized arrears ... 32,832
92,606	2,304	61,019	69,677	36,200	6,515	2,55,291
3,15,23,557	37,11,707	4,98,526	18,13,725	37,30,577	1,63,115	 4,11,15,047
3,14,21,317	37,09,791	4,68,693	19,82,392	37,26,518	1,97,735	 4,11,10,976

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Other years.	1926-27.	1927-28.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIVISION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NAME OF TALUKA.						
South Salsette ...	3,173	8,860	6,090	...	9,994	16,360
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	2,422	2,154
Suspensions ...	11	8,860	6,090	...	...	...
Collections ...	3,162	...	...	...	6,321	1,817
Unauthorized arrears ...	...	...	...	...	1,251	12,369
Ambernath ...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Unauthorized arrears ...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Total for 1928-29 ...	3,173	8,860	6,101	...	9,994	16,360
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	2,422	2,154
Suspensions ...	11	8,860	6,090	...	...	...
Collections ...	3,162	...	5	...	6,321	1,817
Unauthorized arrears ...	...	...	6	...	1,251	12,369
Total for 1927-28 ...	2,369	13,182	24,016	229	5,390	18,234
Total for the Presidency proper for 1928-29 ...	8,51,724	11,35,961	5,49,368	2,556	12,971	1,23,369
Total for the Presidency proper for 1927-28 ...	5,07,985	14,54,892	22,11,221	1,570	8,511	50,982

No. I—*concld.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,76,154	4,607	20,465	2,04,732	6,318	46,350	1,922	
...	4,607	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	20,465	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2,04,732	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	46,350	...	
10,249	1	7	10,113	145	128	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	7	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10,113	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	128	...	
2,86,403	4,608	20,472	2,14,845 6,463 1,922	6,463 Overcollections. Non-tharavband items.	46,478	1,922	
			2,23,230	Total consolidated gross revenue collected.			
...	4,608	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	20,472	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2,14,845	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	46,478	...	
3,18,711	31,062	18,073	2,41,312 7,137 1,786	7,137 Overcollections. Non-tharavband items.	28,264	1,786	
			2,50,235	Total consolidated gross revenue collected.			
4,37,90,996	9,75,695	29,52,928	3,94,33,990	6,36,654	4,29,063	3,43,574	
4,53,45,438	6,31,850	25,35,389	4,20,35,856	2,35,533	1,42,343	3,97,968	

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM No. IX

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances for

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1928.	In the year.			Demands
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	26,51,166*	1,500	2,59,204	.....	1,29,534
2	Kaira	52,10,871	21,409	11,73,580	.....	2,17,236
3	Panch Mahals	1,82,955	7,165	45,235	.....	957
4	Broach	8,62,066	33,721	1,39,257	.....	87,564
5	Surat	2,065	5,142	1,048	.....	50
6	Thana	25,410†	7,740	7,181	.....	85
	Total ...	89,34,543	77,978	16,25,505	.....	4,35,426

No. II

—PRINCIPAL

the districts in the Northern Division for the year 1928-29

overdue.			
Unauthorized.	Balance at the end of September 1929.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,082	23,93,762	40,969	* The difference of Rs. 7,535 in the opening balance is due to the correction of a mistake in the last year's return for North Daskroi Taluka.
462	40,58,700	1,51,696	
.....	1,44,896	.....	
.....	7,56,530	34,970	
.....	7,159	99	
.....	25,969	.....	† The difference of Rs. 100 in the opening balance is due to the correction of a mistake in the last year's return of Kalyan Taluka.
2,544	73,87,016	2,27,734	

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1928.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	1,61,474	1,17,999	35,460	.....
2	Kaira	99,940	2,06,600	1,11,568	1,151
3	Panch Mahals	9,037	5,128	8,511	.....
4	Broach	12,599	34,376	22,293	.....
5	Surat	.....	186	186	.....
6	Thana	575*	1,609	1,775	.....
	Total ...	2,83,625	3,65,898	1,79,793	1,151

No. II—*contd.*

No. IX—INTEREST.

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1929.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Un-authorised.		
7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
43,875	25	2,44,013	
25,266	67	1,93,821	
138	130	5,654	
9,628	18	24,382	
.....	.....	.....	
.....	120	409	* The difference of Rs. 255 in the opening balance of Thana District is due to the correction of a mistake in the last year's return for Thana District.
78,907	360	4,68,579	

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL.

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances for the districts in the Central Division for the year ending 30th September 1929.

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1929.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1929.	Voluntary overpayments of future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over collections).	Written off and remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmednagar ...	11,71,084*	10,231	3,33,083	5,413	9,519	5,968	8,42,879	24,533	
2	East Khandesh ...	53,644*	8,700	20,694	...	...	...	41,750	166	
3	West Khandesh ...	1,00,200	32,762	53,707	...	...	...	79,255	293	
4	Nasik ...	2,05,545	1,114	46,299	152	...	...	1,51,208	...	
5	Poona ...	5,36,290*	9,167	1,70,536	1,166	2,073	9,496	3,73,455	3,248	
6	Satara ...	1,67,433	4,441	64,300	...	...	251	1,07,574	...	
7	Sholapur ...	84,406*	3,580	30,073	...	38	206	57,913	37	
	Total ..	23,19,602	69,995	7,18,882	6,731	11,630	15,921	16,64,034	28,282	

* The difference in the figures in column 9 of the last year's statement and those in column 3 of this statement is due to mistakes since reported.

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1928.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1929.	Over-collections.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including refunds).	Written off and remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmednagar ...	34,208	1,00,214	1,05,392	483	952	5,943	28,557	...
2	East Khandesh ...	329*	3,713	3,838	...	...	...	204	...
3	West Khandesh ...	287	6,946	7,191	...	...	...	42	...
4	Nasik ...	10,648	14,752	16,499	110	...	...	6,791	...
5	Poona ...	51,315*	41,959	62,421	1,328	2,476	3,644	30,595	603
6	Satara ...	332*	22,164	19,588	...	...	2,898	2,898	...
7	Sholapur ...	5,034	6,739	8,576	65	...	34	3,138	3
	Total ...	1,12,143	1,96,487	2,23,495	1,986	2,728	12,419	83,149	606

* The difference in the figures in column 9 of the last year's statement and those in column 3 of this statement is due to mistakes since reported.

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL.

Statement showing takavi advances, collections and balances for the year ending 30th September 1929 for the districts in the Southern Division.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1928.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Belgaum	2,93,541	23,621	68,672	.....
2	Bijapur	13,54,321*	2,63,157	1,97,706	.....
3	Dharwar	1,23,594†	11,600	21,617	.....
4	Kanara	38,586	18,900	11,467	.....
5	Kolaba	3,201	.....	1,061	.....
6	Ratnagiri	10,883‡	.....	2,121	.....
	Total ...	13,24,525	3,19,278	3,02,564	.....
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1928-29	1,30,78,671	4,57,251	26,47,001	5,731
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1927-28	75,00,037	72,05,363	15,15,655	18,151

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1929.	Voluntary payments included in column 5.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Belgaum	537	2,244	2,48,490	36	
2	Bijapur	.....	2,910	14,21,772	13,549	
3	Dharwar	519	13	1,13,582§	365	
4	Kanara	100	.....	46,419	347	
5	Kolaba	.....	.....	2,120	.....	
6	Ratnagiri	.....	.....	8,762	.....	
	Total ...	1,156	5,197	18,41,145	14,257	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1928-29	4,48,212	23,662	1,08,92,195	2,70,308	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1927-28	55,259	47,869	1,30,71,394	68,927	

* Includes Rs. 557 to be refunded.

† The difference of Rs. 1,920 between the figures shown in column 9 of the last year's statement and the opening balance is due to adjustments made during the year.

‡ The difference of Re. 1 between the figures shown in column 9 of the last year's statement and the opening balance is due to adjustments made during the year.

§ Includes Rs. 5 to be refunded.

APPENDIX No. II—*concld.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1928.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Belgaum	1,656*	23,321	23,465	.....
2	Bijapur	26,910	1,14,447	1,25,940	.....
3	Dharwar	2,075†	9,632	10,217‡	.....
4	Kanara	317	2,385	2,426	.....
5	Kolaba	.....	218	218	.....
6	Ratnagiri	.....	661	661	.....
	Total ...	30,998	1,50,664	1,62,947	.....
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1928-29	4,26,766	7,13,049	5,66,235	3,137
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1927-28	4,38,019	5,97,793	6,08,762	672

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1929.	Voluntary payments included in column 5.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Belgaum	84	1,448	1,532	.....	
2	Bijapur	.....	577	15,417	2,164	
3	Dharwar	254	.....	1,503	.....	
4	Kanara	30	.....	276	.....	
5	Kolaba	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6	Ratnagiri	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	368	2,025	18,728	2,164	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1928-29	82,003	14,804	5,70,456	2,670	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1927-28	12,801	24,796	4,26,483	660	

* The difference of Rs. 6 between the figures shown in column 9 of the last year's statement and the opening balance is due to adjustment made during the year.

† The difference of Rs. 14 between the figures shown in column 9 of the last year's statement and the opening balance is due to adjustment made during the year.

‡ Includes over collections of Rs. 13.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the details of areas in the districts of Northern,

No.	District.	Gross area.	Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for: Uncultivable.	Land not available for: Assigned for special and public uses including Forest.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	NORTHERN DIVISION.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
1	Ahmedabad ...	2,471,308	6,764	390,158		121,521
2	Kaira ...	1,029,159	862	57,314		93,036
3	Panch Mahals ...	1,029,048	28,750	68,506	Others ... Forest ...	40,513 207,531 248,044
4	Broach ...	939,201	84,254	114,863		56,163
5	Surat ...	1,068,442	99,076	56,819	Others ... Forest ...	60,446 43,028 103,474
6	Thana ...	2,191,499	50,716	157,764	Others ... Forest ...	81,330 916,787 998,117
	Total for 1928-29 ...	8,718,578	270,422	845,424	Others ... Forest ...	452,709 1,167,346 1,620,055
	CENTRAL DIVISION.					
1	Ahmednagar ...	4,242,250	11,499	331,562	Others ... Forest ...	127,209 561,049
2	East Khandesh ...	3,908,716	10,598	263,582	Others ... Forest ...	102,772 413,068
3	West Khandesh ...	3,483,160	15,810	655,159	Others ... Forest ...	91,963 994,753
4	Nasik ...	3,771,584	15,931	260,523	Others ... Forest ...	138,589 811,951
5	Poona ...	3,422,701	824	276,337	Others ... Forest ...	137,575 431,102
6	Satara ...	3,134,964	9,829	231,013	Others ... Forest ...	89,186 447,088
7	Sholapur ...	2,923,418	3,424	164,316	Others ... Forest ...	102,774 116,239
	Total ...	23,884,733	67,925	2,179,522	Others ... Forest ...	790,068 3,745,243 4,535,311

No. III.

Central, Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions for 1928-29.

duct.			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		
Used for buildings and other N. A. purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	Alienated.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,435	80,114	245,087	1,117,430	106,882	402,217
407	14,838	57,080	383,082	81,589	340,964
357	38,970	164,717	124,186	174,104	181,414
184	17,995	41,352	407,427	29,610	187,353
722	21,806	2,619	531,483	37,230	105,213
3,885	8,165	352	851,371	8,417	113,633
6,990	181,878	511,207	3,514,979	437,832	1,329,791
526	36,996	36	2,554,177	15,123	634,074
1,939	51,366	913	1,772,132	37,773	254,573
755	159,496	17	1,050,763	377,821	141,533
1,592	57,585	244	1,988,923	94,588	402,359
32,834	14,063	390	1,884,895	17,019	527,732
1,148	18,987	2,006	1,418,679	5,248	910,829
1,378	13,443	244	2,089,010	55,339	380,250
40,172	344,885	3,850	12,757,809	603,910	3,351,349

No.	District.	Gross area.	Unassessed cultivable land.	Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses including Forest.	
				Land not available for		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
	Extra Territorial ...	4,963	.....	3	Others ...	4,243
					Forest ...	502
	Total for 1928-29 ...	23,889,696	87,925	2,179,525	Others ...	794,311
					Forest ...	3,745,835
						4,540,146
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.					
1	Belgaum ...	2,867,021	34,304	88,726	Others ...	106,082
					Forest ...	447,715
2	Bijapur ...	3,653,118	18,739	121,675	Others ...	176,903
					Forest ...	74,629
3	Dharwar ...	2,879,504	12,178	60,255	Others ...	161,143
					Forest ...	240,707
4	Kanara ...	2,526,153	442	48,519	Others ...	22,969
					Forest ...	2,065,928
5	Kolaba ...	1,385,506	18,410	194,052	Others ...	36,208
					Forest ...	329,342
6	Ratnagiri ...	2,564,374	8,038	704,852	Others ...	18,244
					Forest ...	12,648
	Extra Territorial ...	6,212	.....	63	.....	
	Total for 1928-29 ...	15,881,888	92,411	1,218,242	Others ...	520,849
					Forest ...	3,170,969
						3,691,818
	BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIVISION.					
	NAME OF THE TALUKA.					
1	South Salsette ...	92,117	7,151	6,975	Others ...	17,726
					Forest ...	2,369
2	Ambernath ...	7,110	1,457	456	Others ...	374
					Forest ...	1,350
	Total for 1928-29 ...	99,227	8,608	7,431		21,719
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1928-29 ...	48,589,889	439,366	4,250,622		9,873,738
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1927-28 ...	48,588,824	440,665	4,256,057		9,884,726

No. III—*contd.*

duct.			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		
Used for buildings and other N. A. purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	Alienated.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
.....	19	56	.....	.....	50
40,172	344,904	3,906	12,757,809	603,910	3,351,399
1,549	29,771	123	1,152,687	9,261	906,984
643	23,667	20	2,162,720	19,374	1,055,448
965	31,189	884	1,600,223	16,518	755,142
460	39,382	2,901	337,160	5,679	2,663
2,263	2,660	913	724,232	55	77,371
265	1,356	5,181	1,590,631	4,214	218,945
.....	.....	.....	3,013	.....	3,136
6,145	127,975	10,021	7,570,666	54,921	3,109,689
1,702	563	660	19,504	18	34,449
6	63	.....	3,484	17	3
1,708	626	660	22,988	35	34,452
55,015	655,383	525,794	23,566,442	1,096,698	7,825,331
54,300	636,322	571,054	23,920,213	1,096,130	7,819,357

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor coercive processes in the districts of in the revenue year

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Division.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	1,570	78,941	1,351	16	5,995	768
Kaira	1,397	34,361	1,137	36	664	124
Panch Mahals	944	8,282	697	.....	.....	...
Broach	2,141	53,388	1,867	.....	.....	...
Surat	480	12,228	416	.....	.....	...
Thana	4,063	1,29,144	3,783	1,294	46,030	8,609
Total ...	10,615	3,16,364	9,251	1,346	52,689	9,501
Central Division.						
Ahmednagar	35	2,898	35	23	648	106
East Khandesh	874	17,868	752	79	2,043	288
West Khandesh	220	9,231	188	4	159	36
Nasik	238	5,078	199	105	3,500	656
Poona	2,046	59,067	1,765	51	771	170
Satara	63	1,031	46	184	4,123	760
Sholapur	70	2,084	64	49	1,892	455
Total ...	3,551	97,247	3,049	495	13,135	2,471

No. IV.

Northern, Central, Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions ending 31st July 1929.

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153.						
Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	A. g. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
25	1,881	551	26	1,134	410 0 0	1,002	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	592	659 0 0	1,056	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	50	22 0 0	23	...	...	...
2	499	120	9	319	102 0 0	212	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	764	755	2	108	2 0 0	15	1	10	240
33	3,144	1,426	41	2,203	1,195 0 0	2,308	1	10	240
26	554	151	*90	1,341	1,691 0 0	1,232	...	...	...
2	67	62	7	92	130 0 0	84	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	50	51 0 0	65	...	...	...
9	568	376	10	57	68 0 0	50	...	...	...
4	114	165	33	847	835 0 0	484	...	...	...
10	351	81	3	133	21 0 0	44	...	...	...
4	114	80	8	69	135 0 0	79	...	...	...
55	1,758	915	156	2,578	2,931 0 0	2,038	...	...	...

* Out of 90 cases of notices under section 153, Land Revenue Code, in 22 only the lands were actually forfeited.

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor coercive processes in the in the revenue year

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153—*contd.*				Other immovable		
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste		Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Northern Division.	Acres.	Rs.	A. g. a.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.
Ahmedabad	...	...	410 0 0	1,002	1	81	...
Kaira	...	...	659 0 0	1,056	...	...	...
Panch Mahals	...	...	22 0 0	23	...	...	..
Broach	...	...	102 0 0	212	...	...	...
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thana	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	5	1,193 0 0	2,293	1	81	...
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	...	...	492 0 0	309	...	...	...
East Khandesh	...	...	130 0 0	84	...	...	...
West Khandesh	15	40	26 0 0	32	...	...	...
Nasik	68	50	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	266 0 0	186	...	...	...
Satara	...	...	21 0 0	44	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	57 0 0	54	...	...	...
Total ...	83	90	1,012 0 0	699	...	...	...

No. IV—*contd.*

districts of Northern and Central Divisions ending 31st July 1929—contd.

property, S. 155.					Arrests and imprisonments, S. 157.	Remarks.
Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by Government.		
	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
...	...	...	45	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	45	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor coercive processes in the in the revenue year

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Southern Division.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum	613	8,617 0 0	489 0 0	10,992	1,02,189 0 0	9,365 0 0
Bijapur	68	1,069 0 0	62 0 0	49	1,367 0 0	290 0 0
Dharwar	370	5,422 0 0	905 0 0	237	3,694 0 0	768 0 0
Kanara	31	450 0 0	28 0 0	4,735	34,822 0 0	4,263 0 0
Kolaba	349	14,856 0 0	308 0 0	98	5,162 0 0	627 0 0
Ratnagiri	12	1,006 0 0	12 0 0	140	2,961 0 0	349 0 0
Total ...	1,443	31,439 0 0	1,204 0 0	16,252	1,49,695 0 0	15,662 0 0
Bombay Suburban Division.						
Name of the Taluka—South Salsette	507	23,465 0 0	452 0 0	3	130 0 0	17 0 0
Ambernath	39	1,597 0 0	31 0 0	...	.....	.....
Total ...	546	25,062 0 0	483 0 0	3	130 0 0	17 0 0
Total for the Presidency proper for 1928-29 ...	16,155	4,70,112 0 0	13,987 0 0	18,096	2,15,649 0 0	27,651 0 0
Total for the Presidency proper for 1927-28 ...	19,083	6,28,227 0 0	15,787 0 0	16,849	1,58,191 0 0	26,910 0 0

No. IV—*concld.*

districts of Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions ending 31st July 1929.

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153.						
Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	A. g. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
...	.....	...	34	627	359 34 0	663	...	...	...
5	97	58	34	498	492 0 0	209	101	21	508
3	143	143	23	511	350 0 0	608	...	...	...
3	89	28	60	1,226	464 10 0	1,158	134	302	435
47	667	469	10	297	290 20 0	296	16	17	105
148	4,865	225	2	511	.....	.....	10	9	130
206	5,854	923	163	3,670	1,956 24 0	2,934	261	359	1,178
...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
294	10,756	3,264	360	8,451	6,082 24 0	7,290	262	369	1,418
1,193	48,074	10,541	489	29,247	13,566 23 0	17,583	1,962	5,821	12,597

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor coercive processes in the in the revenue year

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 163—*contd.*			
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste.	
	Area. 17	Assessment. 18	Area. 19	Assessment. 20
Southern Division.	Acres.	Rs.	A. g. a.	Rs.
Belgaum	.....	.....	174 16 0	176
Bijapur	.....	.....	85 0 0	13
Dharwar	.....	.....	96 0 0	175
Kanara	49	166	287 4 0	702
Kolaba	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ratnagiri	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	49	166	592 20 0	1,066
Bombay Suburban Division.				
Name of the Taluka—South Salsette... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ambernath	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for the Presidency proper for 1928-29 ...	133	261	2,797 20 0	4,058
Total for the Presidency proper for 1927-28 ...	123	350	4,006 23 0	5,632

No. IV—*concld.*

districts of Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions ending 31st July 1929—concld.

Other immovable property, S. 155.								Arrests and imprisonments, S. 157.	Remarks.
No. of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by Government.		
				Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.	Rs a. p.	Rs.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	
1	81 0 0	...	...	...	...	45	...	......	
9	1,401 0 0	60 0 0	185 0 0	12 0 0	35 0 0	121	...	......	

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

B—SIND

G. A. THOMAS, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind

1. SEASON

The inundation during the year under report was a fairly good one. Though the river did not at any time rise much above the fair irrigating level, yet it kept steady at a sufficient level for an unusually long period. The fair irrigating level of 13 feet on the Bukkur gauge was first recorded as late as 28th July and this level of 13 feet and above was maintained for 11 days only as against 21 days in 1927, 44 days in 1926 and 32 days in 1925 and an average of 32 days for the last 3 years. The Kotri gauge fared better; the fair irrigating level of 17 feet at that gauge was first recorded on 15th June 1928 and was maintained for 85 days as compared with 47 days in 1927, 68 days in 1926, 76 days in 1925 and an average of 64 days for the last 3 years. The highest readings on the Bukkur and Kotri gauges this year were 14·2 feet on 1st August 1928 and 19·3 feet on 6th August 1928 respectively, as against 15·3 feet on the 19th August and 21·5 feet on 24th August in the preceding year and the maximum levels of 17·9 and 23·8 feet ever previously recorded on these two gauges. No deficiency of water was felt except on the tails of certain canals, and the kharif crops generally reached maturity. The cotton crop was however damaged to some extent by the severe winter frost.

The rainfall was scanty throughout the year, as a result of which the barani tracts suffered. Locusts appeared in some parts and threatened the rabi crops, but no material damage was done by them. These crops and the fruit gardens were, however, severely damaged by frost, and the remissions on this account were heavier than in the previous year.

Public health was on the whole good throughout the year except in the last month, *viz.*, July, when cholera broke out all over Sind and caused heavy mortality. Measures were taken to combat the disease. Malaria appeared in mild form throughout the Province but was rather severe in the Karachi District where it is said to have caused 2,726 deaths. Touring Medical Officers were as usual appointed for malaria duty and quinine was also distributed free. Small-pox appeared here and there all over Sind, but the mortality was not great. Pneumonia appeared in severe form in the Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts and in the latter district it claimed 558 victims. The year was however free from plague like its predecessor.

The condition of cattle was fair. The total reported mortality amongst cattle from contagious diseases increased from 4,682 in the preceding year to 6,824 in the year under report. This was due to a number of outbreaks, especially of rinderpest, in Upper Sind districts. Preventive inoculations against rinderpest were carried out in the case

of 204 outbreaks, the number of animals inoculated being 15,697 against 13,460 inoculated in 145 outbreaks during the previous year. Owing to scanty rainfall shortage of fodder was felt in the Rohri division of the Sukkur District, in the Sinjhoro taluka of the Nawabshah District and in the Thar Parkar and Hyderabad districts. Some cattle died from the effects of the severe cold wave.

2. GROSS REVENUE

(Column 3 of Appendix I)

There is a net increase of Rs. 3·03 lakhs under this head. The increase is shared by all districts, except Upper Sind Frontier which shows a small decrease of ·02 lakh only. Most of the above increase occurred in the Karachi and Larkana districts, each showing an increase of Rs. 1·03 lakhs, the increase being due to the cultivation of a greater area of land with crops paying higher rates of assessment. The increase of Rs. ·28 lakhs, ·36 lakhs, and ·31 lakhs respectively in the Hyderabad, Sukkur and Nawabshah districts is due to the same cause. The increase in the Thar Parkar District and the decrease in Upper Sind Frontier are small and require no explanation.

3. ALIENATIONS

(Column 5 of Appendix I)

The total figures under this head show a net decrease of Rs. ·11 lakhs as compared with the figures of the preceding year. A decrease is reported by all districts except Thar Parkar where there was an increase of Rs. ·10 lakhs, due to less cultivation in jagir lands. The largest decrease of Rs. ·13 lakhs occurs in the Hyderabad District and is due to extension of cultivation. The increase in other districts is small and calls for no comment.

4. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE

(Columns 8 to 11 of Appendix I)

There is a net increase of Rs. 2·71 lakhs under this head over the figures of the previous year. It is contributed to by all districts except Thar Parkar and Karachi. Taking the districts individually, the Upper Sind Frontier District shows the largest increase, *viz.*, Rs. 2·13 lakhs, which is due principally to extensive cultivation. Next comes the Larkana District which gives an increase of Rs. 1·31 laks. The increase is due to increased cultivation with rice and other flow crops. The increase in the districts of Sukkur, Nawabshah and Hyderabad is respectively Rs. ·08 lakhs, ·05 lakhs and ·31 lakhs. In the former two districts, it is due to increased cultivation with rice and other flow crops and in the latter with rice crop only. The decrease of Rs. ·35 lakhs and Rs. ·82 lakhs in the Thar Parkar and Karachi districts is due to a fall in cultivation chiefly due to the poor monsoon.

5. FLUCTUATING MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE

(Column 12 of Appendix I)

The provincial total under this head shows a net increase of Rs. ·81 lakhs over the previous year's figures as under:—

	Lakhs of rupees
Karachi	+ ·03
Upper Sind Frontier	+ ·15
Hyderabad	+ ·13
Sukkur	+ ·16
Nawabshah	+ ·12
Larkana	+ ·23
Thar Parkar	— ·01

The largest increase of Rs. · 23 lakhs in the Larkana District is attributed mainly to larger realizations from the sale of occupancy rights of building sites and from fines for unauthorized cultivation and under section 148, Land Revenue Code. The increase in the Karachi and Hyderabad districts is due mainly to bigger receipts from fines levied for unauthorized cultivation and in the Nawabshah District to larger realizations from the sale of building plots. In the Upper Sind Frontier District it is due to larger realizations from malkano and sale of trees, and in the Sukkur District to bigger receipts from malkano and from fines levied for unauthorized cultivation. The decrease in the Thar Parkar District is small and requires no explanation.

6. REMISSIONS

(Column 24 of Appendix I)

The total amount of land revenue remitted during the year was Rs. 5·79 lakhs against Rs. 15·62 lakhs in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 9·83 lakhs is shared by all districts and is chiefly due to the fact that remissions on account of floods and deficiency of water and locusts which amounted respectively to Rs. 6·95 lakhs, Rs. 4·95 lakhs and Rs. 2·52 lakhs in the preceding year fell to Rs. ·06 lakhs, Rs. 1·98 lakhs and Rs. ·46 lakhs during the year under report. The remissions on account of frost and kalar increased from Rs. ·73 lakhs and Rs. ·10 lakhs, in the previous year to Rs. 2·70 lakhs and Rs. ·13 lakhs, the increase in the former being due to a severe cold wave during the year.

7. SUSPENSIONS

(Column 25 of Appendix I)

The amount of land revenue for which postponement was sanctioned was Rs. 1·37 lakhs against Rs. 2·77 lakhs in the previous year. Out of this amount, Rs. ·84 lakhs relate to the year under report and

Rs. ·53 lakhs to the previous year. These figures are included in the balance outstanding at the close of the year and are dealt with in paragraph 10 below.

8. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION

(Column 23 minus *columns 24 and 25 of Appendix I)*

The net consolidated demand for collection (exclusive of suspensions and remissions) during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,14·27 lakhs against Rs. 98·36 lakhs in the previous year.

9. COLLECTIONS

(Column 26 of Appendix I)

The total collections, which were very satisfactory, amounted to Rs. 1,14·09 lakhs or 99·84 per cent. of the demand.

The percentage of collections on the net demand in each district is as under :—

	Per cent.
Upper Sind Frontier	100
Sukkur	100
Larkana	99·93
Nawabshah	99·99
Hyderabad	99·97
Thar Parkar	99·71
Karachi	99·05

10. BALANCES

(Columns 25 and 28 of Appendix I)

The total outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1·55 lakhs as against Rs. 3·20 lakhs in the preceding year. Of this amount, Rs. ·01 lakhs have since been recovered, leaving a net balance for recovery of Rs. 1·54 lakhs, of which Rs. ·65 lakhs relate to former years and Rs. ·89 lakhs to the year under report. The net balance is accounted for as under :—

——	Current year	Previous year	Total
	Rs. (in lakhs)	Rs. (in lakhs)	Rs. (in lakhs)
(*a*) Under suspensions ..	·82	·50	1·32
(*b*) Due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind ..	·01	·04	·05
(*c*) Under legal process ..	·03	·11	·14
(*d*) Under appeals ..	·03	..	·03
	·89	·65	1·54

The figures under (*a*) show a net decrease of Rs. 1·39 lakhs as compared with the last year's figures. The arrears from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind, have been reduced from Rs. ·09 lakhs to Rs. ·05 lakhs. The unauthorised arrears under (*c*) amounted to Rs. ·14 lakhs as compared with Rs. ·37 lakhs shown last year.

11. TAKAVI

(*Appendix II*)

Takavi advances made during the year ending 30th September 1929 amounted to Rs. 3·73 lakhs as against Rs. 28·74 lakhs in the previous year. Of the former, Rs. ·67 lakhs were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 2·98 lakhs under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and Rs. ·8 lakhs under the Non-Agriculturists' Loans Act. The decrease of Rs. 25·01 lakhs is shared by all districts except Larkana and Nawabshah. It is most marked in the Thar Parkar, Hyderabad and Karachi districts, where in the preceding year liberal grants of takavi were made owing to damage caused by heavy rains.

Out of the total outstanding balance of Rs. 45·9 lakhs (column 4) against Rs. 43·81 lakhs in the previous year, Rs. 23 lakhs fell due for recovery during the year, of which Rs. 8·57 lakhs or 37·26 per cent. were collected and Rs. ·33 lakhs were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 14·10 lakhs, which is accounted for as under :—

	Lakhs
Unauthorized arrears	2·97
Authorized arrears	10·64
Due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and the Court of Wards in Sind	·49
Rs.	14·10 lakhs

In addition to the above, Rs. ·10 lakhs were collected on account of future years, thus bringing the total collections to Rs. 8·67 lakhs.

The unauthorized arrears this year as shown above amounted to Rs. 2·97 lakhs as against Rs. 1·81 lakhs in the previous year, the increase being principally confined to the Karachi District, where the recoveries were hampered on account of the damage caused by frost and the insufficient rains. The suspensions amounted to Rs. 10·64 lakhs as against Rs. 6 lakhs in the previous year. The increase is shared by all districts except Karachi and is due to the fact that suspensions were granted on a liberal scale in those districts owing to heavy damage caused by the recent rains and the river floods. Owing to the same cause the arrears from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and the Court of Wards in Sind, also increased from Rs. ·28 lakhs to Rs. ·49 lakhs.

Out of the sum of Rs. ·33 lakhs shown as written off during the year, Rs. ·31 lakhs which pertain to the Larkana District were written off under Government Resolution No. 2177/28, dated the 8th February 1929.

The information required by paragraph 5 of the Government of India No. 2156/321-7, dated the 3rd October 1901 regarding the amount of the agricultural loan business is embodied in the accompanying statement A.

The inspection of takavi works was fairly satisfactory. In 33 cases in all, the takavi loans borrowed were found to have been misapplied. In 4 cases the amount advanced was recovered and in the remaining 29 cases steps have been taken for recovery. Sixteen cases in which the takavi works were not completed within the prescribed period were also detected. In 7 of these cases recovery of the amount has been made and in the remaining cases notices have been issued to the parties to show cause why the entire amount should not be recovered from them at once.

12. COERCIVE PROCESS

(*Appendix III*)

There was a decrease in the number of notices under section 152, Land Revenue Code, which is shared by the districts of Larkana, Hyderabad and Thar Parkar. The remaining districts show a slight increase.

No action was taken under section 148, Land Revenue Code, in the Upper Sind Frontier, Sukkur, Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts, while the numbers of individuals proceeded against in the remaining districts, *viz.*, Larkana, Nawabshah and Karachi, were 1,479, 750 and 34 respectively. The aggregate penalties imposed amounted to Rs. 3,440. There was a decrease from 54 to 52 in the number of distraints of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code. Forfeiture of land under section 153 was resorted to in 101 cases against 99 cases during the preceding year. Action under section 155, Land Revenue Code, was taken only in the Karachi District, and the number of cases involved was 3 as against nil in the previous year. Action under section 157 was taken in 4 cases as against 3 in the preceding year.

13. AREA

(*Appendix IV*)

There is a net increase of 5,340 acres in the total area of the Province. This is due to survey operations and the formation of alluvial lands. The increase is confined mainly to the Sukkur District.

Column 4 (unassessed culturable land) shows an increase of 46,030 acres, which is shared by all the districts except Nawabshah. This is mostly due to less cultivation on account of scanty rainfall. The decrease of 1,906 acres in the Nawabshah District is ascribed to errors in the previous year's figures.

There is a net increase of 18,074 acres under the head "unculturable land" (column 5). It is shared by all districts except Sukkur. It is principally due to a decrease in khas mokal cultivation and errors of last year. The decrease of 3,151 acres in the Sukkur District is due to survey operations.

The following table shows the area taken up permanently and that relinquished in each district during the year under report :—

District	Area taken up			Area relinquished
	Unoccupied land taken up	Unassessed land brought into occupation and assessed	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Upper Sind Frontier ..	1,058	163	1,221	155
Sukkur	2,324	15	2,339	1,322
Larkana	7	....	7	....
Nawabshah	620	111	731	....
Hyderabad	1,545	511	2,056	207
Thar Parkar	1,190	282	1,472	2,791
Karachi	3,605	2	3,607	....
Total for 1928-29 ..	10,349	1,084	11,433	4,475
Total for 1927-28 ..	12,281	9,716	21,997	867

The area taken up during the year was 11,433 acres as against 21,997 acres taken up during the previous year. Most of the difference is confined to the Thar Parkar District, where a smaller area was taken up during the year.

The information required by Government Resolution No. 8294 dated the 2nd November 1899 is given in the following statement :—

District	Area of land granted free of malkano	Land granted on payment of malkano		Land sold by auction	
		Area	Amount obtained	Area	Amount obtained
	Acres	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier ..	..	1,035	5,154	..	..
Sukkur	84	1,295	5,249	6	441
Larkana	..	3	5	..	..
Nawabshah	..	1	75	..	..
Hyderabad	..	975	2,668	..	..
Thar Parkar	..	444	2,375	267	3,124
Karachi	11	3,555	8,254	..	..
	95	7,308	23,780	273	3,565

The difference in column 4 of the first table and the total area of 7,676 acres accounted for in the second table, *viz.*, 3,757 acres, represents lands

given in exchange and lands forfeited for violation of the terms of grant regranted to original occupants without levy of malkano.

The aggregate realizations from malkano and proceeds of auction amounted to Rs. 27,345 and the average rate per acre works out at Rs. 3-9-0 as against Rs. 3-3-0 in the preceding year.

14. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

The year under report, like the previous year, witnessed a slight increase in the seaborne trade of the port of Karachi. The total volume of trade, both foreign and coasting, was valued at Rs. 77·89 crores as against Rs. 76·48 crores in the preceding year, giving an increase of 1·41 crores, *i.e.*, nearly 2 per cent. The foreign trade was 82 per cent. of the total or Rs. 63·50 crores and the coasting trade 18 per cent. or Rs. 14·39 crores.

Out of the aggregate value of the foreign trade, exports amounted to Rs. 29·24 crores, showing a rise of 2 per cent. on the figures of 1927-28. The increase is most marked in the case of raw cotton, the shipments of which owing to better crops in Sind, the Punjab and the United Provinces, rose from 1,31,558 tons valued at Rs. 12·63 crores to 1,48,600 tons valued at Rs. 14·26 crores, the quantity exported during the year being the second highest on record, second only to that exported in 1925-26.

The value of the import trade also showed an increase from Rs. 30·54 crores to Rs. 34·25 crores, or of 12 per cent., and this was due in a large measure to an appreciable expansion in the import trade of sugar and cotton manufactures. In addition iron and steel, mineral oils, woollen goods and motor vehicles also established a new high record in the year under report. The import of sugar during the year rose to the high level of 2,09,624 tons valued at Rs. 3·64 crores, showing an increase of 59,179 tons or 39 per cent. in quantity and of Rs. 67·97 lakhs or 23 per cent. in value as compared with 1927-28. The increase was due to an enormous world production and the consequent low level of prices. The business done was, however, not remunerative, because the dealers, who had been induced to place large orders in the hope of realizing good profits owing to the fact that the prices then prevailing were somewhat higher than those offered by foreign exporters, sustained heavy losses, because prices went down under the pressure of large supplies. The value of imported cotton manufactures also exhibited an increase from Rs. 8·98 crores to Rs. 10·33 crores, the rise being due principally to the continued mill strike in Bombay.

The coasting trade suffered a serious setback owing to the labour strikes at Bombay. It fell from Rs. 17·16 crores worth to Rs. 14·39 crores, showing decrease of Rs. 2·77 crores.

In view of the approaching Sutlej Valley and Sukkur Barrage irrigation projects, a very large increase in the trade of Karachi in the near future seems to be assured, and rightly anticipating this event the Karachi Port Trustees have been carrying out necessary improvments in the Port. The quay wall of the west wharf for 4 berths has been completed and

2 berths equipped with five 2-ton electric cranes will be available for use when the layout of the Railway yards is completed.

The local trade showed no signs of improvement. Although the inundation was favourable and the kharif crops, chiefly cotton and paddy, were grown extensively and their yield too was good, yet the advantage thereby gained was counterbalanced by a fall in prices. Some of the other crops, *viz.*, wheat, oil seeds, and sugar cane, suffered from frost and consequently their yield was poor. The money market continued to be tight.

There was no appreciable change in the local industries except that 19 rice husking factories were newly established in the Larkana District, which grows paddy to a large extent, and one cotton ginning factory was opened at Sinjhoro in the Nawabshah District. The number of rice-husking and floor grinding machines in Thar Parkar District, on the other hand, decreased from 12 to 8, although the work turned out by 8 in the year under report was even greater than that in 1927-28. The cotton ginning factories had sufficient business during the year, but the Government ginning factory at Mirpurkhas remained closed. The oil pressing and cane pressing industry suffered considerably, as these crops were damaged by the cold wave. The leather factory at Pano Akil continued to do well.

No improvement is noticeable in the small indigenous cloth industry, and none is possible until the methods employed are radically changed. The silk cloth industry at Rohri is working well. The coarse woollen cloth manufactured at certain places in Sind is consumed locally. The dyeing, lacquer work, and other small industries, such as those connected with earthenware, pan grass, metal work and soap, went on as usual. The silken lungis industry at Tatta is, for want of demand, showing signs of decay, though the weaver's co-operative credit society is trying to keep the industry going. The public motor services are increasing every year and during the year under report in all 2,178 motor cars were received at the Port of Karachi.

15. PRICES

There was no appreciable change in the prices of cereals except wheat, during the year. The price of wheat rose about the middle of the year, as the wheat crop was damaged by the severe frost in January, but subsequently fell on account of the good wheat harvest in America and Australia. Cotton commanded a lower price during the year than in the previous year. The price of ghee was slightly higher than that in the preceding year owing to the scanty rainfall. The prices of imported cloth and sugar were lower and this afforded some relief to the people. Fodder was dearer for some time in certain parts of Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Sukkur and Nawabshah districts and in Karachi City, where on account of scanty rainfall it was very scare.

16. LABOUR AND WAGES

The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour remained steady during the year except in the districts of Larkana, Sukkur, Nawabshah and

Hyderabad. In these three districts there was some rise, due evidently to Barrage and other works. In the Nawabshah District, the demand for labour increased owing to the construction of the new feeder railway line, and that constituted one of the causes of the rise in wages in that district. In the Hyderabad District, Hyderabad Town showed some fall in the wages of both the skilled and unskilled labour and Tando Muhammad Khan in those of skilled labour only. Hala showed some rise, but elsewhere wages were stationary. These variations in the Hyderabad District were due to ordinary local demand and supply. The rates of cart and camel hire were generally stationary except in the Larkana District where a slight increase occurred due to Barrage operations.

Labour was sufficient everywhere. The Karachi City supply was as usual supplemented by immigration from Cutch and Sind.

There was no labour strike or other form of labour unrest in the Province. The relations between the zamindar and the hari were generally good.

17. SPECIAL MATTERS

In the year under report, there was no event of outstanding importance from the point of view of the revenue administration of this Province.

APPENDIX No. I

APPENDIX

Statement showing details of land revenue in the

District	Number of villages		Gross revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses	Deduct			
						Assessment of cultivable land	
	Unalienated	Inam		Assessment on occupied uncultivable land	Net alienations of total inams	Unoccupied	Free or specially reduced
1	2	2a	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	428	5	35,96,963	10,84,809	1,25,768	7,30,557	366
Sukkur ...	694	28	55,26,248	13,79,559	4,58,400	22,72,724	2,2[illegible]6
Larkana ...	733	21	76,77,890	14,17,457	8,45,516	27,46,026	1,394
Nawabshah ...	756	12	50,75,906	20,58,806	1,70,715	13,16,159	7,198
Hyderabad ...	861	68	61,34,206	13,36,753	4,90,921	25,63,626	1,085
Thar Parkar ...	967	2	60,78,080	26,01,249	1,00,888	20,17,449	2,457
Karachi ...	804	10	62,59,886	7,51,126	1,52,151	32,98,521	1,528
Total for 1928-1929 ...	5,243	146	3,93,49,109	1,06,29,759	23,44,379	1,49,45,362	16,139
Total for 1927-1928 ...	5,236	146	3,90,45,467	1,07,41,474	23,55,949	1,47,33,269	22,098

No. I

Province of Sind for the year ending 31st July 1929

Remaining fixed revenue for collection				Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue	Less collections in the last year and earlier years	Less hakabo	Particulars	Total, current year land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (13), (14)
Agricultural		Building and other non-agricultural assessment	Bigoti					
Government occupied land including specially reduced	Alienated lands							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
15,96,702	5,131	1,722	49,238	51,284	...	5,500	.....	17,00,927
							Remissions ...	99,825
							Suspensions ...	.....
							Collections ...	16,01,102
13,18,510	22,262	30,352	49,215	67,449	...	22,123	Unauthorized...	.....
							.....	14,58,665
							Remissions ...	91,613
							Suspensions ...	2,095
							Collections ...	13,64,956
							Unauthorized...	1
25,55,335	18,742	11,594	81,395	76,066	...	18,187	.....	27,25,403
							Remissions ...	64,659
							Suspensions ...	5,817
							Collections ...	26,53,430
							Unauthorized...	1,497
14,60,709	9,982	5,029	47,308	65,999	...	9,953	.....	15,79,004
							Remissions ...	26,011
							Suspensions ...	4,286
							Collections ...	15,48,665
							Unauthorized...	22
16,23,214	1,07,961	8,269	1,727	79,179	...	1,07,720	.....	17,06,330
							Remissions ...	95,009
							Suspensions ...	6,801
							Collections ...	16,04,281
							Unauthorized...	239
13,16,496	5,374	3,902	30,315	1,67,186	...	4,751	.....	15,18,462
							Remissions ...	1,03,626
							Suspensions .	40,174
							Collections ...	13,73,513
							Unauthorized...	1,149
9,16,225	6,080	67,746	66,564	83,296	...	6,029	.....	11,33,762
							Remissions ...	87,362
							Suspensions ...	25,323
							Collections ...	10,18,592
							Unauthorized...	2,486
1,07,89,131	1,75,383	1,29,244	3,19,612	5,83,346	...	1,74,963	.....	1,18,92,553
							Remissions ...	5,68,105
							Suspensions ...	84,495
							Collections ...	1,11,54,559
							Unauthorized...	5,394
1,05,22,394	1,56,590	1,29,500	3,34,193	6,01,896	...	1,55,499	.....	1,14,89,074
							Remissions ...	15,47,863
							Suspensions ...	2,45,762
							Collections ...	95,67,610
							Unauthorized...	27,840

District	Arrears of land revenue					
	Authorized			Unauthorized		
	Other years	Year 1926-27	Year 1927-28	Other years	Year 1926-27	Year 1927-28
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	.....	152	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	152	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sukkur ...	1,756	1,063	426	.....	7	.....
	.....	26	55	.....	.....	.....
	.....	769	148	.....	.....	.....
	1,756	268	223	.....	7	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larkana ...	.....	4	5,006	310	525	141
	.....	.....	.....	.....	525	8
	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	5,006	.....	.....	95
	.....	.....	.....	310	.....	38
Nawabshah ...	2,261	1,378	3,005	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,022	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,239	1,378	3,005	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad ...	201	2,131	9,970	25	412	1,238
	.....	302	572	.....	.....	161
	.....	1,610	3,018	.....	.....	.....
	201	219	6,243	25	412	957
	.....	.....	127	.....	.....	120
Thar Parkar ...	.....	4,718	59,247	1,483	2,658	3,555
	.....	.....	6,954	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	3,194	.....	.....	.....
	.....	4,718	47,647	1,349	1,852	2,947
	.....	.....	1,412	134	806	608
Karachi ...	3,666	13,668	1,67,956	5,489*	4,931*	22,945*
	1	.....	392	1,877	16	297
	687	9,498	6,674	2,674	4,848	18,358
	324	466	1,60,635	239	26	2,654
	2,654	3,704	255	639	41	1,636
Total for 1928-1929 ...	7,684	22,962	2,45,762	7,307	8,533	27,879
	1	328	7,973	1,877	541	466
	1,709	11,881	13,034	2,674	4,848	18,358
	3,520	7,049	2,22,951	1,673	2,207	6,653
	2,654	3,704	1,804	1,083	847	2,402
Total for 1927-1928 ...	12,885	12,553	67,549	8,351	8,048	76,138
	.....	.....	11,351	1,660	.....	641
	5,457	2,020	22,120	407	.....	849
	7,148	10,304	32,455	2,243	5,311	67,838
	280	229	1,633	4,041	2,737	6,817

No. I—*contd.*

Gross original demand	Remitted or demand cancelled	Suspended	Collected	Over collections whether refunded or carried forward	Balance unauthorized	Non-tharaoband items	Remarks
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
17,01,079	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	99,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	16,01,254	1,826	.....	2,839	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
14,61,917	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	91,694	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	3,012	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	13,67,210	4,590	.....	5,250	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
27,31,389	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	65,192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	5,821	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	26,58,531	8,029	.....	20,500	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,845	.....	
15,85,648	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	26,011	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	6,308	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	15,54,307	3,096	.....	2,040	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	
17,90,307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	96,044	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	11,429	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	16,12,338	12,003	.....	12,826	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	496	.....	
15,90,123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1,10,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	43,368	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	14,32,066	9,561	.....	4,950	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,109	.....	
13,52,417	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	89,945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	68,061	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	11,82,996	8,218	.....	5,043	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,415	.....	
1,21,42,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	5,79,291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	1,36,999	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1,14,08,702†	46,823	.....	55,448‡	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,828	.....	
1,16,74,598	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	15,61,514	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	2,76,608	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	97,92,909	32,781	.....	36,510	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,567	.....	

* Includes a sum shown less last year.

	Rs.
†Collections before 1st April 1929 ...	47,73,080
Collections after 1st April 1929 ...	66,35,622
Total ...	1,14,08,702

	Rs.
‡Collections before 1st April 1929 ...	42,334
Collections after 1st April 1929 ...	13,114
Total ...	55,448

APPENDIX

Annual abstract of takavi advances for the

District		Balance outstanding on 1st October 1928	Amount debited during the year	Totals columns 2 and 3	Instalments due during the year	Collections		
						Actual collections	Written off	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier.	Principal ...	42,414	19,300	61,714	38,639	31,180*	...	31,180
	Interest ...	3,612	2,866	6,478	3,610	2,444†	...	2,444
Sukkur ...	Principal ...	2,35,071	37,598	2,72,669	1,09,467	54,745	173	54,918
	Interest ...	43,431‡	11,946	55,377	26,198	13,128	155	13,283
Larkana ...	Principal ...	1,07,085	1,500	1,08,585	73,150	27,173	23,715	50,888
	Interest ...	25,932	11,215	37,147	28,488	11,841	7,364	19,205
Nawabshah .	Principal ...	92,993	66,110	1,59,103	55,866	47,199	...	47,199
	Interest ...	16,925§	3,470	20,395	8,614	7,120	...	7,120
Hyderabad...	Principal ...	8,49,603	41,652	8,91,255	4,53,503	2,86,321‖	...	2,86,321
	Interest ...	60,361	30,781	91,142	55,335	36,846¶	...	36,846
Thar Parkar.	Principal ...	21,02,173**	1,91,631	22,93,804	9,96,207	2,37,375††	...	2,37,375
	Interest ...	1,52,424‡‡	52,795	2,05,219	92,647	32,534	...	32,534
Karachi ...	Principal ...	3,26,941	15,646	3,42,587	3,12,667	67,574	1,020	68,594
	Interest ...	36,561	11,257	47,818	44,494	11,422	343	11,765
Total ...	Principal ...	37,56,280	3,73,437	41,29,717	20,39,489	7,51,567	24,908	7,76,475
	Interest ...	3,39,246	1,24,330	4,63,576	2,60,386	1,15,335	7,862	1,23,197
Grand total for 1928-1929 ...	.....	40,95,526	4,97,767	45,93,293	22,99,875	8,66,902	32,770	8,99,672
Grand total for 1927-1928 ...	.....	13,80,232	30,00,999	43,81,231	12,59,404	4,47,272	3,734	4,51,006

No. II

Province of Sind for the year ending 30th September 1929

Balance on 30th September 1929			Arrears			
Recoverable	Irrecoverable	Total	Unauthorised	Authorised	Due by Manager	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
30,534	...	30,534	.....	7,559	.....	*Includes Rs. 100 collections of the future years.
4,057	...	4,057	.....	1,189	.....	†Includes Rs. 23 recovered in excess.
2,17,751	...	2,17,751	15,016	34,122	5,411	
43,094	...	42,094	2,719	6,629	3,567	‡Includes Rs. 20 shown less last year.
46,187	11,510	57,697	19,297	2,702	263	
14,944	2,998	17,942	8,450	754	79	
1,11,904	...	1,11,904	17	8,182	463	
13,275	...	13,275	4	1,488	2	§The figure shown last year was wrong.
6,04,939	...	6,04,939	.....	1,68,245	870	‖Includes Rs. 5 on account of excess collections and Rs. 1,923 as collections for future years.
54,226	...	54,226	.....	19,415	97	¶Includes Rs. 23 on account of collections of future years.
20,56,441	...	20,56,441	17,291	7,45,772	3,404	**Includes Rs. 1,000 shown short last year.
1,72,685	...	1,72,685	1,559	57,063	1,491	††Includes Rs. 7,633 recoveries on account of future years, and Rs. 12 as excess recovery. ‡‡Not shown last year.
2,73,993	...	2,73,993	2,09,150	7,222	27,691	
36,053	...	36,053	23,797	3,407	5,595	
33,41,749	11,510	33,53,259	2,60,771	9,73,804	38,107	
3,37,404	2,998	3,40,402	36,459	89,345	10,831	
36,79,153	14,508	36,93,661	2,97,230	10,63,749	48,938	
38,98,163	32,062	39,30,225	1,81,556	6,00,146	28,223	

APPENDIX

Return of coercive processes in the Province of Sind

District	Notice			Fine under Section 148		
	Number issued	For how much arrears	Fees to be recovered	Number of Kabzedars	For how much arrears	Penalty
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	5,141	3,95,173	4,685	.....	.....	.....
Sukkur	12,108	3,27,451	9,867	.....	.....	.....
Larkana	15,076	3,04,197	11,830	1,479	34,880	3,170
Nawabshah	6,669	2,70,646	5,894	750	13,825	177
Hyderabad	15,215	8,38,232	14,446	.....	.....	.....
Thar Parkar	11,518	6,30,060	9,631	.....	.....	.....
Karachi	10,670	4,93,491	10,057	34	1,366	93
Total for 1928-1929 ...	76,397	32,50,270	66,410	2,263	50,071	3,440
Total for 1927-1928 ...	79,846	25,28,813	71,093	522	22,459	1,550

No. III

for the revenue year ending 31st July 1929

Distraint of Moveables			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Section 153, L. R. Code				
							Sold
Number of Kabzedars	For how much arrears	Sale-proceeds	Number of cases	Arrears	Area	Assessment	Area
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres
25	26,516	1,833	2	43	23	40	.....
4	603	.....	13	239	94	239	.....
4	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	241	75	21	495	209	495	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	873	394	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	1,668	566	55	2,079	574	1,712	28
52	30,051	2,808	101	2,856	900	2,486	28
54	8,640	2,063	99	5,396	1,390	3,584	79

APPENDIX

District	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy. Section 153, L. R. Code—*contd.*				Remaining as Government waste		Other
	Sold—*contd.*		Restored on New Tenure				
	Assessment	Proceeds	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Number of cases
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	23	40	.....
Sukkur ...	...	...	...	...	94	239	.....
Larkana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Nawabshah ...	...	...	166	373	43	122	.....
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Thar Parkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Karachi ...	39	601	...	...	546	1,673	3
Total for 1928-1929 ...	39	601	166	373	706	2,074	3
Total for 1927-1928 ...	57	853	103	276	1,208	3,251	.....

No. III—*contd.*

Immoveable Property, Section 155, L. R. Code							Arrest and imprisonment, Section 157, L. R. Code	Remarks
			Sold					
Arrears	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Proceeds	Bought in by Government		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
563	39	154	39	154	926	...	...	
563	39	154	39	154	926	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	

APPENDIX

Statement showing details of area in the Province of

No.	District	Gross area	Deduct					
			Unassessed cultivable	Not available for cultivation				
				Uncultivable	Assigned for special and public uses		Land eroded by river	Used for building or other non-agricultural uses including plots within village sites
					Forests	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Upper Sind Frontier.	1,723,055	179,200	329,151	39,754	26,247	93,730	260
2	Sukkur ...	3,611,001	545,498	1,381,236	273,761	41,145	68,613	752
3	Larkana ...	3,243,231	694,704	701,758	57,710	51,852	50,803	724
4	Nawabshah ...	2,496,206	136,687	612,869	92,806	53,067	73,071	439
5	Hyderabad ...	2,835,623	543,598	417,181	72,724	51,285	...	458
6	Thar Parkar ...	8,726,817	1,495,930	4,438,190	43,226	58,519	...	97
7	Karachi ...	7,639,300	1,068,559	5,159,280	176,806	90,671	36,767	2,460
	Total for 1928-1929.	30,175,235	4,664,176	13,059,565	756,787	372,786	322,984	5,190
	Total for 1927-1928.	30,169,395	4,608,146	13,021,591	748,701	374,775	316,588	5,039

No. IV

Sind for the year ending 31st July 1929

Cultivable assessed		Remaining occupied land						Remarks
		Government				Bigoti	Alienated	
		Ordinary		Restricted				
Unoccupied	Free or specially reduced	Cultivated	Uncultivated	Cultivated	Uncultivated			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
95,748	147	461,017	357,994	34,522	40,325	16,217	47,743	
184,373	8,947	339,984	358,514	38,707	60,421	16,238	292,812	
219,724	900	615,660	475,876	16,637	17,038	35,698	303,947	
290,352	3,531	397,694	443,448	137,058	218,951	20,388	75,367	
395,943	2,160	467,548	387,042	92,538	125,494	648	279,104	
259,950	2,764	688,653	940,242	226,163	422,281	88,909	67,893	
168,528	1,398	341,426	193,834	113,996	75,061	25,207	95,387	
1,615,518	19,847	3,251,982	3,158,950	659,601	959,591	197,505	1,162,663	
1,589,601	25,823	3,309,668	3,180,521	675,525	936,038	220,395	1,157,534	

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing the extent of agricultural loan business of Government for the Province of Sind for the years 1923-24 to 1927-28.

Year	Total amount of advances made under			Balances of advances of previous years outstanding	Total	Total recoveries	Amount written off	Balance remaining outstanding	Interest recovered
	Non-agriculturists Loans Act	Land Improvement Loans Act	Agriculturists Loans Act						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1923-24 ...	...	69,244	15,097	22,29,946	23,14,287	10,32,913	3,202	12,78,172	2,14,254
1924-25 ...	...	1,85,403	1,24,270	12,79,005	15,88,678	4,92,135	2,240	10,94,303	1,33,678
1925-26 ...	...	96,809	88,094	10,94,784	12,79,687	3,29,282	14,717	8,75,688	93,291
1926-27 ...	...	1,23,101	5,92,448	8,77,329	15,92,878	3,20,304	2,364	12,70,210	80,961
1927-28 ...	2,94,668	2,41,167	23,38,194	12,70,846	41,44,875	3,87,415	2,179	37,55,281	59,857

Annual Reports.

Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1928-29.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 63.

Bombay Castle, 28th August 1930.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind (Mr. G. A. Thomas, C.I.E., I.C.S.) No. P. 84-B. dated 13th December 1929. Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind (Mr. G. A. Thomas, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. P. 84-B. dated 26th December 1929. Letter from the Commissioner, N. D. (Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S.) No. A.D.M. 13 dated 20th December 1929. Letter from the Commissioner, N. D. (Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S.), No. A.D.M. 13 dated 24th January 1930. Letter from the Commissioner, C. D. (Mr. J. Ghosal, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. L.N.D. 0/121 dated 20th December 1929. Letter from the Commissioner, C. D. (Mr. J. Ghosal, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. L.N.D. 0/121 dated 31st December 1929. Letter from the Commissioner, S. D. (Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S.), No. A.D.M.-P.R.B. dated 23rd December 1929. Letter from the Commissioner, S. D. (Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S.), No. A.D.M.-P.R.B. dated 24th December 1929. Letter from the Commissioner, S. D. (Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S.), No. A.D.M.-P.R.B. dated 9th January 1930. Letter from the Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division (Mr. R. D. Bell, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. A.D.M.P.R.I. dated 31st January 1930.	Submitting the Land Revenue Administration Reports of their respective charges for the year 1928-29 together with those of the Collectors and certain sub-divisional officers.

RESOLUTION.—The season 1928-29 was on the whole fair. The monsoon had a good beginning throughout the Presidency proper but in August the districts of East Khandesh, Poona and Ahmednagar suffered from insufficient rainfall. The deficiency was, however, made good by rains in September and the kharif crops were generally good. In Sind the inundation during the year was fairly good, the river keeping steady at the fair irrigating level for an unusually long period. The promise of a good harvest which the rains in Gujarat and the satisfactory inundation in Sind held out was, however, only partly realized on account of the abnormal cold and the consequent frost of January 1929. In view of the damage caused by frost in Gujarat and the Central Division, Government made special concessions in respect to the affected crops in addition to those allowed under the ordinary suspension and remission rules.

2. The supply of water for drinking and other domestic purposes was sufficient except in the jungle patti villages of Gujarat where scarcity of drinking water is usually felt in April and in parts of Ahmednagar, Nasik, Satara, Dharwar and Kolaba districts. During the year under report Government placed at the disposal of the Commissioner in Sind and the Divisional Commissioners the following amounts for making grants-in-aid to District Local Boards for improving village water-supply :—

	Rs.
Commissioner in Sind	18,800
Commissioner, N. D.	1,34,600
Commissioner, C. D.	98,000
Commissioner, S. D.	30,000
Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division	2,000

3. The supply of fodder was adequate and the condition of cattle was fair. Cattle diseases, however, prevailed throughout the Presidency. In the Central Division the total mortality from contagious diseases amongst cattle increased from 3,025 in the previous year to 6,444 in the year under report and in Sind from 4,682 to 6,824.

4. Public health was on the whole good. Plague appeared in the Nasik, Sholapur, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, Surat and Thana districts. There was a particularly severe epidemic of small-pox throughout the Belgaum District. Cholera caused heavy mortality in Sind in the month of July.

5. The gross fixed land revenue in the Presidency proper increased from Rs. 448·64 lakhs to Rs. 450·14 lakhs, the increase being partly on account of non-agricultural assessment and partly due to the assessment of waste lands brought under cultivation in the Central and Southern Divisions. The net revenue demand in the Presidency proper decreased from Rs. 421·78 lakhs in the year 1927-28 to Rs. 398·63 lakhs in the year under report. Collections amounted to Rs. 394·34 lakhs as against Rs. 420·36

lakhs in 1927-28. Remissions and suspensions to the extent of Rs. 9·76 lakhs and Rs. 29·52 lakhs were granted as against Rs. 6·32 lakhs and Rs. 25·35 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year. In Sind Rs. 114·09 lakhs were collected out of a total demand of Rs. 114·26 lakhs, the remissions and suspensions being Rs. 5·79 lakhs and Rs. 1·37 lakhs, respectively. In the Presidency proper takavi advances amounted to Rs. 4·67 lakhs as against Rs. 72·05 lakhs in 1927-28 and in Sind Rs. 3·73 lakhs as against Rs. 28·74 lakhs in the preceding year.

6. The textile industry in Ahmedabad showed healthy activity. Two new mills were ready to start work while two more were under construction. The old mills have effected improvements in various directions with the result that working conditions have now become far more satisfactory than was formerly the case. As contrasted with Ahmedabad, the Sholapur textile industry showed no signs of revival. The sugar factory of the Belapur Syndicate in the Ahmednagar District showed fair progress and has begun to produce sugar of a superior grade. The sea-borne trade of Karachi showed a slight increase from Rs. 76·48 crores in the preceding year to Rs. 77·89 crores in the year under report.

7. The prices of staple food grains remained stationary except in the Southern Division where there was a tendency towards a general fall. There were no marked changes in the rates of wages both for skilled and unskilled labour.

8. The administration of land revenue is becoming increasingly difficult and along with this the work of the district officers is increasing both in volume and complexity. The Governor in Council is pleased to place on record his high appreciation of the efficient manner in which all the officers connected with this branch of the administration have discharged their responsibilities.

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. K. JOSHI,

Under Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. P. 63, R. D., dated the 28th August 1930.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,

The Commissioner, N. D.,

The Commissioner, C. D.,

The Commissioner, S. D.,

All Collectors, including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,

The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,

The Director of Agriculture,

The Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind,

[*P.T.O.*

The Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States,

The Accountant General,

The Director of Public Health,

The Director of Information,

The Director of Public Instruction,

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency,

The Educational Department,

The Home Department,

The Political Department,

The Public Works Department,

The Finance Department,

The General Department,

The High Commissioner for India (by letter).

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

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CONTENTS.

STATEMENTS.

No. 4187/7 of 1930.

From

SIR PATRICK KELLY, KT., C.I.E.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Home Department, Bombay.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE:
Bombay, 4th April 1930.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the year 1929. (1930)

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075 dated the 14th July 1886, the report was forwarded to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and a copy of that officer's reply No. 2332 dated the 4th April 1930 is appended herewith.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 2332 of 1930.

From

H. P. DASTUR, Esq., LL.B., Bar-at-Law,
Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge,
Bombay;

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURT:
Esplanade, Bombay, 4th April 1930.

Subject.—Bombay City Police:
Administration Report of the — for the year 1929.

Sir,

In returning herewith the Bombay City Police Administration Report for the year 1929 I have the honour to state for the information of Government that, on the appointment of the additional Presidency Magistrate for the trial of Municipal cases, the delay in the disposal of cases in the Mazgaon Police Court referred to in paragraph 36 (*j*) of the Report will, I trust, to a very great extent be removed.

2. May I associate myself, wholeheartedly, with the observations made by you on the splendid work done by all ranks of the Bombay City Police during the Mill Strikes and the Communal Riots of 1929.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. P. DASTUR,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

(True copy)

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 4102/7 of 1930.

From

SIR PATRICK KELLY, KT., C.I.E.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

G. F. S. COLLINS, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department, Bombay.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE:
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1929 with the usual statements as appendices.

2. I was in charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police throughout the year.

The Deputy Commissioners were:—

Special Branch ..	.. Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji Petigara, I.S.O., from 1st January to 10th October and again from 1st December to the end of the year; Mr. J. C. Curry from 11th October to 30th November.
Crime Branch ..	.. Mr. F. E. Sharp from 1st January to 13th March; Mr. H. S. Needham from 14th March to the end of the year.
Divisions ..	.. Mr. H. S. Needham from 1st January to 13th March; Mr. J. C. Curry from 14th March to 10th October and again from 1st December to the end of the year; Mr. W. T. Down from 11th October to 30th November.
Port	.. Mr. H. E. Butler.
Temporary additional	.. Mr. J. R. Jacob from 8th to 11th February; Mr. J. C. Curry from 10th to 13th February.

I give below a list of the Police Divisions showing the various areas comprised in the jurisdiction of each Division :—

A Division ..	.. Colaba, Fort South, Fort North, Esplanade and Dhobi Talao.
B „ ..	.. Market, Mandvi, Chakla, Umerkhadi and Dongri.
C „ ..	.. Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Khetwadi, Girgaum, Gamdevi, Chaupati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi.
D „ ..	.. Mazagaon, Tarwady, Kamathipura, New Nagpada and Jacob Circle.
E „ ..	.. Sewri, Parel and Matunga.
F „ ..	.. Mahim and Worli.
H and I Divisions	.. Bombay Harbour and Docks.
L Division ..	.. Head Quarters—Armed and Unarmed Police.
M „ ..	.. Mounted Police.

Reported crime, cognizable and non-cognizable.

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 130,835 against 136,080 in 1928 and 136,619 in 1927. The subjoined table gives details of the total volume of crime in 1928 and 1929 :—

—	1928				
	Cognizable			Non-cognizable	Total crime
	Police	Magisterial	Total		
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ..	3	..	3	..	3
Class I	89	..	89	58	147
Class II	914	48	962	1	963
Class III	1,625	12	1,637	9	1,646
Class IV	48	76	124	1,923	2,047
Class V	5,107	323	5,430	226	5,656
Total ..	7,786	459	8,245	2,217	10,462
Class VI	85,852	20,170	106,022	19,596	125,618
Grand Total ..	93,638	20,629	114,267	21,813	136,080

—	1929				
	Cognizable			Non-cognizable	Total crime
	Police	Magisterial	Total		
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ..	..	..	..	..	..
Class I	309	9	318	42	360
Class II	1,019	57	1,076	..	1,076
Class III	1,833	24	1,857	..	1,857
Class IV	29	57	86	2,727	2,813
Class V	4,841	412	5,253	143	5,396
Total ..	8,031	559	8,590	2,912	11,502
Class VI	78,134	20,800	98,934	20,399	119,333
Grand Total ..	86,165	21,359	107,524	23,311	130,835

There was, on the whole, a decrease of 5,245 cases as compared with the figures of 1928. In the year 1928 there was a decrease of 539 cases as compared with the figures of 1927.

Statement A, Part I, Police cognizable cases.

4. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the police during the year was 86,165 against 93,638 in 1928 and 95,254 in 1927.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) there were 8,031 cases against 7,786 in 1928 and 8,328 in 1927.

Under Class VI, 78,134 cases were reported against 85,852 in 1928 and 86,926 in 1927.

There was an increase of 245 in the number of Indian Penal Code cases recorded as compared with 1928. 139 cases of murder were recorded against 38 in 1928, 249 cases of rioting and unlawful assembly were recorded against 32, there were 8 cases of dacoity against 1, there were 83 cases of robbery against 73 and there were 1,735 burglaries against 1,550. 184 persons were killed during the two communal riots, including persons shot by the military and the police.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

5. Including 1,249 cases pending from the previous year *plus* 31 cases of previous years again brought on to the register during the year, there were 87,445 cases for disposal during the year under report against 94,732 in 1928 and 96,085 in 1927.

Of the total cases for disposal, 8,641 fell under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) and 78,804 under Class VI.

6. The total number of excluded cases for the year 1929 was 364 against 327 in 1928 and 490 in 1927; of these, 133 fell under the Indian Penal Code and 231 under Class VI against 168 and 159 in the preceding year. Of the excluded cases, 42 were declared to be false as compared with 44 in 1928 and 40 in 1927.

Police cognizable cases struck off.

In 7 cases compensation ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 was awarded to the accused by the Magistracy under section 553, Criminal Procedure Code. The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported works out to 0·42.

8 complainants were prosecuted under section 182, Indian Penal Code, with the result that 1 was convicted, 2 were acquitted and the cases against the remaining 5 were pending at the end of the year.

7. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 1,359 as against 1,249 in 1928 and 1,050 in 1927.

Pending police cases.

8. 85,694 cases of all classes were classified as true against 93,125 in 1928 and 94,511 in 1927. Of these, 78,404 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 91·49 as compared with 90·94 in 1928 and 91·96 in 1927.

True police cognizable cases.

Under the Indian Penal Code, 7,867 cases were classified as true against 7,613 in 1928 and 7,927 in 1927. Of these, 2,866 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 36·43 against 37·62 in 1928 and 38·67 in 1927.

Under Class VI, 77,827 cases were classified as true. Of these, 75,538 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 97·06 against 95·68 in 1928 and 96·84 in 1927.

The percentage of true cases to cases reported stands at 98·00.

9. The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 3,992 against 3,748 in 1928 and 3,779 in 1927. The percentage of non-detection works out to 4·57 against 3·96 in 1928 and 3·93 in 1927.

Undetected police cognizable cases.

10. *Class I—Offences against the State, etc.*—In this class there were 343 cases for disposal including 33 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 1 case of the previous year again brought on to the register, against 111 in 1928 and 72 in 1927. Convictions were obtained in 144 cases as against 48 in 1928.

Result of trial by classes.

The following head is mainly responsible for the increase :—

	1928.	1929.
Rioting or unlawful assembly	32	249

During the year under report two communal riots occurred in the months of February and May. Detailed reports about these riots have already been submitted to Government. The results of the 249 cases of

rioting and unlawful assembly reported to the police during the year are as under :—

99	convicted.
36	acquitted.
82	not detected.
1	classified as mistake of facts.
31	pending at the end of the year.
249	

These cases involved altogether 957 persons. The result of their trial is as under :—

370	convicted.
367	acquitted.
7	released before trial.
6	absconded.
2	died.
205	pending trial at the end of the year.
957	

Class II—Serious offences against the person.—Under this head there were 1,219 cases for disposal including 194 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 6 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register as compared with 1,091 in 1928 and 1,106 in 1927. Convictions were obtained in 346 cases as against 331 in 1928.

An increase is noticeable under the following heads :—

	1928.	1929.
Murder	38	139
Exposure of infants, etc. ..	2	8
Grievous hurt	287	294
Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	8	12
Hurt	280	291
Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty ..	23	37
Criminal force to women, etc. ..	27	32

On the other hand the following heads show a decrease :—

	1928.	1929.
Attempt at murder ..	17	13
Rape by a person other than the husband	30	24
Unnatural offence ..	29	8
Kidnapping, etc.	81	73

Class III—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.—Including 87 cases pending from the preceding year there were 1,920 cases for disposal against 1,712 in 1928 and 1,807 in 1927. Convictions were obtained in 314 cases as against 327 in 1928.

The following heads are mainly responsible for the increase :—

	1928.	1929.
Dacoity	1	8
Robbery	73	83
Lurking house-trespass, etc. ..	1,550	1,735

Class IV—Minor offences against the person.—In this category there were 34 cases including 5 cases pending from the preceding year as against 53 in 1928 and 63 in 1927. Convictions were obtained in 7 cases as against 4 in 1928.

The decrease occurred under the following head :—

	1928.	1929.
Wrongful restraint and confinement	40	20

Class V—Minor offences against property.—Including 257 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 24 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register, there were 5,122 cases for disposal as against 5,408 in 1928 and 5,682 in 1927. Convictions were obtained in 2,052 cases as against 2,153 in 1928.

A decrease occurred under the following heads :—

	1928.	1929.
Theft	4,112	3,967
Criminal breach of trust ..	577	509
Cheating	353	281

On the other hand the following heads show an increase :—

	1928.	1929.
Receiving stolen property ..	63	74
Criminal or house-trespass, etc.	2	9

Class VI—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 78,804 cases inclusive of 670 cases pending from the preceding year as compared with 86,352 in 1928 and 87,353 in 1927. Convictions were obtained in 75,538 cases as against 81,828 in 1928.

Serious offences.

11. There were 164 cases of murder and attempted murder including 11 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 1 case of previous year again brought on to the register against 71 in 1928 and 65 in 1927. Of these, 22 ended in conviction, 13 in acquittal, 91 remained undetected (including 8 infanticide cases), 2 were declared to be mistake of facts, 35 were pending at the close of the year and in the remaining 1 case the accused was declared to be a lunatic.

There were 8 cases of culpable homicide. Of these, 3 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal and 3 remained undetected.

Of the 152 murders and attempted murders reported during the year, the victims in 130 cases were males, in 9 females, in 1 case a female and a child and in 1 case the victims were a male and a female. The remaining 11 were cases of infanticide. The motive of crime in 15 cases was jealousy, in 4 cases gain and in 1 case the motive was to evade arrest by the police. In the 11 infanticide cases the motive was, apparently, the desire of the mother to conceal her shame. Of the remaining 121 cases,

in 5 cases the motive could not be ascertained and in 116 cases the crime was due to quarrels, communal riots, etc.

Two cases of infanticide ended in the conviction of the mothers. In these cases the murdered infants were illegitimate and the women did away with them apparently to avoid disgrace. Both the women were sentenced to transportation for life by the Bombay High Court.

The following cases of murder are worthy of mention :—

(1) In the year 1928 the activities of the communists and the Red Flag Union brought about an atmosphere of lawlessness in the cotton mills of Bombay in consequence of which on 30th December 1928 a mob of about 200 weavers set upon Mr. Davar, an assistant weaving master of the Pearl Mills at DeLisle Road, and murdered with any weapons they could lay their hands on. It is believed that the manager of the mill only escaped as the mob failed to find him in his office after they had attacked the weaving master. The Police were called in and surrounded the weaving shed which had a complement of about 1,000 workmen and 28 men were arrested. Considerable difficulty was experienced in finding out who had been the leaders of the mob. One of the men under arrest gave out the whole story of how the murder was planned and carried out. This man was made an approver and 24 persons were eventually put on trial and committed to the Sessions. Of them, Papamiya and Babu Maruti were sentenced to death, 8 others to various terms of imprisonment and the remainder were acquitted. The Court of Inquiry presided over by the Honourable Mr. Justice Pearson which was appointed by Government under the Trades Dispute Act to inquire into the cause of the mill strike and its prolongation made the following remarks relevant to this case in the course of their report :—

"On the 28th November, a protest was lodged on behalf of the Currimbhoy group of mills with the Girni Kamgar Union objecting to the activities of their members and intimating to the Union that none of the millhands who were members of the Union would be allowed to leave their respective departments and that the spinning hands should not dictate their terms of working to the spinning master, but no notice appears to have been taken of this protest. The troubles in the mill continued up to 22nd December 1928, when there was a lightning strike on account of the refusal by the management to re-employ one Papamiya who had voluntarily resigned his job two days earlier. The mill remained closed until the 26th December when work was started after Papamiya had submitted a letter of regret for his conduct and given an undertaking in writing that he would do all he could to prevent lightning strikes in future. 15 other members of the mill committee also gave an undertaking to that effect. On the morning of 30th December Papamiya asked the weaving master that the operatives whom he had displaced should be employed and was told to mind his own work. Within two or three hours' time thereafter Mr. Davar, an assistant in the mill, was brutally done to death. The trial resulted in Papamiya

being sentenced to capital punishment and several other operatives being sentenced to long periods of imprisonment. The mill committee in this particular department consisted of 5 workers, 4 of whom were involved in the murder above mentioned ; 1 of them turned approver and the remaining 3 were convicted.

We are not prepared to attach considerable blame to the Girni Kamgar Union officials in respect of such strikes as took place in the month of October and first part of November as we do not think that their mill committee had till then commenced to function. But we do think that if the Girni Kamgar Union officials had confined themselves to a proper administration of the Union affairs according to the constitution and had exercised their good offices in that behalf, several of the strikes and the consequent misery resulting therefrom would have been avoided.

It will thus be seen that the mill committees were functioning unconstitutionally and their members individually were indulging in unwarranted interference with the working of the mills."

(2) On the 4th September 1929 information was received at Mahim Police Station that a Marwari boy named Shesmal Nawlaji had been wounded in the neck in his shop on Bhawanishanker Road. The boy subsequently died. The circumstances of the murder were as follows :—

The murdered boy was the adopted son of the head of a firm of Marwaris. On the night of the 3rd September he slept in the shop and an employee of the firm, Lalchand Lakhmichand, slept by his side, while three others including the boy's brother Himatmal slept in other parts of the shop. The doors and windows of the shop had, as usual, been bolted from the inside. At about 1-30 a.m. a tenant in an adjoining shop hearing groans went out and knocked at the door of Shesmal's shop, when Lalchand shouted to Himatmal to switch on the lights which he did. The door was then opened, and the boy was found lying in a pool of blood bleeding from a wound in the neck. The four persons sleeping in the room with the murdered boy were taken into custody but they denied all knowledge of the facts. Himatmal later made a statement that when he switched on the lights he saw Lalchand Lakmichand standing beside the deceased with a razor in his hands. The razor was not however traced. Lalchand was prosecuted and the rest were discharged. The motive of the crime was jealousy and greed. Lalchand Lakhmichand had formerly been a partner in the firm but had been displaced and reduced to the position of an employee. The deceased had been adopted by the senior partner in the firm who had died about three months before the offence was committed. If the adoption had not taken place Lalchand who was the nearest relation of the senior partner might have become the owner of the firm. The murdered boy was only about 13 years of age. Lalchand Lakhmichand was convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

(3) On the 11th October 1929 at about 7 p.m. information was received that a Parsi lady Mrs. Kateli living in Pedder Road had been

murdered. A sub-inspector immediately visited the house. He found the body of Mrs. Kateli lying on the floor of her bedroom between her bed and a cupboard with a wound in her throat which had severed the arteries and the larynx. The cupboard was open and the keys had been removed from under the pillow of the deceased. Cash and jewellery belonging to Mr. Kateli were missing from the safe in the next room. Bloodstained foot-prints were found leading from the body through Mr. Kateli's room and through the dining room to a bathroom. Tracings of the foot-prints were taken. The only servant employed was one Quirobino Mariam Menezes alias Babu, a Goan, who had been working in the house for about five days and who could not be found. A friend of the deceased whose servant had recommended Babu for the job gave information that he had been living in a *Koor* at Tardeo. A further clue was found in the room used in the day-time by the missing servant in the servants' quarters, viz., a handkerchief with the name Rosie on it. A Goan girl of that name was found to be living in the same house at Tardeo. She was in the habit of visiting a brothel in Foras Road and returning to the *Koor* in the early hours of the morning. She was traced by 1 a.m. and was being accompanied by the police to the *Koor*, when she noticed and pointed out a person standing in the road as Babu. He was arrested and searched on the spot. Cash to the value of Rs. 2,775 was found in his pocket. On a statement made by him the missing jewellery was found in the possession of a servant at Dadar to whom the accused had given it for safe custody saying that he would call for it the next day. He admitted having committed the offence. A bloodstain was noticed on the inside of his foot which was proved to be human blood by the Chemical Analyser. He was taken to the scene of offence where he pointed out a boiler in which he had hidden his bloodstained clothes. He was sentenced to death by the High Court on 8th January 1930.

Sessions cases and persons.

12. The Sessions Court tried 148 cases against 130 in 1928 and 155 in 1927. Of these, 110 ended in conviction, 34 in acquittal and 4 were withdrawn. These cases involved altogether 315 persons of whom 183 were convicted, 127 were acquitted and the charges against the remaining 5 were withdrawn.

13. I subjoin the usual statement compiled by the Coroner of Bombay of cases of suicide :—

	Male.	Female.
Europeans	2	..
Native Christians	4	..
Muhammadans	9	4
Parsis	11	2
Jews	1	1
Hindus	47	23
Others	1	..
Total ..	75	30
Grand total ..	105	

During the year the Coroner held 842 inquests as against 696 in 1928 and 669 in 1927.

In exercise of the power vested in them by Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 5819, dated 16th September 1902, the police disposed of 1 case of simple accidental death against 4 in 1928 and 14 in 1927.

Offences under special and local laws.

14. Including 657 cases pending from the preceding year, the offences under the special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 78,489 against 86,074 in 1928 and 87,064 in 1927. Of these, 75,277 ended in conviction. The bulk of these cases fell under the following Acts :—

The Bombay City Police Act,

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act,

The Public Conveyances Act,

The Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act and

The City of Bombay Municipal Act.

The offences under other local Acts were comparatively few.

Criminal Tribes.—The total number of registered members of criminal tribes in Bombay in the beginning of the year was 1,391. 165 were added to the roll while 99 were removed from the roll during the year owing to death, cancellation, transfer to districts or settlements, etc. The net number of registered members of criminal tribes in Bombay at the end of the year was 1,457 as detailed below :—

Mang garudis	598
Waghris	675
Bhamptas	136
Kaikadis	47
Iranis	1
	1,457

Finger impression slips of 189 new persons were recorded during the year. Of these, 52 were not registered as nothing incriminating was found against them and the cases of 10 persons are pending. The remaining 127 persons were registered.

118 persons were prosecuted under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act. Of these, 117 were convicted and 1 was discharged.

19 persons were dealt with under section 25 of the Criminal Tribes Act and were transferred to the districts.

298 upcountry registrees came to Bombay for work on passes during the year ; of these, 84 are still in Bombay and the rest have returned.

Bombay Children Act and Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act.—Owing to financial stringency no special police staff has still been sanctioned for the working of these two Acts but as in the year 1928 a staff consisting of 1 deputy inspector, 2 sub-inspectors and 4 head constables was

spared from the existing strength of the Force for this purpose and the following is the summary of the work done by this staff :—

Bombay Children Act.—(*a*) With a view to dealing with children residing in brothels and with prostitutes 18 notices were taken out under section 7 (1) clauses (*d*) or (*e*). These notices concerned 20 children. In 17 cases the children were removed from the objectionable places by the parties concerned after time had been given to them by the Juvenile Court and the notices were therefore discharged. In 1 case the parties could not be traced and the case was therefore postponed *sine die.*

22 notices, shown as pending in last year's report, have been discharged as the children were removed from the objectionable places.

(*b*) 2 children were taken charge of from brothels under section 7 (1) clause (*e*) as they had no relatives or guardians. One was sent to the Salvation Army Home and the Children's Aid Society obtained employment for the other.

(*c*) 52 destitute children were taken charge of under section 7 (1) clause (*a*) and sent to the Children's Home at Umerkhadi. Of these, 14 were banded over to relatives, 24 were sent to certified schools, 2 were discharged as they were found above age and cases against 12 are pending.

(*d*) 4 cases under section 12 were taken up, 2 were classified as " C Mistake of Facts " by the police and 2 are pending.

Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act.—Under this Act 46 cases were taken up as under :—

(*a*) 26 cases under section 3 (soliciting) against 5 males and 21 females. 23 of these ended in conviction and the accused in 3 cases were discharged.

(*b*) 8 cases under section 5 against men for living on the earnings of prostitution. Of these, 2 ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal and 5 are pending.

In the last year's report 8 cases were shown as pending under this section. Of these, 2 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal and 4 are still pending.

(*c*) 10 cases under section 6 (procuration) in which 20 accused persons (5 males and 15 females) were involved. 3 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal, 4 were classified as " C Mistake of Facts " by the police and 1 is pending.

In the last year's report 4 cases were shown as pending under this section. 2 of these ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal and 1 is still pending in the High Court the charge having been changed to section 366, Indian Penal Code.

(*d*) 2 cases under section 7 (importation) involving 2 male persons. Both cases are pending. One case under this section which was shown pending in last year's report was withdrawn as the accused was convicted in a connected case under section 6.

Indian Penal Code.—9 cases under sections 366, 372, 373 and 376, etc., in which 5 males and 7 females were involved, were taken up. Three of these ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal, 1 classified "C Mistake of Facts" and 4 are pending.

In the last year's report 3 cases were shown pending under Indian Penal Code. All these cases ended in acquittal or discharge. In 1 case in which the accused was shown absconding in last year's report was arrested and tried. She was discharged by the High Court.

Deportation and externment of pimps.—One pimp was deported under section 3 of the Foreigner's Act by this Branch and Inspector Lyon of the Lamington Road Police Station with the co-operation of this Branch was successful in externing 5 pimps under section 27-IV-02 (Bombay City Police Act). This is the first time that action under section 27 against pimps has been taken by the Police. It has had a salutary effect.

The fall in the number of cases taken up by the Branch is due to the fact that brothel-keepers, prostitutes and pimps are now fairly well acquainted with the provisions of the Children and Prevention of Prostitution Acts, and cases are not now as easy to find as when these Acts first became law.

Beggars.—Action was taken against 704 professional beggars under the provisions of section 121 while 2 beggars were deported under section 27 (2) Bombay City Police Act.

Betting and gaming.—The following is the summary of the work done by the Bombay City Police to suppress gaming in the city.

The statistics have been divided into the four following parts :—

(*a*) Raids on bucket shops.
(*b*) Raids on houses other than bucket shops.
(*c*) Gaming in public places in connection with race betting.
(*d*) Gaming (other than race betting) in public places.

Gaming houses.

—	Bucket shops	Gaming houses other than bucket shops
1	2	3
Number raided	19	153
Number of persons arrested	57	813
Number convicted	30	511
Number acquitted or discharged	9	136
Number absconding	....	2
Number pending	18	164
Excluding persons pending percentage of persons convicted to arrested.	76·92	78·74

Gaming in public places.

—	Cases in connection with wagering on horse races	Cases other than those in column 2
Number of cases	118	870
Persons arrested	185	1,725
Persons convicted	113	1,545
Number acquitted or discharged	30	139
Number pending	42	41
Excluding persons pending percentage of persons convicted to arrested.	79·02	91·75

Cinematograph Act and the Board of Censors.

(1) 1,147 films were examined during the year 1929 and 1,135 were certified for exhibition, including 48 certified with endorsements. 11 films were refused a certificate. 2 films were rejected at first but their revised versions were certified subsequently.

(2) 473 films passed by other Boards were received for exhibition in Bombay.

(3) 1,155 duplicate certificates were issued.

(4) The Cinematograph Act Fund showed a balance of Rs. 7,096-15-8 at the end of the year. The details of receipts and expenditure are as under :—

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	Expenditure.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 1st January 1929.	9,698	6	0	Expenditure ..	20,478	14	9
Examination fees ..	27,753	0	0	Purchase of securities.	10,880	15	5
Interest on Board's investment in Government securities.	1,005	7	10	Balance on 31st December 1929.	7,096	15	8
	38,456	13	10		38,456	13	10

The Board's financial position was satisfactory during the year under review the income exceeding expenditure by Rs. 8,279-9-1. There was no grant from Government.

Cognizable crime, direct cases.

15. The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 21,359 against 20,629 in 1928 and 20,059 in 1927. Of these, 19,398 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 90·82. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 21,676 of whom 19,435 were convicted. The majority of such direct Magisterial complaints fall under Class VI.

16. During the year under report 88,000 persons were arrested by the police exclusive of 1,622 under arrest at the close of 1928 against 94,513 in 1928 and 96,294 in 1927. Of these, 82,357 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 91·89 against 91·80 in 1928 and 92·64 in 1927.

Statement A, Part II, persons in police cases.

Under section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, cancelled 78 bail bonds as compared with 68 in 1928 and 23 in 1927.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) 5,785 persons were tried and 3,659 were convicted, giving a percentage of 63·25 compared with 65·31 in 1928 and 66·16 in 1927.

Under Class VI, 81,554 persons were tried of whom 78,698 were convicted giving a percentage of 96·50 against 95·23 in 1928 and 95·77 in 1927.

At the close of the year, 1,931 persons were awaiting trial against 1,622 in 1928 and 1,402 in 1927.

Statement B, Part I, non-cognizable cases.

17. The number of non-cognizable cases reported to the Magistracy was 23,311 as compared with 21,813 in 1928 and 21,306 in 1927.

With 1,471 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 24,782 of which 7,499 ended in conviction.

Offences under special and local laws not cognizable by the police.

The number of offences under special and local laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 19,288 as against 18,371 in 1928 and 17,527 in 1927. Most of these were offences under the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Statement B, Part II, persons in non-cognizable cases.

18. In these 24,782 non-cognizable cases 28,193 persons were involved of whom 7,577 were convicted.

19. The accompanying table shows the various religious divisions to which 139,491 offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belong.

Statement C, property stolen and recovered.

20. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in police cognizable cases, excluding riot cases, amounted to Rs. 9,62,038 as compared with Rs. 18,99,985 in 1928 and Rs. 10,73,543 in 1927. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 2,55,149 which gives a recovery percentage of 26·52 as compared with 2[illegible]·87 in 1928 and 25·55 in 1927. The statement C gives the sub-heads under which the property stolen and recovered is classified.

The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in riot cases amounted to Rs. 9,36,033. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 24,840 which gives a recovery percentage of 2·65. Adding the figures of property involved in riot cases to the property figures shown

in the above paragraph the amount of property stolen comes to Rs. 18,98,071 and recovered to Rs. 2,79,989, giving a recovery percentage of 14·75.

An analysis of the figures, excluding riot cases, shows that the amount of property stolen under thefts and robberies of all kinds is Rs. 7,87,009 and the amount recovered Rs. 2,18,430, giving a percentage of 27·75. The corresponding percentage for the previous year was 35·96.

The amount stolen in criminal breach of trust cases is Rs. 1,75,029 and the amount recovered is Rs. 36,719, giving a percentage of 20·98.

The following table shows the number of cases of thefts of all classes in which the police were successful as compared with those in which they were unsuccessful :—

Offence.	Number registered	Number in which investigation was refused	Number found false	Number struck off as mistake of law or facts	True cases left for investigation	Number in which conviction was obtained	Remarks
1. Dacoity ..	8	..	..	..	8	..	5 pending.
2. Robbery ..	83	..	4	2	77	29	15 pending.
3. House-breaking ..	1,735	34	6	2	1,693	251	73 pending.
4. Ordinary thefts ..	3,967	84	19	45	3,819	1,541	185 pending.
Total ..	5,793	118	29	49	5,597	1,821	278 pending.

Not counting the cases still under investigation, the police did not detect a single dacoity case ; they were successful in 38 per cent. of the robbery cases, 15 per cent. of the house-breaking cases and 40 per cent. of the theft cases. Their failure in the dacoity cases is very unsatisfactory and the results in robbery cases are also disappointing.

106 persons were dealt with under the provisions of sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, for receiving stolen property and 357 persons were dealt with under the provisions of section 114 of the Bombay City Police Act for being in possession of property reasonably suspected to be stolen.

The Police acquitted themselves creditably in the following cases :—

(1) The shop of the late Rao Bahadur Anant Shivaji Topiwalla's firm dealing in hats, millinery, stores, etc., is situated in Shaikh Memon Street. Several Bhaya watchmen are employed for day and night duty. On January 7th, 1929, a Bhaya watchman doing duty on the rear side of the shop was found lying with his hands and feet tied up in the outer room of the shop and his mouth gagged. The back door had been cut open with a saw. Two safes had been broken open, duplicate keys being used, and G. C. notes and cash valued at Rs. 13,635-2-0 were missing. The police found the watchman, whose name was Matabhik Thakurdin, to be without any signs or marks of violence. Matabhik stated that some men calling themselves mofussil

customers of the firm came about midnight and requested him to open the door. When he complied with their request 7 or 8 men came in and, at the point of a revolver and knife, tied him down and committed the burglary in his presence and took away all the property. He was too frightened to raise any alarm. The police suspected Matabhik and arrested him. Some property containing copper coins tied in a bundle was found hidden in a latrine close by. For more than a week the suspect Matabhik denied all knowledge of the offence, but in the meanwhile his finger impression slip had been sent to the Finger Print Bureau and a reply was received that Matabhik had several convictions including one for burglary. A place where he used to meet his associates was then traced. It was then found that some of his associates had left Bombay the day after the offence and one of them had gone to Cawnpore after changing a hundred rupee note in Bombay.

Police officers and men were sent in search of them with informants who could identify them and four persons named (1) Ramsumar Sitaram, (2) Sher Bahadursingh *alias* Jitsingh Vikramsingh, (3) Ramkumar Onkar and (4) Keshavlal Mohanlal were arrested at different places, *viz.*, Unao, Partabgarh and in Baroda State. These four men denied all knowledge of the offence but the police succeeded in tracing stolen money in their possession. As Keshavlal Mohanlal was arrested in Baroda State the police made an application to the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate who issued an extradition warrant for his surrender and money amounting to Rs. 1,726-11-6 was recovered from him.

In all Rs. 10,330-11-6 were recovered. The accused were all charged and were convicted and sentenced as follows :—

1. *Matabhik Thakurdin.*—Two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine or 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under sections 457 and 381, Indian Penal Code.

2. *Ramsumar Sitaram* was made an approver and subsequently deported out of Bombay.

3. *Sher Bahadursingh* alias *Jitsingh Vikramsingh.*—Nine months' rigorous imprisonment under sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code.

4. *Ramkumar Onkar.*—Nine months' rigorous imprisonment under sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code.

5. *Keshavlal Mohanlal.*—Six months' rigorous imprisonment under sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code.

(2) The complainant Anantram Durgadutt had a godown in a thickly populated locality at Gaiwady where there are several other godowns for the storage of cloth bales. At about 1-30 p.m. on March 22nd, 1929, when the godown was opened the servant found the bales in disorder. He subsequently discovered that 24 bales of silk cloth valued at Rs. 14,100 were missing.

On visiting the scene of crime and making enquiries on the spot the police ascertained that a man looking like a Bhaya had been seen opening the godown and some men had seen bales being carried away on handcarts. The police suspected that it was the work of some

members of a gang which specialized in breaking into godowns and thereupon questioned Mukadams and handcart men usually employed in carrying such goods. On March 29th some coolies from Chakla admitted having been engaged by a Bhaya to remove bales from the complainant's godown at Gaiwady and they pointed out the complainant's godown and took the police to a room at Love Lane, Mazagaon, where they had unloaded their handcarts under the instructions of the Bhaya. The police could not find the Bhaya and in his absence broke open the door of the room in the presence of a *punch*. It was found that all the cloth had been removed, but empty cases, some paint, twine, and pieces of gunny bags had been left in the room which showed that the goods were packed into parcels. The police then searched the records at different Railway Stations, and found that some parcels described as containing bags had been despatched from Byculla Railway Station to Allahabad consigned to self by a man who gave his name as Shivambarlal Babuwaram. Telegrams were sent to the Railway Police at Allahabad informing them about the parcels and the man. The parcel train reached its destination the same night and Shivambarlal Babuwaram appeared at the Railway Station at Allahabad to remove the goods. He was arrested by the Railway Police. The property and the accused were then brought to Bombay. In all property of the value of Rs. 13,425 was recovered in this case.

In the course of further inquiries the police succeeded in recovering property collectively valued at Rs. 1,435-3-0 in a case of house-breaking and theft of bales which had been committed between 29th and 30th January 1929 by the same man in another godown belonging to one Multanmal Juharmal at Princess Street. In this case silk bales valued at Rs. 3,894-4-0 were stolen.

Shivambarlal was charged under sections 454 and 380, Indian Penal Code, and convicted and sentenced to 18th months' rigorous imprisonment and fine Rs. 500 or 6 months' rigorous imprisonment in case No. 152 of 1929 and Rs. 500 or 6 months' rigorous imprisonment in case No. 44 of 1929 on 3rd May 1929 by the Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, Bombay.

(3) About the 16th of June 1929 Mr. Haji Ahmad Mahomed Bhivandiwalla, J.P., residing on the 2nd floor of Begmahomed Building at Pydhoni Road locked his residence and went to the suburbs for a temporary stay. During his absence at about 11-30 a.m. on June 20th, 1929, smoke was seen issuing from his bed room which was locked. The police immediately repaired to the scene and the fire was extinguished by the Fire Brigade. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained correctly; but everything in the room seemed to be in order and it was suspected that the fire was due to the fusing of the electric wire. The premises were watched by the police and the complainant Bhivandiwalla was informed. He returned to Bombay at about 2 p.m. on the same day and on his examining his cupboards he found that property consisting of embroidered clothes, a revolver and cartridges collectively valued at Rs. 4,613 had been stolen from one of his cupboards which had apparently been opened by a duplicate key.

It was disclosed during the investigation that one Ismail Sulaiman was working on odd jobs for the complainant and taking advantage of his absence from Bombay, he prepared a duplicate key with the help of one Ibrahim Jusuf. They stole the property and set fire to the cupboard with the object of concealing the theft. In consequence of statements made by them one Mahomed Chhotekhan was traced at Huzaria Moholla from whom the major part of the property consisting of embroidered clothes was recovered. Later on the revolver and cartridges were recovered from the sweeper's lane where they had been concealed by the accused. The whole of the property was recovered.

Nos. 1 and 2 were charged under sections 457, 380, 436 and 114, Indian Penal Code. No. 1 was convicted and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and No. 2 was discharged in the High Court Sessions.

The receiver Mahomed Chhotekhan was charged under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, and was convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment by the Presidency Magistrate, 2nd Court.

(4) During July, August and the first half of September, 8 cases of theft from import cargo in the sheds at the Alexandra Docks were reported at the Yellowgate Police Station. The property consisted of penknives, scissors, razors, chisels, imitation gold thread and shawls, etc.

The *modus operandi* in all these cases appeared to be identical and showed that a gang of expert thieves was at work.

The culprits were able to distinguish cases containing what they wanted from among the thousands of other cases in the sheds. They took advantage of the presence of gangs of stacking coolies and awaited their opportunity of getting the desired case to a convenient place behind other cargo where their movements were concealed, rifled the contents and stacked other cases on the rifled ones with the result that the thefts were not discovered for days afterwards.

The police and Bombay Port Trust shed staffs were on the *qui vive*, but the thefts persisted till on 17th September 1929 a townsman, apparently a Mahratta cooly, was observed carrying something out of No. 18 shed, Victoria Dock. Another man of the same type was following him. The man with the case was stopped on suspicion, and the other, who was not suspected at the time, disappeared.

The box was found to contain toys valued at Rs. 150 which on enquiry proved to have been stolen from the shed.

A complaint was recorded and the accused, who gave his name as Ramchandra Shankar, was arrested.

He gave the name and particulars of one Marya Mahadev as an accomplice. This man was traced and turned out to be the man who had been following accused No. 1 at the time of his arrest.

Further enquiry revealed that these two accused were members of the gang whose activities were suspected in connection with the shed thefts which stopped immediately the first accused was arrested.

The two accused denied all knowledge of the offences though later they admitted complicity with three others in all the cases and pointed out a hut at Andheri where two more members of the gang Chandria Dada (No. 3) and Ishvaria Tukaram (No. 4) were arrested and a Cashmere shawl stolen in one of the cases was recovered from the room of the latter.

The accused pointed out one Haji Sidiq, a shop-keeper at Null Bazaar, as a receiver from whom some razors, scissors and penknives, similar to those stolen in 5 cases from the sheds were recovered.

Seeing that conviction was inevitable, the four accused now vied with each other in trying to give information regarding their receivers but as some days had elapsed since their arrest, and the whole of Chor Bazaar was aware of the arrest of the gang, no further property was recovered although the accused pointed out a number of persons to whom, they stated, they had sold stolen property.

The leader and brains of the gang, one Punkhiram Jairam, had in the meanwhile disappeared but was arrested a few days before the other members were put up in court. Unfortunately nothing could be proved against him and he had to be discharged.

Two of the accused were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, one who had no previous convictions to a short term and one was discharged.

Special and Crime Branches.

21. (1) *Organization.*—The sanctioned strength of the Special and Crime Branches remained unchanged.

The existing temporary appointments were continued throughout the year pending the re-organization of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Special Branch.

(2) *Plays.*—74 plays were scrutinised by the Branch during the year as against 88 in 1928. 70 were passed as unobjectionable, 3 were passed after amendments and 1 was rejected.

(3) *Festivals.*—The festivals of Ramzan Id, Bakri Id, Muharram and Ganpati passed off peacefully. 318 applications for Ganpati passes were scrutinized by the Branch as against 352 in 1928.

(4) *Naturalization.*—27 applications for naturalization were received for report as against 19 in 1928. The applicants were :—

Greek	1
Iraquian (Jew)	5
Portuguese (Parsi)	1
Portuguese (Indian)	15
American	2
Afghan (Jew)	1
Russian	1
British protected subject	1
	27

(5) *Pilgrim season.*—The Muhammadan Branch worked in close touch with the Pilgrim Department during the Haj season.

(6) *Pilgrim passes to Iraq.*—707 passes were issued to Muhammadans proceeding to Iraq on pilgrimage during the year as against 678 in 1928 and 1,228 persons actually travelled on these passes as against 1,157 last year.

(7) *Exemption permits.*—520 Asiatic foreigners were recommended for exemption permits during the year as against 281 in 1928.

(8) *Applications for passports.*—1,205 applications for passports were recommended by the Branch during the year as against 1,148 in 1928. In 9 instances the police refused to endorse the applications.

(9) *Permission to come to India.*—The Branch reported on the applications of 17 European foreigners for permission to come to India.

(10) *Passport examinations.*—The Foreign Branch boarded 420 incoming vessels during the year as against 349 in 1928.

The examination of passports was enforced on all incoming ships. 56,372 passports were examined this year as against 53,035 in 1928.

(11) *Prosecutions under the Passport Rules.*—10 persons (1 Latavian, 5 Finn and 4 Germans) were prosecuted under the Passport Rules for landing in India without passports. All these persons were sailors who deserted their ships at Bombay.

(12) *Permission to land.*—The Branch dealt with 206 persons (Portuguese Indians 21, British 37, British Indians 41, Americans 24, Cuban 1, Brazallian 1, Argentinian 2, Norwegian 1, Swedish 4, Belgians 4, French 7, French Indian 1, Spannish 1, Dutch 10, German 1, Swiss 12, Danes 2, Italian 5, Greek 6, Persian 7, Japanese 2, Chinese 4 and Arabs 12) who came to India without proper passports or visas. Of these 3 Persians and 5 Arabs were refused permission to land and sent back to the ports at which they had embarked and 198 were allowed to land.

(13) *Reception of deportees.*—4 deportees from various places such as America and Aden were met and sent to their homes.

(14) *Reception of repatriates.*—The Branch arranged for the despatch to their homes of 17 persons repatriated from Port-au Prince, U. S. A., Shanghai, London, Berlin, Bushire and Iraq.

(15) *Strikes.*—Besides the general mill strike there were 30 industrial strikes in Bombay in the year 1929 as against 97 in 1928.

The general mill strike began on April 26th, 1929, on account of the Mill owners' refusal to concede the demands of the Girni Kamgar Union. The strike continued till 18th September 1929. Owing to the fiery speeches of the communist leaders I issued a notification prohibiting meetings under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union and subsequently meetings of all textile workers. This had a healthy effect. They tried to bring about another general mill strike but did not succeed in getting all the workers out. Their propaganda produced such defiance of authority and such disorder that in the interest of the public

peace and public safety I had to issue an order prohibiting meetings of mill hands. This order was extended by Government for some months. At the outset the communist leaders attempted to defy it. But two of them were arrested and prosecuted and convicted.

A Court of Enquiry under the orders of Government was appointed under the Trade Disputes Act—

(1) to inquire into and ascertain the exact nature of the dispute or disputes between the employers and workmen of the various mills which led to the strike in those mills in March and April 1929,

(2) to find out if there was any such dispute, to what extent the employers or workmen or both were responsible for same,

(3) to find out the causes of the prolongation of the strike and who was responsible for same and

(4) to find out the difficulties in the way of a settlement of the disputes between the employers and the men.

The Committee heard evidence on behalf of the workers and the mill-owners and found that the Union had failed to establish their plea of victimisation of their officials and to justify their demand for re-instatement of the strikers in the Wadia group of mills. The Committee said that the dispute was between the officials of the Girni Kamgar Union on the one hand and the mill-owners on the other resulting from the policy and activities of the officials of the Union and the mill committees. In the struggle the mill-owners were largely on the defensive. The Committee thought that the blame lay wholly at the door of the officials of the Union for state of affairs which prevailed during the months of March and April resulting in the general strike. The Committee had no doubt that the intimidation and acts of violence by the strikers had been an important factor in the prolongation of the strike and this fact was borne out by the Commissioner of Police who in his evidence stated that intimidation had been carried on by the strikers to a considerable extent in the chawls as well as on the roads and that picketing was by no means peaceful. The Committee further held that the uncompromising attitude of the Union leaders was one of the main difficulties in the way of a settlement.

(16) *Warnings to the press.*—Warnings were given to 22 persons for non-compliance with the requirements of the law relating to presses, books and newspapers under the orders of Government during the year.

(17) *Proscription.*—In the month of November a Marathi pamphlet entitled "Rangila Rasool" written by Achut Balwant Kolhatkar and printed by R. R. Bakhale at the Bombay Vaibhav Press, Bombay, and published by Vishwanath Narayan Dandekar, Girgaum Road, Bombay, caused some resentment among the Muhammadans in the city. The book contained the life history of Lord Krishna but in view of the fact that the writer had given the book the title of Rangila Rasool the Muhammadans objected to Krishna being compared with the Prophet

Mahomed. They contended that the term Rasool was only applicable to the Prophet of Islam. On a reference to Government, they decided to proscribe the book.

(18) *Meerut Trial.*—13 communist leaders of Bombay were arrested in the month of March or some days later in connection with their communist activities on a charge of conspiring to wage war against His Majesty or to deprive His Majesty of the sovereignty of British India under section 121-A, Indian Penal Code, under warrants from the District Magistrate, Meerut. In addition to the above arrests a number of house searches were also carried on by the Bombay Police. All these accused along with others are being tried by the Special Sessions Court at Meerut.

(19) *Prosecutions.*—(1) While the February riots were in progress, Krishnaji Prabhakar Khadilkar, editor, printer and publisher of the *Nawa Kal* newspaper was prosecuted under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, in respect of an article headed "The Bombay riots and the Bolshevik Bill" published in the issue of the *Nawa Kal* dated the 9th February 1929. The case was heard by the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate who committed him to the Sessions on 1st March 1929. Khadilkar was convicted by the Sessions Court under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000 in default 3 months' simple imprisonment on 27th March 1929.

(2) B. T. Randive, Secretary of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and editor of the *Railwayman* (organ of the Union) was arrested and charged on 14th November 1929 under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, and was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on December 23rd. The sentence was confirmed on appeal.

(3) One Ghulam Mahomed Khan Kaisar, an ex-taxi driver, was running in Bombay an Urdu daily paper called *Aftab* in June 1929. In its issue of 5th June 1929 the *Aftab* published a leading article entitled "Mussalman-looking Kafir" and copies of two post-cards which the paper alleged had been received by the editor by post. The post-cards contained very filthy abuse of the first three Khalifas of Islam. The article insinuated that the post-cards were the handiwork of the proprietor of the Globe Cinema and his Bohra friends. In the article the Bohras were called infidels who had done what could never be tolerated by Mussalmans, namely they had abused the revered Khalifas of Islam. This publication caused great excitement amongst the Sunni Mussalmans against the Bohras as it was suggested that the writer of these cards was one Kalimuddin, a Bohra. The facts of this case were reported to Government and with their sanction Ghulam Mahomed Khan Kaisar was prosecuted under section 153-A, Indian Penal Code, before the Presidency Magistrate, 4th Court, who convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 400 or in default to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment on the 27th August 1929.

(20) *Politics.*—The activities of the communists received a set back owing to the arrest of the prominent communist leaders on March 20th. They were however soon replaced by a new batch of communist leaders who carried on communistic propaganda with equal if not increased virulence in the organs of the Girni Kamgar Union and Labour Unions.

Crime Branch.

(21) *Criminal cases.*—Ninety-two criminal cases were dealt with by the Crime Branch on its own initiative as against 106 in 1928. The Branch co-operated with the Divisional police in the investigation of cases of special importance or interest, the most notable cases being (1) the China Mill murder, (2) the Pedder Road Parsi lady murder, (3) the Khand Bazaar dacoity, (4) the Mahim Marwadi boy murder, (5) the Pearl Mill Assistant Weaving Master's murder, (6) the s. s. Mantua arms raid and (7) the Poibavdi Palkhi procession attack.

(22) *Mofussil assistance.*—The mofussil police and officers of other provinces were frequently given assistance in conducting investigations in Bombay City. The most important case was the Bandra case in which two ladies were drugged, robbed and their house set on fire and in which this Branch with the Bandra police arrested three accused with property.

(23) *Important cases.*—The following are some of the more interesting cases investigated by this Branch :—

(1) *Bombay Bank case.*—In 1920 it was discovered by the officials of the Bank of Bombay (now the Imperial Bank of India) that the bank had been defrauded to the extent of several lakhs of rupees. The matter was reported to the police and the investigation was made by the Criminal Investigation Department. It was found that one Sundarrao Govindrao Ranjit, Deputy Superintendent, Accounts Department, had left the Bank at 2·20 p.m. on the day on which the matter was reported to the Police and could not be traced.

On the books of the Bank being examined it was found that Sundarrao had falsified the accounts and cheated the Bank to the extent of Rs. 16,80,000, by making false entries in the accounts of certain constituents of the Bank in particular in that of Khushru N. Banaji. By this means Banaji had withdrawn sums from his account with the Bank far in excess of the amount to his credit.

Banaji was arrested on 5th April 1922, but in spite of every endeavour made at that time Sundarrao Govindrao Ranjit could not be traced. Banaji was tried by the Sessions Court and was sentenced to an aggregate of 6 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 420, Indian Penal Code.

Eight years after the commission of the crime a man giving the name of Gopal Shankar Kale was arrested by the Kurundwad State police in connection with another matter. He stated that he belonged to Poona, but would not give any further information about himself. The State police wrote to say that they had received somewhat vague information

that he had been concerned in a Bank case at Bombay or Poona. The records kept with the methodical care necessary in police cases were examined and a photograph of Sundarrao Govindrao Ranjit which had been obtained at the time of the original inquiry was sent to Kurundwad. It showed that the man arrested there was Sundarrao.

Extradition was applied for and on 22nd November 1928 Sundarrao was brought to Bombay for trial.

He was put up for trial before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and was convicted on six charges under sections 477-A and 420, Indian Penal Code, in respect of Rs. 5,18,000 and sentenced to an aggregate of six years' rigorous imprisonment on 23rd February 1929.

(2) *Karachi Bank case.*—On the 5th March 1929 the Karachi Bank, Limited, suspended payment at Karachi and telegraphic information of the fact was given to all the Branches.

Subsequently the liquidators found that some payments had been made by the Bombay Branch on the 6th March ; and, on receipt of claims from depositors, that the amounts standing to the credit of depositors in the books of the Bank were in many cases less than their claims.

For instance one pass book showed a credit balance of over Rs. 14,000 whereas the amount to this depositor's credit in the books was less than Rs. 2,000. A sum of Rs. 1,700 had been entered in the ledger as withdrawn from this account on the 6th March 1929, *i.e.*, after the Bank suspended payment. The matter was therefore reported to the Bombay Police and the Criminal Investigation Department took up the investigation. The books and vouchers of the Bombay Branch were brought down from Karachi and compared with the pass books of the depositors. It was found that certain withdrawals had been entered in the ledger without a corresponding entry in the pass book. The withdrawal forms for these amounts were examined and it was found that the signatures on these were false. To prevent the depositor from detecting the fraud, the full amount of interest had been shown in the pass book, and a smaller amount entered in the ledger, the difference being squared by a false deposit slip. By this means sums amounting to over Rs. 50,000 had been misappropriated between July 1927 and March 1929.

Even prior to July 1927 moneys of the Bank had been misappropriated. In order to avoid detection by the Karachi Office, certain amounts had been withdrawn from the Karachi Bank account with the Mercantile Bank, and the entries had not been made in the books of the Bank until some time later. On auditors being appointed in July 1927 the pass book of the Karachi Bank with the Mercantile Bank was faked by tearing out some pages and writing it up from the ledger. After the auditors had completed their audit, a duplicate pass book was obtained from the Mercantile Bank to replace the faked one. It was at the time the auditors were appointed in July 1927 that the first false withdrawal voucher was used to make the cash balance correct.

All the members of the staff of the Bombay Branch were arrested, *viz.*, (1) L. Alphanso, Manager, (2) A. K. Gulrajani, Accountant, (3) A. C. Dias, Cashier and (4) P. S. Sitaramani, ledger clerk. No. 3 was arrested at Mombasa, Kenya Colony, and brought to Bombay on a warrant under the Fugitive Offenders Act.

After an investigation lasting over three months and involving a detailed scrutiny of all the books and accounts of the Bank, four charge sheets were put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. On the first charge in respect of sums aggregating Rs. 32,270 all the accused were convicted on 18th February 1930.

The accused were sentenced as follows :—

No. 1.—Two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default a further six months' rigorous imprisonment.

No. 2.—One year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default a further six months' rigorous imprisonment.

No. 3.—One day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default six months' rigorous imprisonment.

No. 4.—One day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default six months' rigorous imprisonment.

(3) *The Charni Road armed dacoity case.*—In this case a gang of five Rampuris conspired to commit an armed dacoity near the Charni Road Railway Station, Queen's Road. One Kedarnath Matafar, a servant employed by a firm of merchants joined the gang and conveyed to them the information that a representative of his firm periodically visited Surat where he did business on an extensive scale and returned with large sums in cash, often more than a lakh of rupees. With the assistance of Kedarnath, who was promised a share of the loot, it was decided that the gang should proceed in a powerful car to the Charni Road Railway Station armed with revolvers and knives and await the arrival of the early morning train from Surat. Kedarnath was deputed to point out the representative of the firm as he alighted from the Railway Station and the remainder of the gang were then to make a lightning attack upon their victim, rob him of the money, using their arms in the event of resistance, and then jump into the waiting car and make off. In order to succeed in their plans the gang decided that it would be necessary for them to take into their confidence some motor driver who was to receive a share of the proceeds.

Unfortunately for the gang one of their members approached a man named Mahbubali regarding the question of a car. Mahbubali being a C. I. D. informant promptly conveyed the information to the Crime Branch officers. A taxi driver in whom the police had confidence was called in to assist and within a short time he was introduced to the gang as a desperado of the worst type who would be willing to drive them on the occasion. The ruse succeeded and thereafter the taxi driver kept the police in touch with the movements of the gang and their plans.

It was ascertained that 5 a.m. on the morning of the 28th July had been fixed for the commission of the crime and accordingly a party of C. I. D. officers and men were concealed in and about the station premises some time earlier. As it was known that the gang had arms and were determined to use them it was decided that the police party should surround the car immediately on its arrival at the Station and effect their capture before the gang had an opportunity to carry out their plan.

At 5-30 a.m. the train from Surat arrived at the Charni Road Station and at the same time the car containing the gang drove up and stopped near the entrance. The engine of the car was kept running. The police party immediately came out of their places of concealment and at great personal risk rushed to the car and effected the capture. One of the gang was seized with a loaded revolver in his hand and the others had huge hunting knives. They were quickly overpowered and taken into custody. The servant Kedarnath Matafar who had been seen loitering about the station entrance awaiting the arrival of the gang was also arrested as he was about to make off in a hack victoria.

All six persons, who proved to be damaged characters with previous convictions, were charged under section 120-B and 399 of the Indian Penal Code, and after a long and contested trial were convicted and sentenced as below by the Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaonkar in the High Court Sessions on the 15th March 1929 :—

No. 1, Yasin Nanha.—Six years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 600, in default six months' rigorous imprisonment.

No. 2, Gafur Allimulla.—Five years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 600, in default six months' rigorous imprisonment.

No. 3, Mahomed Siddik.—Five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 600, in defult six months' rigorous imprisonment.

No. 4, Ismail Nur Mahomed.—Five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 600, in default six months' rigorous imprisonment.

No. 5, Kedarnath Matafar.—Three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 600, in default six months' rigorous imprisonment.

No. 6, Saiyid Mahomedali Jafarali.—Two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, in default three months' rigorous imprisonment.

(24) *Deportations.*—41 foreigners of Indian States and one foreigner of independent territory were deported under the Foreigners' Act, III of 1864, as against 55 and 10 in 1928.

87 deportees of Indian States and 4 deportees of independent territory were traced as having returned to Bombay. They were re-arrested and dealt with under section 4 of the Foreigners' Act. 2 deportees of independent territory were allowed to reside in Bombay as there was no complaint against them and they had no previous convictions. 21 bad characters including 13 Pathan bad characters were

deported under section 27 (1) of the Bombay City Police Act as against 22 in 1928.

(25) *Police Register Transfer System.*—192 convicts were transferred to prisons nearest to their native places and released there in accordance with Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6986, dated 30th October 1901 as against 211 in 1928.

(26) *Forged Currency Notes.*—890 forged currency notes were received from the Currency Office for enquiry and were reported on by this Branch as against 829 in 1928. The bulk of these notes were Rs. 10 notes of the E/35, F/67 and F/79 series which were forged in Rangoon. No case of forgery of the new ten rupees currency note has come to notice. If this new issue baffles the forgers the trouble should disappear as soon as the old issues are withdrawn from circulation.

Preventive action.

22. During the year 1929, the police placed before the Magistracy under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, 21 persons against 23 in 1928 and 65 in 1927.

The following is the result:—

10 convicted.
8 discharged.
3 pending.

21

Under the provisions of section 27 (1) of the Bombay City Police Act, 218 persons, being members of gangs associated for the purpose of committing offences, were deported while 68 such deportees who returned to Bombay without permission were dealt with under the provisions of section 128 of the Bombay City Police Act as against 280 and 80 in 1928. Similarly 661 persons wandering about between sunset and sunrise for the purpose of committing offences were dealt with under the provisions of section 112 of the Bombay City Police Act as compared with 767 in 1928.

Police Buildings.

23. No fresh building schemes were undertaken during the year under report. The two Improvement Trust chawls to which a reference was made in the last report have since been taken over for occupation by the constabulary. Owing to the addition to the force consequent on the opening of the Kalachowki Police Station and the increase in the Armed Police we are still short of housing accommodation for the constabulary and I have already submitted proposals for the construction of additional police lines by the Bombay Improvement Trust on the site of the old garage in the compound of the Head Police Office and at Forjett Street. Similarly owing to the addition to the force of 34 Sergeants and a leave reserve of 17 sub-inspectors, additional housing accommodation for officers is required. A proposal to convert the northern portion of the old Elphinstone Middle School building into quarters for 4 inspectors and 6 sub-inspectors has already been submitted to Government.

The second playground at Naigaum mentioned in my last report has not yet been handed over to the Public Works Department by the Improvement Trust.

Arms Act.

24. The distribution of licenses granted under the Arms Act during the year is shown in tables A, B, B (1), B (2) and B (3) printed as appendices. New licenses granted during the year numbered 891 covering 1,371 weapons and the number cancelled was 613 covering 987 arms. At the close of the year there were 5,728 licensed pesons possessing 8,593 arms which shows an increase of 278 licensees compared with 1928. All the arms possessed by any one person are entered in one license.

Of the 24 firms licensed to deal in arms and ammunition and military stores, 9 only are licensed to deal in ammunition of the prohibited bores, *viz.*, 7 Indian and 2 European firms ; 16 including the above deal in rifled arms and ammunition ; 19 including the above 16 deal in breech and muzzle-loading guns and ammunition. Only 2 deal in lead shots and 3 in old arms.

The stock held by the various firms was examined monthly and was found to agree with the registers kept by this office and by the dealers.

During the year 2,751 references were made to verify arms bought from dealers in Bombay.

57 persons were prosecuted for offences under the Act, of whom 50 were convicted and 6 acquitted. Prosecution against one was withdrawn.

Explosives Act.

Under this Act 450 licenses were issued. They are classified in table "C" appended to the report. Magazines, places for the manufacture of fire-works and blasting powder, and other places licensed under this Act were periodically inspected and found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

3 persons were prosecuted and convicted under the Act.

Petroleum Act.

The licenses issued under this Act classified in table "D" appended to the report, show an increase of 49, compared with last year's figures. Licenses granted for the storage of petrol in quantities exceeding 40 gallons number 159 which is an increase of 19 over the figures for the year 1928.

There are 122 underground tanks with pumps installed against 106 during the previous year.

Poisons Act.

117 licenses under the Poisons Act were granted. The stock and sale registers kept by the licensees have been inspected and found to be carefully maintained.

Tram Cars.

A statement submitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., giving details of accidents to passengers, pedestrians and vehicular traffic in connection with the running of tram cars is appended to the report as table "F".

The number of slight accidents show a decrease of 35 as compared with the figures of 1928, and the serious accidents show an increase of 12. There were 11 fatalities.

The localities in which most accidents occurred were :—

Parel Road	32
Sandhurst Road	27
Hornby Road	23
Byculla Road	22
Frere Road	21
Girgaon Road	17
Colaba Road	14
Esplanade Road	14
Kalbadevi Road	10

Licenses were renewed in the case of 13 theatres and 17 cinema theatres.

Theatres. A cinema theatre called "Raghuvir Cinema", which has been erected on the site of the old Kamgar theatre at DeLisle Road, was granted a license during the year under report. 2 applications to erect new cinema theatres, *viz.*, one at Golpitha and the other at Vincent Road, Dadar, were sanctioned during the year, whilst one for erecting a cinema at West Agripada was refused.

Licenses are granted or renewed only after inspections are carried out by the Superintendent in charge of this Branch of my office as well as by the Electrical Engineer to Government, the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, and the Municipal and Improvement Trust engineers. The Telephone Company have also to certify that the telephone connection and fire alarms are in good order.

The fire alarms installed in the theatres were reported to be in order by the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade.

6 circuses visited Bombay during the year.

357 performance licenses were issued during the year.

Motor Vehicles Act. During the year under review 4,972 cars, 234 cycles and 102 heavy motor vehicles were registered. The figures for 1928 and 1929 are given below :—

—	Cars		Cycles		Lorries	
	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928
American	3,963	3,207	35	8	30	31
English	575	643	176	191	63	26
Continental	434	420	23	13	9	7
Total ..	4,972	4,270	234	212	102	64

The total number of motor vehicles running in Bombay City during the year was approximately 12,200 including 950 motor lorries.

The figures of motor vehicles that were re-registered as required by rule 6 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, during the year are as follows :—

—	Bombay City vehicles		Presidency vehicles	
	Vehicles renewed free (applications received before date of expiry)	On payment of full fees	Vehicles renewed free (applications received before date of expiry)	On payment of full fees
Cars	8,105	383	9,654	557
Cycles	537	45	899	80
Lorries	865	33	96	7
Total ..	9,507	461	10,649	644

There were 1,208 taxi cars licensed to ply for hire or an increase of 63 over last year's figure. These vehicles were thoroughly inspected in March and October and have been maintained at a high standard of efficiency and comfort. There was a complete check over the taxi meters and complaints of over charging were negligible.

140 lorries and 56 omnibuses were licensed to ply for hire. The number of taxi drivers' permits was 1,424 ; 388 permits were issued to the drivers of public lorries and 98 were issued to the drivers of omnibuses. Taxi licenses are granted only to persons who have had at least a year's experience of driving in Bombay City. Before the license is granted each driver has to give proof of his physical fitness and of his knowledge of the topography of the City. He also has to pass a severe test in driving. Enquiries are made about his character and his finger impressions are also taken in order to see if he has ever been convicted.

There were 3,084 motor accidents or 495 more than in the previous year. This figure includes accidents in which no injury was caused to persons, for instance collisions with victorias, tram cars, labour carts, etc.

Out of this number 67 were fatal accidents resulting in 69 deaths or 8 less than in the previous year. In 23 cases the police were of opinion that the driver was at fault and a prosecution was launched in each case. Convictions were obtained in nine cases. In eight cases accused were discharged while in two cases accused were acquitted by the Magistrates. Four cases are still pending.

In three cases drivers of the vehicles involved in accidents have absconded and in four cases vehicles concerned as well as the drivers at fault could not be traced.

In one case a Pathan cooly who was seated on the side of a lorry in motion with his feet dangling fell to the ground and subsequently died.

In one case a car while passing another car proceeding in the same direction swerved on to the wrong side of the road and collided with a

taxi approaching from the opposite direction with the result that the driver and the two occupants of the car were thrown out and injured. They subsequently died in hospital.

One case resulted in the death of an old man who ran into a car at night in spite of its driver's efforts to warn him. On medical examination it was ascertained that the victim was partially blind and could not see clearly at night.

In the remaining 34 cases the police were of opinion that the drivers were not at fault or there was no evidence on which to charge them while in one case the driver died in hospital consequent upon the accident.

Of these accidents 26 occurred between 7 a.m. and mid-day; 14 between mid-day and 5 p.m.; 22 between 5 p.m. and mid-night and five between mid-night and 7 a.m. In eight cases the victims were children under twelve years of age. In 33 cases the age ranged from 12 to 40 years. In 11 cases from 40 to 50 years and in 17 cases the age was over 50 years.

Lorries were concerned in 15 fatal accidents, cars in 47, cycles in one and omnibuses in two. In two cases description of the vehicle involved in the accident could not be ascertained. In all cases in which motor vehicles were involved a special examination of the vehicle was carried out by an Inspector of the Motor Vehicles Department and in every case in which the mechanism was found defective its registration was suspended until the defects were remedied.

In all there were 2,363 prosecutions under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act and the Rules thereunder during the year, of which 1,690 ended in conviction. The figures for the previous year were 2,350 and 1,603 respectively.

The number of driving licenses issued and renewed together with the number of duplicate motor driving licenses issued was 19,428. Before issuing a new license an applicant is put through a severe test in driving including an examination in road signals. There were 25 Motor Training Schools in Bombay where many drivers take a course before they are examined and tested in driving.

The Inspectors of the Motor Vehicles Department regularly patrolled the city and offences under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act were dealt with as promptly as possible.

In addition to their work in the city the Inspectors visited Poona every month to examine motor vehicles plying for hire and to test the applicants for public motor licenses. The districts mentioned below were also visited by them during the year.

The following figures show the number of motor vehicles licensed to ply for hire in each district inspected :—

Broach	44
Surat	168
Thana	326
Ahmednagar	199

East Khandesh	334
West Khandesh	221
Nasik	400
Poona	683
Satara	671
Sholapur	244
Belgaum	371
Kolaba	292
Ratnagiri	165

Omnibuses.—The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, are now running their omnibuses over five different routes in Bombay City. The omnibuses are kept in excellent condition.

TABLE E.

No.	Particulars	1928	1929
1	Number of motor cars and cycles registered	4,482	5,206
2	Cars previously registered in other provinces and re-registered in Bombay	17	70
3	Number of heavy motor vehicles registered	64	102
4	Approximate number of cars and cycles in Bombay	10,900	11,250
5	Approximate number of heavy motor vehicles in Bombay	900	950
6	General numbers issued	69	75
7	Number of transfers effected	8,406	9,682
8	Number of cars licensed to ply for hire	1,145	1,208
9	Number of lorries licensed to ply for hire	172	140
9(A)	Number of buses licensed to ply for hire	68	56
10	Number of motor driving licenses issued (including renewals and duplicates)	17,939	19,428
11	Number of public motor car licenses issued	1,437	1,424
12	Number of public motor lorry licenses issued	394	388
12(A)	Number of public bus licenses issued	135	98
13	Number of temporary licenses issued	8,041	8,490
14	Number of accidents including fatal	2,589	3,084
15	Number of fatal accidents	75	67
16	Number of prosecutions	2,350	2,363
17	Number of convictions	1,603	1,690
18	Number of acquittals	360	238
19	Number of cases withdrawn	142	152
20	Number of cases struck off	53	15
21	Number of cases pending	172	268
22	Number of public motor car licenses suspended by the Commissioner of Police	357	148
23	Number of drivers warned by Head Office	516	68
24	Number of public licenses cancelled by the Commissioner of Police	6	17

The number of driving licenses issued and renewed together with the owner's (A) and driver's (B) permits issued and renewed in each of the districts of the Bombay Presidency is shown in Table E (1) appended to the report.

Pilgrims.

25. During the year under report, 11,379 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz. The detailed report of the Protector of Pilgrims on the last Haj Season has already been submitted to Government.

Fires.

26. The total number of fires in the City in 1929 was 261 and the aggregate amount of estimated loss of property was Rs. 10,80,153.

The figures for the preceding year were :—

Fires	228
Value of property lost	Rs. 27,60,130

Statement D, police establishment.

27. The accompanying table indicates the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police Force.

The total permanent strength of the Force at the close of the year stood at 4,161 as against 3,928 at the close of the year 1928.

The population of the City according to the census of 1921 is 1,175,914 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 13·68 as compared with 1 to 12·60 in 1928 and 1 to 12·40 in 1927.

The proportion of crime to each police unit stands at 20·66 as compared with 23·77 in 1928 and 25·19 in 1927.

Armament, statement E.

28. During the year under report five pistols (Webley) were returned to the Kirkee Arsenal as unserviceable and 25 pistols (Webley) were obtained from the Arsenal and one purchased locally for the use of the additional officers.

Punishments and rewards.

29. During the year, 125 officers and men were punished as compared with 148 in 1928.

The details are as follows :—

Departmentally punished otherwise than by dismissal ..	106
Judicially punished	3
Dismissed (inclusive of three dismissed after being judicially punished)	19

Of the total number punished, 25 were Europeans and 100 were Indians.

In all serious cases which were not tried judicially regular departmental proceedings were instituted.

The number of officers and men rewarded during the year was as follows :—

(*a*) Good service tickets	2,614
(*b*) Silver stripes	12
(*c*) Two stripes	64
(*d*) One stripe	104
(*e*) Money rewards from the Excise Department ..	31
(*f*) Money rewards from the Magistrates	7
(*g*) Money rewards from the Commissioner of Police ..	488
(*h*) Money rewards paid by members of the public, etc...	165
Total ..	3,485

The title of Rao Saheb was conferred upon Inspector Krishnaji Govind Gole in the new year's honours.

The title of M.B.E was conferred upon Mr. Chhaganlal M. Tijoriwalla, I.S.O., Office Superintendent, and the title of Rao Saheb was conferred upon Inspector Narayan Purshottam Wagle on the occasion of His Majesty the King Emperor's birth-day.

Education.

30. Exclusive of Europeans the number of officers who can read and write stands at 146 against 131 in the preceding year. Of these, 117 were literate in English as against 108 in 1928. Literate head constables and constables number 1,870 as against 1,643 in 1928. Of these, 203 have a knowledge of English as against 195 in the preceding year.

576 recruits came under training of whom 333 were finally confirmed in the Force, 14 resigned, 18 were discharged while 211 continued under-training in the current year.

The Ambulance Class was continued during the year under report and 301 recruits passed the examination in "First Aid to the Injured."

The Honorary lecturer Dr. J. D. Desai, M.B.B.S., continued to hold the Class as last year.

The existing law classes—course A for probationary Sergeants and course B for confirmed Sergeants—were continued during the year under the superintendence of the Police Prosecutors.

The "Refresher" courses in drill and law for Naiks were also held at the Naigaum Headquarters.

108 officers attended First Aid Classes which were held by Capt. S. A. Baymaster, I.M.S. (Demob.). The majority passed their examination at the end of the course. Thanks to his able tuition. The protracted strikes and communal riots precluded certain officers from attending the Classes.

Casualties.

31. The following are the details of casualties during the year 1929 as compared with 1928:—

	1928.	1929.
(1) Resigned	65	53
(2) Discharged	51	34
(3) Dismissed..	19	19
(4) Died	42	28
(5) Retired (on pension or gratuity) ..	73	54
(6) Deserted	1	3
Total ..	251	191

One of the casualties under (4) was Deputy Inspector Priestley who met his death at the hands of rioters on the 5th February when he was gallantly trying to stop single handed a communal riot. I am glad to say that Government have sanctioned a pension for his mother who was dependent on him.

Health.

32. The total number of officers and men treated at the Northcote Hospital during the year 1929 was 4,457 as compared with 3,950 in 1928 and 3,549 in 1927. Of these, 6 were suffering from tuberculosis.

The daily average on sick list was as follows:—

	1928.	1929.
Indian Officers and men	47·75	44·01
European officers	1·9	2·1

Police Boys' Brigade.

There were 7 boys in the Brigade at the beginning of the year. Of these, 1 boy resigned which left a balance of 6 boys in the Brigade at the close of the year.

Inspection of arms and accoutrements.

33. All arms, accoutrements and ammunition were regularly inspected and maintained in good order. Musketry practice was held as usual. We have been allowed the use of the Rifle Range of the G. I. P. Railway A. F. at Ghatkopar for our annual musketry practice for the last five years and I once more take this opportunity of thanking the Commanding Officer of the A. F. for this facility.

The officers went through their annual revolver practice and the result was satisfactory. The revolver challenge cup was won by Deputy Inspector H. T. Hewson.

Street accidents.

34. During the year under report 88 persons were killed and 2,511 persons were injured in accidents as compared with 98 killed and 2,315 injured in the previous year:—

	Killed.	Injured.
By tram cars	11	246
By motor cars	69	1,702
By hack victorias	2	262
By other public conveyances	4	241
By private conveyances (other than motor cars)	2	60
Total ..	88	2,511

There is a decrease of 10 in the number of persons killed while the number of persons injured shows an increase of 196 as compared with the figures for the year 1928. Motor cars and other public conveyances are responsible for the increase.

Conveyances.

35. During the year 1929, the numbers of public and private conveyances in the City of Bombay were as follows :—

Public vehicles other than motor vehicles	5,756
Private vehicles other than motor vehicles	3,085
Motors (private) .. .. / Motors (plying for hire)	11,250
Motor lorries (private) .. .. .. / Motor lorries (plying for hire)	950

The public conveyances other than motor vehicles comprised 1,930 victorias, 1 riding hackery, 3,421 labour carts and 404 hand carts.

During the year, the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional police prosecuted 9,430 drivers for different offences under the Bombay City Police Act and the Bombay Public Conveyances Act while 16 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods, 566 drivers were warned and 633 licenses were cancelled. The Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port rejected 636 horses and 4 victorias as unfit for further use.

There has been a steady yearly decrease in the number of labour carts, the figures for the last five years being as follows :—

1925	6,586
1926	5,518
1927	4,583
1928	3,988
1929	3,421

The number of victorias on the other hand is more or less stationary. There were 1,928 in 1927, 1,981 in 1928 and 1,930 in 1929.

There were only 5 cases of thefts by labour cart drivers reported as against 7 in the previous year.

A new feature was added to the administrative side of the department during the year by the introduction of the "Kardex" cabinet system in the case of hack victoria owners and drivers. This system whilst obviating the necessity of maintaining heavy registers has proved to be more labour saving, up-to-date and handy and has helped the administration of the work of the department to a great extent.

Miscellaneous.

36. (*a*) The Police Notice and the General Enquiry Office issued 1,316 notices consisting of 15,689 paragraphs and 497 supplements besides striking off a large number of stereotyped forms for the use of the Department.

(*b*) During the year under report 2,665 important cases were prosecuted by the six permanent Police Prosecutors and one temporary Police Prosecutor with satisfactory results. The figures for the previous three years are :—

1926	1,876
1927	1,914
1928	1,952

(*c*) Both the cattle pounds continued to work under the direct supervision of one pound-keeper the appointment being held by a Sergeant.

The following are the numbers of animals impounded during the year :—

(*a*) By the police	19,430
(*b*) By the public	787

The figures for the previous two years are :—

1927	(*a*) By the police	33,702
	(*b*) By the public	1,357
1928	(*a*) By the police	24,432
	(*b*) By the public	810

(*d*) The following are the figures of licenses for places of public entertainment—Class A (those at which intoxicating liquors, etc., are sold) and class B (other than those falling under class A) which remain open after 9-30 p.m.:—

Class A	546
Class B	2,056

(*e*) Fourteen applications from candidates residing in Bombay City for enrolment in the Indian Territorial Force were referred to and were reported upon by the police.

(*f*) 162 South African repatriates arrived in Bombay under the Assisted Emigration Scheme and the arrangement in regard to the payment of the bonus money and their despatch to their respective destinations was made by this Department.

The Commissioner of Police has now been appointed Agent in India of the Union Government for the purpose of dealing with these repatriates. Four of the repatriates who came to India under the Assisted Emigration Scheme having expressed their desire to return to South Africa, arrangement was made to furnish the necessary letters of authority to enable them to return to that country on their refunding all the expenditure incurred on their account by the Union Government.

(*g*) The Bombay City Police Co-operative Urban Bank, finding itself in a strong financial position, decided to grant loans up to a maximum of six months' pay to its members. As much as 5½ lakhs were advanced

as loans. The rule was availed of rather too widely and the Managing Committee have now decided to revert to their old rule of granting only four months' pay ordinarily and six months' pay only in exceptional cases.

The membership increased during the year to 2,850, share capital to nearly 3 lakhs, and deposits to Rs. 80,000. The monthly income now exceeds Rs. 2,700. The Bank continues to be classed by Government in "A" Division—a result largely due to the keen interest taken by Mr. W. T. Down in its management. The Special Government Auditor of Co-operative Societies has eulogised his services to the Bank from its very inception.

(*h*) Government have very generously given a site in the compound of the Esplanade Police Court for a club-house for the Bombay City Police Club. Plans and estimates have been prepared by the Public Works Department and it is hoped that construction will start in a short time and the building will be complete before next Christmas.

(*i*) The year 1929 was an exceedingly arduous one for the police. There was a strike of workers employed in the oil companies from 10th December 1928 to the 20th March 1929: there were strikes in the mills from the beginning of the year till September: on the 26th April an attempt was made to bring all the mill workers in Bombay out on a general strike which was only partially successful; there were fierce communal riots in February and in May resulting in great loss of life; the military were called out on both occasions and they were on duty from 5th February till the 27th February and from 3rd May till the 18th May.

Thirteen communist leaders of Bombay were arrested on the 20th March or some days later. Their places were taken in a short time by others. The new leaders preached their doctrine of hatred of capitalism and the existing system of Government with great virulence. Their violent speeches led to such an amount of intimidation during the mill strike and to such disorder generally that an Act was passed by the Legislative Council making criminal intimidation a cognizable offence in certain contingencies and that I had to issue an order prohibiting all meetings of mill workers. This order was sought to be defied but after the leaders who attempted to defy it were prosecuted and convicted and after an appeal by them to the High Court was unsuccessful, the conduct of the communists and their followers became much more peaceful and law abiding.

The police were over worked throughout the year and particularly so during the communal riots. But they never failed in their duty: they stuck to their posts and worked with a will though the strain at times was almost intolerable owing to lack of rest and food; I never heard a grumble: they displayed throughout a high standard of discipline and I am very pleased to be able to record that Government have sanctioned a third of a month's pay to every man in the force from Superintendent down to constable in recognition of their great loyalty and devotion to duty.

(j) For the last two years I have commented on the delay in the disposal of cases in the courts. In 1927, there were 49 police cases which had taken six months or longer for trial: in 1928 there were 78 such cases and in 1929, 86. The majority of these cases were in the D Division which is in the jurisdiction of the Mazagaon Courts.

37. I have recorded my appreciation of the work of the Force above and though it is usual in these reports to mention some officers by name for particularly good work I feel it would be invidious on this occasion to single out a few officers for special mention when all have rendered such meritorious service. I am proud to record that all ranks maintained and even enhanced the good reputation of the Bombay City Police for doing their duty fearlessly in times of trouble.

Finally my thanks are due to Mr. Chhaganlal M. Tijoriwala, M.B.E., I.S.O., for his invaluable assistance as head of the office. He was awarded the honour of M.B.E. in the Birth-day Honour's list.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	3	...	...	3	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	1	...	1	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin.	...	5	...	5	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps.	5	11	...	16	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	10	19	...	29	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	1	...	1	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender...	...	...	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against Public justice.	2	17	...	19	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	17	249	...	266	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	6	...	6	...
		Total ...	34	309	...	343	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	5	139	...	144	...
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	7	13	...	20	...
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	...	8	...	8	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	10	24	...	34	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	5	8	...	13	1
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	8	...	8	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	2	44	...	46	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	66	294	...	360	1
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	4	12	...	16	...
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt ...	55	291	...	346	5
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	23	73	...	96	2
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	1	...	1	...
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	5	37	...	42	...
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	4	32	...	36	1

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929.

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True Cases: Convicted	True Cases: Discharged or acquitted	True Cases: Not detected or apprehended	True Cases: Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrate's true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	
...	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	
1	...	9	6	...	15	1	1	16	
...	6	7	12	4	23	...	...	23	6 withdrawn.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	12	...	5	17	...	...	17	
1	31	109	41	84	234	5	4	240	
...	...	4	2	...	6	2	...	8	
2	42	144	62	93	299	9	5	308	6 withdrawn.
2	22	12	13	88	113	...	...	113	1 lunatic.
...	7	10	...	3	13	...	...	13	
...	...	3	2	3	8	2	...	10	
1	7	11	10	3	24	...	...	24	1 died; 1 absconded; 2 withdrawn
...	3	5	2	2	9	...	...	9	1 withdrawn.
...	1	4	...	3	7	1	...	8	
1	3	40	2	...	42	...	...	42	
1	53	77	191	35	303	15	...	318	1 lunatic; 1 absconded; 143 compounded.
1	2	4	2	7	13	...	...	13	
2	48	93	153	44	290	17	...	307	1 absconded; 1 withdrawn; 119 compounded.
5	17	22	18	31	71	13	...	84	1 absconded; 2 withdrawn.
...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
...	8	29	5	...	34	...	...	34	
...	8	17	7	3	27	5	...	32	

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	14	35	...	49	...
		Total ...	200	1,019	...	1,219	10
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	1	8	...	9	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery ...	11	83	...	94	4
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	...	1	...	1	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	4	...	4	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	74	1,735	34	1,775	9
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	2	...	3	...
		Total ...	87	1,833	34	1,886	12
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	2	20	...	22	...
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	3	9	...	12	...
		Total ...	5	29	...	34	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Theft ... ordinary ...	152	3,967	84	4,035	20
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust.	75	509	1	583	...
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	17	74	...	91	...
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	36	281	...	317	...
37	447, 448, 453, and 456...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	9	...	10	...
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	1	...	1	...
		Total ...	281	4,841	85	5,037	20

PART I—*contd.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929—*contd.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True Cases				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	Remarks
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	11	19	13	5	37	...	...	37	1 compounded.
14	197	346	418	227	991	57	...	1,048	2 lunatics; 1 died; 4 absconded; 6 withdrawn; 262 compounded.
...	5	1	...	3	4	...	...	4	
2	15	33	14	26	73	11	...	84	
...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	7	
2	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	
2	73	277	51	1,362	1,724	5	2	1,729	2 absconded; 2 withdrawn.
...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	
6	94	314	65	1,393	1,806	24	2	1,830	2 absconded; 2 withdrawn.
2	5	2	11	2	15	57	...	72	10 compounded.
...	4	5	3	...	8	...	...	8	3 compounded.
2	9	7	14	2	23	57	...	80	13 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
48	185	1,617	172	1,989	3,862	39	2	3,901	1 died; 2 lunatics; 1 absconded; 3 withdrawn.
14	58	263	65	183	512	147	6	659	1 withdrawn.
...	10	52	29	...	81	25	...	106	
4	32	116	70	95	281	93	6	373	4 withdrawn; 24 compounded.
1	1	4	4	...	8	109	...	117	3 compounded
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
67	286	2,062	340	2,268	4,745	412	14	5,157	1 died; 2 lunatics; 1 absconded; 8 withdrawn; 27 compounded.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion .	...	1	...	1	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294.	Public nuisances ...	13	183	...	196	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	657	77,832	...	78,489	...
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	118	...	118	...
		Total ...	670	78,134	...	78,804	...
		Grand Total ...	1,280	86,165	119	87,326	42

NOTES.—(1) *Column 4*—This should include all cases
(2) *Column 8*—Enter only cases proved or
(3) *Column 15*—Enter only cases taken up
(4)—Cases entered against serial No. 42 are
Statement A, Part I, for the sake of

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

PART I—*concld.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929—*concld.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True Cases				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	Remarks
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
2	20	144	22	7	173	46	34	219	1 absconded.
229	711	75,277	2,257	1	77,535	20,754	19,343	98,289	7 absconded; 7 transferred; 36 withdrawn; 10 handed over to parents or relations.
...	...	117	1	...	118	...	...	118	
231	731	75,538	2,280	9	77,827	20,800	19,377	98,627	8 absconded; 7 transferred; 36 withdrawn; 10 handed over to parents or relations.
322	1,359	78,404	3,179	3,992	85,694	21,359	19,398	107,053	4 lunatics; 2 died; 15 absconded; 7 transferred; 58 withdrawn; 302 compounded; 10 handed over to parents or relations.

regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
declared to be deliberately false.
direct by Magistrates.
not all cognizable under section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code but are shown in convenience.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in Police custody or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...
	120B (1).	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	14	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice*			
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	2	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	...	22	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	5	11	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	16	26	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	1	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	1	23	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	112	968	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	9	...
		Total ...	134	1,066	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*			
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	6	167	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	11	15	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	5	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	13	33	...
15	377	Unnatural offence	4	9	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	4	...
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	2	45	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	117	420	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt...	...	43	...
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	105	415	...
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	31	49	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	2	...
22 A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	14	53	...

PART II.

Crime for the Year 1929.

Released by Magistrates' order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases: Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	14	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
...	7	4	3	...	16	...	...	...	
...	16	9	7	...	...	1	1	...	
1	34	10	24	1	7	...	...	...	11 withdrawn.
...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	22	20	2	2	2	...	...	...	
7	851	416	438	13	205	25	4	21	6 absconded, 2 died.
1	8	5	3	...	...	3	...	3	
9	943	464	479	15	230	29	5	24	6 absconded, 2 died, 11 withdrawn.
3	65	23	42	4	14	...	...	...	1 lunatic.
...	16	13	3	...	10	...	...	...	
...	5	3	2	1	...	3	...	3	
...	34	17	17	2	10	...	...	...	1 died, 1 absconded, 2 withdrawn, 1 dealt with in previous year under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, and brought up again for trial.
2	8	6	2	1	3	...	...	...	1 withdrawn.
...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	43	40	3	...	4	...	...	...	
1	413	102	341	15	89	21	...	21	3 absconded, 1 lunatic. 246 compounded.
1	40	24	16	1	2	...	...	...	
...	442	122	320	13	73	40	...	40	4 non-cognizable, 1 absconded, 4 withdrawn, 220 compounded.
2	53	23	24	4	24	18	...	18	1 absconded, 2 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	9	
...	57	45	12	...	9	...	...	...	1 absconded.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in Police custody or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code —contd.				
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.			
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	4	29	...
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	15	33	...
		Total ...	392	1,321	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*			
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	19	46	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	18	168	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	...	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	6	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	71	497	10
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	11	18	...
		Total ...	119	735	10
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1	22	...
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	3	14	...
		Total ...	4	36	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
33	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle	...	...	...
		{ ordinary	134	2,235	13

PART II—*contd.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929—*contd.*

Released by Magistrates' order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases			Remarks
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	25	17	8	1	8	10	...	10	
...	38	20	18	1	10	...	...	...	5 compounded.
9	1,273	465	808	43	348	102	...	102	2 lunatics, 1 died, 7 absconded, 4 non-cognizable, 9 withdrawn, 471 compounded, 1 dealt with in previous year under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, and brought up again for trial.
5	14	6	8	...	46	...	...	...	
60	97	51	46	7	27	13	...	13	2 non-cognizable.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	
...	.....	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	5 non-cognizable.
44	467	354	113	10	45	12	2	10	2 absconded, 2 withdrawn.
1	28	20	8	...	...	...	...	...	
110	606	431	175	17	119	38	2	36	2 absconded, 7 non-cognizable, 2 withdrawn.
...	19	3	16	2	4	84	...	84	14 compounded.
...	10	6	4	...	7	...	...	...	3 compounded.
...	29	9	20	2	11	84	...	84	17 compounded.
23	2,181	1,794	387	126	149	53	2	51	1 died, 2 lunatics, 1 absconded, 3 withdrawn.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law	Offence	Persons in Police custody or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code —contd.				
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property*—contd.			
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	76	387	...
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	13	106	...
36	419, 420	Cheating	39	229	...
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	13	...
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...
		Total ...	253	2,970	12
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	14	179	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	752	81,585	...
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, (Act III of 1911).	...	118	...
		Total ...	766	81,882	...
		Grand Total ...	1,522	88,000	22

NOTE.—(1) Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by

(2) Persons entered against Serial No. 42 are not all concerned in cognizable Part II, for the sake of convenience.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

PART II—*concld.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929—*concld.*

Released by Magistrates' order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases: Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3	390	289	101	100	68	168	6	162	2 non-cognizable, 1 withdrawn.
...	107	56	51	...	12	27	...	27	
5	229	134	95	28	34	118	6	112	6 withdrawn, 27 compounded.
...	13	5	8	...	1	216	...	216	4 compounded.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	2,920	2,278	642	254	264	582	14	568	2 lunatics, 1 died, 1 absconded, 2 non-cognizable, 10 withdrawn, 31 compounded.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	171	147	24	2	21	46	34	12	1 absconded.
...	81,265	78,434	2,831	...	938	20,795	19,380	1,415	13 absconded, 7 transferred, 114 non-cognizable, 39 withdrawn, 10 handed over to parents and relatives.
...	118	117	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	81,654	78,698	2,856	2	959	20,841	19,414	1,427	14 absconded, 7 transferred, 114 non-cognizable, 39 withdrawn, 10 handed over to parents and relatives.
159	87,339	82,357	4,982	334	1,931	21,676	19,435	2,241	4 lunatics, 4 died 30 absconded, 127 non-cognizable, 7 transferred, 71 withdrawn, 519 compounded, 1 dealt with in previous year under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, and brought up again for trial, 10 handed over to parents and relatives.

Magistrates.

offences under section 4 (f) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement A—

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police

STATEMENT B—

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	.....	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice .	2	13	15
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	.....	2	2
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	9	12	21
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	9	6	15
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	1	1
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	7	8	15
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	27	42	69
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	.....	.....
12	372 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	.....	.....
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929.

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345, and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	14	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	13	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	8	2	5	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	43	18	8	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*				
13	384 to 389	... Extortion ...	3	.....	3
		Total ...	3	.....	3
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person*				
14	345	... Wrongful confinement ...	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	... Criminal force ...	83	1,359	1,442
16	334	... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	.....	.....
17	323	... Voluntarily causing hurt ...	110	1,368	1,478
18	374	... Compulsory Labour ...	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	193	2,727	2,920
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
19	417, 418	... Cheating ...	16	31	47
20	403 to 405	... Criminal misappropriation of property.	37	73	110
21	426, 427, 434	... Mischief (simple) ...	12	39	51
		Total ...	65	143	208
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*				
22	298	... Offences against religion ...	.....	.....	.....
23	490 to 492	... Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	.....	.....
24	493 to 498	... Offences relating to marriage ...	7	72	79
25	500 to 502	... Defamation ...	54	55	109
26	504, 506 to 510	... Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	110	893	1,003
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	.....	.....	.....
28	294A	... Keeping a lottery office ...	1	.....	1
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	.....	.....
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	.....	.....	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	.....	.....
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	9	91	100
		Total ...	181	1,111	1,292

PART I—*contd.*

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	2	1,144	15	210	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	3	1,280	31	135	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	5	2,424	46	345	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	25	2	19	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	81	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	37	4	6	.....	.....	.....
5	1	143	6	53	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	75	1	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	65	3	41	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	869	5	102	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	65	2	30	.....	.....	.....
30	1	1,074	12	175	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.				
33	Act II of 1918 ...	Contract of Rent Act ...	27	.....	27
34	Act XI of 1890 ...	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. (Feeding charges.)	.....	4	4
35	Act XIV of 1881 ...	Indian Factory Act ...	.....	68	68
36	Act I of 1910 ...	Press Act ...	2	.....	2
37	Act III of 1888 ...	Bombay Municipal Act ...	950	18,892	19,842
38	Act IV of 1902 ...	City of Bombay Police Act (keeping shop open).	.....	220	220
39	Section 102 ...	Insolvency Act ...	10	30	40
40	Section 68, Act XV of 1882.	Levying illegal distress ...	1	2	3
41	Act VII of 1913 ...	Indian Company's Act ...	2	2	4
42	Act XIII of 1924 ...	Children Act ...	.....	2	2
43	Act I of 1923 ...	Entertainment duty Act ...	.....	2	2
44	Act IV of 1902 ...	City of Bombay Police Act ...	.....	70	70
45	Act IV of 1914 ...	Copy Right Act ...	.....	3	3
46	Act IV of 1884 ...	Indian explosive Act ...	.....	3	3
		Total ...	1,002	19,288	20,290
		Grand Total ...	1,471	23,311	24,782

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 15th February 1930.

PART I—*concld.*

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	12	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	9	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
302	11,096	335	7,071	956	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	8	212	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	26	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	9	21	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
306	11,111	453	7,417	1,003	.....	.....	.....
441	11,118	4,140	7,499	1,584	.....	.....	.....

H. P. DASTUR,

Chief Presidency Magistrate
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT B—

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued: On complaint	Persons against whom process issued: On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of I. P. Code.					
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	...	...	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*					
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	...	...	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	...	...	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214 to 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	2	18	...	.....
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	.....	6	...	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	14	15	...	.....
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	13	8	...	.....
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	1	...	.....
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	10	11	...	.....
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	39	60	...	.....
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*					
11	313 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	...	...	.....
12	379 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	...	...	.....
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*					
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	12	...	...	.....
		Total ...	12	...	...	.....

PART II.

FOR THE YEAR 1929.

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
		Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
20	...	7	13	65·00	.....	.....	...	.....
6	...	5	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....
30	...	22	8	26·66	.....	.....	...	.....
21	...	18	...	.....	3	.....	...	.....
1	...	...	1	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
21	...	11	2	9·52	8	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
99	...	63	24	24·24	12	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
12	...	12	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
12	...	12	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	...	...	.....
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	153	2,418	...	.....
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	...	...	.....
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	250	2,553	...	.....
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	403	4,971	...	.....
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	23	33	...	.....
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	43	81	...	.....
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	29	58	...	.....
		Total ...	86	172	...	.....
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*					
22	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	...	...	.....
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	...	...	.....
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	12	100	...	.....
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	77	95	...	.....
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	208	1,490	...	.....
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	.....	...	...	.....
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	1	...	...	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	...	...	.....
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	.....	...	...	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	...	...	.....
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	9	92	...	.....
		Total ...	307	1,777	...	.....

PART II—*contd.*

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
		Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
2,571	117	2,115	15	0·58	321	3	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
2,803	46	2,587	31	1·10	135	4	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
5,374	163	4,702	46	0·85	456	7	...	.....
56	...	34	3	3·57	19	1	...	.....
124	1	91	...	.....	32	.....	...	.....
80	7	62	4	5·00	7	.....	...	.....
260	8	187	6	2·30	54	1	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
112	1	108	1	0·89	2	.....	...	.....
172	...	91	3	1·75	78	.....	...	.....
1,598	38	1,447	15	0·83	198	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1	...	...	1	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
101	2	66	2	1·98	30	1	...	.....
2,084	41	1,712	22	1·05	308	1	...	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued: On complaint	Persons against whom process issued: On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognisable by the Police.					
33	Act II of 1918 ...	Contract of Rent Act ...	75	...	...	.....
34	Act XI of 1890 ...	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (Feeding charges).	.....	4	...	.....
35	Act XI of 1881 ...	Indian Factory Act ...	.....	68	...	.....
36	Act I of 1910 ...	Press Act ...	2	...	...	.....
37	Act III of 1888 ...	Bombay Municipal Act ...	960	18,882	...	.....
38	Act IV of 1902 ...	City of Bombay Police Act (keeping shop open).	.....	230	...	.....
39	Sec. 102 ...	Insolvency Act ...	17	30	...	.....
40	Sec. 68, Act XV of 1882.	Levying illegal Distress ...	2	5	...	.....
41	Act VII of 1913 ...	Indian Company's Act ...	9	8	...	.....
42	Act XIII of 1924 .	Children Act ...	.....	3	...	.....
43	Act I of 1923 ...	Entertainment duty Act ...	.....	2	...	.....
44	Act IV of 1902 ...	City of Bombay Police Act ...	.....	70	...	.....
45	Act IV of 1914 ...	Copy right Act ...	.....	4	...	.....
46	Act IV of 1884 .	Indian Explosive Act ...	.....	3	...	.....
		Total ...	1,065	19,299	...	.....
		Grand Total ...	1,914	26,279	...	.....

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court :
Bombay, 15th February 1930.

PART II—*concld.*

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried: Acquitted or discharged	Persons tried: Convicted	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks: Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Remarks: Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Remarks: Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
75	...	...	63	84·00	.....	12	...	.....
4	...	...	3	75·00	.....	1	...	.....
68	...	2	66	97·05	.....	.....	...	.....
2	...	...	2	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
19,842	302	385	7,071	35·63	988	11,096	...	.....
220	..	8	212	96·36	....	.....	...	.....
47	...	33	...	.....	14	.....	...	.....
7	...	7	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
17	...	5	12	70·58	.....	.....	...	.....
3	...	1	2	66·66	.....	.....	...	.....
2	...	...	2	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
70	4	21	43	61·42	.....	2	...	.....
4	...	3	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....
3	...	...	3	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
20,364	306	465	7,479	36·72	1,003	11,111	...	.....
28,193	518	7,141	7,577	26·87	1,837	11,120	...	.....

H. P. DASTUR,

Chief Presidency Magistrate
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1929.

Offence	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1,504	281	18·68	3,84,228	69,547	18·10
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	57*	...	.....	9,039	...
(c) Other thefts	3,693	1,578	42·73	3,93,142	1,34,496	34·21
2. Robbery—						
(a) Dacoity	3	...	...	118	.....	...
(b) Other Robbery	63	12	19·05	9,521	1,445	15·18
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	438	131	29·91	1,71,855	35,479	20·64
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	9	3	33·33	3,174	1,240	39·07
5. Possession of stolen property...	...	357	...	.....	3,903	...
Total ...	5,710	2,419	41·72	9,62,038	2,55,149	26·52
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
6. Extortion	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
7. Criminal misappropriation ...	21	7	33·33	72,058	12,967	17·99
Total ...	21	7	33·33	72,058	12,967	17·99

* Of these, 37 cases are connected with the principal theft cases accounted for either under theft (a) or (c) in column 3. This number is therefore excluded from the total cases in column 3 while calculating the percentage of cases in column 4.

(1) Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases :—

Column 2	Cases	18
" 3	"	4
" 5	Rs.	13,875
" 6	"	1,936

(2) Rs. 1,425-11-0 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 6,028 worth of property was recovered by the Bombay City Police in the City of Bombay during the year out of the property stolen outside their jurisdiction.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT D

STATEMENT

Showing strength and cost of

District	Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners	Number of Superintendents	Number of Assistant Superintendents	Number of Inspectors	Number of Deputy Inspectors	Number of Sub-Inspectors	Number of Sergeants	Number of Head Constables		
								Foot	Water	Mounted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay City	5	9	...	41	25	132*	95	367	8	6
Temporary Staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in the city.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...
Temporary C. I. D. War Branch.	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Temporary C. I. D. ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	..	...
Temporary C. I. D. (Special Branch).	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary staff for F. Division.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Temporary Police Prosecutor.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the were employed being explained

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

(3) The figures mentioned in columns 16, 17 and 18 of the statement are for the

(4) Column 23 is left blank as outposts resembling those in the Districts do not exist

* Jemadars and other native officers of the higher rank such as Subedars and Risaldar

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

D.

Police during the year 1929.

Number of Constables												Proportion of Police			
Foot	Water	Mounted	Total	Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17)	Area in square miles	Population	Urban Population of District	Number of Police Stations	Number of Outposts	To area	To population	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
3,386	49	38	4,161	36,53,461	2,56,354	39,09,815	22	1,175,914	...	19	...	·0053	282·60	85,967	20·66
...	...	...	3	7,076	...	7,076	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	7,800	...	7,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	10,556	...	10,556	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	4,144	...	4,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	4	7,512	...	7,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	2,245	...	2,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they in the text of the report.

financial year ending 31st March 1930.

in Bombay City.

are shown as Sub-Inspectors.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General

Range	District	Total Strength				Armament of the Force		
		Sanctioned		Actual				
		Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Number of swords	Number of muskets	Number of revolvers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Bombay City	293	3,854	272	3,818	57	449	236

Range	District	Rewards		Education		Number of Constables				
		Rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write						
		By promotion	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards	Officers	Men	Number enlisted during the year	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service	Of 10 years and under 17 years	Of 17 years and over
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Bombay City	...	3,485	269	1,870	417	486	1,546	756	232

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

E.

Internal Management of the Force for the year 1929.

PUNISHMENTS

Dismissed		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court: Under Police Act		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code		Other Offences	
Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
4	15	30	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2

NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR						PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF			REMARKS
On pension or gratuity	By resignation, without pension or gratuity	By dismissal	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	By desertion	By death	Admissions into hospital	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness	Deaths	
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
54	53	19	34	3	28	108·97	1·12	0·68	

or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Return of Inquests held by the Coroner during the Calendar year 1929.

Serial No.	Verdict—Cause of death	Total number of Inquests during the year 1929	Total number of Inquests during the year 1928	Increase during the year 1929	Decrease during the year 1929	Remarks
	Offence.					
1	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (offenders committed suicide).	1	...	1	...	
2	Justifiable homicide	9*	2	7	...	*12 bodies.
3	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (acts punishable under the Indian Penal Code).	161†	66	95	...	†247 bodies.
4	Rash or negligent act ...	33‡	34	...	1	‡34 bodies
	Suicide.					
1	By cutting throat	3	7	...	4	
2	,, drowning	8	9	...	1	
3	,, hanging	12	10	2	...	
4	,, stabbing	1	1	...	...	
5	,, jumping out of a window, building, etc.	13	18	...	5	
6	,, lying on railway line in front of train in motion.	6	6	...	...	
7	,, opium, arsenic and other poisons.	53§	53	...	...	§54 bodies.
8	,, shooting	...	3	...	3	
9	,, burning	8	7	1	...	
10	,, knocking head against wall, etc.	...	...	...	...	
	Accidental Deaths.					
1	Accidents on board the ships ...	16	14	2	...	
2	,, by mill machinery ...	6	6	2	...	
3	,, ,, railway trains ...	94	81	13	...	
4	,, ,, tram cars ...	13	11	2	...	
5	,, ,, motor cars, taxi cars, lorries, trolleys, etc.	52	56	...	4	
6	,, ,, being knocked down by run-away horses.	1	...	1	...	
7	,, ,, blasting operations.	1	...	1	...	
8	,, ,, drowning ...	12	20	...	8	

Serial No.	Verdict—Cause of death	Total number of Inquests during the year 1929	Total number of Inquests during the year 1928	Increase during the year 1929	Decrease during the year 1929	Remarks
	Accidental Deaths—contd.					
9	Accidents by poisoning ...	12	17	...	5	
10	,, ,, suffocation ...	3	5	...	2	
11	,, ,, burns ...	81*	70	11	...	*85 bodies.
12	,, ,, falling from houses, buildings, etc.	34†	37	...	3	†36 bodies.
13	,, ,, falling from scaffolding, ladders, etc.	6	6	...	...	
14	,, ,, injuries by carts, carriages, etc.	12	12	...	...	
15	,, ,, fall of bales of cotton, bags of grain, etc.	7	8	...	1	
16	,, ,, fall of rocks, stones, hills, etc.	2	2	...	...	
17	,, ,, fall of metal plates, iron girders, etc.	6	7	...	1	
18	,, ,, fall of houses, buildings, etc.	1‡	2	...	1	‡5 bodies.
19	,, ,, scalds	13	16	...	3	
20	,, ,, electrocuted ...	6§	4	2	...	§7 bodies.
21	,, ,, Hydrophobia, snake bites, etc.	5	2	3	...	
22	,, ,, fall on roads, pavements, etc.	5	4	1	...	
23	Miscellaneous	60	36	24	...	
	Deaths otherwise caused					
1	Natural causes	44	41	3	...	
2	Found dead	14	6	8	...	
3	Found drowned	26	18	8	...	
	Total ...	842	696	187	41	

Note.—There were in all 176 sittings of adjourned inquests during the year 1929 as compared with 155 during the year 1928. In 94 cases inquests were unnecessary as *post-mortem* examination showed that the deaths were due to natural causes.

B. N. ATHAVLE,
Coroner of Bombay.

Bombay, 17th January 1930.

Statement showing the offences for which persons of the age of 14 years and under were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1929.

Serial No.	Offences	Number of persons arrested	Result of persons convicted: Convicted	Discharged	Sent to Reformatory, Industrial Home or certified schools	Imprisoned	Flogged	Fined	Bound over to be of good behaviour	Admonished and discharged	Pending at the close of the year	Remarks
1	Rioting ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Other offences against public justice.	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
3	Theft ...	123	97	18	53	1	...	...	41	2	8	
4	House-breaking and theft.	16	10	1	9	...	...	...	1	...	5	
5	Criminal breach of trust.	5	5	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	
6	Hurt ...	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
7	Abkari Act ...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	
8	Public Conveyances Act.	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	
9	Cruelty to animals ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
10	Bombay Children Act	187	98	56*	81	...	...	1	5	11	33†	*2 withdrawn. †5 handed over to their mothers.
11	Obstruction by squatters.	18	15	...	...	...	...	11	1	3	3	
12	Possession of stolen property.	18	15	...	9	...	...	...	3	3	3	
13	Gambling ...	12	5	3	..	...	..	1	3	1	4	
14	Begging for alms ...	16	10	...	2	...	...	1	7	...	6	
15	Disorderly behaviour...	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
16	Other offences under the City Police Act.	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	
	Grand Total ...	415	269	80‡	163§	1	...	20	65	21	66§	‡2 withdrawn. §5 handed over to their mothers.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Table showing the various religious divisions to which offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belong—(Paragraph 19).

—	Religion							
	Europeans		Portuguese and Native Christians		Hindus		Muhammadans	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cognizable ...	930	6	1,860	76	63,673	3,793	39,474	248
Non-cognizable ...	16	...	901	101	12,979	838	10,407	678
Total ...	946	6	2,761	177	76,652	4,630	49,881	926

—	Religion *contd.*						
	Parsis		Others		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Cognizable ...	942	30	264	3	107,143	4,155	111,298
Non-cognizable ...	1,914	210	149	...	26,366	1,827	28,193
Total ...	2,856	240	413	3	133,509	5,982	139,491

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE A.

(Paragraph 24.)

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in	
		1928	1929
1	Transport licenses (VII, IV)	1,262	1,309
2	Export licenses	814	843
3	Import licenses	940	979
4	Temporary licenses (XVII)	1,049	1,037
5	Journey licenses (XX)	662	542
6	Possession licenses for arms and ammunition (XVI) ...	5,372	5,568
7	Possession licenses (XIV)	74	156
8	Possession licenses for ·303 bore and ·450 bore ammunition.	35	10
9	Possession licenses for the purpose of target practice (XV).	4	4
10	Permits to public servants	89	65
11	Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act).	684	650
12	Dealers' licenses	24	24
13	Licenses to Repairers of arms for stocking spare parts ...	1	2
	Total ...	11,010	11,1[illegible]9

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE B.

Distribution of licenses in the different communities—(Paragraph 24).

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Katthiars	Bayonets	Spears	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	1,003	829	372	439	29	23	7	9	10	...	79	...	2,850	1,677
Hindus ...	295	1,014	517	203	14	175	95	11	103	...	14	1	2,442	1,754
Parsis ...	438	537	314	376	7	47	66	7	9	...	16	2	1,819	1,230
Native Christians .	94	302	14	12	4	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	442	369
Muhammadans ...	212	478	136	99	11	36	30	3	...	1	...	...	1,006	634
Japanese ...	2	5	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8
Jews ...	6	8	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	16
Total ...	2,050	3,223	1,359	1,134	65	297	200	30	122	1	109	3	8,593	5,728

TABLE B (1).

New licenses—(Paragraph 24).

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Katthiars	Bayonets	Spears	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	241	252	53	82	11	3	2	2	1	...	1	...	648	391
Hindus ...	43	133	39	27	1	12	6	...	94	...	...	...	355	275
Parsis ...	39	47	32	48	...	11	6	...	1	...	15	...	199	98
Native Christians...	12	27	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	33
Muhammadans ...	25	69	12	10	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	119	91
Japanese ...	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3
Jews ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total ...	361	529	138	173	12	28	16	2	96	...	16	...	1,371	891

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE B (2).

Cancelled licenses—(Paragraph 24).

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	220	232	85	120	5	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	678	415
Hindus... ...	19	50	19	15	...	5	5	...	3	...	...	...	116	80
Parsis	22	30	20	17	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	93	48
Native Christians.	12	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	25
Muhammadans ...	9	26	6	8	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	54	37
Japanese ...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Jews	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Total ...	283	367	132	161	8	20	8	5	3	...	...	...	987	613

TABLE B (3).

Manner of disposal of arms mentioned in B (2)—(Paragraph 24).

—	Arms	Licenses
Deposited in office	136	80
Sold or handed over to authorised persons	313	175
New licenses granted to relatives of deceased licensees .	18	10
Left India	228	138
Life licenses issued or held under exemption ...	15	8
No trace	29	27
Licenses renewed by outside authorities	248	175
Total ...	987	613

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE C.

Explosives—(Paragraph 24).

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Forms in which licenses were issued	Number of licenses granted in	
			1928	1929
1	Manufacture, possession and sale ...	A	19	15
2	Possession and sale	B	413	391
3	Possession	C	3	3
4	Do.	F	...	...
5	Licenses in form "E" (*Bona fide* blasting purposes).	E	7	3
6	General transport licenses ...	H	53	32
7	Magazine buildings	J	8	6
		Total ...	502	450

TABLE D.

Petroleum—(Paragraph 24).

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in	
		1928	1929
1	General Import licenses	15	21
2	Special transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	56	88
3	General transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	23	18
4	Special transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum...	4	2
5	General transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum .	3	3
6	Possession licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	140	159
7	Possession licenses for non-dangerous petroleum ...	1	1
8	Possession and transport (motor owner's licenses) ...	21	21
9	Carbide of Calcium possession and transport licenses ...	28	27
	Total ...	291	240

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE F.

(*Paragraph 24.*)

Nature of accidents	Total number of accidents		How distributed						
			Passengers			In collision with			
	1928	1929	Alighting	Boarding	Pedestrians	Tram cars	Motor cars	Carts and other vehicles	Total
Slight accidents	301	266	74	50	93	8	18	23	266
Serious	23	35	8	10	12	1	1	3	35
Fatal	11	11	2	3	5	...	...	1	11
Total for 1929 ...	...	312	84	63	110	9	19	27	312
Total for 1928 ...	335	...	105	58	121	2	13	36	335

Number of tram cars running and mileage covered.

Year	Bogie single deck	Bogie double deck	Bogie and trailer	Single truck	Single truck double deck	Single truck trains	Single truck double deck and trailers	Car mileage	Unit mileage
1928	59	48	7	15	164	...	8,501,015	5,280,032	
1929	59	48	5	15	164	...	8,545,560	5,270,917	

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE E (1).

(Paragraph 24.)

Districts	Motor driving licenses		Owner's permits "A"		Driver's permits "B"	
	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed
Ahmedabad	407	1,591	53	115	196	99
Kaira	117	234	121	73	124	81
Panch Mahals	56	92	32	28	39	31
Broach	61	118	37	41	36	69
Surat	212	557	121	106	126	124
Thana	77	233	153	134	168	171
Ahmednagar	287	519	158	142	225	212
East Khandesh	133	501	137	145	229	166
West Khandesh	193	334	147	180	234	191
Nasik	144	658	212	188	218	216
Poona	2,868	2,884	266	371	368	426
Satara	112	443	248	182	352	254
Sholapur	213	418	194	86	238	100
Belgaum	217	749	255	310	297	389
Bijapur	58	216	79	94	77	134
Dharwar	144	656	136	170	178	226
North Kanara	44	192	61	87	36	147
Kolaba	63	235	72	124	32	202
Ratnagiri	36	214	95	98	76	168
Bombay Suburban District ...	105	127	117	36	147	53

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Table showing the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police—(Paragraph 27).

—	Superintendents	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Sergeants	Sub-Inspectors	Jemadars	Head Constables	Constables
Permanent Increase.								
Leave reserve for Indian cadre (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 143/2, dated 19th March 1929).	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
Driver and cleaner for additional prison van (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 5518/2, dated 22nd May 1929).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Staff for Kalachowki Police Station	...	1	1	2	3	1	11	102
Reserve of Sergeants	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...
Armed Police (1st instalment)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Additional drivers for motor transport ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
(*Vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 5439/2, dated 12th August 1929.)								
Total ...	...	1	1	36	20	1	11	163
Temporary Increase.								
Staff for F. Division (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4969/2, dated 7th February 1929).	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Police Prosecutor (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 5638/2, dated 15th November 1929).	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 2nd April 1930.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

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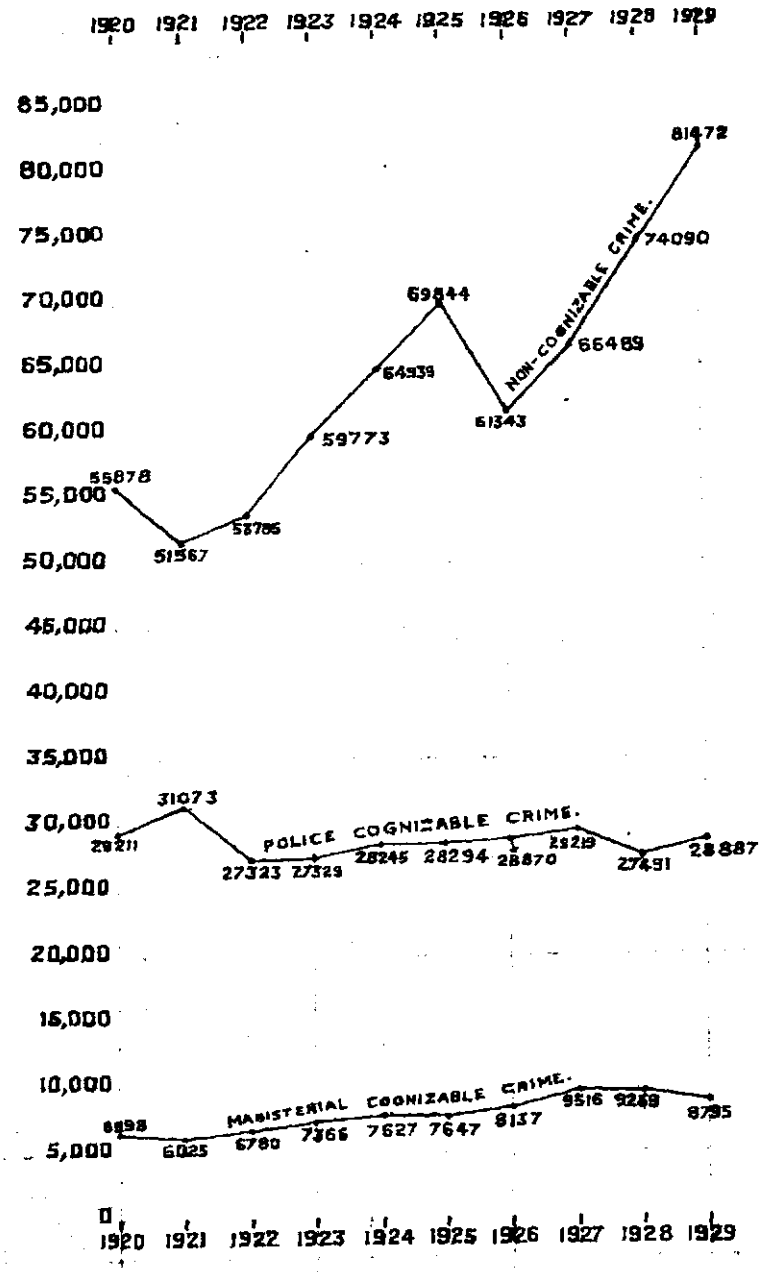
1920 TO 1929.



G.P.S.O. Poona 1930.

ANNUAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING THE RAILWAYS IN THE PRESIDENCY PROPER, FOR THE YEAR 1929. (1930)

Charge.

1. Mr. G. S. Wilson officiated as Inspector General of Police from the beginning of the year till 19th October 1929, on which date I resumed charge.

The Deputy Inspectors General of Police were :—

In the Northern Range—

(1) Mr. J. B. Jenkins from 1st January 1929 to 21st March 1929, on which date he relinquished charge of his office and proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement ; and

(2) Mr. G. A. Shillidy, who officiated from 29th March 1929 to the close of the year.

In the Southern Range—

Mr. K. C. Rushton was Deputy Inspector General throughout the year.

Mr. D. Healy officiated as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, from 1st January 1929 to 3rd May 1929 and again from 10th November 1929 to the close of the year. Mr. A. S. Holland officiated in the interval.

Total reported crime—Cognizable and non-cognizable.

2. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 119,154 as against 110,850 in 1928, an increase of 8,304 cases under all classes.

The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police *suo motu* during the year stood at 28,887, while those dealt with by Magistrates direct amounted to 8,795, giving a total of 37,682 as against a total of 36,760 in 1928—an increase of 922 cases.

The total of non-cognizable crime stood at 81,472 as against 74,090 in 1928, an increase of 7,382 cases.

The attached graph shows the variations in reported crime under these three categories during the last ten years.

Cognizable crime reported to the Police has risen from 27,491 in 1928 to 28,887 in the year under report—an increase of 1,396 cases.

Direct cognizable complaints to Magistrates have fallen from 9,269 to 8,795, a reduction of 474.

Non-cognizable complaints have, however, further risen from 74,090 in 1928 to 81,472 in the year under report. I discuss this rise below.

Statement A, part I—Total cognizable cases reported to the Police.

3. Cognizable crime reported to the Police under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the year under report and for the preceding year was distributed as under :—

	1928	1929
Northern Range	11,379	12,266
Southern Range	9,005	9,265
	20,384	21,531

The totals of all reported cognizable crime for the Presidency proper, including Railways, (classes I to VI) during the year under report and for the preceding four years were :—

1925	28,294
1926	28,870
1927	29,219
1928	27,491
1929	28,887

These figures indicate an appreciable rise of 1,396 cases (under all classes) as compared with the figures for 1928. Considering the figures under classes I to V and those under class VI separately, the crime reported under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and that under class VI show an increase of 1,147 and 249 cases respectively.

The increase under the Indian Penal Code was contributed to by the majority of the districts, those showing the most marked increase being East Khandesh (246), Poona (172), Ahmedabad (171) and Ahmednagar (155).

In the East Khandesh District the number of cases recorded exceeded the number recorded in any year during the last 7 years. This rise has been attributed by the Superintendent to a variety of causes of which I would mention (1) an insufficient monsoon, (2) high communal tension in certain areas of the district, (3) an increase of petty thefts in certain rapidly expanding towns which have outgrown their protective arrangements, and (4) the activities of local bad characters on the Eastern frontier of the District.

In the Poona District the increase was largely under burglaries and thefts and it occurred mainly in the rural area.

The Superintendent bemoans this index of decreasing efficiency in his Force. He saddles the right horse with the blame when he says that no appreciable improvement can be expected until facilities exist for the training of Head Constables and until the physical well-being of the men can be secured by the provision of healthy quarters. He describes a large percentage of the men as suffering from the apathy born of physical unfitness, many being martyrs to malaria contracted through their being forced to live in surroundings of extreme unhealthiness.

In the Ahmedabad District pickpockets and gangs of Ahmednagar Bhamptas and Chharas were largely responsible for the increase of thefts in the City Sub-Division. In the rural areas, the partial failure of

crops and damage done by locusts were responsible for a rise in crime, thefts of agricultural produce being very common during the latter part of the year.

In the Ahmednagar District the increase was most marked under house-breakings, the greater portion of which occurred in the area irrigated by the Pravara canals; for this the Phase-Pardhis at Harigaon camp and Bhils and others employed by cultivators in the irrigated areas were chiefly responsible.

As regards offences reported under class VI, an increase of 249 cases was recorded during the year as compared with the figures for 1928. This increase, as an index of greater activity by the Police under the Minor Acts, is not unwelcome.

Reported serious crime.

4. The number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1928 and in the year under report were :—

	1928	1929
Murders	348	381
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ..	151	124
Dacoities	150	154
Robberies	430	441
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence ..	5,141	5,441
Thefts (including cattle thefts)	8,110	8,500
Receiving stolen property	386	393
	14,716	15,404

These figures show an increase of 688 cases as compared with the figures for 1928.

The incidence of murders and cognate offences, taken together, is practically stationary and calls for no remarks.

Offences against property with violence (dacoity or robbery) show an increase of 15 cases only over the figures of 1928.

The number of house-breakings increased by 270. This increase was shared by both the Ranges. The districts which mainly contributed to it were Surat, Ahmednagar and East Khandesh in the Northern Range and Poona in the Southern Range, and the causes which gave rise to it are those set forth in paragraph 3 above.

On the other hand there was an appreciable decrease in burglaries in the Ahmedabad District, which fell from 391 to 338; this was the result of special preventive measures taken by the Superintendent, such as the posting of armed patrols along important high roads, action under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and the rounding up of a number of gangs with criminal propensities.

Thefts, including cattle thefts, increased during the year by 390; for this the Northern Range was mainly responsible, recording a rise of 300 cases, while the Southern Range recorded an increase of 90 cases only. In the Northern Range, East Khandesh alone was responsbile for more

than half of the whole increase, viz. 153 cases; the reasons given in paragraph 3 above in regard to the general rise in crime in this district explain this increase in thefts.

Cases against receivers of stolen property show an increase of seven cases only. Considering the heavy rise in burglaries and thefts, the number of offences under this heading should have been higher. The unfavourable result was mainly due to an over-worked staff, for the preparation of such cases depends on the initiative of the Police Station Officers and involves much time and labour. Unless an officer has a certain amount of leisure, the tendency is to neglect the taking of proceedings against receivers.

Incidence of (a) Cognizable, and (b) Serious crime per thousand of population.

5. The latest figures from other Presidencies and Provinces available for comparison under these heads are those for 1928. They are given below and compared with the figures of this Presidency.

(*a*) The incidence per 1,000 of population of cognizable crime reported in 1927 and 1928 under classes I to V :—

	1927	1928
(1) Burma	4·06	4·04
(2) Central Provinces	2·71	2·59
(3) North-West Frontier Province	2·24	2·29
(4) Punjab	1·99	2·01
(5) United Provinces	1·55	1·74
(6) Assam	1·55	1·55
(7) Bombay Presidency proper	1·45	1·36
(8) Bengal	1·28	1·26
(9) Bihar and Orissa	1·08	1·11
(10) Madras	1·07	·99

These figures reveal a general decrease in 6 out of the 10 Administrations during 1928. Burma continued to be the most, and Madras the least, criminal of the Provinces, while Bombay Presidency proper maintained its position on the list.

(*b*) The incidence of total serious crime per 1,000 of population reported in 1927 and 1928 :—

	1927	1928
(1) Burma	2·55	2·52
(2) Central Provinces	2·23	2·11
(3) Punjab	1·48	1·46
(4) United Provinces	1·28	1·45
(5) North-West Frontier Province	1·40	1·37
(6) Assam	1·12	1·10
(7) Bengal	1·06	1·04
(8) Bombay Presidency proper	1·06	·98
(9) Bihar and Orissa	·87	·89
(10) Madras	·82	·74

In this respect, Bombay Presidency proper retained its position at No. 8—as in 1927.

As regards the strength of the force employed to deal with crime, exclusive of the Armed and Mounted Police (except in the Punjab and

the North-West Frontier Province where the force consists of Armed Police only) the number of cognizable offences (Indian Penal Code) investigated in 1928 per policeman were :—

(1) Assam	3·75
(2) Burma	3·63
(3) Bihar and Orissa	3·06
(4) United Provinces	2·46
(5) Bengal	2·45
(6) Central Provinces	2·25
(7) Bombay Presidency proper	1·84
(8) Madras *	1·65

A statement showing the incidence per 1,000 of population of reported crime classes I to V and serious crime in the Presidency proper, district by district during the year 1929, is attached to this report as Appendix A.

The figure of incidence of total crime for the Presidency proper including Railways has risen from 1·37 in 1928 to 1·44 and of serious crime from ·99 to 1·03 in 1929.

With the incidence of crime at 7·17 for the total of Penal Code cases and 4·97 for serious crime, the Bombay Suburban District continued to be the most criminal district in the Presidency. The situation in the district has been well summed up by the District Superintendent of Police in his report, an extract from which is quoted below :—

" * * * * *

An additional strength of one Sub-Inspector (for Bandra Police Station) and 59 men was sanctioned during the year, as recommended in 1925, and additional Sub-Inspectors have also been provided as a temporary measure at Andheri and Kurla. An additional Sub-Inspector is also urgently needed at Ville Parle where 246 cognizable crimes were reported during the year, and this is under consideration of the Inspector General of Police. The filling up of the 59 extra places has been much hampered * * * by the difficulty in finding accommodation, but the extra Sub-Inspectors have already arrived and it is hoped that an improvement in the results of investigation will follow.

"These additions, however, which were proposed in 1925, are inadequate for the present requirements, and the force needs reorganizing on more up-to-date lines. The conditions are identical with those in a large part of Bombay Island, and it is impossible to deal satisfactorily with them except on similar lines. The inevitable conclusion appears to be that for Police purposes this district is really a part of Bombay and should be taken over by the Bombay City Police, the City Police Act being extended accordingly. This would not only enable redistribution of strength to be made whenever and wherever necessary but would enable the separate branches such as the Motor Vehicles Department, the Criminal Investigation Department, and the Special Branch to be used for this district also, and allow the Police Station Officer to give more attention to investigation of crime. Under the present conditions, the general public, who mostly regard themselves as residents of Bombay, are dissatisfied at not finding police arrangements on the same scale as Bombay, while the Police themselves are apt to feel a distinct sense of grievance at seeing the Bombay Police just across the Causeways better paid, properly housed in Government quarters and considerably better staffed for the duties to be carried out. At a time when attempts are likely to be made to tamper with the loyalty of the Police, the importance of this point is obvious."

The district has been suffering, since it was constituted, from a shortage of strength. This defect has never been fully remedied, though it has formed the subject of several reports and the needs of the district are recognized and admitted.

Foreseeing that the application of the usual methods of procedure when an increase of Police strength becomes necessary would inevitably result in the development of the protective arrangements for the Bombay Suburban District lagging seriously behind requirements as the general development of the area progressed, I drew up, in 1923, in consultation with the local officers, a detailed programme which provided for the automatic increase of the Police, and for their housing, *pari passu* with the anticipated development of the district. Had it been possible to adhere to this programme, the district would have been adequately policed, according to mofussil standards; unfortunately, however, the financial situation prevented it, with the result that each successive addition to the strength has been effected after long deliberation, only to prove inadequate owing to the further development that had meanwhile been achieved in the district.

The lee-way that we have to make up is formidable enough, even if we continue to regard the district through the smoked glasses we wear in examining Police problems in the mofussil; it is staggering when we remove these glasses and examine the needs of the district by the standards obtaining in Bombay City. Nevertheless it is inevitable that, sooner or later, City Police standards must be applied to the Bombay Suburban District if the area is to be administered satisfactorily.

The state of affairs in the district is clearly brought out in the statement referred to above in this paragraph (Appendix A). *Pro rata* of the population, more than four times as many crimes are reported in the district as the average in the Range, twice as many persons are murdered, four times as many are robbed, four times as many have their houses broken into and four times as many suffer loss by thefts. Such conditions must have an adverse effect upon the development of the suburb.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

6. Inclusive of cases pending from the previous year, the cases for disposal during the year under report and in the preceding year numbered :—

	1928	1929
Indian Penal Code	24,474	25,153
Class VI	8,033	8,100
Total ..	32,507	33,253

The number of cases in which Police refused investigation under section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 753 as against 961 in 1928, leaving 32,500 cases for investigation against 31,546 in the year before. The percentage of cases dealt with under section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, decreased from 2·95 in 1928 to 2·26 in the year under report. The decrease was mainly contributed by the Southern Range, the fall being most marked in the Dharwar District, viz. from 15·48 per cent. in 1928 to 8·37 per cent. in 1929. The fall in this district is reported to be due in the main to the deliberate policy of discouraging the use of section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, during the greater part of the year.

The degree to which use is made of this very valuable section of necessity varies with the individual views of the officers responsible for the Police administration of a district. Some consider that, with more obviously true crime to investigate than can be adequately attended to, any complaint that does not appear, *prima facie*, to reveal the commission of a cognizable offence should be rejected off-hand; others regard the provisions of the section with suspicion as providing an easy road for the burking of true crime. Checks are clearly necessary, but the far-sighted administrator can generally evolve a system whereby the refusal of an investigation on inadequate grounds is duly revealed, to the discomfiture of the investigating officer concerned. The dangers of crime being burked are thus minimised and, at the same time, Police Station Officers can be encouraged to conserve their energies for the prevention and detection of offences cognizable by the Police.

Excluded cases.

7. The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact was 5,801 as against 5,682 in 1928. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal stood at 17·44 against 17·47 in the year before.

In the Southern Range, the percentage fell from 17·34 in 1928 to 16·10 in the year under report, while that in the Northern Range it rose from 17·58 in 1928 to 18·48.

The fall in the percentage was most marked in Thana and Kanara districts, viz. 23·87 and 25·77 against 30·33 and 35·82 in 1928, respectively. No explanation of the fall has been given by the District Superintendent of Police, Thana, but the decrease in Kanara has been attributed to the deterrent effect of circular orders issued by the District Magistrate to the Subordinate Magistrates in 1928, advocating the free use of the provisions of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

The increase in the percentage in the Northern Range was in the main confined to the Ahmedabad District where the total number of such cases stood at 578 in the year as against 429 in 1928 and 474 in 1927. In this connection the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, writes :—

"Cases compounded or withdrawn represent 34 per cent. of the excluded crime. These percentages illustrate the mentality of Indians to have recourse to law on the slightest provocation or pretext, and then to have their differences settled by compromise in courts. They care neither for the trouble the Police and Magistracy are put to nor for the unnecessary expense to the State in *bhatta* to witnesses, etc. The Police have no voice in the matter, and Magistrates, who are generally overworked, are naturally more inclined to accept a compromise rather than allow a case to proceed. The Police could be more usefully employed in other directions than in dissipating their energy in such abortive cases.

"The solution to my mind is to make hurt cases non-cognizable, or, as an alternative, Magistrates should be empowered, before granting compensation, to recover from the parties concerned the expense caused by them to the State. As things are at present, litigants, by invoking the luxury of the law, have nothing to lose, and, hence, there is no wonder that excluded crime should increase, year after year."

There is no question that much valuable time and energy are wasted both by the Police and Magistrates over cases that are excluded or compounded, and the wastage must be far greater where non-cognizable crime is concerned. The solution suggested by Mr. O'Gorman is

not likely to find favour with the Bar, but it would probably react favourably to the State in two ways, both in leading to a diminution of the abuse complained of and in providing compensation for the misdirection of energy.

Maliciously false cases.

8. Of the 5,801 excluded cases referred to in the preceding paragraph, 794 cases were classed as maliciously false as against 837 in 1928, showing a decrease of 43 cases. The percentage of such cases to the total number of cases for disposal also decreased from 2·57 in 1928 to 2·38 in 1929. This decrease was mainly contributed by the Southern Range where the number of cases dropped from 400 to 353 and the percentage from 2·73 to 2·42. The decrease in the Northern Range was trivial, viz. from 2·44 to 2·36. On the other hand, the number of cases in which prosecutions were ordered increased, the number being 253 cases against 239 in 1928. Of the former 107 ended in conviction and 99 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 31·86 against 28·55 in 1928 and 22·09 in 1927.

The percentages of convictions to false cases tried during the last five years were :—

Year	Percentage
1925	63·49
1926	62·60
1927	59·63
1928	68·91
1929	69·48

The results of 1929 were satisfactory from every point of view.

Pending cases.

9. Four thousand seven hundred and seven cases were pending at the close of the year under report as against 4,093 in the previous year. The increase of 614 cases was primarily due to the larger number of cases dealt with during the year.

Of the increase of 614 cases, the Southern Range was responsible for 390 and the Northern Range for 224.

The percentage of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last three years has been as under :—

Year	Percentage
1927	13·97
1928	12·59
1929	14·15

The number of cases pending with the magistracy was, as usual, very large, viz., 3,459 as against 1,248 with the Police. The fact that prolonged delays in the disposal of cases are highly prejudicial to their successful termination has repeatedly been emphasized in previous reports and Government have issued orders from time to time emphasizing the necessity of speeding up the disposal of cases. The evil, however, is unabated. I need not comment further on a subject which I have

worn threadbare, but I would invite attention to the remarks of the Commissioner, Central Division, in this connection. He writes :—

"It need not be said that no rule can be laid down prescribing the period within which cases must be disposed of. Some magisterial cases inevitably last for six months or even more. In the various returns the District Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Magistrates have an excellent means of detecting where unnecessary delay appears to have occurred, and if the record and proceedings are sent for in particular instances for scrutiny in this connection, magistrates can be kept up to the mark. It is not attractive work, but, in the Acting Commissioner's experience, it is generally pretty well and sometimes very well done. The effective thing is to exhibit to a Magistrate particular instances in which he is judged to have failed. The effect is salutary not only on him but on all the Magistrates of the district."

True Police cognizable cases disposed of.

10. Eliminating cases excluded and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year works out to 22,662 cases as against 22,654 in 1928—an increase of only 8 cases. A detailed comparison of the figures of the last three years is as shown below :—

Year	Indian Penal Code	Class VI	Total
1927	15,814	7,266	23,080
1928	15,547	7,107	22,654
1929	15,670	6,992	22,662

The increase of 241 cases in the Northern Range was counterbalanced by a corresponding decrease of 233 cases in the Southern Range.

The classes under which the increase in the Northern Range and decrease in the Southern Range are most noticeable are V and III—minor offences against property and serious offences against person and property respectively.

Undetected Police cognizable cases.

11. The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 7,191 as against 7,064 in 1928—an increase of 127 cases.

The total number of undetected cases according to the two Ranges was :—

	1928	1929
Northern Range	4,001	4,153
Southern Range	3,063	3,038

The percentages of undetected cases to true cases disposed of (all classes) stood as under :—

	1928	1929
Northern Range	32·55	33·14
Southern Range	29·55	29·98
Total ..	31·18	31·73

If Indian Penal Code cases are considered separately, the percentage of undetected cases increased from 43·49 in 1928 to 44·18 in the year under report.

The districts in which the percentage was unduly high were the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (54·01) and Bombay Suburban District (52·65). The Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways, has explained that the detection of crime on the Railways is always a matter of great difficulty owing to the circumstances which facilitate its commission. The District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District, has offered no explanation, presumably because the high proportion of undetected cases is patently due to the inadequacy of the strength of the Police force in the District.

Gujarat has had to work under special disabilities. Commenting on the number of undetected cases in his District, the District Superintendent of Police, Surat, writes :—

"The percentage of undetected cases still continues at a high figure (39·84). There are several factors which account for this, the principal one being that the men constituting the detective (unarmed) branch of this district are mostly illiterate Deccani and Konkan Marathas unacquainted with the language of Gujarat. Except for point and chowkey duty, this type of man is found to be egregiously incompetent in matters relating to the prevention and detection of crime. Useful local material is not forthcoming as Police Service is generally unpopular with the Gujarathi, so we are obliged to fall back on men recruited from the above-mentioned districts.

"Another reason is that present-day political movements, to a large extent, deprive the Police of that measure of co-operation and assistance that was at one time spontaneously accorded by villagers and village patels and servants. Now-a-days there is a tendency to criticise, blame and disparage the action of the Police instead of co-operating with and assisting them. With an attenuated and illiterate unarmed Force, in addition, it is no wonder that offences continue to go undetected."

Some of these remarks apply with equal force to many other districts —if not to all—and it is small wonder that a large proportion of crime remains undetected.

Steps have been taken in certain districts to open a "Local Crimes Branch" to work the *modus operandi* system. As the strength in almost every district, however, is barely sufficient for its minimum requirements, the specialised Crimes Branches are smaller than they should be and their effect on the detection of crime is, therefore, circumscribed.

Police cases decided by trial.

12. Out of 14,718 cases decided by trial, 13,802 ended in conviction as against 13,584 out of 14,629 cases tried in 1928. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 93·77, as against 92·85 in the year before, under all classes and 91·32 against 90·02 under the Indian Penal Code.

Details of percentages of convictions obtained by the Police in Courts under the more important heads of crime are :—

	1928	1929
Murders, etc.	73·55	71·78
Dacoits	63·04	72·41
Robberies	76·15	85·48
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence, etc. (serial No. 29 in Statement A, Part I)	89·54	90·51
Thefts including cattle thefts	93·34	94·03
Receiving stolen property	93·09	95·77

In respect of total true Police cognizable cases, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of as true for 1929 and the year preceding is as under :—

1928	59·96
1929	60·90

Sessions cases.

13. Cases committed to the Sessions Courts, together with those pending from the previous year, numbered 760 as against 759 in 1928. Out of the 586 cases tried, 438 ended in conviction as compared with 629 and 468 respectively in 1928. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 74·74 as against 74·40 in the year before. Of the remaining cases, 148 ended in acquittal or discharge and 170 remained pending at the close of the year. There was some deterioration in the Northern Range where the percentage fell from 76·63 in 1928 to 73·89 in the year under report; in the Southern Range, there was a perceptible improvement, the percentage rising from 71·54 in 1928 to 75·74 in 1929.

There was a marked deterioration in the results obtained in Sessions Court cases in the West Khandesh District where the percentage dropped from 92· in 1928 to 76·47 in 1929. As the total number of cases tried by Sessions in this District only amounted to 22, the poor results may be regarded as fortuitous.

Offences under special and Local laws.

14. Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the Police numbered 7,757 in 1929 as against 7,694 in the preceding year, giving an increase of 63. Analysing the figures by districts, there was an appreciable increase in Thana (292), in Poona (152) and on the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (159) which has been attributed mainly to increased activity by the Police under the Public Conveyances and the Motor Vehicles Acts. On the other hand, three districts, *viz.*, Sholapur, Nasik and Ahmedabad, returned a decrease of 190, 182 and 171 cases respectively. In the Nasik and Ahmedabad Districts, the decrease in the number of cases under the Public Conveyances and Motor Vehicles Acts was largely due to a change of policy adopted by the Superintendents of Police who preferred to deal with delinquents by suspending their permits for varying periods in accordance with the gravity of breaches of rules, rather than to resort to prosecution in the first instance. This remedy is more directly effective than formal prosecutions. It also has the merit of saving the time and the energy both of the police and of the magistracy.

Of the 7,757 cases dealt with 6,570 were brought to trial, of which 6,356 ended in conviction against 7,694, 6,634 and 6,375 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 96·74 against 96·09 in 1928.

Cognizable crime direct cases.

15. The number of true cases dealt with by Magistrates without the intervention of the Police in 1929 was 8,795 against 9,269 in 1928 (*vide* graph ante).

The cases ending in conviction numbered 4,589 as against 5,404 in 1928, giving a percentage of convictions to cases tried of 52·17 against 58·30 in 1928.

Statement A, Part II —Persons in Police cases.

16. The total number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* was 28,762 as against 27,577 in 1928.

Inclusive of the persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 34,652 as compared with 33,032 in the previous year. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 558 against 535 in 1928, giving a percentage of 1·94 of the total arrested—the same as it was in 1928. Of the 34,652 persons for disposal, 27,195 were tried during the year of whom 18,600 were convicted, giving a percentage of 68·39 of the total tried, against 68·92 in the year before.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried for the two Ranges separately was as under :—

	1928	1929
Northern Range	66·14	64·71
Southern Range	72·64	73·57

As regards persons tried and convicted under the Indian Penal Code alone, 18,824 were tried, of whom 10,963 were convicted giving a percentage of 58·23 as against 58·21 in the preceding year. At the end of the year, 6,332 persons were awaiting trial or under investigation as against 5,885 in 1928, giving a percentage of 18·27 of the total number of persons for disposal as compared with 17·81 in 1928.

Statement B, Part I —Non-cognizable Crime.

17. Reported non-cognizable crime showed a further rise from 74,090 in 1928 to 81,472 in the year under report—a net increase of 7,382 cases (vide graph ante). Both Ranges contributed to this increase. It was most marked in the Northern Range (4,892 cases) while the Southern Range subscribed 2,490 cases. The total number of cases for disposal, including those pending from the previous year, was 85,243 as against 76,712 in 1928. Of the 85,243 cases, 62,084 were tried and 50,992 ended in conviction against 53,799 and 44,084 cases respectively in 1928. The percentage of convictions to the number of cases for disposal rose from 57·46 in 1928 to 59·81 in the year under report.

Year after year attention has been drawn in this Report to the steady rise in non-cognizable crime. Ten years ago (1921) the number of cases reported was only 51,567 ; in the year under report it was 81,472. It has been pointed out in previous reports that these offences are not directly the concern of the Police and that they entail a heavy drain upon our exiguous resources. Their steady rise has therefore been a matter of some concern and I suggested that the problem was one that called for careful examination. These remarks led Government to issue certain orders directing, *inter alia*, that District Magistrates should pay special attention to the matter when inspecting the records of subordinate courts. These orders have failed to stem the tide.

That the situation has been relieved during the current year will probably be revealed in my next report, but that the only sure remedy should be found to lie in the boycott of the Courts for political reasons can scarcely be regarded as satisfactory.

Statement B, Part II—Persons in Non-cognizable Crime.

18. The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before courts during 1929 was 122,988 as against 118,493 in 1928. 7,018 persons were discharged after appearance, without trial, 86,940 were tried, of whom 56,311 were convicted and 30,629 were discharged or acquitted against 7,195, 81,590, 53,454 and 28,136 respectively in 1928. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried and of persons convicted to those who appeared before the court were 64·76 and 45·78 as against 65·51 and 45·11 respectively in 1928.

Statement C—Property stolen and recovered.

19. The value of property stolen during 1929 in connection with cognizable cases was Rs. 9,98,974 against Rs. 10,46,010 in 1928. The value of property recovered was Rs. 2,84,777 as compared with Rs. 2,85,666 in 1928. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen, based on the percentage of property recovered in individual cases, was 38·70 against 38·87 in the previous year. Similar percentages for the two Ranges separately were :—

	1928	1929
Northern Range	37·40	38·09
Southern Range	40·76	39·48

The variations in the percentages are insignificant and call for no remarks. No substantial improvement can be expected until we are able to train a proportion of the rank and file in the systematic prevention and detection of crime. This is a question of funds.

Preventive action.

20. The details of cases and persons sent up under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827 will be found in Appendix B to this report. The total number of persons proceeded against under the preventive sections rose from 1,388 to 1,620 during the year—an increase of 232. Comparing the figures for the two Ranges separately, both the Northern and Southern Ranges returned an increase of 188 and 44 persons respectively. The increase was most marked on the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (60) followed by Panch Mahals (45), Nasik (44) and Bijapur (42).

It is satisfactory to note that, in spite of the special difficulties of securing evidence for chapter cases on Railways, the Police on the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways succeeded in prosecuting 75 persons during the year, as against 10 in the year before, with 59 persons bound over and cases against 11 pending at the end of the year. In the Panch Mahals, the increase was mainly due to the preventive measures taken against two Koli factions from whom a breach of peace was apprehended.

Criminal Classes, wandering gangs, and visits of suspicious persons from other presidencies and provinces.

21. A separate review dealing with the working of the Criminal Tribes Act and giving details of indigenous resident and wandering classes and tribes has been submitted to Government separately.

During the year under report all the districts were visited by a number of wandering gangs, chief among which were gangs of Iranis, Bauriahs, Mang-Garudis, Phase-Pardhis, Haran-Shikaris, Waghris, Kathodis, Kolis and Wadars. Numerous gangs of Iranis wandered about by rail all over the Presidency, resorting to their usual objectionable methods of obtaining a livelihood.

A gang of Charas was a source of trouble to the Ahmedabad City Police at the close of the year. A colony of these people had settled on the bank of the Sabarmati but, when they came to know that there was a proposal to settle them under the Criminal Tribes Act, they decamped *en masse* and took shelter in surrounding Indian States. From this asylum they used to visit the city at night and commit petty thefts. They were soon located by a special search party and arrested before they could become a serious menace to the city.

In Poona District a gang of Gopals, which had been troubling the Eastern Division of the District for some time, was arrested and dealt with. A gang of Bagadis, which was responsible for several dacoities and robberies in the same division was also arrested towards the end of the year and sent up for trial, a large number of serious offences being traced to their account.

The Bombay Suburban District continued to be a happy hunting ground for criminals.

Habitual offenders.

22. During the year under report 3,148 out of 18,600 persons convicted, were identified as having been previously convicted and 813 were classed as "habitual offenders" against 3,227, 17,998 and 892 respectively in 1928. The Northern Range was again prominent in contributing a very large number of "habituals." viz. 578 against 235 in the Southern Range. The highest figure of "habituals," viz. 126 was returned by the Ahmedabad District which was also prominent last year (102).

Gang cases. Government Resolution, Judicial Department. No. 557, dated 25th January 1916.

23. No fresh gang case was taken up during the year under review as against 13 in the year before. Of the 5 cases pending from the previous year, 3 ended in conviction and 2 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of persons concerned in these cases totalled 53, of whom 34 were awaiting trial at the close of the year and 19 were tried. Of the latter, 16 were convicted giving a percentage of convictions to the total number tried of 84·21 as against 63·88 in the year before. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was maintained at 100 per cent. as in the previous year.

Important cases dealt with in districts and on railways.

24. Among important cases dealt with by the District and the Railway Police during the year were :—

(1) *Dacoity at Moraiya in Sanand Police Station, Ahmedabad District.*

On the 16th of May 1929, at about 10 p.m. a gang of 15 armed dacoits raided the house of a tailor in Moraiya village who was known to be in possession of ornaments worth several thousands of rupees. The dacoits terrorised the villagers by firing shots from their guns and decamped with property worth Rs. 4,450. Searches made by the Police in the course of raids carried out in certain villages, under the direction of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. U'ren, disclosed the fact that the floors of several houses in those villages had been recently dug up, which indicated that the raids had been anticipated and that the owners of the houses had forestalled the Police by removing certain articles which they desired to conceal. Working on this theory, it was not long before the Police succeeded in running the gang to earth and in recovering over Rs. 2,000 worth of the stolen property. A case was sent to the Sessions Court against 20 persons, 13 of whom were convicted to long terms of imprisonment under sections 120 (*b*), 395, 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, while two died during the trial and 5 were acquitted. The detection of the case immediately resulted in a cessation of violent crimes against property, which had, in the previous year, been of frequent occurrence.

(2) *Mehsana Gang Case—Ahmedabad District.*

On 1st August 1929 the Police of the Naroda Outpost in the North Daskroi Police Station arrested 13 persons on suspicion of having committed a dacoity at the Rakhial Station on the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway. In the course of investigation, it was found that these men were residents of a village near Mehsana in Baroda State limits and that they had been responsible for a series of dacoities and robberies committed in British and Baroda State limits during the past three years. The modus operandi they followed was to leave Mehsana in twos and threes, to assemble at a rendezvous fixed upon previously, and then to proceed on their depredations in a body, sometimes committing as many as three dacoities in the course of a single night. The gang was being proceeded against at the close of the year both by the Railway Police and by the Baroda State Police for offences committed within their respective limits. A gang case was also being prepared against them in Ahmedabad District. In all, 24 persons were arrested and property concerned in no fewer than 7 separate offences committed in the Ahmedabad District was identified. The arrest of this gang has had an appreciable effect in checking robberies and dacoities in the Ahmedabad District.

(3) *Cheating by so-called duplication of currency notes in Surat City.*

Some time during March 1929, one Dayabhai *alias* Motiram Bhavan, his son Ambalal and an associate named Keshav Mulji, all of whom had

been previously convicted in Ahmedabad for cheating, came to Surat where they met one Dayabhai Dulchand and asked him if he would interest himself in the sale of imitation gold ornaments. Dayabhai Dulchand told them that there was no sale for such ornaments in Surat and the men left him. They later met Dayabhai Dulchand again in Ahmedabad where they introduced to him another associate named Ambalal Keshur, also known as A. K. Captain. This individual tricked Dayabhai Dulchand into believing that it was possible to duplicate a ten rupee currency note with the help of chemicals and further assured him that very satisfactory results could be obtained by treating currency notes of bigger denominations with the same chemicals. Dayabhai Dulchand later went to Bombay and borrowed a sum of about Rs. 10,000 from his brother-in-law. With this money in currency notes he came to Surat and handed over, for duplication, the whole amount to the four cheats in September 1929. The usual formality of sprinkling chemicals on blank paper and tying the currency notes in a bundle was gone through in a room. In the course of the experiment, the currency notes were surreptitiously removed from the bundle and worthless paper substituted in their place. As soon as this was done, the owner was made to believe that the experiment had proved a failure. Acid was then poured on the bundle which immediately burst into smoke. Seeing this, Dayabhai Dulchand was completely overcome but he was reassured when the men who had cheated him promised to make Rs. 20,000 for him in notes when they next should meet. Dayabhai Dulchand did not, however, rest content with this promise, but made the cheats sign a bond for Rs. 10,000. Later Dayabhai Dulchand and the cheats went to Bombay: but as the latter failed to make good the amount, the former returned to Surat and lodged a complaint with the Police there. Investigation was immediately set afoot by the Surat Police and three out of the four accused were arrested in Ahmedabad. The fourth accused—A. K. Captain—was at large at the close of the year. Rs. 9,000 in currency notes were collected from the currency office and from various banks in Bombay. The case was pending in court at the close of the year.

(4) *Case of cheating at Wani in Nasik District.*

On 20th May 1929 three Marwadis came to Wani, posing as Sadhus. One of them professed to have power to neutralize the malignant influence of Saturn. One Kachardas Shivram of Wani offered to perform the customary worship of Saturn to the same end. The Marwadi next day told Kachardas that there was treasure buried in the house in which he lived and advised him to perform some rites secretly, so that he might obtain possession of the treasure. On 22nd May 1929 Kachardas accordingly made preparations for the rites and collected Rs. 550 in currency notes. An idol was made of flour into which these notes were put. After the rites were over, Kachardas was sent out to offer a cocoanut to the goddess at Wani. In the meanwhile the original flour idol was removed and another substituted in its place. After the rites were over, the idol was locked up in a trunk which the cheats told him would

be opened after a week. They remained with Kachardas that day and left for Nasik the next morning, promising to return on 28th May 1929 which they failed to do. Kachardas, becoming suspicious, opened the trunk, broke the idol and found an old calendar instead of the notes of Rs. 550.

A complaint was lodged under section 420, Indian Penal Code, and an investigation started during the course of which it was learnt that the Marwadis belonged to Jodhpur State. A Sub-Inspector went to Jodhpur with the complainant, ascertained the true names of the Marwari cheats and arrested one who was found. The two remaining cheats absconded. The man arrested was extradited and sent up for trial.

(5) *Cheating and criminal breach of trust cases in Hubli—Dharwar District.*

One Janakibai *alias* Sayibai *kom* Anant Phadke—a Brahmin widow—who was a school mistress in the Tilak Kanya Shala at Hubli was in receipt of Rs. 14 per month. Her mode of life was beyond her means and, in order to meet her expenses, she practised a novel form of deception by borrowing ornaments on false pretences from the females of many of the families at Hubli with whom she was friendly and then pledging them with others. When the owners asked for their return, she put them off with excuses. She was engaged in these transactions for about two years, but she did not attract attention till 21st January 1929 because, when pressed, she used to redeem some of the ornaments which she had pledged after pledging other ornaments obtained from fresh sources. Being unable to return the property pledged in some of the cases, she finally disappeared on the 21st January 1929. She spent some time at Bangalore, but returned to Hubli and surrendered herself. She was arrested and sent up for trial. In five cases, she was convicted under section 406, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to ten months' rigorous imprisonment on 28th March 1929. The remaining seven cases under section 420, Indian Penal Code, were compounded in court.

(6) *Murder and robbery near Benni-Nala—Navalgund Police Station, Dharwar District.*

On 30th May 1927, the complainant Ningappa Bhairu Chavan, of village Honnagi in Shahapur Taluka of Sangli State, with his son Shettya and son-in-law Irappa had brought their carts to Annigeri in Dharwar District to sell timber. Accused Gondappa Kallappa *alias* Joti Giriappa of village Hullolkaddi, Taluka Hukkeri in Belgaum District, met them at Annigeri, made their acquaintance and induced them to return home via Navalgund where he procured eatables for them. After some time the complainant, his son and his son-in-law all became unconscious. The accused took away the cart and bullocks and cash amounting to Rs. 18. The complainant's son-in-law died of the effects of dhatura poisoning and the complainant and his son were found in a semi-conscious state near Nargund where information was given to the Police, who registered the case. The case was taken up by the Criminal Investigation

Department but it remained undetected till 12th March 1929, when the complainant happened to see the bullocks he had lost, near Shahapur. He had the bullocks attached by the Sangli Police and the investigation was again taken up. The accused was traced and sent up for trial on 25th March 1929, and was convicted under sections 302, 392 and 75 and 328, Indian Penal Code, by the Sessions Judge on 20th August 1929 and sentenced to transportation for life.

(7) *Murder of a khot at Kunkavle—a village in the Malwan Taluka of Ratnagiri District.*

One Waradkar, the khot of the village, had obtained decrees in assistance suits against 116 of his tenants. On the morning of the offence, the khot accompanied by his private clerk, the process clerk, the Police Patil and four of his tenants from a neighbouring village, proceeded to the house of one Vishnu Sakharam Karade to attach the latter's moveable property. The house was locked but on going round to the back the deceased found the owner Vishnu present and thereupon called his party to effect the attachment of some cocoanuts which were seen lying inside. Vishnu Karade requested that the attachments should be deferred for two days, during which time he would pay up, but the khot would not agree to the proposition and an altercation ensued. This led to 22 to 25 men collecting, by a pre-arranged plan, at the spot. They attacked the attachment party, inflicting minor injuries on the process clerk and tenants, but killing the khot Waradkar and his private clerk with lathi blows and knife wounds. In this case 21 accused were sent up for trial of whom two were discharged by the Committing Magistrate. Of the remaining 19 accused, three were sentenced to be hanged and eleven sentenced to transportation for life while five were acquitted by the Sessions Court.

Communal Tension.

25. During the year under report, communal tension between Hindus and Muhammadans, over the perennial question of the playing of music before mosques, was acute in many places in the Presidency proper. This led to serious disturbances at Sangamner in Ahmednagar and at Parola in East Khandesh Districts.

(1) At Sangamner, communal tension had been in existence for some years. All efforts to effect a compromise between the Hindus and the Muhammadans over the annual "Rath" procession on the Hanuman Jayanti day had failed, and accordingly the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Northern Division, issued on 22nd April 1929 an order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting the procession. Proceedings under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, were also initiated the same day against the leaders of both communities and extra Police were detailed to guard the Chariot which had already been brought out near the Maruti Temple before the issue of the Magistrate's order. Next morning, i.e., on 23rd April 1929, the day of the procession, a number of boys collected near the temple and tried to put into the Chariot an image of Maruti which they had brought out from the Rama's Temple, but the Police guard

made them take it back. Seeing this, the Hindu leaders announced that the prohibitory orders did not apply to women and that the women would take out the procession. Accordingly they mobilized the women and a large crowd of them gathered in proximity of the temple. One batch of women created a diversion, while another batch rushed the image of Maruti out of Rama's temple, but they were prevented from placing it on the Chariot. The closing of the temple by the Pujari prevented the image being put inside again and it had, therefore, to be kept on the steps of the temple. A cordon was at once drawn round the image by the Police, which the women began to try to break through, using abusive and insulting language. A crowd of some two to three thousand men, who had collected in spite of orders to disperse, encouraged the women and surged forward against the cordon which had been drawn across the road to prevent their approach. In the meantime, a number of women rushed the empty Chariot forward into the rear of the cordon, broke through it and placed pictures of Maruti in the Chariot. By this time the District Magistrate and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Northern Division, Ahmednagar, had got in front of the procession and parked their motor cars across the road leading to Bhadang Buwa Mosque whereby the Chariot was temporarily held up. Every effort was made to divert it up a side street but in vain. As the Chariot was repeatedly pushed against the cars and there was every danger of people being crushed the District Magistrate ordered the removal of the car of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, when the Chariot was taken on by the women along the disputed route. It was the women throughout who took the aggressive part, the men encouraging them by their presence and by shouts, hampering the Police by crowding in on them. It was obvious that the deliberate plan of campaign was for the men to refrain from any overt action while the women should carry on the offensive, so that the women should either effect their object or that violence done to the women should be an excuse for the active intervention of the men. An offence under sections 143, 147 and 152, Indian Penal Code, was registered. The communal tension continued and disturbances occurred again in the months of July and September 1929. This eventually led to the imposition of Additional Police.

(2) At Parola in the East Khandesh District a dispute arose in respect of Hindus shouting while passing mosques during the Balaji Vahan procession on the 4th October 1929. As communal tension was running high and as both the parties were obstinate, the District Magistrate, after personal enquiries, issued orders to stop the Vahan procession.

The Hindus then started morning processions, without music but singing hymns, in place of the Balaji Vahan procession. For a time these morning processions passed off peacefully, but on the morning of the 22nd October, when the procession was passing a mosque, some stones were thrown at the processionists. Large numbers of Hindus quickly assembled and started to riot, doing serious damage to a mosque and to certain other buildings in the locality. The trouble took place so suddenly that before the Police received intimation that damage had

been done by the mob it had dispersed. The local Police forthwith sent intimation of the riot to higher officers, some of whom arrived the same afternoon.

On the 23rd October a very serious riot occurred. Mosques and the houses surrounding them were damaged and looted by the rioters and a number of persons were injured, one of whom succumbed to his injuries. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who was on the spot, issued an order under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure prohibiting the gathering of five or more persons in the street.

On the 28th the Balaji's Vahan, which had been kept standing in a public street, was removed to a private place.

On the 29th the District Magistrate issued an order under section 42 of the Bombay District Police Act prohibiting people from shouting loudly in a manner calculated to cause breach of the peace or from giving public lectures. The local Police were substantially strengthened and investigation was started with the result that 37 rioters, who were all Hindus, were arrested and sent up for trial. The question of imposing Additional Police on Parola is now under consideration.

Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Presidency.

26. The strength of the Criminal Investigation Department consisted of 3 Deputy Superintendents, 11 Inspectors, 23 Sub-Inspectors and 10 Head Constables. The appointment of Police Prosecutor which had been held in abeyance was abolished during the year. One temporary appointment of a Deputy Superintendent was created during the year to investigate certain cases of corruption on the part of officials of the Irrigation Department in the Ahmednagar District.

During the year under report the Criminal Investigation Department enquired into 103 cases compared with 114 in 1928. Of these, 41 were criminal (including 13 of a quasi-criminal nature) and 62 of a political, quasi-political or confidential nature as compared with 33 and 81, respectively, in the year before. Two hundred and five persons (including 104 from previous years), who were concerned in the criminal cases referred to above, were dealt with, of whom 65 were convicted, 21 acquitted or discharged, 3 bailed out under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code, 1 transferred to the Central Provinces, while cases against 12 were withdrawn. Cases against 88 persons were pending trial and cases against 15 were under investigation at the end of the year.

The number of enquiries undertaken in criminal cases during the year was larger than in the previous year, viz., 41 as against 33. Details of the more interesting of these cases are given below. The investigation staff was fully occupied throughout the year, notwithstanding the fact that one extra appointment of a temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police was created. Requests for the assistance of Criminal Investigation Department officers had to be refused in five cases as no officers were available at the time. Enquiries were subsequently taken up as officers became available in four of the five cases referred to.

The number of public meetings and conferences attended by members of the shorthand staff and Political Branch was 291 as compared with 451 in 1928.

The Criminal Intelligence Branch completed and published in the Bombay Police Gazette 62 crime records of Inter-District and Inter-Provincial criminals, as against 33 in 1928. Up to the end of the year under report 441 other crime records were partially dealt with, out of which 25 have since been completed and published. By means of special crime reports and monthly crime reviews, a watchful eye was kept on the crime of the Presidency and, on frequent occasions, useful suggestions were conveyed to district officers bearing on cases in their respective districts.

On two occasions the Criminal Intelligence Branch was successful in indicating to the districts concerned the authors of crimes. These two offences were cases of cheating—one in the Broach and the other in the East Khandesh District—and the offenders were identified and subsequently arrested, the first by the Western India States Agency Police and the second by the Police of the Central Provinces.

The Criminal Tribes Branch exercised close supervision over the working of the Criminal Tribes Act throughout the Presidency proper. The draft revised rules under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act and the revised notifications are still under the consideration of Government. The want of notifications legalising the registration of members of criminal tribes wherever they may be traced is seriously felt and the anomaly created by the limitations of the existing notifications cannot be removed until the proposed notifications are issued.

The issue of notifications applicable to wandering gangs of Iranis and the application of section 10 (1) (*b*) to the registered members has had the desired effect. Most of these gangs have left the Presidency.

The work of registering really criminal Bhils under the Criminal Tribes Act is still in progress in all the six districts of the Central Division in which Bhils are to be found.

The proposal to place the Tadvis of the East Khandesh District on the same footing as Bhils proper was sanctioned by Government during the year.

The work of rectifying the defective criminal tribe Registers mentioned in last year's report was almost completed during the year.

The action taken in the year 1928 for the reclamation of Phase-Pardhis of the Ahmednagar District by the establishment of a settlement for them at Harigaon near Belapur has proved successful. At the end of the year there were 148 members of this tribe in the camp, with their dependents. With a view to securing stricter control over them, it has been proposed to restrict their movements to an area bounded by a five-mile radius from the Sugar Factory. The camp is under the supervision of the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar.

There is another colony of members of this tribe at Barsi, situated on a piece of land specially acquired for the purpose. The members residing

in this colony work in mills. It is under the supervision of the District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur.

Below are the details of some of the more important and interesting criminal cases investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department during the year under report :—

(1) *Enquiry into allegations of wholesale corruption among officers and subordinates of the Irrigation Department in Ahmednagar District.*

Complaints of wholesale corruption by officers in the Irrigation Department of the Public Works Department were received by the District Magistrate, Ahmednagar, who, after making preliminary confidential enquiries, moved Government to appoint a special officer of the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police to enquire into the offences. Mr. N. G. Joshi was appointed to take up the investigation under the supervision of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department. Mr. Joshi started his enquiries on the 14th May 1929. After preliminary enquiries, detailed enquiries were undertaken into the conduct of Mr. G. N. Gokhale, Assistant Engineer, Canal Officer, Pravara Canals, and Mr. R. K. Seoni, Assistant Engineer, Khandala Sub-Division, and also against one Sub-Overseer and three Canal Inspectors. Regular complaints were lodged under section 155, Criminal Procedure Code, in three cases against Mr. Gokhale and in two cases against Mr. Seoni. The cases were pending orders at the close of the year.

(2) *Bribery case against Mr. S. M. Panat, Mamlatdar and First Class Magistrate, Taluka Rahuri, District Ahmednagar.*

Complaints of corruption were received against Mr. S. M. Panat, Mamlatdar and Magistrate, First Class, Rahuri, District Ahmednagar, by the District Magistrate, Ahmednagar. After satisfying himself that there were good grounds for the complaints, the District Magistrate asked for a Criminal Investigation Department officer to be deputed for the enquiry. Inspector N. M. Ghatwal was appointed; and after an exhaustive enquiry he traced 12 specific cases of corruption against the Mamlatdar. Government sanctioned prosecution in 4 cases only. This sanction was received during the year under report and complaints were lodged in the Court of the Special First Class Magistrate, Ahmednagar. As the accused desired to have these 4 cases committed to the Court of Sessions, the Special First Class Magistrate committed them all to the Sessions Court, Ahmednagar. Two cases were taken up by the Sessions Judge. Both ended in conviction. In the first case Mr. Panat was sentenced to 18 months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 1,500 fine, or in default 6 months' simple imprisonment under section 161, Indian Penal Code. In the second case he was sentenced to 6 months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine, or in default 3 months' simple imprisonment under section 161, Indian Penal Code. Mr. Panat appealed to the High Court against both these decisions, but the order of the Sessions Judge was upheld by the High Court in each case.

(3) *Cheating by reduplicating Government Currency Notes.*

(*a*) A gang, headed by one Ochhavlal Bhikhalal, was formed in Godhra Town in the Panch Mahals District which successfully duped several credulous people in that part of the country by making them believe that they had the power of reduplicating Government currency notes of any denominations. The modus operandi adopted was as follows :—

A genuine currency note was placed between two glass slabs, and in order to inspire confidence, another genuine note of the same denomination was inserted by sleight of hand below it. After the performance of some rites, the slabs would be opened and the dupe would find two genuine notes. By this means people were induced to come forward with notes of Rs. 1,000. The experiments with the Rs. 1,000 notes however were not a success, and the victims were made to believe that their notes had been burned in the process, the real notes having been removed by sleight of hand. In this manner several people in the Panch Mahals and adjoining districts and States were duped. One person lodged a complaint with the Godhra Police, who asked for the assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department. Inspector I. K. Desai was deputed for the enquiry. He arrested 16 persons and eight cases of cheating were registered. These were under enquiry at the close of the year.

(*b*) During the course of this enquiry it came to light that the two leaders of this gang had also conspired to murder a person named Chhagan Gopal Kachhia of Godhra who had threatened them with exposure. This case was registered by Inspector I. K. Desai under sections 302 and 115, Indian Penal Code, and the two leading accused have been charged with that offence. The case was pending in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Godhra, at the close of the year.

(4) *Defalcations by the President, Vice-President and members of the Taluka Local Board, Bagewadi Taluka of Bijapur District.*

Government sanctioned during the year 1925-26 an additional grant of Rs. 20,000 for improving the water supply in the Bagewadi Taluka of the Bijapur District. The Collector thereupon called before him the President of the District Local Board, Mr. S. T. Patil, and asked him to see that the money was properly spent before the end of the financial year. The money was sanctioned on condition that the Local Board and the public should each contribute amounts equal to the sum sanctioned by Government. Several improvements were proposed by the Bagewadi Taluka Local Board which were sanctioned by the District Local Board and these were undertaken by the Patil members of Bagewadi Taluka who undertook to carry them out either themselves or through their friends, relatives or servants. Neither plans nor estimates for these works were prepared. In some instances the money allotted was misappropriated by the Taluka Local Board. In others the money was misappropriated under cover of false certificates. In others, again, although part of the work had been done by the villagers, money for the whole work was drawn and misappropriated by the Local Board.

The enquiry was handed over to the Criminal Investigation Department and Inspector S. S. Basrur made enquiries in connection with six separate cases of misappropriation. A report was duly submitted to Government who ordered that six complaints should be registered under sections 197, 198, 409, 420, 477-A and 109, Indian Penal Code, and 134 of the Bombay Local Board Act at Bagewadi Police Station and that regular enquiries should be started. Inspector Basrur accordingly registered the six complaints and when his enquiries into them were complete a report was submitted to Government asking them to accord the requisite sanction under section 197, Criminal Procedure Code. The orders of Government were awaited at the close of the year.

(5) *Bhusawal Bomb Case.*

At about 6 p.m. in the evening of the 11th September 1929, two passengers named Raghunath Sadashiv Malkapurkar and Bhagwandas Tulsidas Mahor, both natives of Jhansi, alighted at Bhusawal Station from the Allahabad-Bombay train, known as the "118-Up". Each of them carried a small tin trunk and a roll of bedding. The Excise Police, who were on duty at the Station, demanded to inspect their luggage. After many protests, Sadashiv opened his trunk whereupon some cartridges and a pistol were discovered. By this time the Railway Police Head Constable had arrived on the scene. Bhagwandas' box was also opened but nothing objectionable was found in it. The Excise Police then started to make a Panchnama of the search when Bhagwandas suddenly whipped out a pistol which was concealed on his person and fired. In the confusion which not unnaturally ensued, Bhagwandas retreated from the platform through a gate, brandishing his pistol. Sadashiv meanwhile had picked up his trunk and followed him. The Railway and Excise Police soon recovered their presence of mind and went in pursuit. Bhagwandas fired again at the Police Head Constable, Bendigeri, when he tried to arrest him, but fortunately missed him. Both Sadashiv and Bhagwandas were finally secured. In the trunk of Sadashiv the following articles were found :—

(1) One Mauser Auto Pistol with Holster ; the magazine contained 9 cartridges.

(2) Sixty-two live revolver cartridges, picric acid, sulphur, percussion caps, gun cotton, two country-made Agra type loaded nail bombs.

On the person of Bhagwandas were found one Webley and Scott Automatic Pistol containing three live cartridges and 8 loose cartridges. An offence under sections 4 and 5 of the Explosives Substances Act, India Act VI of 1908, Arms Act, section 20, XI of 1878, and Indian Penal Code, section 307, and Indian Railways Act, sections 59 and 128 was then registered at Bhusawal Railway Police Station and further enquiries were made by a Criminal Investigation Department officer under the personal supervision of Mr. Holland, who was officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department. The two accused were found to be revolutionaries, one of whom, Bhagwandas Tulsidas Mahor, was a notified absconder in the Lahore

Conspiracy Case and was also wanted by the Lahore Police. The case against these two accused was pending trial at the end of the year. It has since ended in conviction.

(6) *Pratapgadh Dacoity Case.*

In the month of December 1929, a daring dacoity was committed at Pratapgadh in the temple of the Goddess Bhavani and property consisting of jewellery, gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,38,559-10-0 was carried off. The inmates of the temple were belaboured by the dacoits. The offence was registered at Mahableshwar Police Station under section 397, Indian Penal Code, C. R. No. 10 of 1929. At the request of the District Superintendent of Police, Satara, Sub-Inspector B. P. Barve of the Criminal Investigation Department was deputed to assist the Satara Police in the investigation of this offence. Fifteen trans-frontier Pathans were soon arrested in connection with the offence, which was still under enquiry at the close of the year.

The following were the results of cases pending at the close of the year 1928 referred to in the Annual Administration Reports for 1927 and 1928 :—

(1) *Satti Bribery case of Belgaum District of 1927.*

The case against 13 accused was heard by the Sessions Judge, Belgaum. Two of the accused were acquitted ; the remaining 11 accused were found guilty by the jury, but as the Judge disagreed with their verdict he made a reference to the High Court. This case was heard by two High Court Judges. As these two Judges disagreed, the case was referred to a third High Court Judge who, after hearing the arguments of both sides, finally acquitted all the accused in February 1930. The remaining two cases against these accused were pending trial in the Court of the Sessions Judge, Belgaum, at the end of the year.

(2) *Pamlore Kaikadi Gang Case of 1928.*

This gang case was divided into three distinct cases, viz.,

(1) Thalakwadi Dacoity case,

(2) Uruli Dacoity case, and

(3) Daflapur Dacoity case.

The case against the 4 accused in the Uruli dacoity case, which was sent up in 1928, ended in conviction in the year under report. Three out of the four accused were convicted and one was acquitted under section 337, Criminal Procedure Code, as he was made an approver.

The case against the 5 accused in the Daflapur dacoity case, which was pending at the end of 1928, was withdrawn, as these accused had been adequately punished in the other two cases.

In the Thalakwadi dacoity case, three more accused were arrested during the year under report and the case against them was sent up. Two were convicted and the case against one was withdrawn as he had given useful information to the Police.

(3) *Sind Delhival Bauriah Gang case of 1928.*

The case against the 29 accused concerned in this case, which was pending at the end of 1928, was transferred to the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Ahmedabad City, under orders of the High Court. It was taken up by the City First Class Magistrate in 1929 and was committed to the Court of Sessions, Ahmedabad. where it was pending at the end of the year.

(4) *New Coronation Mills Arson case of 1928.*

The four accused concerned in this case were acquitted by the City First Class Magistrate, Ahmedabad, during the year.

(5) *Manmad Bomb Case of 1928.*

The two accused concerned in this case were convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Judge, Nasik, to seven years' rigorous imprisonment under section 4 of the Explosives Substances Act, two years under section 128, Railway Act, and one year under section 19-F of the Arms Act, the sentences to run concurrently.

Counterfeit Coins.

27. During the year, 5,337 (4,053 silver and 1,284 nickel) counterfeit coins were received at various stations on the Railways in the Presidency proper as shown below :—

		Silver		Nickel	
		1928	1929	1928	1929
G. I. P. Railway		299	440	166	127
B. B. & C. I. Railway	Broad Gauge ..	954	594	177	147
	Metre Gauge ..	943	1,512	212	272
M. & S. M. Railway		1,625	1,507	706	738
Total ..		3,821	4,053	1,261	1,284

These figures, which are a fairly reliable indication of the extent to which counterfeit coins are current in the Presidency proper, show that there has been some increase in the circulation of both counterfeit silver and nickel coins. This increase is chiefly noticeable on the G. I. P. Railway and on the metre gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The increase which is noticeable on the metre gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway is mainly at stations which are situated within the jurisdiction of Native States. The increase in respect of counterfeit nickel coins is not so appreciable. The Southern Maratha Country is still responsible for the circulation of false coins of both classes.

According to reports received from the districts, prosecutions were undertaken in 6 cases during the year under report for counterfeiting coins and for possessing implements for counterfeiting such coins. Nineteen persons were arrested in these 6 cases, of whom 12 were convicted, 2 were acquitted, 4 were pending trial with the Magistrate and one was pending investigation with the Police.

Sweated Sovereigns.

No sweated sovereigns came to notice during the year under report.

Forged Currency Notes.

Rs. 100 notes.—In the Presidency proper, excluding Bombay City, seven process-made forged notes of Rs. 100 of the series TE/87, BE/36, ND/60, QE/7 and T/6 were impounded during the year under report as against 6 in the previous year. No hand-made notes came to light.

In connection with the forged currency notes of the series EE/30 for Rs. 100 which had appeared in 1927 in Dhulia, one Marwadi who was prosecuted by the Barwani State Police was convicted and sentenced. Since his conviction, the circulation of this series has pactically stopped.

Owing to the conviction of a gang of Pathans and other accused in 1928, the circulation of forged currency notes of the TE/6 series has ceased.

Rs. 50 notes.—Four process-made forged currency notes of this value of the series FI/1, IF/3, SI/1 and WD/54 came to notice as against one in the previous year. No hand-made forged note of the same denomination was impounded during the year as against one in 1928. One genuine note of Rs. 10 altered to Rs. 50 was noticed as against two in the previous year.

Rs. 10 notes.—One hundred and ninety-five process-made forged currency notes of this value of the series B/16, C/8, C/28, C/39, C/59, C/76, C/80, C/98, D/20, D/90, E/2, E/22, E/23, E/35, E/70, E/72, F/4, F/28, F/67, F/71, F/77, F/79, F/97, G/26, G/28, P/23, P/29, QD/21 and 2 hand-made notes of F/49 and K/42 series were noticed during the year under report as against 205 process-made notes and 3 hand-made notes during the year 1928. Forty-three forged currency notes of series C/98, 29 of E/23 series and 36 of F/49 series appeared. There is an appreciable decrease in the circulation of forged currency notes of F/49 and E/23 series ; 75 forged currency notes of F/49 and 61 of E/23 series had appeared in the year 1928. This decrease is probably due to the arrest of a gang in connection with these forgeries in Burma.

In connection with the case in which a forged currency note of Rs. 10 of no series (which were found to be in circulation in British limits in 1927) was attached from one Bai Bibi, widow of Adam Wali Jetha, by the Surat Railway Police in 1927. From enquiries made, it transpired that one Khushal Khemchand of Valan Village under Karjan Taluka of the Baroda State was concerned. He was arrested by the Baroda Police. The case against him was sent up and ended in conviction. Since his conviction, no further notes of this kind have come to notice.

Rs. 5 notes.—Thirteen forged currency notes of this denomination, of which one was hand-made and the rest process-made, were impounded as against 13 in 1928. The GC/95 series is gradually disappearing.

Re. 1 notes.—During the year, one forged currency note of O/93 series was noticed as against none in 1928.

In the Western India States Agency, forged notes of the following denominations were noticed in the year under report :—

Two notes of Rs. 100 of QE/7 and T/6 series and 12 notes of Rs. 10 of B/16, C/39, D/10, E/2, E/22, E/23, E/35, F/67, P/23 series as against 7 of Rs. 10 in 1928. Three forged currency notes of Rs. 5 each came to light in 1929 as against 6 in 1928. Out of these one was of the GC/95 series as against 2 in 1928.

No forged currency notes of Re. 1 appeared in circulation in 1929.

Finger print bureau, Presidency proper.

28. The combined staff of the Poona and Bombay Bureaux consisted of the following officers :—

1 Superintendent, Presidency Finger Print Bureau at Poona.
1 Manager, Bombay City Bureau.
1 Senior Expert at Poona.
2 First Experts at Poona.
1 First Expert at Bombay.
2 Second Experts at Poona.
2 Second Experts at Bombay.
5 Senior Searchers at Poona.
4 Senior Searchers at Bombay.
12 Junior Searchers at Poona.

In addition to the above establishment, 1 Head Constable and 1 Constable belonging to the Bombay City Police worked as Chief Operator and Assistant Chief Operator, respectively, in the Bombay Bureau.

At the beginning of the year there were on record in the Poona Bureau 122,539 Finger Impression slips and during the year under report 10,320 fresh slips were received for record as against 10,460 in the preceding year, making a total of 132,859 slips. Of these, 5,141 slips, which included 19 slips of convicts and ex-convicts who had died and 34 slips which were duplicates, were eliminated in accordance with the Finger Print Rules, as against 15,284 in the previous year. There were thus 127,718 Finger Impression slips on record at the end of the year. The great difference between the number of slips eliminated in 1928 and in 1929 is due to the fact that in 1928 a large number of slips of unregistered members of criminal tribes which were superfluous were removed and eliminated.

Of the 10,320 new Finger Impression slips received for record during the year under report, 2,984 were from Bombay City, 6,702 from Districts and Railways in the Presidency proper, 33 from Sind and 230 from other Provinces and Indian States outside the Presidency. The number of slips received from Indian States and Agencies in the Bombay Presidency

was 371 as against 382 in 1928. The number of slips of adolescents received for record was 44 as against 72 in the year before.

The number of slips received for search was 36,284 as against 33,312 in the previous year—an increase of 2,972 slips.

The antecedents of 6,870 accused and suspected persons were traced as against 6,989 in 1928. The percentage of cases traced to cases received for search was 19 as against 21 in the year before. The fall was mainly due to the fact that slips of a considerable number of persons concerned in the Bombay riots (viz. 2,922 over the last year's figures) were received for search.

Previous convictions were proved in Courts in 3,640 cases as against 2,123 in 1928. The Finger Impression slips of 470 absconding persons were received for record as against 700 in the preceding year. Of these, 132 were traced against 208 in 1928.

Intimation slips regarding Inter-District and Inter-Provincial criminals were supplied to the Criminal Intelligence Branch in 608 cases as against 268 cases in 1928. The Bureau also issued 231 intimations for action under sections 22 and 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

During the year under report 98 cases were received for written expert opinion as against 84 in the previous year. In 81 cases (73 criminal and 8 civil) as against 79 (72 criminal and 7 civil) in the preceding year, Experts from the Bureau were summoned to give evidence in Courts of Law.

Twelve candidates from districts in the Presidency proper and 2 from Banas Kantha Agency were trained as Chief Operators during the year.

A statement showing the work done by the Bombay Bureau is appended hereto as Appendix "C".

Miscellaneous duties performed.

29. In addition to the licensing and supervising of pubic conveyances and the escorting of prisoners and many lakhs of treasure, the Police served 225,643 summonses and warrants, extinguished 1,128 fires, destroyed 63,295 stray dogs, enquired into 1,150 cases referred to them by the magistracy and into 24,712 petty cases under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances and other minor Acts, 723 suicides, 5,640 accidents (937 on Railways) and 587 suspicious or sudden deaths ; 11 Military deserters were also apprehended by the Police.

During the year under report the number of summonses and warrants served by the Police further rose from 207,104 in 1928 to 225,643, i.e., an increase of 18,539. In paragraph 4 of their Resolution No. P. 132, dated 21st September 1928, on the Administration Report for 1927, Government were pleased to remark in this connection that "much relief might be afforded if the courts were systematically to bind down witnesses due to appear before them at a future hearing and if service were effected through the post wherever possible." The fact that the number of summonses and warrants served by the Police increased from 201,300 in 1927 to 225,643 in 1929 go to show that the orders of Government alluded to above have been ineffectual and that the time has come

to make a drastic change in the existing procedure, as suggested in Mr. Wilson's letter No. 502-B, dated 23rd August 1929, in which he suggested that the agency of the Village Police should be extensively used for the service of summonses in non-cognizable cases throughout the Presidency proper, subject to the limitation that the District Police shall serve summonses in non-cognizable cases initiated by themselves. Government were pleased to call for a statement of the cost involved, which has been submitted recently.

Public Motor Traffic.

30. The scheme for the inauguration of a separate mechanical inspection staff for public motor vehicles foreshadowed in paragraph 31 of the Annual Report for the previous year has assumed definite shape during the year under report. The appointment of a staff of 3 Examiners with 3 mechanics has been recommended to Government, together with an increase of 2 clerks in my office to deal with the consequent correspondence and accounts work throughout the Presidency proper. Government have, since the close of the year, sanctioned an increase in the license fees to cover the cost of the establishment and have approved certain other minor changes in the rules. Sanction to the extra establishment has not yet been received.

The statistical information regarding motor vehicles demanded by Government letter No. 0/9-E, dated 21st January 1930, will be found in Appendix D of this report. As will be seen, the information is not available in respect of a number of districts as the Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, have not been able to furnish it. They have, however, promised to supply it for the year 1930.

Personal visitation of serious crime.

31. Out of 765 cases reported as serious, the scenes of 687 were visited by gazetted Police Officers. The percentage of scenes visited to serious crime was 89·80 against 87·26 in 1928. The reasons given for non-visitation were carefully considered in each case and were very rarely considered to be inadequate. The importance of the visitation of the scenes of serious crimes and their investigation by the Superintendent himself or by a Sub-Divisional Officer is fully recognised throughout the Presidency.

Statement D—Strength of Police.

32. The number of Imperial and Provincial Police Officers of, and above, the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police actually serving on the 31st December 1929 in the Presidency proper, including Railways, stood at 58, while the sanctioned strength of officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police and men stood at 712 and 17,432 respectively as against 710 and 17,357 in the year before.

The increase of two in the strength of officers below the tank of Deputy Superintendent of Police was due to the addition of two Sergeants to the cadre of the Ahmedabad District.

The increase of 75 in the strength of the Constabulary was mainly due to the increase in the sanctioned strength of the Bombay Suburban

District and to the addition to the permanent cadre of the men lent to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company for guard duty, who were formerly treated as temporary policemen.

Temporary Police consisting of 23 officers and men were entertained under the heads "Additional Police Establishments" and "Miscellaneous" during the year as against 58 in 1928.

Cost of the Police of the Presidency proper.

33. The cost of the Police, including the Railway Police and the clerical staff, for the financial year 1929-30 in the Presidency proper was Rs. 97,86,069 as against Rs. 96,05,114 in 1928-29,—a net increase of Rs. 1,80,955. This increase was chiefly due to the removal of the embargo on recruitment to the unarmed branch which was imposed during 1928-29 to effect the lump cut of Rs. 3,25,000 ordered by Government. The other items which contributed the increase were—

(*i*) the permanent addition of 16 Head Constables and 44 Constables to the strength of the Sholapur City Police from 18th November 1928;

(*ii*) extra expenditure on account of travelling allowance to policemen on special duty;

(*iii*) the grant of house rent allowance to the constabulary in Surat City on account of the demolition of the Nanpura Police Lines;

(*iv*) the grant of increments earned by officers and men during the year; and

(*v*) travelling allowance to policemen on strike duty and grant of compensatory allowance to all men on strike duty.

The average cost per policeman in the Presidency proper increased from Rs. 504-5-9 to Rs. 511-9-1 for the reasons detailed above.

The average cost per Policeman in other Presidencies and Provinces compared with that of Bombay Presidency proper in 1928-29 is given below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Burma	847	14	1
Bengal	607	5	1
Madras	567	3	11
Bihar and Orissa	561	1	4
Assam	542	7	10
Central Provinces	532	15	2
Bombay Presidency proper	504	5	9
Punjab	497	10	10
North-West Frontier Province	495	4	5
United Provinces	445	15	8

The figure of average cost per head of the Police in the Counties and Boroughs of England and Wales for the year ending September 1929 was Rs. 4,719. The cost per head of the Police in Bombay was, therefore, roughly one-ninth of the cost per head of the Police in England and

Wales. It is difficult, in such circumstances, to follow the reasoning of those who complain that India is saddled with an unduly costly Police Force.

Proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated.

34. The proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated was one policeman to 4·56 square miles, 2·30 railway miles, 817 persons and 1·52 cognizable crime investigated, as against one to 4·57 square miles, 2·38 railway miles, 821 persons and 1·51 cognizable crime investigated in the previous year. In England and Wales, the proportion was one policeman to 1·01 square miles and 657 persons for the year 1929. In Scotland, the proportion works out to one policeman to 4·36 square miles and 756 persons for the year 1928. The above statistics are based on the sanctioned strength of the Police Force.

Inspection of Police stations and outposts.

35. Out of 350 Police Stations and 362 Outposts in the Presidency proper and on the Railways, 346 Police Stations and 355 Outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents of Police. The inspection work was satisfactory.

In addition to the inspection work done by District officers, the Range Deputy Inspectors General inspected the following offices :—

—	Northern Range	Southern Range	Total
Offices of Superintendents of Police—			
Correspondence Branch	10	9	19
Accounts Branch	13	10	23
Offices of Sub-Divisional Officers ..	2	10	12
Offices of Sub-Inspectors including Head Quarters	5	11	16
	30	40	70

During the year under report, Mr. Wilson visited on inspection and other duties the following places :—

Ahmedabad, Surat, Thana, East Khandesh and Nasik Districts in the Presidency proper ; Sukkur, Jacobabad, Larkana, Hyderabad and Karachi Districts in Sind ; Bombay, Delhi and Simla. I visited Nasik and Bombay on my return from leave.

Statement E—Armament.

36. During the year, Government finally decided to replace the ·476 S.B. M.H. Muskets with which the Police are now armed by S.B. weapons converted from ·303 Lee Enfield Rifles. The process of rearmament will be carried out in stages which, it is anticipated, will cover a period of four years.

84 new revolvers received from the Kirkee Arsenal during the year were distributed to Officers who required to be armed.

Punishments.

37. During the year under report, the total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially was 508 as against 509 in 1928. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 2·87. Of the total punishments inflicted, 474 were departmental and 34 judicial as against 467 and 42 respectively in the year before.

Extra drill was awarded in 1,190 cases for minor breaches of discipline. These punishments do not appear in Statement E.

The total number of officers and men judicially punished fell from 42 in 1928 to 34 in the year under report.

Rewards.

38. The King's Police Medal and Indian Titles were conferred on the following officers :—

The King's Police Medal.

Khan Bahadur Shapurji Dinshaw Variawa, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Khan Bahadur.

Khan Saheb Darasha Dhanjisha Kothawala, Temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Khan Saheb.

Mr. Kaikobad Navroji Modi, Inspector of Police.

The number of rewards by promotion, good service tickets and money rewards was 6,397 during the year under report as against 6,177 in 1928. There were only two cases of special promotion as in the previous year.

The total sum spent in rewards in the Presidency proper was Rs. 37,864 as against Rs. 38,082 in 1928-29.

Education.

39. Out of an actual strength of 617 officers and 17,078 men (excluding officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendents of Police), the number of literate officers and men was 617 and 11,677, respectively, against 650 and 11,185 in 1928. The percentage of literate officers and men to actual strength rose from 68·26 in 1928 to 69·47 in 1929.

The decrease in the number of educated officers during the year was due to a large number of vacancies and not to any decline in the standard of education in these ranks.

The primary schools established at certain Head Quarters, viz., at Poona, Kaira, Godhra, Thana and Ratnagiri, continued to do good work during the year. The facilities afforded to the men by these schools for the education of their families are greatly appreciated.

Resignations.

40. Resignations, which had been on the decrease since 1926, slightly rose in the year under report from 264 in 1928 to 267 in 1929. The figures for the quinquennium are as given below :—

1925	390
1926	333
1927	248
1928	264
1929	267

The rise is insignificant and calls for no remarks.

Vacancies and recruiting.

41. The number of vacancies appreciably decreased from 731 in 1928 to 450 in the year under report. This heavy decline in the total number of vacancies was due to the removal of the bar against recruitment to the unarmed branch. The largest number of vacancies was in the Bombay Suburban District (47), Panch Mahals (40), Nasik (36) and East Khandesh (30). Despite better rates of pay and allowances and the slump in the labour market, the problem of recruitment in certain districts of Gujarat, especially in the unarmed branch, continued to be acute.

As more than once reported, a Policeman's wage does not attract the type of Gujarati that would make a reasonably satisfactory Police officer. Better wages are easily obtained in the mills and in commercial walks of life. Moreover, undisturbed nights, freedom from restraint when off duty and the facility of converting his wife and the older members of his family into wage-earners make an irresistable appeal to the semi-literate Gujarati. The experiment is now being tried of enlisting educated Marathas for service in the unarmed branch in Gujarat and of encouraging them, by means of allowances, to become literate in Gujarati.

There were 1,575 enlistments during the year under review as against 1,090 in 1928. The number of casualties in the Force, inclusive of deaths, rose from 1,073 in 1928 to 1,163 in 1929. Of these, 488 or a percentage of 41·96 of the total casualties retired on pension or gratuity against 436 or a percentage of 40·63 in 1928.

Health.

42. In the year under review an improvement in health statistics was noticed in 12 districts as against 8 in the previous year. The most marked improvement occurred in the districts of Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Belgaum, Panch Mahals and Kaira, where the proportion of sick policemen to strength was 127·72, 145·45, 65·24, 61·76 and 23·43 respectively, against 152·98, 166·84, 79·00, 74·12 and 35·20 in the year before.

The highest percentage of sickness was again in Kanara (264·04) followed by Sholapur (145·45), Kolaba (141·16), Ratnagiri (127·72), G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (106·94) and Dharwar (104·08).

The number of deaths rose from 150 in 1928 to 151 in 1929.

43. During the year under report 64 persons escaped—10 from jails and lock-ups, 46 from Police custody and 8 from the custody of the Village Police, as against a total of 73 persons in the year before. Of the 64 persons who escaped 52 were recaptured.

Escapes and recaptures.

44. A sum of Rs. 2,98,565 was spent during the financial year 1929-30 on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other supplies for the Police in the Presidency proper against Rs. 3,07,730 in the previous year—a decrease of Rs. 9,165. This decrease represents a normal fluctuation.

Supply.

45. There were 404 shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition in the year under report as against 389 in the previous year. Of these, 357 were inspected by gazetted Police officers, compared with 354 in the year before. The number of licenses for the possession or carrying of arms increased from 34,153 in 1928 to 35,829 in the year under report. The total number of cases instituted for breaches of the conditions of licenses was 72 as against 65 in 1928. Of the former, 33 ended in conviction, fines being imposed to the extent of Rs. 786 as against Rs. 938 in the preceding year.

Inspection of arms and ammunition shops—Supplementary statement No. II.

46. The number of cases conducted by Police Prosecutors totalled 3,907 against 3,985 in 1928. The number of cases ending in conviction stood at 2,664 in 1929 as against 2,828 in 1928, giving a percentage of 68·18 against 70·96. The Southern Range was largely responsible for this falling off, where the percentage fell from 71·58 in 1928 to 66·97 in 1929.

Work of the prosecuting staff.

Head Constables conducted 9,221 cases against 8,595 in 1928. Convictions were obtained in 6,428 or 69·71 per cent. against 6,203 or 72·16 per cent. in the previous year. Considering that the majority of cases are now defended by Pleaders, the results obtained by the Head Constables must be regarded as satisfactory.

47. The drill of the Force in the Presidency proper continued to be satisfactory in spite of the frequent calls from other districts in connection with mill strikes, communal riots and Viceregal journeys through the Presidency.

Drill.

48. The usual musketry and revolver practices were carried out in all districts and on the Railways in the Presidency proper, except in Surat and East Khandesh Districts where the Superintendents were unable to put the men of their Rifle Squads through the practices for ·303 rifles for want of a suitable range. Steps are being taken to provide suitable ranges in these districts.

Musketry.

The number of marksmen in the Rifle Squad (including Mounted Police) rose from 73 in 1928 to 84 during the year under report. There was a tie for the first prize between Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts.

The number of marksmen amongst the policemen armed with S.B. muskets rose from 532 in 1928 to 955 in 1929.

During the year the system of revolver shooting by the "sense of direction" theory was brought into operation in lieu of the old system of revolver practices with "deliberate aim." In the Presidency proper, out of 633 officers armed with revolvers, 462 completed the full course according to the new system and 85 qualified as marksmen. The first prize was won by Head Quarters Sub-Inspector Shaikh Amir Rahim of the Ahmedabad District for the sixth year in succession.

Buildings.

49. During the year under review, i.e., 1929-30, an allotment of Rs. 15,000 only was sanctioned for new Police Major Works in the Presidency proper, viz., for Police Lines at Mundgod, Kanara District. The discretionary grant for "Minor Works" was Rs. 1,00,000 as against Rs. 90,000 in the year before and that for "Petty Construction and Repairs" was Rs. 35,000 as against Rs. 34,000 in 1928-29.

In happier times funds used to be sanctioned for Police Major Works to an extent ranging from seven to ten lakhs annually. Although these comparatively generous allotments did not enable us to keep pace with the need for buildings arising out of dilapidations and new sanctions, stagnation was avoided. During the past four years, however, financial stringency has led to a tightening of the purse-strings, until a situation has arisen that can only be described as deplorable. Government recently called for a comprehensive survey of the whole position in regard to Major Works. The report called for was submitted with my letter No. 3861, dated 10th January 1930, and is now under consideration. As, however, the lee-way to be made up is very formidable and the financial position has been still further compromised by the crisis arising out of economic pressure and a political agitation that aims at reducing revenue while it increases the cost of administration, I am anything but optimistic for the immediate future.

The importance of providing suitable quarters for the constabulary cannot be exaggerated. Haphazard housing, often in unhealthy and otherwise unsuitable quarters, has a bad effect not only on discipline but also upon the health and general efficiency of the men. Further, even if we assume that the existing unhappy relations between the Police and the Congress-ridden public in Gujarat are transient and that happier times are in store, we cannot shut our eyes to the danger of the staff of a Police Station being scattered when they may be wanted urgently or to the injustice of the men being employed on duty while their wives and children are living unprotected among people against whom the Police may be forced to take drastic action. Nothing is better calculated to undermine the morale of the constabulary than having to do duty in such conditions. Moreover, the difficulties of obtaining accommodation in some places at which lines are not provided are increasing so alarmingly that we shall either be forced to build or to confine ourselves to recruiting from troglodytic classes.

Village Police.

50. The Village Police rendered special assistance in 396 cases during the year as against 284 in the previous year. 297 village Policemen were rewarded as against 367 in

1928. Of these, 138 were rewarded by the grant of good service tickets, swords, etc., and the remainder by money rewards amounting in all to Rs. 1,657. On the other hand 737 village Policemen were reported for neglect of duty against 596 in 1928. Of the former, 577 were punished departmentally and, 60 who were concerned in the commission of crime, were prosecuted; of these, 21 were convicted.

It is disappointing that, despite the issue of a special pamphlet containing detailed instructions on the subject of the duties and responsibilities of Police Patels and the efforts of Gazetted Police Officers, during the course of their tours, to impress upon them their responsibilities, the number of village Policemen reported for neglect of duty rose to 737 during the year. In many instances their failure was due to the appointment of unsuitable men as Police Patels and, to remedy this state of affairs, Government were pleased to direct in paragraph 11 of Government Resolution, Home Department, No. P/132, dated 21st September 1928, that the Head of the Police of a District should be given an opportunity of recording his opinion as to the suitability of persons under consideration for such appointments.

Incidents of note.

51. On their return journey from Delhi to Bombay—*en route* to England—the members of the Royal Statutory Commission passed through this Presidency on the 12th and 13th April 1929, when elaborate police arrangements were made for their safe passage.

Police arrangements had also to be made in connection with the following Viceregal journeys through this Presidency:—

(*a*) Journeys of His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Irwin) to England and back on 26th to 29th June 1929 and 25th to 27th October 1929, respectively.

(*b*) Journeys of His Excellency the Viceroy and Acting Governor General of India (Lord Goschen) from Bombay to Simla on 29th and 30th June 1929 and from Delhi to Bombay (Ballard Pier) *en route* to England on 23rd to 25th October 1929.

(*c*) Journeys of His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Irwin) from Delhi to Mysore, visiting Bombay, Sangli and Kolhapur *en route* between 16th and 21st November 1929.

(*d*) Return journey of His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Irwin) from Hyderabad (Deccan) to Delhi *via* Manmad and Bhusawal on 21st and 22nd December 1929.

No general strike of importance occurred during the year in the Presidency proper. There were, however, petty strikes of short duration at certain industrial and Railway centres.

During the year a large number of Armed Police had to be sent to Bombay on three separate occasions from several districts in the Presidency proper to assist the City Police in connection with the Bombay riots. On the first occasion 250 men of the District Police were detained in Bombay for about three weeks. On the second occasion,

they were in Bombay for a week. On the third occasion, the number of armed Police deputed rose to 450 and they were detained for about two months.

Before they left Bombay, His Excellency the Governor inspected the District Police detachments on parade on 27th February 1929, when he addressed them and expressed his appreciation of their smart bearing and of their excellent work while on duty in Bombay. Similarly, in June 1929, Government were pleased to communicate, in a special Resolution, their high appreciation of the conduct and energy, tact and discretion shown by the men of the District Police during the course of their duty in Bombay.

When communicating his thanks for the prompt compliance with his requisitions for assistance, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, wrote, as under, in February 1929 :—

"The District Police gave an excellent account of themselves here. Though they were despatched here at very short notice and though they had put up with much discomfort and inconvenience, and were, like the City Police, given little time for rest or food, I did not hear a single grumble from them. On the other hand, the City Police Officers speak very highly of their work and it is a great tribute to their training and discipline that I have not had a single complaint about them from either Police Officers or from the public during the three weeks they spent here."

"At this morning's (27th February 1929) parade before His Excellency, it was a great pleasure to see their smart and soldierly bearing, * * * *. Though they came from five different districts, their 'present arms' was done with the precision of a machine; no regiment could have done it better."

The work of the District Police on the two subsequent occasions also evoked the appreciation of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in similar terms.

Working of the Central Police Training School, Nasik.

52. As usual, the School re-opened after the December vacation on 5th January 1929.

Mr. W. L. K. Herapath was the Principal of the School throughout the year.

Mr. J. R. Harris, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, who had been under training at the School since December 1927, passed his last examination in the month of August 1929, after which he was attached to the 1st Battalion, 2nd Punjab Regiment, at Ahmednagar, to undergo the usual course of military training.

Mr. Syed Hamid-ud-din Ahmed—a candidate of the Assistant Superintendent of Police's rank from His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Police—was admitted to the School on 11th July 1929, with the sanction of Government, for undergoing training as a Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. G. R. Leonard, newly appointed Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, joined the School on 26th November 1929.

Thirty-four students were admitted to the School for the Sub-Inspector's course in January 1929 and thirty-one for the following course in July 1929. Of the 34 students of the first course, one resigned and one was discharged on the ground of unfitness.

In the first final examination held at the end of May 1929, 19 students passed (one with honours), out of 25 and in the second, which took place in November 1929, only 12 passed (none with honours) out of 22. The results of the second examination were very disappointing. They were not, however, unexpected, as the section was reported to be below the usual standard from the beginning.

In both terms the usual mock-trial was held in which both Instructors and students displayed great interest. The first mock-trial was attended by my *locum tenens*, Mr. Wilson, and at the second, the Sessions Judge, Nasik, was an interested spectator. Both mock-trials were most successful and proved to be as interesting as they were instructive.

The general health of the School was good throughout the year. As many cases of plague had occurred in Nasik City and a dead rat or two were discovered in the School limits, all the Instructors, students and staff, including menials, were inoculated at the beginning of the first term, i.e., in January 1929, by the Civil Surgeon at the Police Training School dispensary. All the students were also inoculated, as a preventive against enteric, at the commencement of the second term, i.e., in July 1929. No case of plague or enteric fever occurred in the School during the year.

The discipline and general conduct of the students throughout the year was uniformly satisfactory.

During April 1929, the Honourable Mr. (now Sir) J. L. Rieu, then Revenue Member of the Government of Bombay, visited the School. I visited the School in November 1929 shortly after my return from leave in connection with a departmental enquiry against the Head Drill Instructor which resulted in his dismissal. The Civil Surgeon, Nasik, who held charge of the post of the Assistant Director of Public Health, W. R. D., Nasik, in addition to his own duties, delivered 12 lectures and gave 5 demonstrations to the students of the Police Training School in a Course of Hygiene and Sanitation during the second term. Arrangements were also made for officers of the Police Department to deliver lectures at the School on certain special subjects. These included lectures on such subjects as the practical working of the Criminal Tribes Act, and the Finger Print System and upon the practical experiences of the several lecturers in regard to the efficient performance of Police duties. Lectures of this nature by competent Officers who are not on the regular lecturing staff of the School do much to stimulate the interest and enthusiasm of the students.

The work of the School was maintained at its usual high standard, despite the fact that one Section included in its ranks a number of lame ducks. Mr. Herapath has proved an adequate successor to Mr. Bailey and his work has been deserving of all praise. He was backed up by a loyal and competent band of Instructors, among whom special mention must be made of Mr. Phadke, the Chief Instructor. I have already referred to the dismissal of the Head Drill Instructor. He had, for some terms, been extorting " presents " from the students, but his own rapacity

was his undoing. His methods were so completely unmasked in the denouncement that I trust that the School will be free for many years from such malpractices.

Administrative and other changes.

53. No change of importance occurred during the year.

Miscellaneous.

54. Pecuniary assistance amounting to Rs. 5,555 was afforded to 65 families of deceased members of the constabulary from the "Widow's Fund for Constabulary" as against Rs. 7,209 given to 116 families in the year before.

Donations to the extent of Rs. 253-8-0 were sanctioned to two European subordinate officers to cover expenses in connection with illness from the fund for "Providing passages for the wives and children of European Police Subordinates to England or to the hills in case of sickness." This fund is now exhausted.

During the year 680 officers and men and one clerk joined the General Provident Fund and 110 officers and men took out Post Office Life Insurance Policies.

The number of policemen who were sued for indebtedness in Civil Courts was 569 as against 512 in 1928.

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies at the various district headquarters continued to prosper and to do good work.

Needs of the Department.

55. The needs of the Department continue to be numerous and very pressing but owing to financial stringency very little has been done during the last few years to meet them. It would be indulging in vain repetition, in view of the financial situation, to state them afresh.

Salient features.

56. The outstanding feature of the year was that there was an appreciable rise in cognizable crime—both serious and minor. The figure of total reported crime was the highest during the last eight years, except for the year 1927. The rise was general, being contributed by the majority of the districts. It was most marked under the heads "House Breakings" and "Thefts" (including cattle thefts). With the gradual disappearance of the deterrent effect created by the special measures taken in the past against organized gangs of dacoits and robbers, with the break in continued peaceful conditions which had prevailed for some years, with the preoccupation of the Police in connection with simmering communal tension and with the reduction of strength in certain areas, facilities for the commission of offences increased.

Another feature was the very pronounced further rise in non-cognizable crime. I have commented in detail in this connection in paragraph 17 *supra*.

Communal tension continued to prevail in an acute form in many areas which, but for the precautionary measures taken by the Police from time to time, would have resulted in riots and disturbances at many places.

The year was not free from agrarian agitation in certain areas, especially in the Northern Range. This agitation is of recent growth and it throws much additional work on the Police.

In this connection, the Deputy Inspector General, Northern Range, writes :—

"I am submitting no statistics of crime for the Range. The Commissioners are doing so for their respective Divisions : as the Police Ranges do not coincide with the Revenue Divisions, Range statistics would not assist in the general consolidation for the Presidency. But when the Presidency conditions and figures are reviewed by you I expect to find that communal tension and political agitation will be prominent features. Such certainly was the state of affairs in most districts of this Range. The conditions of Ahmedabad are too well known to require elaboration : the Police were kept on the *qui vive* in anticipation of communal outbreaks : labour was at times restive but fortunately there was no serious trouble. In Kaira agitation on agrarian questions was carried out to a greater or lesser extent : we have not yet finished with this. Mischief-mongers strove hard to create communal trouble in Panch Mahals : it was only the vigorous counter activity on the part of officials which prevented an open breach. The conditions in Broach were uneventful—one district which was so immune. In my review on Surat District I have remarked how true Police work 'had gone to the wall' owing to communal tension and political strife in and around Surat and Bardoli. In the Bombay Suburban District the labour strikes in Bombay created an atmosphere of uneasiness as one never knew how far local conditions would be affected or how some small local trouble might develop. In Thana District there was no trouble save for some agitation over agrarian questions in Palghar Taluka : but the proximity of Bombay created here too anxiety lest there should be repercussions. Nasik District was immune from communal strife ; efforts were made to create trouble in Baglan over the new Revenue assessment, but Government rather short-circuited these intrigues. In East Khandesh, Parola and Bahadarpur attracted an undue measure of attention with the Hindu-Muslim riots and tension : fortunately it did not spread though any relaxation of effort by the Police would have resulted in similar tension in other towns. West Khandesh, like Broach, was entirely immune. In Ahmednagar the trouble centred round Sangamner : I am glad to note that additional Police have at last been sanctioned and posted here. The effect of these distractions will be found reflected in the figures of most districts. In those districts where the agitation or tension was acute, the figures show an *all round depreciation* : I would quote Surat, East Khandesh and Ahmednagar as instances.

Economic conditions may have had some bearing on statistics. In Gujarat, it will be remembered how the cotton crop was partially ruined by severe frost. The failure of the later rains had a similar effect on the kharif crops."

It is gratifying to be able to report that, in spite of special difficulties and constant pressure of work, the Police throughout the year evinced a spirit of steadfast loyalty and devotion to duty and maintained their high standard of efficiency.

Since the close of the year the Police have been put to an unprecedented strain. That they should have maintained their traditional loyalty in the face of the most arduous and unpalatable work, under the pressure—often exercised on their unprotected dependents—of every form of boycott and social ostracism and in the face of provocation, taunts and abuse from every side, speaks volumes for their courage and sense of discipline. Their steadfast conduct in such circumstances is the best proof that could be obtained of the soundness of our system of training and of the staunchness of the material that we enlist. I am confident that, when sanity returns to India, the public will be generous enough to acknowledge the deep debt that they owe to the Police.

Concluding remarks.

57. During the year under review, two Indian Police Officers and three Officers from the Bombay Provincial Service retired. Three Assistant Superintendents of Police

were recruited during 1929. A number of Assistant Superintendents of Police held charge of districts in a thoroughly efficient manner, though some of them were very junior in service.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, has mentioned the following officers for good work :—

" * * * Mr. F. W. O'Gorman, who had a very anxious time in Surat. He was awarded during the year a bar to his King's Police Medal for his work in connection with the riots in Surat during the previous year.

Mr. A. W. Pryde, who successfully dealt with the heavy burglaries in Kaira District, by his personal industry and by the establishment of a local *modus operandi* bureau.

Mr. C. H. Reynolds, who put in much hard work in West Khandesh.

The other officers specially mentioned by him are :—

Assistant Superintendents.

Mr. A. J. W. Sanson, East Khandesh.

Mr. C. W. E. U'ren, Ahmedabad.

Deputy Superintendents.

Mr. C. M. Mate, East Khandesh.

Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothawala, Surat.

Mr. K. B. Sabnis, Ahmednagar.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, writes :—

" I was not in charge of the Range during the year under report and am not in a position to state its needs. * * * Neither have I had any experience of the work of individual officers. All appear to have worked satisfactorily and I feel that without personal knowledge it would be invidious for me to make any further remarks than those made in my reviews of the Annual Administration Reports.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police. Criminal Investigation Department. has mentioned the following gazetted officers :—

Rao Saheb D. C. Desai, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch.

Rao Saheb B. V. Kelkar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Trites Branch.

Mr. H. N. Pimple, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Political Branch.

Rao Saheb A. R. Akool, Superintendent, Finger Print Bureau.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, writes :—

" The Commissioner endorses the commendations bestowed by the Deputy Inspector General of Police on the various Police Officers and more especially on Messrs. O'Gorman, Pryde and Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothawala."

There are no remarks from the Commissioner, Central Division, in his review, specially commending the work of any individual officer.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, writes :—

" I endorse the remarks of the Deputy Inspector General of Police as to the excellent work done by Mr. Holland as District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar. Mr. Kidd in Belgaum worked with great zeal * * *. Mr. C. H. de V. Moss in Kolaba and Rao Bahadur Trivedi in Kanara efficiently carried on the administration of those districts which are not particularly criminal. The District Magistrate of Ratnagiri has recorded his appreciation of the way in which Mr. O'Sullivan detected a difficult case of murder. Mr. Bailey, now acting Deputy Inspector General of Police, was not in Bijapur long enough to introduce many improvements into the administration. It is unfortunate that Mr. Ruston retired before he could deal with the District reports, as he had had long personal experience of the Districts and their personnel."

Mr. J. C. Curry worked as Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police from 1st January 1929 to 6th March 1929. He was succeeded by Mr. N. P. A. Smith who became Additional Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police from 20th February 1929 to 6th March 1929 and Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police from 7th March 1929 to the end of the year. Before going on leave Mr. Wilson informed me that he was greatly indebted to both these Officers for their zealous work and for much sound advice. I must add my own acknowledgments of Mr. Smith's admirable work since my return from leave.

As Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector General, Criminal Investigation Department, Mr. LaBouchardiere dealt with his onerous duties with commendable ability and thoroughness.

Mr. K. C. Rushton administered the Southern Range throughout the year with his accustomed efficiency. By his retirement Government have lost a most reliable officer.

Mr. J. B. Jenkins was in charge of the Northern Range from 1st January 1929 to 21st March 1929 on which date he relinquished charge of his office to Mr. W. R. G. Smith who held this charge in addition to his own office as District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, from 22nd March 1929 to 28th March 1929.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy officiated as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, from 29th March 1929 to the end of the year. Mr. Wilson informed me, and I can speak of my own experience for two and a half months, that Mr. Shillidy administered his Range with remarkable skill and proved himself to be a most efficient Deputy Inspector General.

Mr. D. Healy officiated as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, from 1st January 1929 to 3rd May 1929 when he was succeeded by Mr. A. S. Holland who acted as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, from 4th May 1929 to 9th November 1929. He was relieved on that date by Mr. D. Healy who continued in the appointment till the end of 31st December 1929. Both these officers ably controlled the work of the Department.

I can endorse Mr. Wilson's commendation of the work of the Inspector General's office. While the whole staff were unremitting in their labours, special mention must be made of the work of Khan Saheb Shaikh Amir, the Office Superintendent and of Mr. Betrabet, the Head Clerk.

F. C. GRIFFITH,

Inspector General of Police.

APPENDIX A
REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 5.

APPENDIX A REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 5.

Statement showing incidence by districts per 1,000 of the population of cognizable crime during 1929.

District	Cognizable crime reported during 1929. Total Indian Penal Code cases (classes I to V)	Murders reported during 1929	Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	Dacoity	Robbery	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence	Thefts including cattle thefts	Cases of receiving stolen property	Total serious crime	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ahmedabad	2·01	·02	·01	·01	·02	·87	·72	·06	1·24	
2. Broach	1·33	·06	·01	·009	·008	·45	·29	·04	·86	
3. Kaira	1·73	·08	·02	·004	·01	·48	·52	·02	1·11	
4. Panch Mahals	1·67	·02	·01	·02	·02	·86	·44	·04	·95	
5. Surat	1·06	·01	·005	·008	·01	·33	·27	·002	·66	
6. Thana	1·61	·02	·006	·01	·02	·45	·52	·03	1·08	
7. Bombay Suburban District ...	7·17	·05	·03	·01	·11	1·93	2·76	·05	4·97	
8. Ahmednagar	1·46	·04	·006	·01	·04	·41	·52	·02	1·07	
9. East Khandesh	1·30	·01	·008	·01	·03	·42	·51	·009	1·08	
10. West Khandesh	1·09	·02	·008	·02	·03	·31	·37	·01	·79	
11. Nasik	1·49	·01	·004	·01	·04	·29	·52	·02	1·11	
Total, Northern Range, including B. B. & C. I. Railway.	1·70	·02	·01	·01	·03	·45	·60	·03	1·16	
12. Poona	2·16	·02	·008	·009	·04	·55	·99	·03	1·67	
13. Satara	0·88	·02	·004	·004	·03	·20	·28	·01	·57	
14. Sholapur	1·28	·02	·006	·01	·03	·27	·52	·03	·98	
15. Belgaum	1·01	·05	·008	·01	·03	·28	·28	·01	·70	
16. Bijapur	0·81	·02	·006	·01	·03	·21	·21	·02	·52	
17. Dharwar	1·01	·01	·006	·004	·02	·35	·31	·03	·75	
18. Kanara	0·75	·01	·009	.....	·01	·14	·35	.....	·56	
19. Kolaba	0·71	·01	·003	·008	·008	·19	·31	·01	·53	
20. Ratnagiri	0·47	·009	·0008	.....	·006	·08	·28	·0008	·35	
Total, Southern Range, including G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	1·20	·02	·005	·007	·02	·27	·53	·02	·89	
Total, Presidency proper, including Railways.	1·44	·02	·008	·01	·02	·36	·57	·02	1·03	

APPENDIX B REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 20.

Details regarding cases and persons sent up under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827.

—		Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year	Number ordered to furnish security	Number who furnished security	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827	Number who went to jail in default of security	Number of persons in cases pending at the close of the year	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against (excluding persons in pending [illegible]
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	
Northern Range ...	1928	870	418	318	.....	95	212	62·76
	1929	1,058	585	414	.....	171	204	68·50
Southern Range ...	1928	518	261	207	.....	54	114	64·60
	1929	562	309	240	.....	69	158	61·30
Total ...	1928	1,388	674	525	.....	149	326	63·46
	1929	1,620	894	654	.....	240	362	71·06

APPENDIX C REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 28

Statistical figures showing the working of the Finger Print Bureau, Bombay City, during the year 1929, as compared with those of 1928

Serial No.	Particulars	1928	1929
1	Number of Finger Impression Slips on record at the beginning of	42,921	39,418
2	Number of Finger Impression Slips of convicts prepared for record at Jails.	616	738
3	Number of Finger Impression Slips of convicts received for record from the City Police.	2,785	2,930
4	Number of Finger Impression Slips of convicts received for record from outside.	139	103
5	Total number of slips received for record during the year.	3,540	3,756
6	Number of Finger Impression Slips removed from record as duplicates, and triplicates.	476	28
7	Number of Finger Impression Slips removed from record as not required under the Finger Print Rules.	616	3
8	Number of Finger Impression Slips eliminated as per Finger Print Rules including those of beggars.	3,400	4,186
9	Number of Finger Impression Slips eliminated on account of deaths.	15	3
10	Number of Finger Impression Slips removed from the original record and treated as Re-convicted Slips.	2,536	148
11	Total number of Finger Impression Slips removed from the record.	7,043	4,816
12	Number of Finger Impression Slips on record at the end of the year.	39,418	31,858
13	Number of Finger Impression Slips received for search from the City Police.	14,856	14,118
14	Number of Finger Impression Slips received for search from other Provinces.	1,196	1,738
15	Number of Finger Impression Slips traced out of serial No. 13.	4,461	4,499
16	Number of Finger Impression Slips traced out of serial No. 14.	212	213
17	Number of Finger Impression Slips referred to the Poona and other Bureaux for search during the year.	17,831	18,712

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Serial No.	Particulars	1928	1929
18	Number of Finger Impression Slips traced out of serial No. 17.	4,296	4,531
19	Number of Re-convicted Slips prepared for local record.	3,208	3,209
20	Number of Finger Impression Slips and Re-convicted Slips sent to other Bureaux for record during the year.	5,607	6,004
21	Number of cases in which exhibits were received for examination and written expert opinion.	50	44
22	Amount of expert fee received during the year (Rupees).	500	440
23	Number of occasions on which experts were deputed to give expert evidence.	69	88
24	Number of occasions on which experts were deputed to scenes of offences.	27	39
25	Number of days spent by experts for the above purpose (experts attended to this duty during office hours).	93	140
26	Number of men trained as Operators* ...	31	21

* One clerk from the Motor Vehicles Department.

APPENDIX D

APPENDIX D REFERRED TO

Statement showing the statistics regarding

District	Number of Motor Vehicles		Number of Driving Licenses	
	Registered	Re-registered	Issued	Renewed
Ahmedabad	198	976	407	1,591
Broach	23	50	61	118
Kaira	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panch Mahals	Information not available...		56	92
Surat	Information not available.	484	212	567
Thana	Information not available...		70	239
Bombay Suburban District ...	Do.	do. ...	117	150
Ahmednagar	Nil	Nil	287	519
East Khandesh	No such record has been kept.		133	501
West Khandesh	Information not available...		193	334
Nasik	Do.	do. ...	144	658
Total, Northern Range ...	221	1,510	1,680	4,759
Poona	Information not available...		2,868	2,884
Satara	Do.	do. ...	113	443
Sholapur	Do.	do. ...	213	418
Belgaum	Do.	do. ...	217	749
Bijapur	Nil	Nil	58	216
Dharwar	29	7	144	656
Kanara	Information not available...		44	192
Kolaba	Nil	Nil	68	235
Ratnagiri	.....	.....	36 +6 duplicate.	214
Total, Southern Range ...	29	7	3,766	6,007
Grand Total ...	250	1,517	5,446	10,766

IN PARAGRAPH 30

Motor Vehicles for the year 1929.

"A" Permits		"B" Permits		Remarks
Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed	
53	115	196	99	122 "B" Permits are transferred from one bus to another free of charge.
45	41	53	69	
121	73	134	81	
33	28	39	31	
121	106	126	124	
152	134	170	166	
117	36	147	53	
158	142	225	212	
187	145	239	166	
147	180	234	191	337 temporary and 18 duplicat Driving Licenses are issued.
212	168	218	216	
1,345	1,188	1,760	1,408	
334	371	405	405	253 "A" and 354 "B" Permits are countersigned.
248	182	352	354	183 "A" and 187 "B" Permits are countersigned.
194	86	238	100	
255	310	297	389	
79	94	77	134	
136	170	178	226	
61	87	36	117	
72	134	32	202	
95	98	76 +5 duplicate.	168	
1,474	1,522	1,696	2,025	
2,819	2,710	3,456	3,433	

No. 13.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,
Poona, 8th July 1930.

FROM

F. C. GRIFFITH, Esquire, C.S.I., O.B.E.,
Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency :

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Home Department.

Subject.—Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency proper for the year 1929.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith my Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency proper, Part II, for the year 1929, together with the usual accompaniments.

2. The Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Dharwar, has no remarks to offer on the Report.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) F. C. GRIFFITH,
Inspector General of Police.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (EXCLUDING SIND AND BOMBAY CITY) FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1929.

Statistics.

During the year under report the total number of notified Criminal Tribes remained unchanged. One more mixed gang was added during the year, bringing the total of mixed gangs to 152.

The total number of registered members belonging to all tribes and mixed gangs at the beginning of the year was 21,078. Settlers released on probation by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Dharwar, and allowed to reside in the Poona and Satara Districts were included previously in the registered population of members of Criminal Tribes outside Settlements; but such settlers, as long as they are on probation, must be considered as inmates of Settlements for statistical purposes. The number shown in last year's report was therefore really in excess to the extent of 64, and the correct total at the end of 1928 was actually 21,078.

Additions and Alterations.

During the year 2,338 members of Criminal Tribes were registered; 18 Nir Shikaris from the Madras Presidency were received in Dharwar under section 10 (3); 280 died; and 965 were released from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act.

One hundred and seven persons were sent under the orders of Government to the places shown below:—

Settlements—	
Under section 16	106
Indian States—	
Under section 28	1

The total number on the register at the close of the year was 22,095. Of these 18,680 are restricted under section 11 while 3,415 are subject to the provisions of section 10 only. Of the above number restricted under section 11, 5,359 Waghris of the Kaira District were free from any restriction, being in class 1. i.e., on probation. At the end of the year 763 persons were absconding and 447 in Jail. Details relating to all tribes are shown in Statement A. The above figures refer to registered members outside Settlements.

The number of registered members inside Settlements, whose registers are in the keeping of the District Superintendents of Police of the Districts in which Settlements are situated, was as under:—

District.	Number of registered members inside Settlements.
Panch Mahals	25
Thana	182
Ahmednagar	306

District.	Number of registered members inside Settlements.
Poona	179
Sholapur	1,079
Belgaum	191
Bijapur	314
Dharwar	927
Kanara	47
	3,250

A statement showing the number of registered members, according to tribes, residing in the various Settlements including those on probation is given below :—

Name of the tribe	Number of persons in Settlements (inclusive of those on probation)	
	1929	1928
Waddars	91	85
Pardhi	748	754
Mang Garudi	644	640
Kaikadi	480	541
Bhats	139	146
Chhaparband	13	18
Dharalas	21	12
Katbus	10	6
Lamanis	27	14
Rajput Bhamptas	27	947
Takari Bhamptas	895	
Berad	57	60
Bhils	3	3
Dhangars	2	..
Futgudis	14	10
Hurs	33	46
Mangs	13	10
Ramoshis	28	38
Waghris	5	38
	3,250	3,368

Application of the Act to new tribes or gangs.

2. During the year only one mixed gang was declared as a Criminal Tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act and sections 10 and 11 were applied to its registered members.

3. The total number of members struck off the register during the year was 1,245 as against 2,854 last year.

Additions to and removal from the register.

The following tables show details of the members struck off the register by District and by tribe separately :—

According to District.

District	Number struck off the register			
	Death	Improvement of character	Other reasons	Total
Kaira	150	322	..	472
Thana	5	..	8	13
Ahmednagar	10	9	..	19
East Khandesh	17	27	2	46
West Khandesh	19	105	50	174
Nasik	23	157	49	229
Poona	7	4	6	17
Satara	8	..	1	9
Sholapur	5	3	3	11
Belgaum	5	22	..	27
Bijapur	21	70	2	93
Dharwar	10	120	1	131
Kolaba	..	..	4	4
	280	839	126	1,245

According to Tribe.

Tribe	Number struck off the register			
	Death	Improvement of character	Other reasons	Total
Bauriahs	1	..	..	1
Berads	7	44	2	53
Bhamptas Takari	4	26	5	35
Bhils	29	56	71	156
Dharalas	9	322	..	331
Futgudis	5	..	..	5
Haranshikaris	5	15	1	21
Kaikadis	2	7	13	22
Kammis	..	3	..	3
Katbus	..	1	..	1
Kolis	7	72	6	85
Lamanis	25	128	..	153
Mangs	4	..	..	4
Mang-garudis	16	79	27	122
Ramoshis	6	1	1	8
Sansis Gujarati Bhats	..	1	..	1
Tadvis	6	10	..	16
Thakurs	1	15	..	16
Waddars	4	19	..	23
Waghri	141	..	..	141
Mixed gangs	8	40	..	48
	280	839	126	1,245

322 Dharalas of the Kaira District automatically ceased to be registered members of the Criminal Tribe during the year in accordance with the rules applicable to them. Those Waghris of the Kaira District who rose to class 1 and thus became free from all the restrictions are not shown in the statement.

Only those members of Criminal Tribes were brought on the register who had been convicted for non-bailable offences or against whom reasonable suspicion of their having been concerned in cognizable offences existed.

The registration of members in Jail was effected by transferring them to their respective Districts for release. Members added and struck off the registers during the past three years are given below :—

Year	Number added during the year	Number struck off the register		
		Improvement of character	Other reasons	Death
1926	2,224	1,204	387	441
1927	1,815	781	244	339
1928	1,961	2,375	166	313
1929	2,338	839	126	280

Statement 1-A shows details regarding the registered population of the Bombay Presidency outside Settlements according to tribe, and statement 1-B distribution according to Districts.

Roll Call.

4. The remarks made last year under this paragraph still hold good. As then pointed out the present system of roll-call does not fully serve the purpose of efficient preventive control. Domiciliary visits during the night time after Hazri is a necessity, and this has been provided for in the draft rules which are still under the consideration of Government.

Total convictions of Tribesmen under the I. P. C.

5. Convictions of members of Criminal Tribes both registered and unregistered, for offences against coinage and property and for other cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code, are shown below, with the figures of the last three years :—

Year	Offences against		Other cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code	Total
	Coinage	Property		
1926	1	911	413	1,325
1927	3	1,052	184	1,239
1928	2	810	290	1,102
1929	2	846	263	1,111

162 settlers from different Settlements were convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Criminal Tribes Act during the year under report. Of these only one was dealt with under section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

The following statement shows convictions under Indian Penal Code according to tribe :—

Name of the tribe	Offences against coinage		Offences against property		Other cognizable offences		Total	
	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members
Bauriahs	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Berads	..	..	2	39	1	21	3	60
Bhampta Rajput ..	..	..	3	..	1	..	4	..
Bhampta Takari ..	..	..	6	7	2	..	8	7
Bhils	..	..	45	111	10	33	55	144
Dharalas	..	..	15	202	2	123	17	325
Futgudis	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Haranshikaris ..	..	..	17	23	3	10	20	33
Iranis	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Kaikadis	..	..	16	7	..	..	16	7
Katbus	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Katkaris	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	33
Kolis	..	..	6	20	..	4	6	24
Lamanis	..	..	8	43	3	1	11	44
Mangs	..	..	3	30	1	13	4	43
Mang-Garudis ..	..	..	46	28	4	7	50	35
Pasis	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Ramoshis	..	..	15	21	..	8	15	29
Sansis	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1
Tadvis	..	..	7	10	1	1	8	11

Name of the tribe	Offences against coinage		Offences against property		Other cognizable offences		Total	
	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members
Thakurs	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Waddars	..	..	2	30	1	1	3	31
Waghris	..	..	39	2	10	..	49	2
Mixed Gangs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	2	234	612	41	222	275	836

The following statement shows the percentage of convictions of registered members to the registered population according to tribe :—

Name of the tribe	Number of registered members at the close of the year	For offences under Indian Penal Code	Bound over under section 118 of the Criminal Procedure Code and section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act	For offences under the Criminal Tribes Act	Total	Percentage of conviction to registered population
Bauriah ..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Berad ..	615	3	..	27	30	4·87
Bhampta Takari	335	8	..	9	17	5·07
Bhampta Rajput	213	4	2	39	45	21·12
Bhil ..	2,358	55	18	167	237	10·05
Chapparband ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dharalas ..	737	17	..	64	81	10·99
Futgudis ..	239	2	1	5	8	3·34
Haranshikaris ..	687	20	..	30	50	7·28
Iranis ..	45	2	..	3	5	11·11
Kaikadis ..	152	16	2	10	28	11·11
Kammis ..	37	..	..	2	2	5·40
Katbus ..	145	..	..	2	2	1·38
Katkaris ..	28	..	..	1	1	3·57
Kolis ..	486	6	..	35	41	8·52
Lamanis ..	2,197	11	..	65	76	3·45
Mangs ..	309	4	..	11	15	4·85
Mang-Garudis ..	1,719	50	5	92	147	8·95
Ramoshis ..	744	15	..	29	44	5·91
Sansis ..	43	2	1	3	6	13·95
Tadvis ..	168	8	..	5	13	7·74
Thakurs ..	161	..	10	8	18	11·18
Waddars ..	249	3	1	25	29	11·64
Waghris ..	9,932	49	4	116	169	1·70
Mixed gangs ..	496	..	..	8	8	1 61

Convictions of registered members for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Tribes Act, and other laws as compared with the preceding three years are shown below :—

Year	Number of registered members at the close of the year	For non-bailable offences under Indian Penal Code	Bound over under section 118 of the Criminal Procedure Code	For cognizable offences under other Acts	For offences under the Criminal Tribes Act	Total	Percentage of convictions to registered population
1926 ..	21,771	402	63	11	1,264	1,740	8·00
1927 ..	22,096	490	78	89	1,068	1,725	7·80
1928 ..	21,078	309	44	64	1,029	1,446	6·86
1929 ..	22,095	275	38	34	763	1,110	5·02

The above percentage of conviction shows a steady fall in the criminality of the registered members of Criminal Tribes, mainly due to more attention being paid to registered members in Districts and the method of working the Act on more practical lines.

Absconders.

6. 763 registered members were out of sight at the end of the year, an increase of 71 over the previous year's figure. 99 persons were apprehended during the year and 81 were prosecuted under the Criminal Tribs Act for a breach of the rules under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

The difficulty of tracing absconding tribesmen has been fully dealt with in the Annual Report for the year 1927.

The registration of wandering gangs has been deferred for want of rules to control them when registered. Suitable provisions have been suggested in the revised rules under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act. These are still under the consideration of Government.

130 settlers absconded from various settlements, of whom 111 were traced during the year. Of these 32 were handed over to the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer to be dealt with departmentally. 79 settlers were out of sight at the end of the year.

Punishments.

7. (1) *Under the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.*

During the year under report, 1,316 members of Criminal Tribes were convicted for cognizable offences and under the Provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedue Code. Of these 347 convictions were against registered members and 969 against unregistered members. 846 members were convicted for offences against property.

(2) (*a*) *Criminal Tribes Act, section 21.*—This year 16 members were dealt with under this section for avoiding registration as against 23 last year.

(*b*) *Section 22.*—Under this section 756 members were convicted as against 1,002 in the previous year, a decrease of 246. This decrease may be due to better realization on the part of members of Criminal Tribes of the consequences of breaches of the rules under the Criminal Tribes Act. The District Superintendent of Police, Satara, however, attributes the decrease in his district to the interpretation recently placed on the word " Absence " occurring in rule 5 of the Criminal Tribes Rules which, he says, gives Criminal Tribes members more scope and sometimes saves them from prosecution.

Far less confusion occurs now in the application of the sub-sections of this section and registered members of Criminal Tribes are now usually convicted under the proper sub-sections. Difficulties, however, arise in the application of the proper sub-section in the case of those who have been previously convicted under the wrong sub-sections. In the Dharwar District one Magistrate convicted an accused in three cases under section 22 (2) (*a*) instead of section 22 (1) (*a*) of the Criminal Tribes Act, but this was rectified on a reference to the High Court.

Sentences of fine or a few days imprisonment on registered members of Criminal Tribes for breaches of rules under the Criminal Tribes Act which were inflicted in previous years are far less frequent since the issue of Circular No. 1529 of 29th April 1929 by the High Court, Bombay.

(*c*) *Section 24.*—Under this section 7 registered members were convicted during the year as against 27 in the pevious year and 30 in 1927.

Use of section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

8. The number of convicted persons liable for enhanced punishment under the provisions of section 23 of the Act, and the number of persons whose cases were considered in that light, are shown in columns 18 and 19 of Statements II-A and II-B.

Out of 27 liable for enhanced punishment 17 were convicted and sentenced to a term of punishment provided by section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act. In one case in the Belgaum District an accused, Yellaya Laxman Berad, was convicted by the 1st Class Magistrate, Khanapur, under sections 457 and 380. Indian Penal Code. though the man had a previous conviction for a similar offence. Acting on the decision of the High Court in Imperator *versus* Bhau Rama (mentioned last year) the case was referred to the High Court in revision on the ground that the conviction in this case by the Magistrate was *ultra vires*. The High Court ordered the committal of the accused. and the Sessions Judge, Belgaum, finally convicted him uner section 457/380 read with section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act and passed a sentence of 7 years' rigorous imprisonment on 9th July 1929.

The pending test case from Dharwar District, mentiond in last year's report, was taken up and decided in the month of August 1929. In this case the High Court did not interfere with the decision of the lower Court nor have they given a ruling on the issue involved, i.e. whether it is obligatory on the part of a Magistrate to frame an additional charge

under section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act against an accused member having previous convictions for an offence falling under Schedule 1 of the Act. Action in a suitable case or cases will be taken as opportunity occurs.

Village Headman.

9. During the year under report 30 village Headmen were reported for dereliction of the duties imposed on them by section 26 of the Criminal Tribes Act. Of these 24 were warned, 1 fined and 5 were kept under suspension for a short period. Ignorance, illiteracy and consequent inefficiency on the part of Village Headman is a common ground of complaint from all Districts. District Officers during their inspection tours should explain their duties under the Criminal Tribes Act to Patels. This is being done in some Districts but it is hoped more attention generally will be paid to this course. In this connection the District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, writes "In the course of the District Superintendent of Police's inspection Patils were called and their responsibilities under the Criminal Tribes Act were explained to them ; but the issue of a Manual for their guidance is long over due. Such instructions will, it is hoped, improve matters a great deal."

Notes on Individual Tribes.

WAGHRIS.

10. The Waghris of the Kaira District and those found residing or wandering, in the Bombay Suburban District have been declared under section3 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

The number on the register at the end of the year was 9,915 in Kaira, 4 in Ahmedabad, 5 in Broach, 2 in the Bombay Suburban District and 6 in the Poona District as against 9,599 in Kaira, 2 in Ahmedabad, 1 in the Bombay Suburban District and 5 in the Broach District, in the previous year.

During the year 464 Waghris were registered, 2 were transferred from Bombay City to Ahmedabad, 141 died and 5 were in Settlements. The total increase in the Kaira District was 316.

49 registered Waghris were convicted for offences under Indian Penal Code as mentioned below :—

District	Offences against property	Other cognizable offences under I.P.C.	Total
Kaira	37	10	47
B.B. & C.I. Ry	2	....	2
	39	10	49

The number of registered Waghris convicted for various offences as compared with the figures of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year	Offences under I. P. C.	C. P. C.	C. T. Act, Sec. 24	C. T. Act, Sec. 22	Other cognizable offences	Total
1926	38	3	..	118	..	159
1927	29	4	9	121	6	169
1928	35	1	1	123	11	171
1929	49	3	1	116	13	182

During the year 12 Waghris were convicted under section 21 of the Criminal Tribes Act for avoiding registration. Thirty-four registered Waghris were absconding and 41 were in jail at the close of the year. Twenty-two absconders were apprehended during the year.

The Waghris of the Kaira District are at present subject to the rules applicable to their own tribe in that District only. Under these rules all Waghris (males and females) of and above the age of 13, whether criminal or non-criminal, are being registered and added to 5 different groups with graded restrictions. These rules have been proposed for revision so as to bring them into conformity with the general rules applicable to the whole of the Presidency. The revised rules are still under the consideration of Government.

The District Superintendent of Police in discussing the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Kaira District has pointed out that in his opinion the present rules under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act applicable to the Waghris and Dharalas are inadequate. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, supports this view.

The question has already been discussed at great length early in 1928 and it has been decided that the revised draft rules should be made applicable to these tribes also.

However, the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, will be asked to make a separate representation on the subject in due course, if he considers the question should be further considered.

DHARALAS.

The Dharalas, of the Kaira District only, have been declared under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act. They are being registered in that District and remain under restrictions for a stated period only.

The number of Dharalas on the Criminal Tribes Register at the beginning of the year was 617 and 456 persons were added during the year under report. Out of these 9 died, 322 were removed from the register on the expiry of their period of restriction and 5 were transferred to a Settlement. Thus the total number on the register at the close of the year was 737 as compared with 617 last year.

Out of 456 persons placed under restriction not all were convicted for non-bailable offences only, as is the intention of the Act, but a considerable number were for offences against the persons and under the Abkari Act for illicit distillation.

401 Dharalas were convicted of cognizable offences or under the Criminal Procedure Code during the year; out of these only 18 were registered members. Dharalas, on conviction for certain offences specified in Government Resolution No. 6886 of 28th November 1925 are registered automatically and restricted to their residence between sun-set and sun-rise.

The number of registered Dharalas convicted during the year as compared with the figures for the preceding 3 years is as under :—

Year	Offences under I. P. C.	Other cognizable offences	Bound over under C. P. C.	Sec. 24 of the C. T. Act	Sec. 22 of the C. T. Act	Total
1926	3	..	..	..	26	29
1927	83	54	8	..	86	231
1928	9	1	..	..	89	99
1929	17	1	..	..	64	82

Nine registered Dharalas were absconding and 123 were in jail at the end of the year; seven absconders were arrested during the year.

The following table shows the comparative figures of convictions obtained against Waghris and Dharalas for offences under the Indian Penal Code during the last five years :—

Year.	Dharalas.	Waghris.
1925	181	25
1926	226	32
1927	311	32
1928	298	43
1929	342	51

64 Dharalas were convicted for breaches of the rules under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

The number of registered Waghris and Dharalas in Settlements at the close of the year was 5 and 21 respectively. In all 3 settlers (2 in previous years and one during the year) were discharged on probation by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Dharwar.

In discussing the existing rules for Dharalas the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, and the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, point out the ineffectiveness of the present rules. The revised rules which are before Government for consideration provide for all contingencies that can be foreseen and it is hoped they will prove to be more effective.

MANG-GARUDIS.

This is a wandering tribe which is found throughout the Presidency except in Gujarat.

During the year 93 Mang-garudis were registered in different Districts. At the close of the year the registered population of this tribe was as below :—

Bombay Suburban District	1
Ahmednagar	255
East Khandesh	255
West Khandesh	300
Nasik	662
Poona	196
Satara	14
Belgaum	36
	1,719

At the end of the year the number of registered members in Settlements was 644, absconding 113, and in Jail 36. Seventy-eight settlers were discharged on probation by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer of whom 37 were discharged during the year under report and 41 in previous years. Two settlers so discharged on probation were recalled by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer owing to their reversion to crime while 4 settlers placed on probation were discharged altogether from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act. Members of this tribe have been restricted in their movements to the Districts in which they are registered.

The number both of registered and unregistered members of this tribe convicted for offences during the year under report is shown in the following table :—

District	Offences against property		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code		C. P. C.		Criminal Section 24, Tribes Act	Criminal Section 22, Tribes Act	Total	
	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered			Registered	Unregistered
Thana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Ahmednagar	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	17	19	..
East Khandesh	15	8	3	6	..	..	4	12	34	14
West Khandesh	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	21	1
Nasik	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	25	32	1
Poona	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	18	31	11
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Bijapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Dharwar	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
G.I.P. and M. & S.M. Railways.	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
B.B. and C.I. Railway ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	46	28	4	7	..	..	5	92	147	35

The number of registered Mang-garudis convicted during the year as compared with those in the preceding three years is as under :—

Year	Offences under I. P. C.	Other cogniz-able	Offences under C. P. C.	Under Sec. 24, C.T.Act	Under Sec. 22, C.T. Act	Total
1926	112	1	3	..	213	329
1927	91	1	16	4	130	242
1928	59	9	10	11	164	253
1929	50	..	..	5	92	147

In connection with the general administration of Mang-garudis the District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, remarks :—

"It is doubtful whether the wholesale registration of Mang-garudis is a just move. My experience in neighbouring District was that only one Mang-garudi in three had ever been convicted under the Indian Penal Code and that some colonies, particularly those subject to Urban influence, were distinctly troublesome while others were harmless." The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, agrees with this view.

But it can be said that in Urban areas more attention is naturally paid to the members of this tribe and their misdoings are therefore more quickly brought to light than in rural areas. Moreover the criminal instinct is ingrained in this tribe and few members are immune from it. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Nothern Range, suggests that those Mang-garudis who have no convictions at all and whose conduct is satisfactory should be exempted from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act. This suggestion is in conformity with the proposed rules.

Most members of this tribe have no fixed domicile but wander from place to place ostensibly on the pretext off having buffaloes. They then avail themselves of opportunities for pilfering and committing burglary. They are averse to any kind of manual labour and consider begging or stealing a better way of living. During the year this question of dealing with the wandering criminal tribes, expecially Mang-garudis, was discussed by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, C. I. D., with the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Dharwar. As a result of this discussion the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer submitted a proposal to Government that wandering criminal tribes should be persuaded to settle in places where they could earn their own livelihood. He selected two Districts, Nasik and West Khandesh, for this purpose as a large number of wanderers live in both, and discussed the question with

District Magistrates and the District Superintendents of Police concerned. It was decided that the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer should depute a representative in each District to work out schemes in conjunction with the District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate. So far nothing definite appears to have been achieved, the main difficulty being apparently the absence of suitable employment. Two officers from the Criminal Tribes Settlement Department are at work in those districts exploring avenues of possible employments and relocating Manggarudis in suitable places under probation officers. A similar scheme is already in force at Barsi and at Harigaon where Phase-pardhis have been settled. These two colonies are working well.

BHILS.

Bhils are a resident tribe and are chiefly to be found in the Districts of the Central Division of this Presidency. The automatic registration of members of this tribe (*vide* the Orders contained in Government Resolution No. 9752-1, dated 5th December 1927), is still in progress.

The registered population of Bhils at the close of the year was 2,358 as against 1,605 the previous year. During the year 910 persons were registered, 29 died and 127 were struck off the register owing to improvement of character.

Their distribution is as below :—

District	Number of registered persons
Ahmednagar	470
East Khandesh	526
West Khandesh	523
Nasik	797
Poona	40
Sholapur	2
	2,358

47 registered Bhils were absconding and 51 were in Jail on the last day of the year. Five Bhils liable for enhanced punishment under section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act received punishment as provided in that section. Three registered Bhils with their dependents were in Settlements at the end of the year.

Proposals to intern the worst criminals of this tribe have been, and are being submitted by the District Superintendents of Police. Nasik, East Khandesh and West Khandesh, and many of these have been sanctioned by Government. The number of registered and unregistered members

of this tribe convicted for offences during the year under report is shown below :—

District	Offences against property		Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.		C. P. C.		Section 24, C. T. Act	Section 22, C. T. Act	Total	
	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered			Registered	Unregistered
Thana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Ahmednagar	3	6	2	6	1	3	..	19	25	15
East Khandesh	20	31	1	2	2	2	..	28	51	35
West Khandesh	11	50	5	23	6	3	..	45	67	76
Nasik	11	22	2	2	6	11	..	74	93	35
Poona	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
	45	111	10	33	15	20	..	167	237	164

The number of registered Bhils convicted during the year as compared with those of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year	Indian Penal Code	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code	C. P. C.	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act	Total
1926 ..	28	..	15	..	350	393
1927 ..	30	3	13	6	166	218
1928 ..	54	7	4	1	110	176
1929 ..	45	10	15	..	167	237

BERADS.

This resident tribe is found in the Karnatic. The registered population at the end of the year was 615. Their distribution is as under :—

Belgaum	334
Bijapur	93
Dharwar	188
	615

57 registered members of this tribe were in settlements, 13 were absconding and 13 were in Jail on the last day of the year.

110 settlers in previous years and 26 during the year were discharged on probation, 3 were recalled to settlements owing to reversion to crime, and 7 were discharged altogether from the operation of the

Criminal Tribes Act by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Dharwar, owing to good conduct.

The number of members convicted for offences during the year is shown below :—

District	Offences against property		Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.		C. P. C.		Section 24, C. T. Act	Section 22, C. T. Act	Total	
	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered			Registered	Unregistered
Belgaum	2	17	..	14	..	6	..	7	9	37
Bijapur	..	4	1	4	..	1	..	5	6	9
Dharwar	..	18	..	3	..	1	..	15	15	22
	2	39	1	21	..	8	..	27	30	68

The number of registered Berads convicted for offences during the year as compared with those of the previous three years is as under :—

Year	Offences against property	Other cognizable offences under the I. P. C.	C. P. C.	Section 24, C. T. Act	Section 22, C. T. Act	Total
1926 ..	8	1	..	..	23	32
1927 ..	11	1	5	..	54	71
1928 ..	8	4	..	..	39	51
1929 ..	2	1	..	..	27	30

Regarding this tribe the District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, remarks : " It is apparent that registration under the Criminal Tribes Act has had a beneficial effect on this tribe this year. "

PHASE-PARDHIS—HARANSHIKARIS.

This wandering tribe is found in the Central and Southern part of the Presidency. The registered population at the end of the year was 687 as against 671 last year, and 18 members were registered during the year. Their distribution is as under :—

Ahmednagar	149
East Khandesh	45
West Khandesh	59
Nasik	10
Sholapur	395
Bijapur	2
Dharwar	27
	687

748 registered members were residing in various Settlements, while 49 settlers in previous years and 44 during the year were discharged on probation. Four were recalled to settlements owing to bad conduct and 7 were discharged altogether from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Dharwar. The convictions of members of this tribe are shown below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.		C. P. C.		Criminal Section 24, Tribes Act.	Criminal Section 22, Tribes Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Ahmednagar	3	2	3	1	...	..	..	5	11	3
East Khandesh	7	11	..	7	..	..	..	2	9	18
West Khandesh	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..
Sholapur	3	6	..	2	..	..	..	17	20	8
Belgaum	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bijapur	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	2
Dharwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	17	23	3	10	..	..	..	30	50	33

The number of registered members convicted during the year as compared with that of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Indian Penal Code.	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.	C. P. C.	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.
1926 ..	58	..	6	..	48	112
1927 ..	45	15	16	..	65	144
1928 ..	36	11	..	..	71	127
1929 ..	17	3	..	..	30	50

108 registered members were out of sight and 4 were in Jail on the last day of the year.

16 Phase-pardhis who absconded from West Khandesh in 1928 were traced in the Bhopal State during the year. Of these 14 have been convicted and 2 are being extradited for prosecution.

A voluntary Settlement which was started at Harigaon in 1928 in the Ahmednagar District, in which Phase-pardhis have settled, is

progressing satisfactorily. This Settlement is supervised by two Head constables and 4 constables of the Ahmednagar District and is now under the direct control of the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar.

A similar Settlement for Phase-pardhis exists at Barsi in the Sholapur District. Haranshikaris in the vicinity of Barsi and in the North-West portion of the Sholapur District have been collected at Barsi where most of them are employed in the local mills. At present there are two mills while a third is under construction; when the latter is opened more members of this colony (at present engaged on cooly work) will be absorbed.

The camp is supervised by the Sub-Inspector, Barsi Town.

The mill hands at Barsi went on strike twice in the year under report, but the Pardhis of this colony took no part in it. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, visited this Settlement during the year under report.

RAJPUT-BHAMPTAS.

This tribe is found chiefly in the Ahmednagar and Sholapur Districts, and in some villages of the Jath and Akalkot States. The registered population at the end of the year was 213 and its distribution was as under :—

Ahmednagar	145
Poona	2
Sholapur	66
	213

109 registered members were absconding and 25 were in jail on the last day of the year. Three persons were removed to settlements and one was deported under Section 28 to Jath State. Only 8 members were traced and registered while 27 members were in settlements at the end of the year. The number convicted for offences is shown below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under I.P.C.		C. P. C.		Section 24, C. T. Act.	Section 22, C. T. Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Ahmedabad ..	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	5	1
Ahmednagar ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	27	28	..
Sholapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..
Bijapur	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	3	..	1	..	2	2	..	39	45	2

The activities of this tribe extend all over India. During the year 7 Rajput Bhamptas from the Sholapur District who were traced in the Madras Presidency and Mysore were brought to their homes under the P. R. T. system.

The Bhamptas are professional and incorrigible thieves. The following examples indicate their depradations and elusive character. Five registered Bhamptas of the Ahmednagar District were traced at Ahmedabad; 3 of them were involved in offences against property and 2 were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. Five other Rajput Bhamptas arrested under section 55, Criminal Procedure Code at Ahmedabad were released on bail by a Magistrate there while an enquiry was in progress regarding certain property found in their possession. The result was that all 5 absconded and are still at large and 6 theft cases traced to them are pending their arrest. In another case a Rajput Bhampta from the Ahmednagar District was bound over for one year at Ahmedabad under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code. The Magistrate at Ahmedabad accepted a local Bania as surety without making any enquiry as to his suitability and without consulting the Police. As was to be expected the Bhampta on release absconded immediately and is still at large.

TAKARI BHAMPTAS.

(UCHALIAS AND GHANTICHOR.)

The registered population of this tribe is distributed as below :—

Ahmednagar	..	..	117
East Khandesh	..	..	44
Nasik	..	..	47
Poona	..	..	73
Satara	..	..	17
Belgaum	..	..	33
Dharwar	..	..	4
			335

In addition to the above there are 895 registered members of this tribe in various settlements. 32 members were interned in settlements during the year while 387 settlers (254 in preceding years and 133 during the year) were discharged on probation by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Dharwar. Two settlers discharged on probation were recalled to settlements by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer owing to their bad conduct and 40 probationers were discharged altogether from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act, owing to good conduct during their probationary period. Of the registered population 30 were

absconding and 12 were in Jail on the last day of the year. The number convicted for offences is shown below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under I.P.C.		C. P. C.		Section 24, C. T. Act.	Section 22, C. T. Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Ahmednagar ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
East Khandesh ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nasik	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	5	..
Poona	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Satara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Belgaum	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2
Bijapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Dharwar	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2
Kanara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
G.I.P. and M. & S. M. Railways	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	6	7	2	..	..	..	..	9	17	7

The number of registered members convicted during the year as compared with that of the preceding 3 years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.	C. P. C.	Section 24 C. T. Act.	Section 22 C. T. Act.	Total.
1926 ..	35	1	9	..	48	93
1927 ..	64	..	3	5	47	119
1928 ..	23	2	1	2	38	66
1929 ..	6	2	..	..	9	17

The members of this tribe are expert criminals and are as active as Rajput Bhamptas. From the above table it would appear that the restrictions imposed on them under the Criminal Tribes Act have curbed their activities to a considerable extent.

LAMANIS OR WANJARIS.

The registered population of this tribe is distributed as follows :—

East Khandesh	..	..	43
Belgaum	..	..	3
Bijapur	..	..	1,737
Dharwar	..	..	414
			2,197

55 members were registered during the year, 25 died, and 128 were struck off the register for improvement of character. 161 registered members were absconding and 15 were in jail on the last day of the year. 121 members were convicted for offences as shown below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under I.P.C.		C. P. C.		Section 24, C. T. Act.	Section 22, C. T. Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
East Khandesh ..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Bijapur	4	11	..	1	..	..	..	52	56	12
Dharwar	4	27	2	..	..	1	..	13	19	28
	8	43	3	1	..	1	..	65	76	45

The number of registered members convicted during the year as compared with that of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.	C. P. C.	Section 24 C. T. Act.	Section 22 C. T. Act.	Total.
1926 ..	19	3	..	..	97	119
1927 ..	27	..	..	..	77	104
1928 ..	12	..	13	1	51	77
1929 ..	8	3	..	..	65	76

There are 159 Lamani Tandas in the Bijapur District. During the year only one Tanda has been brought into close proximity with a village. 66 Tandas in all are near villages, and steps are being taken for the removal of the rest to facilitate better supervision and control.

A gang of Lamani Gold-smiths at Baratagi village in the Bijapur Taluka was found counterfeiting currency coins. Four were arrested and under trial in the Court of Sessions at the end of the year.

KAIKADIS OR KORCHAS.

This tribe is generally found in the Districts of the Central and Southern Divisions, either residents or wanderers. The number of the

registered population at the end of the year was 152 with distribution as below :—

Bombay Suburban District	..	..	1
East Khandesh	..	..	8
West Khandesh	..	..	1
Poona	..	..	8
Sholapur	..	..	39
Belgaum	..	..	1
Bijapur	..	..	17
Dharwar	..	..	21
Kanara	..	..	7
Kolaba	..	..	49
	—		152

The number of registered members residing in various settlements at the end of the year was 480. 135 settlers (85 in previous years and 50 during the year) were placed on probation by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Dharwar. 8 probationers were discharged altogether from the operations of the Criminal Tribes Act and 2 were recalled to Settlements owing to reversion to crime. 4 registered members were absconding and 8 were in Jail at the end of the year.

A statement showing the number of persons convicted in different districts for offences during the year under report is given below :—

District.	Offences against property		Other cognizable offences under I.P.C.		C. P. C.		Section 24, C. T. Act.	Section 22, C. T. Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
G.I.P. and M. & S. M. Railways	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Thana	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
B. S. D.	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
East Khandesh ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Poona	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	..
Satara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sholapur	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1
Belgaum	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2
Bijapur	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Dharwar	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Kanara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Kolaba	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
	16	7	..	..	2	..	..	10	28	7

The number of registered members convicted during the year as compared with that of the preceding 3 years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.	C. P. C.	Section 24 C. T. Act.	Section 22 C. T. Act.	Total.
1926 ..	17	..	..	..	9	26
1927 ..	14	..	..	1	23	38
1928 ..	113	1	..	..	28	42
1929 ..	16	..	2	..	10	28

4 Kaikadis were punished under section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

WADDARS.

This tribe is generally found in the Districts of the Southern and Central Divisions. Some of its members are resident and some lead a nomadic life. The number on the register at the end of the year was 249 and was distributed as under :—

Poona	..	..	1
Sholapur	..	..	27
Belgaum	..	..	1
Bijapur	..	..	83
Dharwar	..	..	137
			249

21 members were registered, 4 died and 19 were struck off the register for improvement of character during the year. 23 were absconding and 6 were in jail at the end of the year. In addition to the above the number of registered members in various settlements was 91 at the end of the year. 14 settlers (10 in previous years and 4 during the year) were discharged on probation by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Dharwar.

The number of persons convicted for offences during the year in different districts is given below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under I.P.C.		C. P. C.		Section 24, C. T. Act.	Section 22, C. T. Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Nasik	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Poona	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Satara	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sholapur	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	7	1
Bijapur	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6
Dharwar	..	21	..	1	..	..	..	16	16	22
	2	30	1	1	1	1	..	25	29	32

The total number of convictions of registrees during the year under report in comparison with those of the three preceding years is given below :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.	C. P. C.	Section 24 C. T. Act.	Section 22 C. T. Act.	Total.
1926	.. 16	..	..	..	21	37
1927	.. 15	3	..	..	20	38
1928	.. 6	..	1	..	32	39
1929	.. 2	1	1	..	25	29

TADVIS.

Tadvis are converted Bhils, and are a resident tribe of the East Khandesh District. They were notified under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act by villages. This system proved unjust and so proposals were submitted to Government to bring Tadvis on a par with Bhils. Government agreed to the proposal and orders were passed accordingly in Government Resolution, Home Department No. 9752-1/13877, dated 7th January 1930.

Tadvis, like Bhils, are now subject to the provisions of section 10(*a*) and (*b*) of the Criminal Tribes Act. Formerly they were restricted in their movements under section 11.

Members of this tribe are in the habit of committing crimes by organised gangs and it is hoped that the application of the new orders will have a good effect on crime in East Khandesh.

FUTGUDIS.

The members of this tribe live scattered in villages in two Talukas of the Thana District. Special rules under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act are applicable to this tribe. The number on the register at the end of the year was 239, and in addition to the above, 14 members were in settlements. Two registered members were convicted for offences against property, 5 for breaches under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act and 1 under section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act during the year under report.

Futgudis are controlled at present by Government Notification No. 6459, dated 5th August 1919 under section 10(*a*) and Notification No. 2887, dated 1st May 1916 under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act. Breaches of rules framed under section 20 (2) (*d*) are punishable under section 22 (2) but it is reported that many convictions have been recorded under section 22 (1) of the Criminal Tribes Act. If these convictions are allowed to stand, hardship may occur, as punishment under Section 22 (1) like those under section 22 (2) are progressive but

much more severe. This and other questions regarding Futgudis are being enquired into.

The remaining tribes notified in the Bombay Presidency do not require any special mention as their activities are confined to their own localities.

11. During the year only one Rajput Bhampta from the Ahmednagar District was deported to Jath State (section 28).

12. The gang of 29 Delhiwal Bauriahs headed by one Bhagtia, referred to in last year's report, is under trial at Ahmedabad.

Foreigners.

A gang of 18 registered Nir-Shikaris with a very criminal record was transferred by the District Superintendent of Police, Anantapur and Kurnool (Madras Presidency) to the Dharwar District, under section 16 (3) of the Criminal Tribes Act. Of these, two having expressed their willingness to go back to Anantapur, were permitted to return, but the remainder are still in Hubli Town. Proposals for restricting the movements of these Nir-Shikaris to the area of Anantapur and Kurnool Districts under section 11 read with section 13 of the Criminal Tribes Act have been submitted to Government and their orders are awaited. In this connection the District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, remarks :—

"The advent of a gang of notoriously criminal Nir-Shikaris from Madras was an event to be deplored and it is to be hoped that the Madras Government can be induced to take action to control its own Criminal Tribesmen in its own limits. At present section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act being applied widely in the Bombay Presidency, the arrangement is one-sided. The result has been that these 17 persons have been living in the lowest degree of degradation eking out a livelihood chiefly by begging and pilfering in Hubli Town for the last 6 months, while the services of three Policemen have been permanently required to keep a watch on them. They could not be interned as they were Madras registrees and they could not be deported without the concurrence of the Madras Government."

In this connection the Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks :—

"As Nir-Shikaris have been notified to be a criminal tribe for the purposes of the Criminal Tribes Act they are liable to be dealt with under sections 11, 12, or 16 irrespective of their registration, or otherwise, in the Madras Presidency. If the depradations of this tribe continue, the District Superintendent of Police will be well advised to move Government under section 13 of the Act."

Four members of a Sudagad Siddi gang, a notified criminal tribe of the Madras Presidency, entered the Kanara District from Mysore Territory and were responsible for one robbery at Alakutta near the Mysore frontier. They were prosecuted under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code and on conviction were sent to jail. They have been made P.R.T. to Bangalore Central Jail.

A gang of 5 Helvars from the Madras Presidency was arrested in Kanara by the end of the year, for 5 offences under sections 379 and

420, Indian Penal Code. They have since been convicted in two cases and one case under section 420, Indian Penal Code is still pending.

In the Poona District two Marwar Baoris were noticed uttering counterfeit coins. They were prosecuted and convicted, and were subsequently registered while undergoing their terms of imprisonment.

Wandering Gangs.

13. During the year 380 wandering gangs came under observation in the Presidency. 226 belonged to notified criminal tribes of which 88 were Irani gangs. The remaining 154 gangs belonged to various classes generally considered as non-criminal.

General.

14. A proposal to amalgamate the Kalyanpur and Umedpur Settlements has been administratively approved by the Government but this project has had to be postponed from year to year for lack of funds. In this connection the District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, reports :—

"Last year's remarks, regarding the amalgamation of the two Settlements in Sholapur City, still hold good. Kalyanpur is really part of the City and it is almost impossible to prevent the escape and return of settlers at night. They can commit offences in the City and return undetected. However, the electrification and realignment and strengthening of the wiring of the Settlement have been completed in January 1930 and it is to be hoped that this will check the movements of the settlers. Members of these two Sholapur Criminal Tribes Settlements were responsible for 15 offences which were reported from Sholapur City, Sadar Bazar and Sholapur Taluka Police Stations as against 37 in the year previous. All these cases were detected and the offences were brought home to 18 settlers all of whom were convicted. In 3 cases settlers were definitely suspected but the offences could not be brought home to them."

"Apart from these there were 2 cases in which the property stolen being less than Rs. 10, investigation was refused and the accused settlers were sent to the Settlement authorities for being dealt with departmentally."

The question of opening a Settlement at Ahmedabad for Chharas and other members of the Criminal Tribes of the Northern Division has been taken up by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Dharwar. He has submitted proposals which are under the consideration of Government.

The problem of the control of Criminal Tribes in the Indian States of the Southern Maratha Country continues to be unsatisfactory and seriously to impede the work of Districts bordering on these States. Great difficulty is also experienced in maintaining effective supervision over wandering gangs by reason of breaks in jurisdiction of British territory and that of adjoining Indian States. A general tightening up of supervision over their Criminal Tribes and wandering gangs by the States concerned is most desirable to put things on a more systematic and satisfactory basis.

During the year under report 12 Katbus of Mudhol and Aundh States were found to be concerned in 5 House-breaking and theft cases under Kerur Police Station of the Bijapur District.

The work of rectifying defective Criminal Tribes Registers as mentioned in the last year's report is now almost complete.

The orders contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4759/2, dated 19th January 1929 have simplified the procedure of interning incorrigible members of Criminal Tribes in Settlements, and in accordance with these orders many members of Criminal Tribes from all over the Presidency have been recommended for internment. 106 registered members along with their dependents had been actually interned in the Settlements by the end of the year and it is hoped that more will be interned as soon as possible.

Conclusion.

The facts and figures reported by District Officers show on the whole a steady improvement in the behaviour of the registered Criminal Tribes population all over the Presidency.

Owing to retrenchment in the Police Force the system of village Patrols had been abolished thus increasing the responsibilities of Police Patils in connection with Police Work in general and Criminal Tribes Work in particular. Unfortunately the majority of Police Patils are comparatively ignorant and so unable to discharge the obligations imposed on them under section 26 of the Criminal Tribes Act with any degree of efficiency.

Revised rules under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act and revised notifications which are still under the consideration of Government will, when approved and issued, help a great deal in controlling the Criminal activities of wandering gangs, in providing for the better supervision of registered members of Criminal Tribes, and in securing uniformity of procedure under the Act throughout the Presidency. The existing rules are inadequate and the reverse of satisfactory.

The extension of settlements, both industrial and agricultural, is a very urgent need. As remarked last year, " Control and reformation must go hand in hand, and while controlling the activities of the Criminal Tribes, efforts must be made simultaneously to provide them with the necessary facilities for earning their livelihood. In this Presidency these facilities are scarce and on that account more Settlements are necessary."

In this connection I would point out that, according to figures supplied by District Superintendents of Police, 322 registered settlers were placed on probation outside by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, while only 106 registered " bad cases " from the Districts were accepted in their place. This apparently leaves 216 vacancies in Settlements available for the many bad cases in Districts awaiting internment, and it is not clear why this large number of vacancies in Settlements has not been filled— thus relieving the District Police of many posts outside, preying on the public. There is a remark in the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer's report to the effect that " 106 persons whose internment

has been ordered by Government are still to arrive." If these have actually arrived there would still appear to be room for 110 more in Settlements.

It is impossible to compare the District Superintendents of Polices' figures with those in the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer's annual report, and these can never tally or be available for comparison so long as one report ends on the 31st December and the other on the 31st March each year. As both reports are inter-dependent they should end on the same date.

The Criminal Tribes Branch in the Presidency, Criminal Investigation Department under Rao Saheb B. V. Kelkar continues to do much useful work.

(Signed) F. C. GRIFFITH,
Inspector General of Police,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

STATEMENT I-A

STATEMENT

Statistics referring to registered members of criminal

Name of Tribe.	No. on the register at the beginning of the year.	Number added during the year.					
		By registration.	No. of registered persons received by transfer under				Total of columns 3 to 7.
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bauriah	3	2	...	...	...	...	2
Berads	599	70	...	...	...	...	70
Bhampta (Bajput) ...	207	8	...	2	...	...	10
Bhampta (Takari)... ...	390	10	...	4	...	...	14
Bhil	1,605	910	4	...	...	...	914
Chapparband	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharala	617	456	...	...	...	...	456
Futgudi	248	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haranshikari	671	18	18	6	...	...	42
Irani	...	35	10	...	...	...	45
Kaikadi	172	10	...	...	...	...	10
Kammi	18	22	...	...	...	...	22
Katabu	136	10	...	...	...	..	10
Katkari	27	1	...	...	...	...	1
Koli	557	10	...	...	...	...	10
Lamani	2,308	55	...	1	...	...	56
Mang	263	54	...	...	...	...	54
Mang-garudi	1,781	93	...	6	...	...	99
Ramoshi	700	53	...	...	...	...	53
Sansis	38	6	...	...	...	...	6
Tadvi	176	8	...	...	...	...	8
Thakur	173	4	1	...	...	...	5
Waddar	253	21	...	...	...	...	21
Waghri	9,607	464	...	2	...	...	466
Mixed gangs	528	18	...	...	...	...	18
Total ...	21,078	2,338	33	21	..	...	2,392

I-A.

tribes for the year 1929 according to tribes.

	Expunged from the register since the beginning of the year.				Number of registered persons transferred under		
Total of columns 2 and 8.	Owing to death.	For improvement of character.	For other reasons.	Total.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
669	7	44	2	53	...	...	...
217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
404	4	26	5	35	...	2	...
2,519	29	56	71	156	4	1	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,073	9	322	...	331	...	...	...
248	5	...	...	5	...	...	...
718	5	15	1	21	1	...	...
45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
182	2	7	13	22	...	...	...
40	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
146	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
567	7	72	6	85	...	...	...
2,364	25	128	...	153	...	1	...
317	4	...	...	4	...	...	...
1,880	16	79	27	122	...	13	...
753	6	1	1	8	...	...	...
44	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
184	6	10	...	16	...	...	...
178	1	15	...	16	1	...	...
274	4	19	...	23	...	...	...
10,073	141	...	...	141	...	...	...
546	8	40	...	48	...	...	...
23,470	280	839	126	1,245	6	17	...

STATEMENT

Name of Tribe.	Number of registered persons transferred under—*contd.*				Resultant registered and of the	
	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.	Total of columns 18 and 19.	Subject to the provisions of section 10 only.	Subject to the restrictions under section 11.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bauriah	...	...	...	1	4	...
Berads	1	...	1	54	...	615
Bhampta (Rajput) ...	3	1	4	4	...	213
Bhampta (Takari) ...	32	...	34	69	...	335
Bhil	...	...	5	161	2,339	19
Chapparband	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dharala	5	...	5	336	...	737
Futgudi	4	...	4	9	...	239
Haranshikari	4	...	5	26	17	670
Irani	...	...	...	...	45	...
Kaikadi	8	...	8	30	...	152
Kammi	...	...	...	3	...	37
Katabu	...	...	...	1	...	145
Katkari	...	...	...	...	16	12
Koli	1	...	1	86	481	...
Lamani	13	...	14	167	...	2,197
Mang	4	...	4	8	2	307
Mang-garudi	26	...	39	161	...	1,719
Ramoshi	1	...	1	9	4	740
Sansis	...	...	..	1	...	43
Tadvi	...	...	...	16	...	168
Thakur	...	...	1	17	145	16
Waddar	2	...	2	25	...	249
Waghri	...	...	...	141	...	9,932
Mixed gangs	2	...	2	50	362	134
Total ...	106	1	130	1,375	3,415	18,630

I-A—*continued.*

population at the year.				No. in jail on the last day of the year.		
Total.	Absent on pass on the last day of the year.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year.	Number apprehended.	For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under C. T. Act.	For other offences.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
4	...	3	...	1	...	...
615	5	13	...	9	4	...
213	3	109	...	19	5	1
335	12	30	2	9	2	1
2,358	40	57	16	39	7	5
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
737	...	9	7	123	7	3
239	...	5	...	7	3	...
687	29	108	20	3	...	1
45	34	1	...	...	...	...
152	6	4	3	8	...	...
37	...	1	...	1	...	...
145	...	39	...	...	...	...
28	4	...	...	...	1	...
481	1	10	3	16	1	...
2,197	74	161	4	4	10	...
309	...	7	...	7	5	...
1,719	151	113	19	25	11	...
744	3	9	1	27	1	...
48	3	6	...	...	2	...
168	...	2	...	1	...	...
161	...	1	...	3	...	...
249	6	23	1	5	1	...
9,932	3	34	22	25	16	...
496	1	18	1	21	5	1
22,095	375	763	99	353	81	13

STATEMENT

Statistics referring to registered members of criminal

Name of District.	No. on the register at the beginning of the year.	Number added during the year.					
		By registration.	No. of registered persons received by transfer under				Total of columns 3 to 7.
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ahmedabad	2	...	...	2	..	...	2
Kaira	10,216	913	...	...	...	...	913
Broach	5	...	..	...	...	...	...
Thana	270	1	10	...	...	...	11
Bombay Suburban District ...	2	2	..	...	...	...	2
Ahmednagar	1,036	174	1	11	...	...	186
East Khandesh	1,098	124	..	2	...	...	126
West Khandesh	833	608	2	...	...	...	610
Nasik	2,302	108	2	...	...	...	110
Poona	329	53	...	5	...	...	58
Satara	818	105	...	...	...	...	105
Sholapur	698	60	...	...	...	...	60
Belgaum	426	56	...	...	...	...	56
Bijapur	2,108	62	...	...	...	...	62
Dharwar	872	67	18	1	...	...	86
Kanara	8	5	...	...	...	...	5
Kolaba	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	21,078	2,338	33	21	...	...	2,392

I-B.

tribes for the year 1929 according to Districts.

Total of columns 2 and 8.	Expunged from the register since the beginning of the year.				Number of registered persons transferred under		
	Owing to death.	For improvement of character.	For other reasons.	Total.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,129	150	322	...	472	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
281	5	...	8	13	1	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,222	10	9	...	19	...	...	...
1,224	17	27	2	46	1	...	...
1,443	19	105	50	174	3	6	...
2,412	23	157	49	229	...	8	...
387	7	4	6	17	...	1	...
923	8	...	1	9	...	1	...
758	5	3	3	11	...	...	...
482	5	22	...	27	...	...	...
2,170	21	70	2	93	...	1	...
958	10	120	1	131	1	...	...
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	...	4	4	...	...	...
23,470	260	839	126	1,245	6	17	...

STATEMENT

Name of District.	Number of registered persons transferred under—*contd.*			Total of columns 13 and 19.	Resultant registered end of the	
	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.		Subject to the provisions of section 10 only.	Subject to the restrictions under section 11.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	4
Kaira	5	...	5	477	...	10,652
Broach	...	...	...	...	...	5
Thana	4	...	5	18	24	239
Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ahmednagar	28	1	29	48	471	703
East Khandesh	2	...	3	49	526	649
West Khandesh	7	...	16	190	868	385
Nasik	15	...	23	252	1,418	742
Poona	13	...	14	31	44	312
Satara	8	...	9	18	1	904
Sholapur	1	...	1	12	35	711
Belgaum	...	...	...	27	...	455
Bijapur	7	...	8	101	...	2,069
Dharwar	13	...	14	145	28	785
Kanara	1	...	1	1	...	12
Kolaba	2	...	2	6	...	49
Total ...	106	1	130	1,375	3,415	18,680

I-B—*continued.*

population at the year.				No. in jail on the last day of the year.		
Total.	Absent on pass on the last day of the year.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year.	Number apprehended.	For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under C. T. Act.	For other offences.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
4	...	2	...	...	...	...
10,652	3	41	29	148	22	3
5	...	...	...	...	...	...
263	1	5	...	7	3	...
4	...	...	...	1	1	...
1,174	120	196	...	31	7	5
1,175	...	16	6	18	4	...
1,253	92	89	19	18	4	1
2,160	11	68	25	58	9	2
356	12	30	14	12	4	...
905	2	28	...	34	5	...
746	41	48	1	9	5	1
455	3	9	...	8	1	...
2,069	36	14	...	2	11	1
813	52	37	5	6	4	...
12	...	...	...	...	1	...
49	2	...	...	1	...	...
22,095	375	763	99	353	81	13

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of members of criminal

Name of Tribe.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bauriahs	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berads	...	...	2	39	1	21	...	3
Bhampta Rajput ...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Bhampta Takari ...	...	...	6	7	2	...	...	...
Bhils	...	...	45	111	10	33	4	26
Dharalas	...	...	15	202	2	123	1	38
Futgudis	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Haran shikari	...	...	17	23	3	10	7	...
Iranis	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Kaikadis	...	...	16	7	...	...	...	..
Kammis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katabus	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Katkari	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...
Kepmari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koli	...	...	6	20	...	4	...	...
Lamani	...	...	8	43	3	1	7	4
Mang	...	...	3	30	1	13	...	...
Mang-garudi	...	...	46	28	4	7	...	...
Pasi	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Ramoshi	...	...	15	21	...	8	...	...
Sansi	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Tadvi	...	...	7	10	1	1	...	1
Thakur	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Waddar	...	...	2	30	1	1	1	1
Waghri	...	...	39	2	10	...	13	...
Mixed gangs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	...	2	234	612	41	222	34	73

II-A.

tribes for the year 1929 according to the tribes.

Offences under C. P. C.		Offences under the C. T. Act.					Grand Total.	Application of section 23, C. T. Act.		Remarks.
Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total.	Section 21.		Number of persons liable for enhanced punishment.	Number of persons actually dealt with under section 23.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
...	8	13	14	...	27	...	101	1	1	
2	2	39	...	...	39	...	47	...	...	
...	...	4	5	...	9	...	24	...	...	
15	20	3	164	...	167	2	433	7	5	
...	20	63	1	...	64	2	467	4	2	
...	...	5	...	1	6	...	8	...	...	
...	...	19	11	...	30	...	90	...	...	
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	5	...	...	
2	...	3	7	...	10	...	35	4	4	
...	...	2	..	...	2	...	2	...	...	
...	...	1	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	34	...	...	
4	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	
...	2	...	35	...	35	...	67	...	...	
...	1	34	31	...	65	...	132	2	1	
...	...	3	8	...	11	...	58	1	...	
...	...	31	61	5	97	...	182	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
...	...	20	9	...	29	...	73	4	1	
1	1	...	3	...	3	...	8	...	...	
...	2	4	1	...	5	...	27	...	...	
10	...	2	6	...	8	...	20	...	...	
1	1	5	20	...	25	...	63	...	...	
3	...	61	55	1	117	12	196	4	3	
...	...	3	5	...	8	...	9	...	...	
38	60	315	441	7	763	16	2,095	27	17	

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of members of criminal

Name of District.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ahmedabad	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira	...	...	52	202	12	123	14	38
Thana	..	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
Bombay Suburban District	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	...	...	8	8	7	7	...	...
East Khandesh	...	...	50	67	6	16	9	8
West Khandesh ...	...	...	19	51	5	23	1	13
Nasik	...	...	24	47	3	7	2	6
Poona	...	2	21	21	...	...	...	1
Satara	...	...	13	46	1	21	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	9	9	1	2	...	...
Belgaum	...	...	5	23	...	14	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	6	24	1	5	2	4
Dharwar	...	...	9	71	2	4	6	3
Kanara	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	...	...	1	33	...	...	...	..
G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	...	...	5	5	1	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	2	234	612	41	222	34	73

II-B.

tribes during the year 1929 according to Districts.

Offences under C. P. C.		Offences under C. T. Act.						Application of section 23, C. T. Act.		
Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22(1).	Section 22(2).	Section 24.	Total.	Section 21.	Grand Total.	Number of persons liable for enhanced punishment.	Number of persons actually dealt with under section 23.	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	
3	20	123	56	1	180	14	658	6	3	
...	...	8	...	1	9	...	14	...	...	
2	...	1	3	...	4	...	10	1	1	
11	3	33	36	1	70	...	114	...	...	
2	4	8	44	4	56	...	218	...	...	
6	3	9	56	...	65	...	186	5	5	
6	13	19	126	...	145	1	254	2	...	
..	1	4	23	...	27	1	74	1	1	
...	...	7	13	...	20	...	101	6	2	
2	2	44	12	...	56	...	81	...	...	
...	6	4	8	...	12	...	60	1	1	
...	2	30	40	...	70	...	114	...	...	
4	5	23	24	...	47	...	151	3	2	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	35	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	11	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	
38	60	315	441	7	763	16	2,095	27	17	

STATEMENT A—PART I.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1929 for the

Serial No.	Law	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable Criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	5	15	...	20	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps.	1	4	...	5	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	1	1	...	2	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	3	...	...	3	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	3	5	...	8	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	21	86	...	107	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 169.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	195	459	2	652	24
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	6	15	...	21	1
		Total ...	235	585	2	818	25
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	120	381	...	501	5
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	17	33	...	50	3
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	39	91	...	130	1
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	35	98	...	133	9
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	2	19	...	21	1
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	19	113	...	132	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	21	210	...	231	1
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	176	721	2	895	2
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	7	38	...	45	2
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	153	770	...	923	34
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	53	206	2	257	12
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	2	11	...	13	1
22A	332 and 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	32	177	...	209	2
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	46	200	1	245	20
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	58	258	1	316	2
		Total ...	780	3,327	6	4,101	95

PART I.

Bombay Presidency proper (including Railways.)

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, and Struck off.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	6	10	1	2	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	4	...	...	4	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	2	6	1	8	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
7	15	70	1	14	85	20	16	105	...	...	...	3	2
220	201	148	40	16	206	235	53	441	1	2	17	20	80
3	4	11	...	2	13	15	4	28	...	...	...	...	1
234	230	250	42	34	326	278	85	606	1	2	17	23	90
62	156	107	59	100	266	5	...	271	8	4	...	3	2
11	9	17	2	8	27	...	...	27	...	...	...	1	...
32	33	49	7	7	63	4	...	67	1	...	...	...	19
37	43	28	8	7	43	9	...	52	1	...	...	2	7
5	5	8	2	...	10	1	...	11	...	...	...	1	...
23	14	39	3	51	93	2	2	95	2	...	...	1	2
50	19	143	5	10	158	26	12	184	3	...	...	3	...
411	163	257	32	30	321	223	61	544	...	...	286	14	68
14	15	6	...	8	14	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
529	144	168	15	30	213	188	43	401	2	1	339	3	115
84	68	59	8	26	95	99	31	194	...	...	...	6	9
6	5	1	...	...	1	18	3	19	...	...	...	2	1
40	47	106	10	4	120	5	3	125	...	...	...	1	15
62	51	91	12	9	113	190	75	303	...	...	4	3	9
83	71	137	13	10	161	22	15	183	...	...	26	2	4
1,449	843	1,216	176	300	1,698	793	246	2,491	17	5	655	42	251

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*					
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	88	154	2	240	15
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	111	441	3	549	80
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	78	517	4	591	13
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	33	169	1	201	5
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	802	5,411	98	6,115	198
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	5	...	...	5	...
		Total ...	1,117	6,692	108	7,701	311
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	61	283	17	327	21
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	33	385	...	418	3
		Total ...	94	668	17	745	24
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle	123	709	14	818	34
		Theft { ordinary	890	7,791	569	8,112	261
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	110	549	4	655	14
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	73	393	...	466	4
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	132	421	3	550	7
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	63	390	25	428	13
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	5	6	3	8	...
		Total ...	1,396	10,259	618	11,037	333
		Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (classes I to V) ...	3,622	21,531	751	24,402	788

PART I—*continued.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, and struck off.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
29	61	42	16	76	136	12	2	148	...	1	...	10	3
116	107	106	18	119	246	59	14	305	1	2	1	1	27
107	100	28	22	320	374	45	8	419	1	...	...	3	15
81	42	48	6	19	74	73	18	147	...	...	1	3	6
499	914	1,097	115	3,229	4,599	292	46	4,891	...	3	126	21	68
...	2	3	...	...	3	4	1	7	...	...	...	...	...
832	1,226	1,324	177	3,823	5,432	485	89	5,917	2	6	128	38	119
187	67	34	13	5	69	437	41	506	...	...	99	3	7
164	63	163	14	11	188	40	14	228	...	...	89	2	14
351	130	197	27	16	257	477	55	734	...	...	188	5	21
123	142	381	23	114	532	48	26	580	...	1	1	...	5
1,200	1,001	3,011	193	2,428	6,200	730	381	6,930	2	17	3	34	71
109	145	277	17	88	386	378	122	764	2	3	4	8	9
72	49	317	14	3	334	85	57	419	...	7	...	4	12
118	104	216	11	89	319	390	32	709	1	4	66	7	2
211	55	109	15	25	174	1,449	226	1,623	...	...	123	1	8
1	...	4	...	3	10	23	12	36	...	...	...	...	...
1,834	1,496	4,315	272	2,750	7,955	3,103	856	11,063	5	32	197	54	107
4,700	3,925	7,302	694	6,923	15,670	5,136	1,331	20,806	25	45	1,185	162	588

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	4	36	1	39	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	45	258	1	302	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	513	6,276	...	6,789	6
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	182	786	...	968	...
		Total ...	744	7,356	2	8,098	6
		Grand Total ...	*4,366	28,887	753	32,500	794

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement Column 10 of Statement A. Part I, for 1928—4,098 cases.

Northern Range ... +157 { +28 undetected cases of previous year detected during the year. +129 cases retaken.

Southern Range ... +116 { +7 undetected cases of previous year detected during the year. +109 Cases retaken.

Total ... +273 cases.

i. e., 4,366 cases.

PART I—*concluded.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, and Struck off.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
10	9	11	...	9	21	13	7	34	...	...	...	...	1
69	45	133	8	47	189	31	15	220	...	...	1	3	14
174	644	5,683	186	92	5,961	3,255	2,914	9,216	2	2	1	18	5
54	84	673	28	120	821	360	392	1,181	7	2	6	43	...
307	782	6,500	222	268	6,992	3,659	3,258	10,651	9	4	8	64	20
5,007	4,707	13,802	916	7,191	22,662	8,795	4,589	31,457	34	49	1,193	226	608

A, Part I, for 1928:—

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1929 for the Bombay

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 135, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin.	7	31	2	...	25	22
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	1	4	...	...	5	4
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	4	1	...	...	5	4
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	3	...	...	...	2	1
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender.	5	4	...	...	8	7
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	52	86	...	...	120	90
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,351	2,440	32	5	2,282	1,007
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	3	17	...	...	15	13
		Total ...	1,426	2,583	34	5	2,463	1,148
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	160	579	15	2	403	179
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	50	87	3	1	41	25
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	115	156	1	...	179	93
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	29	106	2	1	85	42
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	3	18	1	...	15	8
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	16	51	2	...	58	45
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	15	178	4	1	173	144
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 336.	Grievous hurt ...	418	1,268	9	2	1,355	498
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	5	19	5	...	8	6

A—Part II.

Presidency proper (including Railways).

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died. Escaped. Lunatics. Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	12	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	5	16	87	17	17	1	...	1	...	2	...
1,275	6	1,356	1,859	394	1,600	6	4	106	78	176	...
9	...	4	55	9	46	...	...	1	...	...	...
1,314	11	1,388	1,970	422	1,675	8	4	108	78	178	...
224	77	210	38	...	1	7	1	1	...	9	6
16	3	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	4	55	4	...	1	2	...	64	...	20	...
46	1	47	13	...	9	...	...	...	...	2	...
7	1	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
15	...	4	2	9	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
29	...	11	90	15	70	4	...	...	...	6	...
867	8	283	654	100	460	6	...	89	511	15	...
2	...	11	14	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.						
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	231	1,039	23	9	967	238
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	79	271	20	3	201	105
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	5	18	...	...	9	1
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	51	346	3	...	249	177
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	51	220	3	...	192	115
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	56	248	3	...	232	145
		Total ...	1,284	4,554	94	19	4,167	1,821
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	345	415	13	27	366	151
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	79	350	12	...	293	180
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	59	153	11	3	128	37
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	23	179	4	...	122	55
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	461	2,880	54	37	2,579	1,590
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	25	28	...	...	19	16
		Total ...	985	4,005	94	67	3,507	2,029

A—PART II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Remarks. Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Appealed.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
729	3	189	406	52	313	3	...	79	544	6	...
96	8	123	297	51	209	2	...	1	...	14	...
8	...	14	57	6	51	...	...	...	...	7	...
72	1	131	18	7	5	...	...	14	1	1	...
77	...	66	311	70	212	1	...	9	6	8	...
87	...	65	39	26	13	1	...	3	24	2	...
2,346	106	1,354	1,212	393	1,365	29	1	173	1,086	88	8
215	22	342	79	2	70	2	5	5	...	4	1
113	12	102	151	19	116	2	...	13	1	1	...
91	3	68	86	17	54	1	...	4	...	5	...
57	4	72	147	26	108	...	...	4	5	4	...
989	16	651	715	166	497	5	1	14	263	56	...
3	...	34	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...
1,468	57	1,269	1,183	230	849	10	6	37	269	72	1

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344	... Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	111	487	3	...	497	80
32	336, 337	... Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	28	390	5	1	351	176
		Total ...	139	827	8	1	788	256
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382	... Theft { of cattle ...	110	739	9	...	717	553
		ordinary ...	665	5,478	123	15	5,268	4,026
34	408 to 409	... Criminal breach of trust.	82	412	4	...	490	264
35	411 to 414	... Receiving stolen property	90	548	5	6	544	410
36	419, 420	... Cheating	122	466	6	...	597	254
37	447, 448, 435 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	132	357	1	2	587	153
38	461, 462	... Breaking closed receptacle	5	7	...	...	12	9
		Total ...	1,207	8,354	148	23	7,200	5,699
		Total of Indian Penal Code cases (Classes I to V)—	5,041	20,223	878	115	18,834	10,986

A—PART II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died. Escaped. Lunatics. Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
357	...	104	1,216	97	1,047	...	...	4	198	7	...
175	2	56	64	10	50	1	...	4	92	2	...
532	2	160	1,230	107	1,097	1	...	8	290	9	...
164	15	162	112	39	69	1	1	6	1	5	...
1,237	42	709	1,418	594	737	9	...	24	6	48	...
86	22	100	497	112	631	3	1	6	3	8	...
134	3	60	125	61	57	2	6	15	..	4	...
148	13	174	648	93	508	6	4	2	69	9	1
434	...	96	3,630	435	3,039	...	...	3	255	2	...
3	...	...	98	20	59	...	...	...	...	—	...
2,201	95	1,301	6,528	1,294	4,800	21	12	56	334	76	1
7,851	271	5,473	12,880	2,392	9,497	69	23	392	2,097	418	8

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295 to 297	... Offences against religion.	1	38	...	...	34	19
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	30	214	2	...	205	155
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	714	7,525	60	1	7,354	6,759
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911) ...	104	762	2	...	778	704
		Total ...	849	8,539	64	1	8,371	7,637
		Grand Total ...	*5,890	28,762	443	116	27,195	18,600

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement (1929) and column 12 of Column 12 of Statement A, Part II for 1928—5,885 persons.

Northern Range ... + 4 persons. { – 2 persons erroneously shown last year have been omitted this year. – 6 persons—difference not explained.

Southern Range ... + 1 person omitted last year has been included this year.

Total ... + 5 persons.

i.e., 5,890 persons.

A—Part II—*concluded.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases.			Remarks					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died. Escaped. Lunatics. Dormant. Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
15	...	5	45	25	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	31	49	21	27	...	...	5	...	4	...
595	43	751	3,717	3,100	506	7	...	66	...	20	...
74	18	72	369	332	31	9	5	...	...	46	...
734	61	859	4,180	3,478	582	16	5	72	...	70	...
8,595	332	6,332	17,060	5,860	10,069	85	28	454	2,057	488	8

Statement A, Part II for 1928:—

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1929 for the

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Sections of I. P. Code.				
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505 .	Offences against the State.	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	157 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	42	384	426	11
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	6	17	23	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	74	305	379	3
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	11	28	39	2
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	3	42	45	.....
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	1	12	13	.....
10	149, 158A to 158, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	27	603	630	2
		Total ...	164	1,391	1,555	18

B—PART I.

Bombay Presidency proper (including Railways).

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
33	111	227	43	.....	.....	.....	1 committed.
4	6	5	8	.....	.....	.....	
24	122	165	64	.....	.....	2	1 do.
2	16	7	7	.....	.....	.....	5 do.
.....	8	27	10	.....	.....	.....	
.....	6	3	4	.....	.....	.....	
5	89	499	35	.....	.....	.....	
68	358	933	171	.....	.....	2	7 committed.

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	1	5	6	1
12	379 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves.	.....	2	2	.....
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	2	2	1
		Total ...	1	9	10	2
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*				
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	10	57	67	10
		Total ...	10	57	67	10
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	24	24	6
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	56	1,734	1,790	360
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	6	355	361	216
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	723	12,419	13,142	1,537
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	7	.....	7	.....
		Total ...	792	14,532	15,324	2,119
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	40	211	251	50
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	24	353	377	71
21	425, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	156	2,300	2,456	346
		Total ...	220	2,864	3,084	467
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*				
22	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	4	4	.....
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	1	4	5	1
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	116	1,283	1,399	193
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	49	315	364	40

PART I—*continued.*

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	
1	37	11	8	.....	.....	1	
1	37	11	8	.....	.....	1	
.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
759	478	112	81	.....	.....	.....	
82	31	28	4	.....	.....	.....	
6,420	3,271	1,096	818	.....	2	3	
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7,268	3,798	1,236	903	.....	2	3	
75	74	12	40	.....	.....	.....	
91	113	59	43	.....	.....	.....	
956	826	145	183	.....	1	.....	
1,122	1,013	216	266	.....	1	.....	
1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
567	399	86	154	.....	.....	2	
131	116	32	45	.....	.....	.....	

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above*—contd.					
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	211	4,460	4,671	835
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	35	382	417	11
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	1	22	23	1
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	18	197	215	4
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	7	28	35	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	27	183	210	21
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	23	340	363	15
		Total ..	488	7,218	7,706	1,121
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.		2,096	55,401	57,497	307
		Total ...	2,096	55,401	57,497	307
		Grand Total ...	*3,771	81,473	85,243	4,044

* Explanation of difference between column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 3,745 figure in column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 1928 :—

Northern Range ... −20 difference not explained.

Southern Range ... +46 Do. do.

Total ... +26 cases.

PART I—*concluded.*

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2,066	1,129	362	279	.....	.....	3	
11	57	318	20	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9	44	141	17	.....	.....	.....	
16	6	12	1	.....	.....	.....	
29	62	58	41	.....	.....	.....	
128	108	70	42	.....	.....	.....	
2,953	1,926	1,101	600	.....	.....	5	
3,661	3,955	47,495	2,079	.....	.....	4	
3,661	3,955	47,495	2,079	.....	.....	4	
15,078	11,022	50,992	4,030	.....	3	15	7 committed.

1928, and column 4 of this Statement :—

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1929 for

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Sections of I. P. Code.			
1	115	... Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	...	...
	117	... Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	...	...
	118,119	... Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	.....	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*			
2	121 to 130, 505	... Offences against the State ...	.....	...	...
3	137	... Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	72	482	12
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	7	25	2
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	82	378	19
7	465 to 477A	... Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	27	72	...
8	264 to 267	... Offences relating to weights and measures.	3	29	...
9	482 to 489	... Making or using false trade-marks ...	1	12	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	112	2,115	89
		Total ...	304	3,113	113
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316	... Causing miscarriage ...	5	7	...
12	579	... Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	6	...
12A	376	... Rape by the husband ...	.....	2	...
		Total ...	5	15	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389	... Extortion ...	32	166	2
		Total ...	32	166	2

PART II.

the Bombay Presidency proper (including Railways).

Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and Persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried: Acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried: Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks: Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Remarks: Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Remarks: Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	Remarks: Transferred.	Remarks: Committed.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)	A	B
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	561	14	172	262	53·03	63	39	...	...	...	6
.....	34	...	13	6	22·22	14	...	...	...	1	...
5	465	18	158	190	48·96	81	16	...	...	...	2
12	87	...	32	26	36·11	20	1	...	...	...	8
.....	32	...	4	22	75·86	6	...	...	...	...	...
.....	13	...	8	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
.....	2,316	4	466	1,679	76·17	158	9	...	...	...	...
22	3,508	36	853	2,185	67·73	352	65	...	...	1	16
.....	12	1	9	1	14·28	1	...	1	...	...	...
.....	6	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	20	1	13	1	6·66	5	...	1	...	...	...
.....	200	13	129	18	10·71	35	3	...	...	2	...
.....	200	13	129	18	10·71	35	3	...	...	2	...

STATEMENT B—

Serial No	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued: On complaint.	Persons against whom process issued: On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	1	42	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force ...	191	3,535	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	18	429	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	2,076	28,885	2
18	374	Compulsory labour ...	.....	1	...
		Total ...	2,286	32,892	2
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
19	417, 418	Cheating ...	80	361	1
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	40	527	1
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple) ...	354	5,014	8
		Total ...	474	5,902	10
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
22	295A, 298	Offences against religion ...	.....	14	...
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	5	...
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	271	2,734	5
25	500 to 502	Defamation ...	155	752	...
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	596	8,707	1
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	23	329	31
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	6	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	75	431	132
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	10	51	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property ...	175	668	16
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	21	338	...
		Total ...	1,326	14,035	186
		Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.	2,292	60,110	1,287
		Total ...	2,292	60,110	1,287
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*6,719	116,233	1,599

* Explanation of difference between columns 7 and 13 of Statement B

	7,536	Total of figures in columns 7 and 13
Northern Range	−472	persons—Difference not explained.
Southern Range	−345	Do. do.
Total ...	−817	persons.

PART II—*continued.*

Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded, or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons tried.				Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.				
	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.	Transferred.	Committed.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)	A	B
.....	43	7	35	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
47	3,679	564	1,431	176	4·97	207	1,311	...	...	...	...
78	369	138	64	45	10·48	10	93	...	...	...	...
159	30,804	3,104	12,480	2,080	7·20	2,192	10,912	10	...	11	25
.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
284	34,896	3,804	14,030	2,301	6·99	2,410	12,315	10	...	11	25
2	440	37	224	11	3·03	110	57	...	...	1	...
8	560	76	264	79	14·96	51	90	...	...	...	...
57	5,319	763	2,527	322	6·41	487	1,220	...	...	...	...
67	6,319	876	3,015	412	6·96	648	1,367	...	...	1	...
.....	14	...	4	1	7·14	...	9	...	...	...	...
.....	5	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	2,977	288	1,223	178	6·49	350	937	...	...	1	...
9	898	100	423	79	10·50	109	187	...	...	...	...
82	9,222	1,161	4,161	513	5·89	725	2,650	...	...	12	...
.....	383	10	58	262	78·33	15	18	...	...	...	...
.....	5	...	1	5	83·33	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	638	35	154	342	60·74	82	25	...	...	...	...
.....	61	...	5	35	68·62	1	20	...	...	...	...
.....	859	36	252	342	50·00	151	78	...	...	...	...
2	357	18	130	73	91·59	41	95	...	...	...	...
126	15,420	1,651	6,413	1,850	13·009	1,474	4,019	...	...	13	...
1,064	62,625	637	6,176	49,544	80·69	2,369	3,864	...	377	2	33
1,064	62,625	637	6,176	49,544	80·69	2,369	3,864	...	377	2	33
1,563	122,988	7,018	30,629	56,311	47·78	7,293	21,633	11	377	30	74

—Part II, for the year 1928 and column 4 of this Statement :—
of Statement B—Part II for 1928.

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered for the Bombay Presidency proper, including Railways for the year 1929.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	3,375	1,575	48·09	5,44,484	1,11,602	25·36
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	261	...	.....	15,419	...
(c) Other thefts	5,810	3,315	57·05	3,43,518	1,28,286	45·11
2. Robbery—						
(a) Dacoity	76	35	46·05	30,776	3,220	19·17
(b) Other Robbery	174	81	46·55	24,418	3,414	22·54
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	242	164	67·76	36,167	20,207	55·74
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	81	31	38·27	19,611	2,629	21·08
Total ...	9,658	5,463	56·55	9,98,974	2,84,777	38·70
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
5. Extortion	6	3	50·00	230	104	45·21
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	34	23	67·64	3,838	2,312	60·23
Total ...	40	26	65·00	4,068	2,416	59·39

(1) Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases :—

Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7. Percentage.
Rs. 73,537	Rs. 37,086	50·43

(2) Rs. 8,455 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 27,329 worth of property was recovered by the District and Railway Police during the year out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective Districts and Railways.

(4) Value of property reported as stolen in 1929 in 460 cases out of the number pending at the beginning of the year 1929 is Rs. 89,025.

(5) Value of property reported as stolen in 1929 in 1,938 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 5,87,920.

(6) Value of property recovered in 1929 in 1,062 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 1,14,517.

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police of the Bombay

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors including Police Prosecutors above the efficiency bar.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	1	2	5
	2. Broach	...	1	...	...	3
	3. Kaira	...	1	1	1	4
	4. Panch Mahals	...	1	...	1	3
	5. Surat	...	1	...	1	4
	6. Thana	...	1	...	1	3
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	1	...	...	1
	8. Ahmednagar	...	1	1	...	3
	9. East Khandesh	...	1	1	1	4
	10. West Khandesh	...	1	1	...	3
	11. Nasik	...	1	1	1	5
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	1	...	...	8
	Total ..	...	12	6	8	46
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	1	...	3	6
	14. Satara	...	1	1	...	4
	15. Sholapur	...	1	1	...	5
	16. Belgaum	...	1	1	1	4
	17. Bijapur	...	1	...	...	4
	18. Dharwar	...	1	1	1	4
	19. Kanara	...	1	...	...	4
	20. Kolaba	...	1	...	...	4
	21. Ratnagiri	...	1	...	...	3
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	1	...	...	9
	Total ...	...	10	4	5	47

D.

Presidency proper (including Railways) for the year 1929.

Number of Sub-Inspectors including Police Prosecutors below the efficiency bar.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
32	4	251	...	5	1,089	...	25	1,415
13	...	108	...	...	411	...	...	536
28	...	211	...	4	754	...	20	1,024
19	...	133	...	3	568	...	15	743
16	...	137	...	2	595	...	8	764
23	...	185	...	...	511	...	...	724
9	1	114	...	...	309	...	...	435
25	1	166	...	...	624	...	...	821
34	...	216	...	..	704	...	...	961
23	...	164	...	...	551	...	...	743
35	1	229	...	...	833	...	...	1,106
19	2	166	...	...	381	...	...	577
276	9	2,080	...	14	7,330	...	66	9,849
38	18	376	...	...	1,151	...	7	1,600
34	...	202	...	...	692	...	...	934
23	2	162	...	...	596	...	...	790
28	1	157	...	...	581	...	...	774
23	...	168	...	...	588	...	...	734
37	...	198	...	...	772	...	...	1,014
18	...	145	...	...	407	...	...	575
15	...	102	...	...	347	...	...	469
17	...	135	...	...	435	...	...	591
27	11	175	...	...	580	...	...	803
260	32	1,820	...	...	6,099	...	7	8,284

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
	1	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Range	1. Ahmedabad	...	...	...	3,824
	2. Broach	...	...	...	1,468
	3. Kaira	...	...	...	1,596
	4. Panch Mahals	...	...	...	2,402
	5. Surat	...	...	...	1,651
	6. Thana	...	...	...	3,434
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	142
	8. Ahmednagar	...	...	...	6,610
	9. East Khandesh	...	...	...	4,551
	10. West Khandesh	...	...	...	5,438
	11. Nasik	...	...	...	5,877
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	1,305·38
	Total ...	...	...	...	Area in sq. miles 36,993 Area in Ry. miles 1,305·38
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	...	...	5,357
	14. Satara	...	...	...	4,910
	15. Sholapur	...	...	...	4,556
	16. Belgaum	...	...	...	4,611
	17. Bijapur	...	...	...	5,707
	18. Dharwar	...	...	...	4,606
	19. Kanara	...	...	...	3,946
	20. Kolaba	...	...	...	2,169
	21. Ratnagiri	...	...	...	3,960
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	...	...	1,876
	Total ...	...	...	...	Area in sq. miles 39,851 Area in Ry. miles 1,876

D—*continued.*

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police. To area.	Proportion of Police. To population.	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, i.e., Column 7 minus Column 19 of Statement A—Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
890,911	365,301	20	11	2·70	630	2,326	1·64
307,745	70,096	9	11	2·73	574	497	·92
710,982	116,534	17	13	1·56	695	1,669	1·63
454,677	54,758	13	21	3·23	612	952	1·28
674,351	158,977	10	8	2·16	883	1,202	1·57
759,916	71,924	16	24	4·74	1,049	1,873	2·58
152,840	70,377	6	7	0·32	351	1,116	2·56
731,552	87,596	17	15	8·00	891	1,466	1·78
1,075,837	246,662	25	19	4·73	1,119	1,434	1·49
*613,265	74,773	14	19	7·32	825	838	1·13
832,576	144,566	29	20	5·81	752	1,619	1·46
.....	.....	11	12	.....	.....	793	1·37
7,204,652	1,461,564	187	180	for Districts. 3·98 for Railways. 2·26	731	15,785	1·60
1,009,033	278,261	22	31	3·34	630	2,472	1·54
1,026,259	93,473	20	17	5·25	1,098	951	1·02
742,010	197,726	15	16	5·77	939	2,140	2·71
952,996	103,568	18	15	5·95	1,231	1,183	1·52
796,876	101,194	16	22	7·74	1,064	891	1·21
1,036,924	239,804	25	16	4·54	1,022	1,377	1·35
401,727	63,065	12	16	6·81	694	282	0·49
562,942	45,353	10	14	4·62	1,200	386	0·83
1,154,244	77,247	12	14	6·76	1,953	540	1·08
.....	.....	13	21	2·33	.....	1,786	2·22
7,683,011	1,199,691	163	182	for Districts. 5·32 for Railways. 2·33	927	12,006	1·44

* Excludes area and population of Mewas Estates.

STATEMENT

District.		Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors including Police Prosecutors above the efficiency bar.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	1	1	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	1	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	1	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	1	1	...	3	11
	27. Police Training School, Nasik ...	...	1	2	1	5
	Total ...	4	3	2	4	16
	Grand Total ...	*4	*25	*12	*17	109
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...	..
Temporary and additional Police.	Nasik	...	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* The total of columns 2 to 5 comes to 58 officers serving in the Presidency proper; besides 2 in Aden, 1 in Mahi Kantha, 17 on leave, deputation, etc., and 3 permanent vacancies among sanctioned strength of Gazetted Officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendents of

† There is been a net increase of 77 units in the sanctioned strength of Police Officers of and the text of the Report (Para. 33, Statement D, Strength of Police).

D—*continued.*

Number of Sub-Inspectors including Police Prosecutors below the efficiency bar.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
23	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	49
3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	16
26	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	69
562	41	3,914	...	14	13,429	...	75	†18,202
1	...	5	...	..	22	...	...	28
1	...	1	...	...	11	...	...	13
1	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	10
2	...	3	...	...	18	...	...	23

sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they

these, there are 21 officers serving in Sind, 5 in Bombay City, 5 in Western India States Agency, Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police, which make up the total Police, *viz.*, 112 for the Bombay Presidency as a whole.

below the rank of Inspectors, and men over that of the last year. The increase is explained in

STATEMENT

District.		Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
		16	17	18	19
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	...
	27. Police Training School, Nasik ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	93,06,661	5,530	93,12,191*	Area in sq. miles 76,844 Area in Ry. miles 3,181·38
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...
Temporary and additional Police.	Nasik	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...

* This figure represents the cost for the financial year 1929-30 and is exclusive of Rs. 4,63,678

D—concluded.

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, i.e., Column 7 *minus* Column 10 of Statement A—Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,887,663	2,661,255	350	362	for Districts 4·56 for Railways 2·30	817	27,793	1·52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

on account of Scriptory Staff.

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal
(including Railways)

Range.	District.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total strength. Actual. Officers.	Total strength. Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of rifles.	Armament of the Force. Number of smooth-bores.	Armament of the Force. Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	41	1,370	34	1,357	93	365	36
	2. Broach	16	519	16	496	32	211	14
	3. Kaira	32	989	27	973	89	541	28
	4. Panch Mahals	22	719	18	683	81	381	20
	5. Surat	20	742	20	719	42	282	18
	6. Thana	26	696	21	683	62	297	24
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	11	423	12	375	23	93	10
	8. Ahmednager	29	790	24	777	42	440	27
	9. East Khandesh	38	920	33	895	70	424	35
	10. West Khandesh	26	715	22	704	65	363	24
	11. Nasik	41	1,062	37	1,030	54	459	40
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	29	547	25	523	...	156	27
	Total ...	331	9,492	289	9,215	653	4,012	303
Southern Range.	13. Poona	62	1,534	54	1,528	95	499	57
	14. Satara	38	894	28	879	62	386	36
	15. Sholapur	30	758	23	744	47	272	34
	16. Belgaum	33	738	30	728	51	343	30
	17. Bijapur	27	706	24	698	42	360	25
	18. Dharwar	41	970	36	964	62	396	37
	19. Kanara	22	552	16	548	32	294	20
	20. Kolaba	19	449	16	449	22	235	17
	21. Ratnagiri	20	570	16	564	32	309	19
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways.	47	755	42	747	51	85	42
	Total ...	339	7,926	285	7,849	506	3,179	307

E.

Management of the Force for the Bombay Presidency proper for 1929.

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill.)		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	8	3	33	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	2	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	2	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
...	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	6	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	6	3	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	33	14	182	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	7
...	7	1	36	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	6	1	23	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	12	1	28	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	39	9	193	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	12

STATEMENT

Range	District.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Men.	Number of Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	784	34	720	137	300	243
	2. Broach	...	180	16	310	87	54	91
	3. Kaira	...	590	27	412	90	94	210
	4. Panch Mahals	...	226	18	330	58	82	138
	5. Surat	...	284	20	350	92	36	185
	6. Thana	...	240	21	446	48	71	149
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	209	12	300	40	17	148
	8. Ahmednagar	...	306	24	662	73	47	192
	9. East Khandesh	...	85	33	686	72	106	169
	10. West Khandesh	1	392	22	513	64	32	113
	11. Nasik	...	292	37	883	111	128	245
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	1	178	25	431	92	122	140
	Total ...	2	3,525	289	6,042	938	1,068	1,953
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	476	54	806	117	155	416
	14. Satara	...	352	28	656	84	22	137
	15. Sholapur	...	444	23	568	63	86	198
	16. Belgaum	...	211	30	468	36	22	101
	17. Bijapur	...	249	24	475	60	38	82
	18. Dharwar	...	218	36	709	67	138	250
	19. Kanara	...	100	16	399	30	19	94
	20. Kolaba	...	138	16	269	47	79	75
	21. Ratnagiri	...	148	15	469	42	77	94
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways.	...	370	42	712	91	100	202
	Total ...	...	2,706	285	5,621	637	731	1,549

E—*continued.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of			
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
156	400	28	42	3	27	4	16	37·14	·10	1·14	20
32	144	10	11	1	14	6	4	40·62	·11	·78	23
87	277	15	22	1	11	1	12	23·45	·62	1·28	21
81	234	30	10	2	4	...	9	51·76	·17	1·28	40
143	128	23	9	3	8	1	7	36·42	·72	·97	26
62	213	13	5	3	2	...	5	43·14	·41	·70	18
64	9	8	6	1	...	...	5	23·25	1·35	1·14	47
45	323	34	10	3	6	...	8	22·78	·49	1·03	18
209	140	20	8	7	1	...	6	21·68	·54	·66	30
33	294	25	9	5	6	...	5	34·23	3·70	·69	15
142	226	28	12	...	4	...	10	66·07	·18	·97	36
69	33	13	25	...	23	...	4	72·65	·19	·76	28
1,131	2,481	247	169	29	106	12	91	...	...	...	319
304	153	60	29	7	9	3	10	16·26	·44	·63	14
242	197	43	8	6	3	...	4	11·59	·08	·88	25
157	78	9	10	12	17	...	5	145·45	·44	·64	21
22	300	19	5	...	1	...	7	65·24	·17	·95	13
234	76	10	7	3	8	...	10	15·57	·58	1·38	11
198	112	16	11	3	5	5	2	104·08	·19	·10	11
166	94	11	1	3	...	...	7	254·04	·73	1·24	10
16	177	15	8	1	...	...	4	141·16	1·79	·86	8
5	253	11	1	...	...	...	4	127·12	·35	·70	10
120	62	46	18	4	19	...	7	105·34	·29	·88	13
1,324	1,502	240	98	39	63	8	60	...	...	...	121

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total strength. Actual. Officers.	Total strength. Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of rifles.	Armament of the Force. Number of smooth-bores.	Armament of the Force. Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	34	10	35	10	...	...	34
	27. Police Training School, Nasik .	8	4	8	4	2	107	18
	Total ...	42	14	43	14	2	107	53
	Grand Total ...	712	17,492	617	17,078	1,161*	7,296*	662*
	Dangs ...	1	27	1	26	...	27	2

* Twenty-seven muskets and 2 revolvers with the Police in the Dangs and 95 rifles, 293
columns 7, 8 and 9 of this statement, will give the total number as shown

E—*continued.*

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill.)		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	72	23	376	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

muskets and 8 revolvers in the Mahi Kantha Agency, when added to the grand total in in the Armament Return for the Presidency Proper.

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By khilats presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Men.	Number of Number enlisted during the year.	Number of Of 1 year and under 8 years' service.	Number of Of 8 years and under 10 years' service.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	64	35	10	...	...	...
	27. Police Training School, Nasik.	...	...	8	4	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	64	43	14	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	2	6,395	617	11,677	1,575	1,819	3,602
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendent

E—*concluded.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of			
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+1
2,555	4,073	498	267	68	169	20	151	...	...	...	450 +1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

or officers of higher rank. Head constables should be shown as men.

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

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No. 169 of 1930.

(6)

REFORMATORY SCHOOL :

Yeravda, 17th May 1930.

From

BADIUZAMAN HABIBUDDIN KAZI, ESQ., M.A., B.E.S.,
Superintendent, Reformatory School, Yeravda;

To

THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR,
Central Division, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my annual report on the working of this Reformatory School for the year ending 31st March 1930.

Number of Juveniles.

2. (*a*) At the commencement of the year there were 172 boys. During the year 78 boys were admitted, one of them being a juvenile who had escaped from the school during the previous year. The number of juveniles discharged during the year was 48. Of these 48 discharged boys, 24 were discharged on expiry of their period of detention, 19 on attaining the age of eighteen years, 2 transferred to the Delhi Reformatory, 2 released on appeal, while 1 escaped. Thus at the end of the year there were 202 boys (172 + 78 — 48) in the school. Out of these 202 boys, two were on license and the remaining 200 were in the school. The school was thus full. The average monthly number undergoing detention was naturally higher than in the previous year, *viz.*, 189·3 as against 166·8 of the previous year.

(*b*) The ages of the 202 boys were as follows :—Two boys were 10 years of age, 32 were 11 and 12, 91 were 13 and 14, 71 were 15 and 16 and 6 were 17 years of age.

(*c*) According to castes and creeds the distribution of these 202 juveniles would be as follows :—Sixty-five Muhammadans, 9 Brahmins, 38 Depressed classes, 5 Christians, 4 Lingayats and 81 other Hindus. The respective percentages of these communities would be 32·2, 4·4, 18·8, 2·5, 2, 40·1 as against 27·3, 3·5, 16·3, 3, 1·7 and 48·2 of the last year. This shows decrease among Christians and other Hindus while there was increase among the other communities.

(*d*) As to the vernaculars of these 202 boys, it may be stated that 74 spoke Marathi, 28 Gujarati, 44 Urdu, 22 Sindhi, 20 Telegu, 7 Kanarese and 7 Hindi. As usual all these boys, speaking different vernaculars at

home, talked among themselves in Hindustani. This language is understood by the majority of boys and hence it is the common language for all in this institution.

Admissions.

3. Seventy-seven (excluding the one who had escaped and was re-arrested) juveniles were admitted into this school during the year. As stated in my previous report, the Bombay Children Act was applied to this institution from the commencement of the year and out of the 77 boys, as many as 37 boys were sent to this institution under that Act. Particulars of the 77 boys regarding age, conviction, etc., are as follows :—

(*a*) Two juveniles were 10 years of age, 2 of 11, 15 of 12, 22 of 13, 26 of 14, 8 of 15, 1 of 16 and 1 of 17 years of age. Ordinarily boys over 16 years of age are not sent here for detention, hence I was about to report in the matter of the ages of the two last named boys, when they were discharged on appeal.

(*b*) Thirty-two juveniles were Muhammadans, 14 Depressed classes, 2 Rajputs, 3 Brahmins, 2 Christians, 1 Sikh and 23 other Hindus.

(*c*) Forty-three boys were convicted of theft or allied offences, 1 of homicide, 5 of causing grievous hurt, 6 of receiving or possessing stolen property, 1 of house-breaking, 1 for escape from lawful custody, 1 for wilful trespass, 2 for begging for alms, 4 for illegal possession of charas, and 13 were adjudged to be neglected children. Out of the 43 boys who were convicted of theft or allied offences, 25 were concerned in thefts of less than Rs. 25, 3 of Rs. 25 to 50, 3 of Rs. 50 to 100, 8 of Rs. 100 to 200, while 1 boy remained unsuccessful in stealing anything and no information could be had regarding the amount of property in the case of 3 boys.

(*d*) Fifty-eight boys were first offenders, 16 had one previous conviction each, 2 had two and 1 had four previous convictions each.

(*e*) The periods of detention for which different boys were sent here, were as follows :—Four boys were ordered to be detained for 1 year, 11 for 2 years, 31 for 3 years, 19 for 4 years, 11 for 5 years and 1 for 6 years. The last mentioned offender is the one who had four previous convictions and he is an "Interprovincial Thief".

(*f*) Sixty-four boys were totally illiterate, 3 could only sign their names, 9 were able to read and write a little, while one boy could read and write a little English also.

Conduct and Punishment.

4. (*a*) It gives me great pleasure to report that there was an appreciable decline in the number of offences and of offenders during the year. In spite of increase in the total number of boys, there were only 11 offences involving 18 boys as compared with 12 offences involving 21 boys during the previous year. The "Interprovincial Thief" mentioned above was in this school for about 11 months during the year, but never gave any cause of complaint. Similarly the boy Jassim Ali, who was transferred here from the Willingdon Boys' Home, Bombay, for

misbehaviour, behaved in this school quite satisfactorily. One boy escaped from the school during the year, but was subsequently re-arrested and brought back to the school (on 22nd April 1930). It will thus be seen that on the whole the general behaviour of the juveniles in this institution was satisfactory.

(*b*) The number of monitors at the end of the year was 28 ; and these monitors assisted as usual in the supervision of the various factories or the school farm and in maintaining order inside the dormitories in the evening. The monitors were given their usual privilege in food and work and on the whole they proved worthy of the trust placed in them.

Discharged Juveniles.

5. As stated in paragraph 2 (*a*) above, 43 boys were discharged during the year—17 in the first half and 26 in the second half of the year. The 17 boys, who were discharged during the first half of the year, had received instruction as follows :—One was taught carpentry, 2 smith's work, 6 tailoring, 2 book-binding, 2 gardening, and 4 agriculture. The first half-yearly reports on these boys show that they were employed as follows :—Two were engaged in agriculture, 1 in tailoring, 2 in service, 1 in a ginning factory, 1 as hawker, 2 with guardians, 1 as a coal-seller, 2 were re-convicted, 4 were untraceable, while there was no report on 1 boy.

A statement showing the after-career of boys discharged from this school during the previous three years is appended to this report.

An improved mode of discharge of juveniles was adopted from the beginning of the year under report. Boys were either handed over to their parents or guardians who came to the Reformatory School for that purpose, or they were sent home with a school peon. All the expenditure incurred under this mode of discharge was paid by Government, and the parents or guardians had not to pay anything for coming here and taking charge of their boys. The advantage of this mode is obvious—no boy was left to wander here and there, but it was seen that he reached his home safely. Of the 43 boys discharged, 32 were handed over to their parents or guardians, while 11 boys were sent home in the charge of school peons.

It is a matter of satisfaction that the question of the after-career of boys is now receiving more attention than it did in the past. The Released Prisoners' Aid Societies, whom I consulted, gave me their help gladly and I wish to make special mention of the following gentlemen in this connection :—Mr. Dayabhai P. Derasari, Bar-at-law, of Ahmedabad, Mr. Jehangir F. Punthakey of Karachi, Mr. Meyer Nissim, M.A., J.P., of Bombay, Dr. V. C. Gokhale of Poona and Mr. A. R. Prabhu of Bijapur. The Administrative Officers of several Municipalities and District Local Boards sent me their reports on boys within their jurisdiction and I think it will not be out of place to quote one such interesting report, *viz.*, the one from the Administrative Officer of the District Local Board, Belgaum : "Bashya Ningappa Berad (discharged in December) who is now living with his father at Satgatti in Bailhongal Taluka after

his discharge from the Reformatory School, is doing well.....He has been visited four times from January 1929 and there are no complaints about his character. He is now helping his father in farming and they are doing well. The boy Bashya requested that he should be supplied with "Ramayan", accordingly a similar book "Rama Charitra" has been supplied to him. It is rather interesting to note that the boy while reading the book, the men sit round and listen to the beautiful stories from Marathi Easop's Fables." (I received this report on 18th October 1929.)

Licensed Juveniles.

6. There were 5 boys on license at the beginning of the year and 3 boys were licensed out during the year. Of these 8 boys, 2 remained on license till the expiry of their period of detention, 1 was returned by the employer as being found unsuitable, and 3 returned to the school of their own accord. Thus at the end of the year under report, there were 2 boys on license. The behaviour of all the boys was satisfactory while they were on license.

Marks and Gratuity.

7. The average number of boys earning gratuity was 151 and the average earning per boy during the year was Rs. 2-11-2. The total amount of gratuity earned by the boys was Rs. 405-7-6. By way of comparison it may be stated that the annual average earning per head during the year under report was Rs. 2-11-2 as against Rs. 2-6-0 in the previous year.

Health and Sanitation.

8. Major E. C. A. Smith, I.M.S., was the Supervising Medical Officer of this institution during the year and I requested him to let me have his view on the health and sanitation in this school. I quote his view of the situation :—"Except for malaria the health of the inmates has been satisfactory. The total number of in-door patients during the year was 275 as against 155 of the previous year. There were 132 cases diagnosed as being due to malaria. Blood slides from 88 boys were examined microscopically ; in 61 malarial parasites were detected, 34 being of the malignant type. The breeding grounds for the anopheline mosquitoes are in the neighbouring quarry pits. These unfortunately are out of the jurisdiction of the school. The clearing of these breeding grounds would not only benefit the school but also the whole of Yeravda and the attention of the responsible health authority might be drawn to this undesirable state of affairs. The total number of outdoor patients treated was 2,925 as against 3,344 of the previous year. The outdoor cases consisted chiefly of minor injuries and ailments.

"All the boys, the staff and their families were vaccinated during the recent epidemic of small-pox. Only one case, and that of a mild type of small-pox, occurred amongst the relatives of the staff. This case was transferred to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Sangam, and the usual routine preventive measures were instituted."

I concur in the above remarks of the Medical Officer.

Return of sick boys in this school was furnished to you and to the Director of Public Health every month during the year under report.

Building and Accommodation.

9. The year under report is noteworthy in the matter of accommodation. The maximum number of boys in the school was raised from 160 to 200. As a consequence of this, the barracks containing single cells, which were intended for segregation or punishment, had to be utilized for residential purposes. Thus boys sleep at night not only in the dormitories but even in all such barracks. At present the school is full and there is no further accommodation for even one juvenile.

The number of seats in the latrines having been found insufficient for the increased number of boys, four seats were added to the latrines during the year under report.

Diet and Clothing.

10. No alteration of any kind was made either in the diet or the clothings of the boys. Hence I have no special remarks to submit on this item.

Industries.

11. (*a*) The same trades were taught in the school as in the previous year and the 200 boys, who were in the school, were taught the different trades as follows :—Forty-two were taught carpentry, 16 smith's work, 20 painting, 15 book-binding, 34 tailoring, 32 gardening and 41 agriculture.

The year under report was a period of great depression in trade and I felt considerable difficulty in securing a sufficient number of orders from the public. Most of the work that was done in the three work-shops of the school in the past (carpentry, smithy and painting) was in connection with horse-carriages, tongas, bullock-carts, motor-painting, etc. But the rapidly increasing number of motor cars has displaced to a great extent such carriages and hence very few orders were received in this respect during the year under report. The question of the re-organization of industries in this school is already under consideration. I give here details of the work that was done in the various work-shops of the school during the year under report. Twelve carriages, etc., were repaired or painted realizing Rs. 194-4-0, while 388 books or files were bound for Rs. 123-15-0. Tailoring work realized Rs. 175-10-0 while other miscellaneous work was executed for Rs. 1,125-4-0. The total gross earnings thus amounted to Rs. 1,619-1-0. Out of this sum, Rs. 1,183-12-3 were spent on raw materials, leaving the balance of Rs. 435-4-9 as net profit. If the depreciation of plant, *viz.*, Rs. 137-12-0 were deducted from the amount of profit, the net income would come to Rs. 297-8-9. The net income during the previous year was Rs. 760-15-0. It may be mentioned in passing that though there was not enough work in the work-shops, the boys were not idle, as they were engaged in preparing for their trade examinations to be held by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education, Bombay.

(*b*) The two school gardens produced articles worth Rs. 1,089-0-9. Out of this yield from the gardens, articles worth Rs. 659-7-3 were supplied to the school kitchen while articles worth Rs. 429-9-6 were sold to the public. All the fodder that was required for the school bullocks was grown on the school farm and no expenditure was incurred in purchasing fodder in spite of the fact that there were 6 bullocks in the school as against 4 bullocks in the previous year. The additional bullocks mentioned here were transferred to the Reformatory from the Central Urdu Girls' School, Poona, in the month of January, 1930. The total expenditure on the various items connected with agriculture amounted to Rs. 310-0-6 hence the net income from the gardens was Rs. 779-0-3. Last year this income was Rs. 957-11-8.

The main question in connection with gardening or agriculture in this school is that of water-supply. The only source of water supply in the school farm is a water tank in which rain water gets collected and serves our purpose for a greater part of the year. The question of increasing the capacity of this water tank is under consideration and steps were taken during the year under report to repair the "Tharola" or arrangement for drawing water. It now remains to dig the tank and when this will be done, sufficient water supply will, it is hoped, be available for the farm. The digging of the water tank will thus naturally lead to increase in the produce from the farm.

Maintenance charges.

12. The gross maintenance charges on account of this institution, during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 50,213-10-2. Deducting the amount of the earning of the school, *viz.*, Rs. 2,048-10-6 from these maintenance charges, the net cost to Government for the maintenance of this institution was Rs. 48,164-15-8. The average daily number of juveniles in residence was 189·3, hence the gross and the net average cost per boy during the year was Rs. 265-4-2 and Rs. 254-7-0 respectively. In the previous year the gross and the net average cost per pupil was Rs. 265-4-4 and Rs. 254-15-6 respectively. It will thus be seen that though the total expenditure increased during the year, the average cost per boy remained practically the same as that in the previous year. The gross average cost per boy was divided as under :—

Item of expenditure	Average expenditure per boy		
	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Teaching and supervision	140	7	10
2. Dietary charges	72	3	2
3. Clothing and Bedding*	11	11	2
4. Miscellaneous	40	14	0
Gross average cost ..	265	4	2
Net average cost ..	254	7	0

* Cost on this item includes expenditure on clothing, bedding, mosquitto nets, sheets, etc., for sick boys, and chappals to monitors.

Establishment.

13. Mr. L. S. Kawoor, S.M.S., the school doctor, was transferred from this institution and was succeeded by Mr. P. R. Bandelu, S.M.S. Syed Mohamad Hasan was transferred and Khairuddin Kutbuddin Kazi succeeded him, as Urdu Teacher.

Education.

14. (*a*) *Literary.*—Primary education was imparted in the school up to the fifth standard in Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu. Mohammedan boys from all over the presidency attended the Urdu class, boys from Gujarat and Sind learnt Gujarati, while boys from the Deccan were placed in the Marathi class. As usual the Senior Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona, held the annual inspection of these vernacular classes and observed that the institution has maintained its efficiency. The Reading Room (where boys read magazines, etc., for about an hour before going to their dormitories) was very popular and a number of magazines in the three vernaculars were supplied to the boys. Visual Instruction also received due attention and a number of lantern lectures were given to the boys by the Superintendent and his Deputy, on historical, geographical and other interesting topics.

(*b*) *Industrial.*—As no Technical examination was held in the year 1928-29, two such examinations were held during the year under report, one in April, 1929 and the other in March, 1930. Results of the first examination are out from which it will be seen that all the boys did their work satisfactorily—eleven boys were examined in carpentry, 4 in smithy and 12 in tailoring, all having passed the test. The result of the second examination is not yet known. Mr. G. W. Burley, Acting Secretary, Committee of Direction for Technical Education, Bombay, writes " Have made the annual inspection of this school on behalf of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education, and find that the school is conducted in the most efficient manner. The organization is exceptionally good ". At the Government Drawing Examinations 5 boys were presented for the Intermediate Grade of whom 2 passed, while 16 boys were presented for the Elementary Grade, of whom 5 passed.

(*c*) *Moral.*—Regular Moral instruction was given in the school room once a week by class teachers. As usual the Muslim boys were taken to a mosque to join in public prayers on the occasion of the Ramzan and the Bakrid holidays, while the Hindu boys attended at the temple of Mahadev on Mahashivratri holiday. The Christian boys went to pray at St. Ignatius' Church, Kirkee, during the Christmas and Easter holidays and on the first Sunday of each month. As mentioned in my previous reports, the main factor that is always borne in mind is to create self-respect among the boys and make them feel that they are in a school and not in a penitentiary. Consequently full freedom was allowed to the boys consistent with discipline, and every attempt was made to create an *esprit-de-corps*. They were all taken out to see the grand taboot procession of Poona on 19th June, 1929, and this freedom was very much appreciated and enjoyed. I am glad to report that these efforts

proved successful as could be seen from the moral behaviour of the boys during the year.

(*d*) *Physical.*—Throughout the year games were played with much keenness. Now that sufficient play-ground is available, all the 200 boys of the school were able to play school games regularly every evening. These games included cricket, football, kho-kho, atya-patya, while at the suggestion of Dr. W. Burns, D.Sc., the game of Volley ball was added to school games. The school gymnasium was regularly used by teams in turn for such exercises as single bar, parallel bar, wrestling, etc. During the year under report a volley ball match was played against the Deccan College, while cricket matches were played against several outside teams, *e.g.*, the Poona Cantonment Hindu Cricket Club, the Hanuman Sports Club, the Recreation Club, Poona City, the Anglo Urdu High School, the Poona Islam Gymkhana, the Maharashtra Cricket Team and others. The Honourable Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, C.S.I., O.B.E., kindly awarded Rs. 30 which were utilized in purchasing sports gear for the boys. Similarly Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., presented a number of cricket balls for the boys. These presents proved a source of great encouragement to the boys. The importance of school games is evident, and it is specially so in this institution, as it is one of the chief factors which impress upon the boys the fact that they are pupils learning in a school and not prisoners in a penitentiary.

Prize Distribution.

15. The Annual Prize Distribution Ceremony of this school was held on the 28th of October, 1929, when the Honourable Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S., J.P., Member of Council, presided and Mrs. Hotson distributed prizes among the boys who had distinguished themselves in the school room and in the industrial classes. In the course of his presidential address the Honourable Member remarked as follows:—"You have already heard from the extracts from different reports quoted by Mr. Kazi that the school is doing good work. I have known Mr. Kazi for many years, in fact from the time he was in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and in him this Reformatory has an excellent Superintendent. The boys all look cheerful and it is noteworthy that whatever they do, they do with interest and keenness. Mr. Kazi has managed to get under him a very able staff who are sympathetic and kind to the boys and thoroughly suited for the work that is required in an institution like this. In fact Mr. Kazi's work here has been excellent. The question of the after-career of boys has always engaged my serious attention. All the good work done here is likely to be wasted if there is no one to help the discharged boy. Most of these boys have no homes and are thrown into undesirable situations through no fault of theirs. A few boys might have their homes or parents to look after them, but the majority of them need help and hence there is an urgent need of After-care Associations .....I wish the same prosperity to this school which it has enjoyed in the past, to the staff, to those lucky boys who have received prizes to-day and to others who will stay here for some time."

Visits and Inspections.

16. During the year under report the Committee of Visitors for this institution consisted of the following members :—

(1) The Director of Public Instruction (Chairman).

(2) The Educational Inspector, Central Division.

(3) The Collector of Poona.

(4) The District and Sessions Judge, Poona.

(5) The Superintendent, Central Hospital for Mental Diseases, Yeravda (from September 1929).

(6) Dr. W. Burns, D.Sc., Director of Agriculture.

(7) Major N. J. Boxall, Indian Ordnance Factories.

(8) Diwan Bahadur K. R. Godbole, O.B.E.

(9) Sardar Shrinivasrao Coopuswami Mudliar.

(10) Mr. Mohamad Salahuddin Pirzade.

The Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, is also a visitor of this Reformatory.

Eleven official monthly inspections of the school were held by the Committee of Visitors during the year and at each inspection the work of the school was found satisfactory.

Several ladies and gentlemen visited this institution during the year under report and expressed their satisfaction at the work done here, *e.g.*, Miss Katherine Davis, Secretary, Bombay Children's Aid Society; Mr. E. W. Trotman, I.C.S.; Mr. O. H. Starte, I.C.S.; Mr. A. S. Holland, Deputy Inspector General of Police; Mr. G. W. Burley; Mr. Abdul Majid Khan, Assistant Judge, Poona; Dr. V. C. Gokhale, Honorary Secretary, Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Poona; The Rev. Father A. Le Tellier, S.J. of the St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, etc. Mr. V. S. Toro, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, visited on 20th September 1929, and gave an interesting lantern lecture to the boys.

The Annual General Meeting of the Committee of Visitors was held on 27th August 1929, under the presidency of P. Lory, Esqr., M.A., I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction, for the adoption of the annual report of the year 1928-29.

Miscellaneous.

17. Allusion has already been made to the kind donations from the Honourable Mr. J. E. B. Hotson and Mr. R. B. Ewbank. His Highness the Nawab of Sachin gave Rs. 100 for a feast to all the boys of the school in the month of December 1929. By the kindness of Messrs. J. Ghosal, I.C.S. and W. C. Tudor-Owen, I.C.S., all the boys of the school were taken to Karlekar's Grand Circus on the 5th June 1929. Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Cresswell with Miss Maneckbai Pavri entertained the boys on every Sunday morning with songs from gramophone. Our thanks are due to all these ladies and gentlemen for their kind interest in the boys of this

school. As usual at the request of the Honorary Secretary, Ex-services Association, Poona Branch, two thousand poppies were made by the boys of the school for the " Poppy day ".

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

B. H. KAZI,
Superintendent,
Reformatory School, Yeravda.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

STATEMENT I.

Schools	1	
Number in the School.		
Number on the first day of the year	172	
Admitted during the period	77	
Recaptured during the period	1	
		250
Discharged during the year	47	
Escaped during the year	1	
Reconvicted	..	
Died	..	
		48
		202
Education on admission.		
Able to read	55	
Illiterate	147	
		202
Religion.		
Hindus	90	
Mohamadans	65	
Christians	5	
Lingayats	4	
Depressed classes	38	
		202
Instruction.		
Taught Agriculture	73	
Taught other industries	127	
Apprenticed outside	2	
		202
	Rs. a. p.	
Net expenditure ..	48,164 15 8	

B. H. KAZI,
Superintendent,
Reformatory School, Yeravda.

STATEMENT II.

After-career of boys discharged during the three years 1926-27 to 1928-29.

School	Number	Total
Total number discharged in the period	149	149
Escaped and remained untraced	3	
Released on appeal	2	
Transferred to other Reformatories	..	5
		144
Taught agriculture	48	
Taught other trades	96	144
Occupied in Agriculture taught	11	
Occupied in trades taught	9	
Occupied in trades not taught	46	
With parents or relatives	6	
Attending schools	2	
Died	3	
Reconvicted	28	
Untraceable	32	
Reports not received	7	144

STATEMENT III.

Expenditure under various heads of the Reformatory School, Yeravda, during the year 1929-30.

Serial No.	Items of Expenditure	Amount Rs.	a.	p.
1	Pay and allowances of Establishment	26,594	10	0
2	Rations and other dietary charges	13,666	8	10
3	Hospital and Sanitation (including water charges) ..	2,511	7	10
4	Clothing and Bedding	2,214	13	6
5	Dead Stock	541	6	0
6	Postage and Telephone	360	0	0
7	Gratuity and Railway fare	1,193	11	3
8	Tuition material and work-shop contingencies	277	8	0
9	Miscellaneous	2,853	8	9
	Total ..	50,213	10	2

B. H. KAZI,
Superintendent,
Reformatory School, Yeravda.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Annual Statistical Tables, re: to the working of the Stamp Dept. in the B'bay Presidency & Sind, 1930.

STATEMENT I

Abstract of Receipts and Charges for the year ending 31st March 1930

	Receipts	Charges						Net Receipts
		Discount, and Establishment for Sale of Stamps	Refunds	Cost of Stamps supplied from Central Stamp Store.	Cost of General Supervision	Other Charges	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Under the Stamp Act, Bombay...	67,68,990*	90,847	76,257	19,499	30,490	4,460	2,21,553	65,46,737*
Do. Sind	9,29,209	19,179	12,339	4,214	6,486	1,885	44,103	8,85,106
Total ...	76,97,499*	1,10,026	88,596	23,713	36,976	6,345	2,65,656	74,31,843*
Under the Court Fees Act, Bombay	79,38,547	46,092	1,52,638	14,913	29,801	1,735	2,45,179	76,93,468
Do. Sind	9,04,415	7,944	5,922	1,081	4,391	1,412	20,750	8,83,665
Total ...	88,42,962	54,036	1,58,560	15,994	34,192	3,147	2,65,929	85,77,133
Grand Total ...	1,65,40,561*	1,64,062	2,47,156	39,707	71,168	9,492	5,31,585	1,60,08,976*
Total of previous year 1928-29 ...	1,71,98,970†	1,39,544	2,62,667	.....	.....	70,328	4,72,634	1,66,56,336†

* These figures do not include the figures of Provincial share of sale-proceeds of unified stamps credited to Non-Postal Revenue as the question of fixing the amount for the quinquennium 1929-30 to 1933-34 is still under consideration of the Provincial and Central Governments.

† These figures include Rs. 12,50,000 which represent the Provincial Share of sale-proceeds on account of unified Stamps credited to Non-Postal Revenue (*vide* Government Resolution, Finance Department, No. 80, dated 15th June 1925).

6

STATEMENT II

Showing the details of Receipts on account of Judicial Stamps for the year ending 31st March 1930

District	Sale of Court-fee Stamps	Sale of Stamps for Copies	Sale of plain paper used with Court-fee Labels	Miscellaneous Receipts	Total	Totals in column 6 include the following receipts on account of Probates and Letters of Administration and Succession Certificates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ...	30,11,969	...	....	100	30,12,069	10,10,458
Ahmedabad ...	3,79,463	...	...	...	3,79,463	
Broach ...	1,06,730	...	...	...	1,06,730	
Kaira ...	2,91,292	...	...	...	2,91,292	
Surat ...	2,47,371	...	...	...	2,47,371	
Thána ...	2,42,065	...	...	...	2,42,065	
Ahmednagar ...	2,17,102	...	...	...	2,17,102	
East Khándesh ...	6,97,737	...	...	...	6,97,737	
West Khándesh ...	2,69,944	...	...	...	2,69,944	
Násik ...	3,12,206	...	...	...	3,12,206	
Poona ...	4,62,865	...	...	...	4,62,865	73,984
Satára ...	2,63,053	...	...	...	2,63,053	
Sholápur ...	2,42,768	...	...	...	2,42,768	
Belgaum ...	2,56,601	...	...	...	2,56,601	
Bijápur ...	1,83,832	...	...	...	1,83,832	
Dhárwár ...	3,49,683	...	...	...	3,49,683	
Kánara ...	92,565	...	...	...	92,565	
Kolába ...	1,13,700	...	...	...	1,13,700	
Ratnágiri ...	1,46,581	...	...	...	1,46,581	
Aden ...	45,660	...	...	...	45,660	
Baroda ...	5,360	...	...	...	5,360	
Total ...	79,38,547	...	...	100	79,38,647	10,84,442
Sind						
Central Stamp Office, Karachi.	2,86,750	...	...	...	2,86,750	
Hyderabad ...	1,23,061	...	...	...	1,23,061	
Karáchi ...	29,840	...	...	...	29,840	23,125
Lárkána ...	1,33,022	...	...	...	1,33,022	
Mirpurkhás ...	59,203	...	...	...	59,203	
Nawabsháh ...	67,790	...	...	...	67,790	
Sukkur ...	2,04,749	...	...	...	2,04,749	
Total ...	9,04,415	...	...	...	9,04,415	23,125
Grand Total ...	88,42,962	...	...	100	88,43,062	11,07,567
Total of previous year— 1928-29 ...	83,53,099	...	...	...	83,53,099	11,80,926

STATEMENT III

Showing Details of Receipts on account of Non-Judicial Stamps for the year ending 31st March 1930

District	* Impressed Stamps	Hundis or Inland Bills of Exchange	Impressed Stamps as defined in section 2 (13) (a) of the Stamp Act	Foreign Bill Stamps	Insurance Stamps
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay ...	1,96,713 0 0	1,35,019 0 0	21,61,341 0 0	3,81,175 0 0	2,04,682 0 0
Ahmedabad ...	2,51,931 0 0	992 0 0	.....	184 0 0	.....
Broach ...	81,128 0 0	86 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Kaira ...	1,78,690 0 0	252 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Surat ...	1,61,716 0 0	358 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Thána ...	1,01,835 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ahmednagar ...	1,12,756 0 0	33 0 0	.....	.....	.....
East Khándesh ...	2,97,619 0 0	128 0 0	.....	.....	.....
West Khándesh ...	1,04,166 0 0	145 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Násik ...	1,15,745 0 0	49 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Poona ...	2,05,055 0 0	164 0 0	.....	.....	150 0 0
Satára ...	1,57,706 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,125 0 0
Sholápur ...	1,16,846 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgaum ...	1,95,838 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bijápur ...	1,31,747 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhárwár ...	2,09,977 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kánara ...	46,365 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolaba ...	71,450 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ratnágiri ...	73,407 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aden ...	9,275 0 0	.....	32,629 0 0	12,354 0 0	558 0 0
Baroda ...	2,317 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	28,32,285 0 0	1,37,233 0 0	21,93,963 0 0	4,00,713 0 0	2,06,515 0 0
Sind					
Central Stamp Office, Karachi.	59,463 0 0	25,138 0 0	2,62,513 0 0	60,764 0 0	6,278 0 0
Hyderabad ...	1,05,778 0 0	1,193 0 0	.....	61 0 0	9,004 0 0
Karáchi ...	16,585 0 0	154 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Lárkána ...	1,05,853 0 0	2,880 0 0	19 0 0	.....	.....
Mirpurkhás ...	28,204 0 0	63 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Nawábsháh ...	58,170 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Sukkur ...	1,57,658 0 0	3,182 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	5,31,701 0 0	32,590 0 0	2,62,532 0 0	60,825 0 0	15,282 0 0
Grand Total ...	33,53,986 0 0	1,69,818 0 0	24,56,495 0 0	4,61,538 0 0	2,21,797 0 0
Total of previous year— 1928-29 ...	32,60,373 0 0	2,46,439 0 0	23,21,594 0 0	4,28,833 0 0	1,75,083 0 0

Notes.—* Includes, besides general Impressed Stamps, Cattle-pound Kabulayats, Salt and Customs Bonds and Bills of Lading.

STATEMENT III—*continued*

District	Half anna and one anna unified Stamps	Share Transfer Stamps	*Stamps for Legal Practitioners' licenses	Notarial Stamps	Brokers' Note Stamps
1	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay ...	.....	4,41,988 0 0	64,500 0 0	9,068 0 0	34,949 0 0
Ahmedabad ...	.....	36,375 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Broach ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaira ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surat ...	.....	7,166 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Thána ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ahmednagar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Khándesh ...	.....	1,356 0 0	.....	.....	.....
West Khandesh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Násik ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poona ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sátára ...	.....	124 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Sholápur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgaum ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bijápur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhárwár ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kánara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolába ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ratnágiri ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aden ...	.....	.....	.....	1,842 0 0	.....
Baroda ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	†.....	4,86,313 0 0	64,500 0 0	10,910 0 0	34,949 0 0
Sind					
Central Stamp Office Karachi.	.....	4,851 0 0	.....	1,586 0 0	932 0 0
Hyderabad ...	.....	110 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Karáchi ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lárkána ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mirpurkhás ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nawábsháh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sukkur ...	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
Total ...	.....	4,961 0 0	.....	1,606 0 0	932 0 0
Grand Total ...	†.....	4,91,274 0 0	64,500 0 0	12,516 0 0	35,881 0 0
Total of previous year—1928-29 ...	12,50,000 0 0	5,66,035 0 0	69,724 0 0	11,044 0 0	46,011 0 0

* Comprises Impressed Stamps for Pleaders, Revenue Agents and Mukhtyars' Licenses and Adhesive Advocate, Vakil and Attorney Stamps.

† This column has been left blank, as the question of fixing the amount of the Provincial share for the quinquennium 1929-30 to 1933-34 on account of the sale of unified stamps to be credited to Non-Postal Revenue, is under consideration.

STATEMENT III—*concluded*

District	Agreement Stamps	Forms for agreements and contracts chargeable with two anna coloured impressions	Forms for cheques or receipts	Miscellaneous receipts	Total
1	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay ...	4,472 0 0	6,428 0 0	15,840 0 0	3,21,917 0 0	39,77,386 0 0
Ahmedabad ...	.....	.....	.....	11,256 0 0	5,00,768 0 0
Broach ...	.....	.....	.....	1,460 0 0	82,696 0 0
Kaira ...	.....	.....	.....	5,240 0 0	1,24,182 0 0
Surat ...	.....	.....	.....	1,344 0 0	1,70,584 0 0
Thána ...	.....	.....	.....	2,116 0 0	1,03,961 0 0
Ahmednagar ...	.....	.....	.....	2,416 0 0	1,15,205 0 0
East Khándesh ...	.....	.....	.....	3,275 0 0	3,02,388 0 0
West Khándesh ...	.....	.....	88 0 0	1,517 0 0	1,05,916 0 0
Násik ...	.....	.....	.....	5,321 0 0	1,21,115 0 0
Poona ...	.....	.....	.....	4,535 0 0	2,09,904 0 0
Sátára ...	.....	.....	.....	2,221 0 0	1,64,176 0 0
Sholápur ...	.....	.....	.....	3,684 0 0	1,20,530 0 0
Belgaum ...	.....	.....	.....	7,127 0 0	2,02,965 0 0
Bijápur ...	.....	.....	.....	2,327 0 0	1,34,074 0 0
Dhárwár ...	.....	.....	88 0 0	2,802 0 0	2,12,667 0 0
Kánara ...	.....	.....	.....	596 0 0	46,961 0 0
Kolába ...	.....	.....	.....	1,370 0 0	72,820 0 0
Ratnágiri ...	.....	.....	.....	1,579 0 0	74,986 0 0
Aden ...	.....	.....	.....	360 0 0	64,014 0 0
Baroda ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,317 0 0
				*1,485 0 0	*1,485 0 0
Total ...	4,472 0 0	6,428 0 0	16,016 0 0	3,83,998 0 0	67,68,290 0 0
Sind					
Central Stamps Office, Karachi.	727 0 0	144 0 0	1,388 0 0	375 0 0	4,24,149 0 0
Hyderabad ...	.....	.....	.....	722 0 0	1,16,868 0 0
Karáchi ...	.....	.....	.....	3,093 0 0	19,832 0 0
Lárkána ...	.....	.....	.....	2,956 0 0	1,11,858 0 0
Mirpurkhás ...	.....	.....	.....	1,413 0 0	29,660 0 0
Nawábsháh ...	.....	.....	.....	1,166 0 0	59,366 0 0
Sukkur ...	.....	.....	.....	6,796 0 0	1,67,656 0 0
Total ...	727 0 0	144 0 0	1,388 0 0	16,521 0 0	9,29,209 0 0
Grand Total ...	5,199 0 0	6,572 0 0	17,404 0 0	4,00,519 0 0	76,97,499 0 0
Total of previous year—1928-29 ...	6,455 0 0	11,799 0 0	16,899 0 0	3,00,652 0 0	76,95,871 0 0 12,50,000 0 0

* Packing and freight charges for the year 1928-29 adjusted in the year 1929-30.

STATEMENT IV

Arrangements for the Vend of Stamps during the year ending 31st March 1930

District	Number of Vendors	Discount allowed to Vendors			
		On Judicial Stamps	On Plain Paper	On Non-Judicial Stamps	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ...	2	602	...	.....	602
Ahmedabad ...	35	2,426	...	6,597	9,023
Broach ...	12	765	...	2,387	3,152
Kaira ...	41	2,233	...	5,626	7,859
Surat ...	31	1,325	...	3,889	5,214
Thána ...	34	1,766	...	2,933	4,699
Ahmednagar ...	25	1,586	...	3,327	4,913
East Khándesh ...	74	4,917	...	9,704	14,621
West Khándesh ...	33	1,937	...	3,070	5,007
Násik ...	41	2,319	...	3,512	5,831
Poona ...	42	2,909	...	5,066	7,975
Sátára ...	36	2,101	...	4,962	7,063
Sholápur ...	20	1,621	...	3,389	5,010
Belgaum ...	74	1,654	...	6,247	7,901
Bijápur ...	103	1,262	...	4,146	5,408
Dhárwár ...	93	2,181	...	6,427	8,608
Kánára ...	20	769	...	1,383	2,152
Kolába ..	32	818	...	2,181	2,999
Ratnágiri ...	38	1,313	...	2,349	3,662
Aden ...	2	283	...	561	844
Baroda ...	2	43	...	72	115
Total ...	790	34,830	...	77,828	1,12,658
Sind					
Central Stamp Office, Karachi.	11	420	...	3,521	3,941
Hyderabad ...	73	673	...	2,669	3,342
Karachi ...	37	244	...	529	773
Larkana ...	80	1,063	...	3,228	4,291
Mirpurkhas ...	43	436	...	773	1,209
Nawabshah ...	69	538	...	1,846	2,384
Sukkur ...	121	1,327	...	3,981	5,308
Total ...	434	4,701	...	16,547	21,248
Grand Total ...	1,224	39,531	...	94,375	1,33,906
Total of previous year—1928-29 ...	1,223	37,382	...	92,476	1,29,858

STATEMENT V

Insufficiently Stamped or Unstamped Instruments on which Duty and Penalty were levied by Civil Courts and Collectors during the year ending 31st March 1930

District	By Courts or persons receiving evidence under section 35 of Act II of 1899		By Collector under sections 32, 37, 40 and 41 of Act II of 1899	
	Number of cases dealt with	Duty and penalty realised	Number of cases dealt with	Duty and penalty realised
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Bombay ...	289	3,716 0 0	1,595	1,62,906 0 0
Ahmedabad ...	181	2,121 0 0	48	7,990 0 0
Broach ...	57	626 0 0	30	836 0 0
Kaira ...	102	1,673 0 0	90	3,126 0 0
Surat ...	10	106 0 0	42	417 0 0
Thána ...	210	1,439 0 0	96	659 0 0
Ahmednagar ...	128	1,112 0 0	118	908 0 0
East Khándesh ...	124	922 0 0	154	1,622 0 0
West Khándesh ...	9	432 0 0	60	994 0 0
Násik ...	28	762 0 0	211	4,533 0 0
Poona ...	77	1,292 0 0	147	1,117 0 0
Sátára ...	179	1,350 0 0	135	598 0 0
Sholápur ...	232	1,533 0 0	188	2,120 0 0
Belgaum ...	21	4,020 0 0	279	3,087 0 0
Bijápur ...	150	1,569 0 0	35	725 0 0
Dhárwár ...	231	1,767 0 0	48	1,021 0 0
Kánara ...	41	361 0 0	34	167 0 0
Kolába ...	67	497 0 0	48	815 0 0
Ratnágiri ...	146	1,110 0 0	66	434 0 0
Aden ...	8	203 0 0	19	157 0 0
Baroda ...	1	5 0 0	.....	.....
Total ...	2,291	26,616 0 0	3,378	1,94,232 0 0
Sind				
Central Stamp Office Karachi.	...	... ..	88	356 0 0
Hyderabad ...	99	533 0 0	14	121 0 0
Karachi ..	206	1,642 0 0	83	1,402 0 0
Larkana ...	293	799 0 0	40	2,155 0 0
Mirpurkhas ..	144	1,157 0 0	8	244 0 0
Nawabshah ...	277	1,049 0 0	14	106 0 0
Sukkur ...	280	3,706 0 0	66	2,982 0 0
Total ...	1,299	8,886 0 0	263	7,366 0 0
Grand Total ...	3,590	35,502 0 0	3,641	2,01,598 0 0
Total of previous year—1928-29 ...	3,251	36,419 0 0	3,468	2,21,604 0 0

STATEMENT VI

Stamp Prosecutions and Results during the year ending 31st March 1930

District	Number of Cases instituted	Number of Persons			Amount of fines imposed	Amount of rewards disbursed	Remarks
		Brought to trial	Convicted	Acquitted			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs.	Rs. a.	
Bombay ...	6	9	9	...	1,300	...	
Ahmedabad ...	1	1	1	...	500	...	
Broach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kaira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Surat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thána ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
East Khándesh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
West Khándesh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Násik ...	1	1	1	...	50	...	
Poona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sátára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sholápur ...	2	2	1	1	40	...	
Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bijápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dhárwár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kánara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kolába ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rátnágiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Baroda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	10	13	12	1	1,890	...	
Sind							
Central Stamp Office Karachi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Karachi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Larkana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mirpurkhas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nawabshah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sukkur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	10	13	12	1	1,890	...	
Total of previous year— 1928-29 ...	537	11	8	...	1,138	...	

STATEMENT VII

Showing the result of action taken by Collectors to test the valuation of estates for which applications for Probate and Letters of Administration were put in during the year ending 31st March 1930

Divisions and Districts	Number of enquiries pending at beginning of the year	Number of cases reported to Collector (Section 19-H of the Court Fees Act)	Number of cases in which enquiries were instituted during the year	Number of enquiries completed during the year	Amount of Court fees due or originally realised on the valuations of the applicants in cases disposed of during the year	Amount of deficit Court fees required	Penalty	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
Bombay ...	120	596	110	165	3,35,045 0 0	10,867 0 0	100	
Ahmedabad ...	21	51	40	40	2,737 0 0	.....	...	
Broach ...	...	3	2	2	1,603 0 0	.....	...	
Kaira ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
Surat ...	3	75	78	69	.....	.....	...	
Thána ...	2	5	7	5	1,589 0 0	.....	...	
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
East Khándesh ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
West Khándesh ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
Násik ...	2	17	17	18	.....	.....	...	
Poona ...	2	35	6	32	4,431 0 0	40 0 0	...	
Sátára ...	...	11	7	7	144 0 0	.....	...	
Sholápur ...	3	...	16	18	.....	.....	...	
Belgaum ...	...	9	1	1	2,440 0 0	5 0 0	...	
Bijápur ...	...	2	2	...	888 0 0	.....	...	
Dhárwár ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
Kánara ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
Kolába ...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	...	
Ratnágiri ...	...	7	7	5	14 0 0	.....	...	
Aden ...	...	7	...	7	.....	.....	...	
Baroda ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
Total ...	161	748	294	369	3,48,891 0 0	10,902 0 0	100	
Sind								
Central Stamp Office, Karachi.	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
Karachi ...	...	5	5	...	2,663 0 0	.....	...	
Larkana ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
Mirpurkhas ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
Nawabshah ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
Sukkur ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
Total ...	...	5	5	...	2,663 0 0	.....	...	
Grand Total ...	161	753	299	369	3,51,554 0 0	10,902 0 0	100	
Total of previous year—1928-29 ...	189	726	354	353	3,69,777 0 0	12,751 0 0	...	

General Stamp Office,
Bombay, 4th July 1930.

W. DILLON,
Superintendent of Stamps.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION, MATUNGA, BOMBAY, FOR THE YEAR 1929-30.

1. Twelve meetings of the Managing Committee were held during the year.

The present personnel of the Committee are as follows :—

Nominated by Government.

E. J. Bunbury, Esq. (*Chairman*).

Sir Jamshetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., K.C.S.I.

Miss M. K. Davis, B.A.

A. G. Gray, Esq.

R. K. Innes, Esq., B.Sc., F.R. Econ. S.

Shariff Dewjee Canji, Esq.

H. P. Dastur, Esq., Bar-at-Law, *Ex-officio* as Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Appointed by the Sassoon Family.

H. H. Sawyer, Esq.

R. L. Ferard, Esq.

Co-opted by the Committee.

Ishwardas Lukhmidas, Esq.

Lieut.-Colonel M. P. Kharegat, I.M.S. (Retd.)

2. *Accommodation and Buildings.*—The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on account of current repairs to the buildings during the year amounted to Rs. 4,724.

The average number of boys was 366 against 351 in the previous year and the highest average in any one month was 368 same as previous year.

3. *Statistics.*—For details see tabulated statements 1-4 at the end of the report.

The number of admission decreased from 123 to 117 and the number discharged increased from 78 to 116. Of 117 admitted 113 were sent by the Children's Court under the Bombay Children's Act and the remainder by the Magistrates under the Apprentice Act.

4. *Discipline.*—The steady progress referred to in last year's report has been maintained and the number of major offences has shown a still further decrease.

5. *Education.*—Seventeen boys were sent up for Vernacular IV in Marathi and all passed, 12 for Gujarati Vernacular IV and all passed, 4 for Urdu Vernacular IV and 2 passed.

Drawing Elementary 14 were sent up and 11 passed.

Drawing Intermediate 2 were sent up and 1 passed.

6. *Recreation.*—Cricket, Foot-ball, Hockey and Indian Games are played regularly and regular matches have been played with other Schools. Our boys did exceptionally well in Cricket as out of a total of 50 matches only 4 were lost.

Interest in Boxing is being maintained and there are 35 boys in the Boxing Club under instruction by Mr. Fali Merchant. Our Boxers entered for the Boy Scout Boxing Tournament and did well. Some gentlemen were so pleased with their boxing and Sportmanship, that they collected a sum of money and gave it to the boys to spend.

Mr. C. Sethna presented the Boxing Club with three pairs of Boxing Gloves.

Swimming Bath.—Final plans and estimates were obtained for this and it was decided to commence building early next year.

7. *Versowa Camp.*—The Annual Camp sanctioned by Government was held from 1st April to 3rd May when eight parties of 30 boys each were sent in charge of two teachers and three peons.

Three boys escaped from the Camp of whom one returned of his own accord to the Institution.

Our thanks are due to Dr. D'Monte who very kindly placed his Garden at Versowa at our disposal and to Mr. V. Y. Smith of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd., for supplying tents, etc.

8. The Boy Scout Troop is doing well and consists of 40 members. They took part in the Boys Scout Boxing Tournament.

9. The Annual Prize Distribution took place on the 15th March 1930 when His Excellency Sir Fredrick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, presided. This year 143 discharged boys attended the function and light refreshments were provided for them. His Excellency inspected the boys and was pleased to hear that all of them except two were employed. A copy of His Excellency's remarks is attached to this report.

10. *Distinguished Visitors.*—Many distinguished visitors visited the Institution during the year and recorded favourable comments in the Visitors Book. Among them may be mentioned the following, whose remarks in the Visitors Book are of interest—

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay.

Miss T. N. Tilak.	G. W. Burley, Esq.
K. K. Kuruvilla, Esq.	Miss S. Eapen.

The following remarks made in the Visitors' Book are of interest :—

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.—" I was glad to revisit this excellent institution to-day and to distribute the prizes. A striking example of the continued good work which is being done by the Chairman and Managing Committee, the Superintendent and Staff was the smart appearance of the Scouts who greeted me on arrival and the large number of old boys who were present.

I was impressed with the healthful appearance of all the boys which is in no small measure due to the cleanliness of all the buildings and the modern drainage system which is now in full working order.

The high state of discipline maintained and the useful trades which are taught in the well equipped workshops will, I hope, ensure that each boy will become a useful citizen when he leaves this school.

I congratulate those in charge and wish all the boys past and present every success in the future."

Miss T. N. Tilak, Social Training Centre.—" A party of women students of the Social Training Centre, visited this institution and were greatly impressed by the splendid work that is carried on for young boys who are here. But for an institution like this the lives of many a boy would have been wasted or taken a wrong turn. One wishes that there should be a similar institution for girls.

K. K. Kuruvilla, Travancore.—It has been a great pleasure to visit this institution which is kept so neat and clean and the boys behave so well. Educationalists in India are trying to give Indian boys an education which will fit them for life and this institution will be a model one for them. This also has demonstrated the possibilities in our children whom society condemns as anti-social.

The workers here have to be congratulated for the good atmosphere they create for the boys."

Mr. G. W. Burley.—" Made the annual inspection of the Institution on behalf of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education, and was pleased to find that the Institution was being conducted in the same efficient manner as in the past years during the regime of the present Superintendent. The success of the Institution in the Government Drawing Examination speak volumes for the proficiency of the teaching in this subject. In the departments of the Institution I found that the work was being done in a very satisfactory manner, and I was pleased to note the enthusiastic way in which the boys were doing their work. If the suggestion to teach Motor-car Mechanic Work is carried out, it will be a valuable addition to the work of the Institution and should prove to be of great utility as Bombay is in need of good motor mechanics. I was pleased to observe the addition of modern sanitary arrangements."

Miss S. Eapen.—" We visited this Institution, on the morning of the 25th January 1930, and was very much impressed with the excellent way in which everything is carried on here. After having had the privilege of visiting the Reformatories in Travancore and Calcutta, we feel that this Institution is the best of its kind in India. We feel very hopeful for the future citizens, if work of this kind can be carried on satisfactorily in other parts as well, where it is needed."

11. *Finance.*—The year ended with a surplus of Rs. 450-5-6 compared to Rs. 1,793-2-7 in the previous year. This year's surplus would have been more had it not been for the extra expenditure incurred by the Institution in paying halalkhor tax which is still being paid by the Institution in spite of the introduction of the septic tanks which have done away with Municipal carts and scavengers.

The total average cost per head during the year was Rs. 250 against Rs. 262 in the previous year. The total Government expenditure per head was Rs. 192 against Rs. 216 in the previous year.

12. *Workshops Accounts.*—The result of the year of all shops including Tailor shop after debiting a sum of Rs. 7,192-9-0 being the salaries of the maistries, is a loss of Rs. 3,305-10-11 as against a loss of Rs. 3,815 in the previous year.

13. *Religious Instruction.*—Hindu, Muslim and Christian boys receive instruction from their respective religious teachers. Lectures by the teachers and also by the boys themselves on moral subjects were given every morning. Mr. Rege, the Marathi teacher gave four lectures on Ramayan illustrated by magic Lantern. The Moulvi who was sent to this Institution by Mr. Shariff Dewjee Canji is doing good work and all the Mahomedan boys say their prayers every evening. The Christian boys attend the Mahim Church on Sundays.

14. *After-Care.*—The statistics in Appendix C show the popularity of this Home. Owing to the increased numbers larger premises had to be arranged for as many as 50 having at one time been evident. The change of diet introduced by the Executive Committee of the Sheppard After-Care Association worked very well and the boys appreciate the

better food supplied to them. The Salvation Army are managing the Home efficiently and the Superintendent and his colleagues are rendering valuable assistance to the boys by finding employment for them and looking after their needs.

On behalf of my Committee and the Executive Committee of the Sheppard After-Care Association, I take this opportunity of thanking them for the way they have carried out their duties during the year.

15. *Health.*—The health of the boys has been good throughout the year.

16. *Staff.*—The Staff under Mr. Desai, Superintendent, and Mr. Elisha, Secretary, have worked well during the year, and the progress shown in various directions is due to the keen interest taken by all members of the staff in their work.

Two of our old maistries first and second Carpenters have resigned owing to advance age and they have been replaced by younger men.

17. *General.*—Library has been replenished with new books and the boys are using the Library a great deal.

We have taken over the plot of ground adjoining the west wall of the Institution for agricultural purposes and the whole place is being fenced. This will give an increased scope for the boys to learn agriculture.

One of our boys who has been attending the Sir J. J. School of Art, has been engaged as a junior paint and polish Master in the Junior Reformatory School, attached to the Children's Aid Society at Umarkhadi. Two of our boys are working in the B. B. & C. I. Railway as carpenters one of whom has since been discharged and the other is still in the School. Provided his work continues satisfactory, will in due course also be discharged.

Devali Excursions.—A comprehensive programme of excursions and educational visits to places of interest were organised and the boys were supplied with sweets, etc., with the money contributed by the members of the Managing Committee. *Conclusion.* As this is the last report that I shall submit I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the members of the Managing Committee and to all the staff for their valuable services during the seven years during which I have presided over the School.

(Signed) E. J. BUNBURY,

Chairman of the Managing Committee.

Note by R. K. Innes, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.Econ.S.

This report is unfortunately the last likely to appear over the signature of Mr. E. J. Bunbury, who has been the Chairman of the Management Committee since December 1922. During his administration, marked changes have occurred in all phases of the Institution's work all of which have been characterised by his unflagging enthusiasm, and have resulted in a marked improvement in all-round efficiency.

The Management Committee is grateful for this opportunity of recording its gratitude to Mr. Bunbury for his invaluable services.

Extract from Chairman's speech at the annual Prize distribution held on 15th March 1930.

When the promised Borstal Institution is opened at Dharwar we shall have an efficient and up-to-date organisation on modern lines to deal with our youthful offenders of all ages. I mentioned in my speech of 1928 that in England as a result of the setting up of an elaborate system of Industrial, Reformatory and Borstal Institutions for the care of Youthful Offenders, Government had been able to close half the jails in Great Britain in the period between 1908 and 1928.

I stressed the point then that although the initial cost to Government may have been considerable it was in reality a National Economy. I noticed in the paper only last month a statement to the effect that the British Government were about to sell off some 24 jails for which they had now no use, mainly due to their policy of crime prevention as elaborated in their system for taking care of the Youthful Offender. I am convinced that a similar good result will eventuate from the steps now taken in this Presidency to short circuit the criminal tendencies of youth, and that instead of filling jails with habitual offenders, we shall turn potential criminals into useful citizens and at the same time give them a sound education which they would otherwise not have had the opportunity of securing for themselves.

One has only to read the Hartog Report to realise the necessity for improving and enlarging the educational facilities in this country, and we can feel some pride in our work if we are satisfied that we are effectively dealing not only with crime prevention but with the constructive side of the spread of education.

Turning for a moment to the past year I feel sure Your Excellency will appreciate the fact that for 1928-1929 we showed a surplus of Rs. 1,793 the second surplus for two successive years, and the current year looks also as if our accounts may again come out on the right side.

In the public examinations in the fourth standard Gujarati and Marathi we had 100 per cent. passed and in Urdu 50 per cent. One boy who went up for the J. J. School of Art Examination in House Painting and Decoration passed first in the whole open examination and was awarded a special scholarship. Two monitors still in the school are attending the special class for Engraving and House Decoration at the Sir J. J. School of Art, and three boys have been apprenticed in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshops.

In the Elementary Drawing Examination of the Sir J. J. School of Art out of 14 boys sent up 11 passed and out of two boys sent up for the Intermediate Drawing Examination one passed. These results are a credit to the teaching staff and to the boys themselves. Another boy has been appointed Paint and Polish Shop Maistry in the newly opened Junior School at Umarkhadi and I hope this system of apprenticing our boys in jobs outside will be developed in the future as it enables us not only to satisfy employers by giving them picked boys but also of providing these boys with employment before they are due for discharge. Discharge as a rule follows a few months after they have

started work and when they have proved themselves capable of obtaining permanent employments.

A considerable improvement has taken place in the school games and the results of matches with other Schools and Clubs in cricket and football have been very satisfactory. Boxing and Scouting have also been keenly taken up and the Annual Camp at Varsova was again carried out successfully and was much enjoyed. In addition boys were sent on Sunday outings into the country and indoor amusements such as Magic Lanterns Lectures and Moral discussions by teachers and boys themselves were regularly held throughout the year.

I hope that before the end of this year the Sir Leslie Wilson Swimming bath will have been built and put into use, in which there should be a new item in our Next Prize Day programme comprising an exhibition of diving and swimming.

I would like to record my appreciation of the work done by our friends of the Salvation Army who look after Sheppard After-Care Home in Byculla. This Hostel is becoming increasingly popular with our old boys and we have had to extend our accommodation to cope with the larger numbers who come to live there.

This After-Care Home is of the greatest value to our old Boys who much appreciate having a Home to go to when they leave this school and have an opportunity of living under comfortable conditions during the time they are seeking employment. We have had as many as 40 boys in the Home during the past year which is nearly double the number we formerly had.

As this is the last occasion I shall have the privilege of addressing you as Chairman of the Managing Committee I cannot refrain from expressing my most heartfelt thanks to my colleagues on the Committee for the work they have done during the past seven years when I have had the pleasure of being their Chairman. These years have been to me a constant pleasure, because we have all worked together as one team with one object only in front of us the welfare and happiness of the boys committed to our care. The Members of my Committee have each contributed their invaluable experience and advice and have given freely of their time to the good work, and I would like to take this opportunity of thanking them one and all for the great patience and consideration they have always shown me and for the invaluable assistance they have always given me.

To the Superintendent, Secretary and all the staff I can only say that I part with them with two distinct feelings—In the first place I feel I am losing a number of trusted and faithful friends who have borne the heat and burden of the day with me and on whose shoulders have fallen the main responsibility of carrying out with great credit to themselves the many reforms which the Committee have introduced in the last seven years. They have never spared themselves and they have succeeded in achieving that spirit of leadership and kindness which is essential to the establishment of a healthy and moral *esprit-de-corps* amongst the boys.

In the second place I feel that I can leave the boys in their charge with a light heart because I know from my close experience of them that the charge in their hands is well and truly placed. I am so convinced that the success of a School like this depends more than anything else upon having a staff imbued with the true vocational spirit of a genuine love of their work and of the children committed to their care, and I commend them and their future to Your Excellency's Government's kindly consideration with the firm conviction that they deserve the best that Government can give them.

If I have at times appeared to them exacting and even rapacious of their time and energies, they will I know agree that even if at times, we have differed on methods we have never differed on our mutual objective—namely the best we can all do for the well being of our boys.

Lastly to the boys themselves I would say that I feel as if I am cutting myself adrift from a large family of my own for whom I have always had a genuine affection even though my ways of expressing it may have appeared at times to some of them to savour of that of the harsh parent. I believe in discipline, because it is the first essential to moral progress. I emphasise discipline as an essential condition to happiness, and self discipline is indeed the expression of that love for other which spells Charity amongst the Virtues and Sportmanship to the world at large. To you boys I say hold fast to it, and you will never regret it. Play hard, work hard and take your full measure of happiness whilst you may and you will be a credit to yourselves and to your country. Do not forget that you have a fine tradition to maintain covering over three quarters of a century in time and over 5,500 boys who have been before you through the school. Said Solomon many centuries ago "Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it," and this is as true to-day as it was the day it was uttered.

India to-day is passing through an important phase in her development, and as a well-wisher of India and particularly of the youth of India, I would venture one word of caution to those who have at heart the best interests of the country. There is to-day abroad in India a kind of political fever which is a normal and not necessarily serious epidemic amongst adults, but is a somewhat dangerous disease when contracted in youth.

Those so-called political leaders who are endeavouring to instil into the youth of the country the doctrines and practices of Bolshevism, are laying up for themselves and for their country untold trouble in the future.

The youth of to-day is the India of to-morrow, so let us see that we do not fail in preparing it rightly to enjoy its goodly heritage.

His Excellency's Remarks.

I am glad to be able to re-visit your excellent institution to-day, and I thank you for the welcome which you have given me. The Chairman

has, as usual, been able to give us a very good account of the progress which this School continues to make, and it is a striking fact that a number of boys has increased almost to the maximum capacity of the school.

The examination results are most creditable, particularly those in Gujarati and Marathi, and the interest taken in painting and decorating will, I hope, open up useful avenues to employment for the boys when they have finished their training here. I am glad to learn also of the continued success in games, boxing and scouting, and I hope that the opening of the Sir Leslie Wilson Swimming Bath will soon add another to the list of your activities.

Your Chairman has alluded at some length to the work which is being done by the Government in the co-ordination of their policy for dealing with youthful delinquency. It is a question which has been and is receiving my earnest attention, and I am pleased to see the progress already made in the opening of the new junior Certified School, the passing of the Borstal Act, and the approaching opening of the Borstal Institution at Dharwar. The latter will strengthen the machinery for the reformation of the youthful offenders and will, I feel sure, be the means of reducing the number of inmates in our jails.

When I last visited your School I was impressed by the high state of discipline maintained here, and I am convinced that this is one reason why you have attained so much success in the training of the boys sent to you. That the training is appreciated is evident by the number of old boys I see here to-day. It is very gratifying to me to hear of the good work which is being done by the Sheppard After-Care Home, where old boys are helped to secure employment and are given accommodation. Supervision and after care have been found in England to be, perhaps, the most important part of a boy's training, as it is after he leaves such schools as this that he is liable to be left to fight for himself, and an adviser or " big-brother " is more necessary than at any other time. I would commend this work of supervision to those members of the public who are able to give up some of their spare time in helping those less fortunate than themselves to become really useful citizens.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the work done by your Chairman, the Committee and the Staff during the past year. It is a matter of great regret to myself, as it must be to you, to know that Mr. Bunbury has been forced to sever his connexion with this Institution. He has been your Chairman for the last seven years and has carried out his work with singular devotion. His main reward will be the gratitude and affection which he has earned here among the past and present boys, and the high standard to which he has brought this Institution entitles him to the thanks of all sections of the City of Bombay, who have at heart the welfare of the young.

Mr. Ishwardas Lukhmidas in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency said : Every one of us will acknowledge what a potent

and unfailing force for encouragement it is to possess the sympathy and patronage of the Head of the Administration in the Presidency, and I hope that this inestimable blessing will be vouchsafed to our Institute in an increasing measure for all time. Though the dark clouds of communal fury no longer exist, yet we have to admit that the City and the Presidency, not to speak of the rest of the country are passing through anxious days. New forces are at work which demand a great deal of the attention of His Excellency's Government. The state of the Industrial and Commercial life of the City is also a matter for grave concern, and these mean a heavy increase in the burden of His Excellency's Government. We are, therefore, specially fortunate, and are grateful to His Excellency that he found it possible to spare us some of his invaluable time, and for the keen interest evinced in all matters of public weal.

Our Institution is pushing on with the work it has undertaken, the wholesome work of redeeming youths that have, for want of right, understanding, slipped off the right path. Success in a work like this will have to depend on the support of the Government and the public at large. I trust that in all our activities we can look to His Excellency to bless our work with his sympathy and approval, and that on future occasions of this kind we shall have the good fortune of His Excellency's presence.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Working results for the year 1929-30.

ALL WORK-SHOPS INCLUDING TAILOR SHOP.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Value of work made for customers	4,620	5	0
Do. sale	1,063	10	0
Do. Dead Stock	316	2	11
	6,000	1	11
TAILOR SHOP.			
Value of work done for customers	443	5	0
Do. Boys' Clothings ...	3,848	2	2
	4,291	7	2
Total all shops ...	10,291	9	1
GARDEN PRODUCTS.			
Value of vegetables produced for consumption of the boys at contractors rate	549	11	10
Grand Total of production ...	10,841	4	11

STATEMENT No. 2.

	1928-29.	1929-30.
Total number of boys in the Institution on 1st April.	326	356
Private Apprentices	10	7
Number admitted under Magistrates' orders ...	123	117
Private Apprentices admitted	7	7
Number discharged on expiry of sentence ...	45	109
Number discharged on recommendation of the Committee with the consent of the Magistrates ...	33	7
Total number discharged	78	116
Private Apprentices withdrawn	9	9
Number of boys absconded but not captured ...	3	1
Number of boys died in the Hospital	2	1
Total number of boys in the Institution on 31st March	366	365
The total number of 364 boys on 31st March 1930 in the Institution was made up of the following castes and creeds :—		
Indian Christians		23
Hindus		175
Mahomedans		164
Parsis		2
Total ...		364

STATEMENT No. 3.

The ages of 117 boys sent by the Magistrates and admitted into the Institution during the year were :—

Number of boys.	Ages.
2	10 Years.
15	11 „
41	12 „
36	13 „
16	14 „
6	15 „
1	16 „
117	

STATEMENT No. 4.

The following comparative figures are of interest :—

	1928-29.	1929-30.
Average period of apprenticeship awarded	3·2 Years.	3·4 Years.
Average period of stay of boys discharged during the year ...	3 Yrs. 3 ms.	3 Yrs. 6 ms.
Longest period of stay ...	6 Years.	5 Yrs. 2 ms. 2 d.
Shortest period of stay ...	1 Year.	4 ms. 25 days.

APPENDIX

Abstract Cash Account of the David Sassoon Industrial

Particulars.	Securities and Deposits.	Cash.	
		Details.	Total.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To—Balance on 1st April 1929 as under—			
Cash in the Imperial Bank of India ...	...	11,170 9 11	
Cash with the Secretary	...	396 2 10	11,566 12 9
To—Face value of securities	68,725	.....	
To—Amount received from Accountant General on account of maintenance charges of boys	...	32,065 10 2	
To—Amount received from the Accountant General on account of clothing charges of boys	...	3,178 1 8	35,243 11 10
To—Amount received from the Accountant General on account of pay, allowance and pension contribution and compensatory allowance of Medical Officer	...	.....	2,100 0 0
To—Amount received from Accountant General on account of pay of the establishment	...	.....	32,300 7 0
To—Amount received from Accountant General on account of gratuities to boys	...	.....	710 0 0
To—Amount received from Accountant General on account of Drawing Grant ...	...	.....	215 0 0
To—Amount received from Schools Committee on account of Grant-in-aid ...	...	.....	1,500 0 0
To—Amount received from the Accountant General on account of interest on Sassoon Endowment	...	.....	1,500 0 0
To—Amount received on account of interest on Government Promissory Notes belonging to the Institution	...	.....	1,398 2 6
To—Fees Received on account of maintenance charges of private Apprentices ...	...	.....	2,100 0 0
To—Government Promissory Notes (4) 1,000 of 4½ per cent. of 1934.	4,000	.....	.....
Carried over ...	72,725	.....	88,634 2 1

A.

and Reformatory Institution, 1929-30.

Particulars.	Securities and Deposits.	Cash. Details.	Cash. Total.
EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By—Establishment charges— Amount paid on account of pay of Establishment	...	32,343 4 6	
By—On account of pay and allowance of Medical Officer	...	1,581 0 0	
Amount paid to the Public Debt Office on account of pension contribution of the Medical Officer	...	519 0 0	34,443 4 6
By—Maintenance charges— Amount paid on account of ration supplied to the boys	...	29,607 0 9	
Amount paid on account of clothing supplied to the boys	...	3,166 11 0	
Amount paid on account of maintenance charges of private apprentices ...	...	742 15 4	
Amount paid on account of extra diet supplied to the boys	...	2,234 11 0	35,751 6 1
By—Rates and Taxes— Amount paid to the Bombay Municipality on account of Halalkhor and Water Tax	...	.....	6,895 2 0
By—Workshop purchases of stores ...	...	.....	4,645 3 5
By—Payment of mark money to the boys discharged from the Institution ...	...	.....	754 1 9
By—Deposit of tenderers' returned ...	...	.....	400 0 0
By—Gas lighting charges	...	.....	2,103 12 1
By—Purchase of clothing for the peons ...	...	.....	405 11 0
By—Purchase of books and stationery ...	...	.....	944 5 3
By—Printing and advertisement ...	...	.....	192 3 0
By—Stamp charges	...	.....	69 4 6
By—Cost of expenditure incurred on Versowa Camp	...	.....	451 15 0
By—Examination fees and expenses ...	...	.....	62 4 0
Carried over ...	...	.....	87,118 8 7

APPENDIX

Particulars.	Securities and Deposits.	Cash.	
		Details.	Total.
RECEIPTS—*contd.*	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward ...	72,725	.....	88,634 2 1
To—Earning of boys working at Ruby Mills, Dadar	...	.....	7,680 4 6
To—Sale of manufactured articles of Workshops	...	.....	6,413 13 0
To—Deposits—			
Received from tenderer as deposit as earnest money	...	.....	400 0 0
To—Sale of tender forms	...	.....	17 0 0
To—Miscellaneous receipts	...	.....	886 5 2
Carried over ...	72,725	.....	1,04,031 8 9

A—*contd.*

Particulars.	Securities and Deposits.	Cash.	
		Details.	Total.
EXPENDITURE—*contd.*	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward ...	...	.....	87,118 8 7
By—Purchase of umbrellas for boys ...	...	.....	46 10 8
By—Conveyance charges and cart-hire ...	...	.....	667 5 6
By—Purchase of kerosine oil	...	.....	370 9 0
By—Purchase of securities	...	.....	3,845 4 0
By—Audit fees paid to Government Auditors.	...	.....	420 0 0
By—Purchase of Gas Coke	...	.....	32 0 0
By—Railwayfare paid to the boys discharged from the Institution	...	.....	106 8 0
By—Purchase of dead stock and tools ...	...	.....	380 13 3
By—Prizes given to the discharged boys ...	...	.....	143 0 0
By—Telephone charges	...	.....	175 0 0
By—Purchase of life buoy soap for the boys bathing parades	...	.....	142 10 0
By—Cost of medals for boys	..	.....	22 0 0
By—Prizes given to the boys	...	.....	159 0 0
By—Pension given to the retired servants of the Institution	...	.....	720 0 0
By—Excess of income over expenditure paid to Government	...	.....	1,793 2 7
By—Contingencies	...	.....	385 7 0
By—Repairs to kitchen	...	.....	127 0
By—Purchase of medicines for boys and Dispensary	...	.....	166 2 0
By—Refund of maintenance charges ..	...	.....	100 0 0
By—Purchase of Government promissory Note bearing interest at 5 per cent. from the funds of the Institution ...	5,000	.....	.....
By—Sale of Government Promissory Note of 3½ per cent. (200)	200	.....	.....
Carried over ...	5,200	.....	96,921 0 7

APPENDIX

Particulars.	Securities and Deposits.	Cash.					
		Details.			Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward ...	72,725	.....			1,04,031	8	9
Total ...	72,725.	.....			1,04,031	8	9

A—*concld.*

Particulars.	Securities and Deposits.	Cash.	
		Details.	Total.
EXPENDITURE—*concld.*	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward ..	5,200	.....	96,921 0 7
By—Charges on account of retinning cooking utensils	..	.....	149 10 0
By—Hire of chairs, etc., for the Annual Prize Distribution	...	.....	79 8 0
By—Purchase of engine oil	...	.....	78 0 0
By—Purchase of disinfectant	...	.....	240 0 0
By—Conveyance charges to Customers Houses	...	.....	90 7 0
By—Rent of ground paid to the Collector of Bombay	...	.....	5 8 0
By—Hospital charges for treating boys in the Hospitals	...	.....	79 8 0
By—Balance on 31st March 1930—			
With the Imperial Bank of India ...	...	6,307 3 2	
With the Secretary	...	80 12 0	6,387 15 2
By—Face value of securities as per details at the foot of this account ...	67,525	.....	.....
Total ...	72,725	.....	1,04,031 8 9

E. ELISHA,
Secretary.

R. K. INNES,
Ag. Chairman.

Examined and found correct.
K. M. ABRAHAM,
Examiner, Local Fund Accounts.

Details of securities and Deposits :—

	Rs
Amount of Endowment of Messrs. David Sasson & Co. bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. deposited with Accountant General ...	30,000
Government Promissory Notes bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. being Sir Cowasji Jehanjir Readymoney Endowment of Rs. 1,000 for scholarships and rewards plus accumulated interest deposited with the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay	1,700
Government Promissory note bearing interest at 3½ per cent. brought from Lord Northcote Medal Fund deposited with the Imperial Bank of India	400
Government Promissory Note bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. bought from the funds of the Institution deposited with the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay	25,000
Government Promissory Note bearing interest at 3½ per cent. bought from the amount collected for the maintenance of a lame boy of the Institution, deposited with the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay ...	200
Government Promissory Note bearing interest at 5 per cent. brought from the funds of the Institution deposited with the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay	5,000
Deposit at call bearing interest at 6 per cent. being the amount collected from the Col. Lloyd Jones Medal Fund deposited with the New Mofusil Co., Ltd., Bombay	525
Post Office Cash Certificate deposited by Mr. J. V. Nene, Ration contractor as a security against his tender for ration deposited with the Imperial Bank of India	500
Two Government Promissory Notes of 100 each at 3½ per cent. from the Bombay Uniform Clothing Co., against his tender for clothing...	200
Government Promissory Notes bearing interest at 4½ per cent. brought from the funds of the Institution, deposited with the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay	4,000
	67,525

E. ELISHA,
Secretary.

R. K. INNES,
Ag. Chairman.

Examined and found correct.
K. M. ABRAHAM,
Examiner, Local Fund Accounts.

APPENDIX B.

		Year ending 31st March 1930.	For four years ending 31st March 1930.
1.	Total number discharged during	116	360
2.	Number discharged taught Carpentry	9	30
3.	" " " Blacksmith's work ...	10	28
4.	" " " Fitter's work	3	28
5.	" " " Painting and Polishing ...	11	48
6.	" " " Spinning	48	124
7.	" " " Gardening	7	24
8.	" " " Cane Weaving ...	14	38
9.	" " " Tailoring	14	37
10.	" " " Reading and Writing ...	.....	11
11.	" " " Not taught any trade (Mentally deficient) ...	.....	4
12.	" in entry (2) Occupied in carpentry after leaving Institution	2	7
13.	" " (3) Occupied in Blacksmith's work after leaving Institution ...	.....	.....
14.	" " (4) Occupied in Fitter's work after leaving Institution ...	.....	6
15.	" " (5) Occupied in Painting after leaving Institution	3	7
16.	" " (6) Occupied in spinning after leaving Institution	1	5
17.	" " (7) Occupied in Gardening after leaving Institution	.....	5
18.	" " (8) Occupied in cane weaving after leaving Institution	.....	4
19.	" " (9) Occupied in tailoring after leaving Institution	.....	1
20.	" " (10) Occupied in clerical work after leaving Institution	.....	.....
21.	" in business or trade not taught at the Institution (*i.e.*, peons, hawkers, hotel servants, etc.)	5	4
22.	" sent to the N. M. Mental Hospital (or invalids).	.....	7
23.	" joined other school	.....	5
24.	" gone to sea	.....	1
25.	" who have been re-convicted	.....	.....
26.	" left for their native place	37	64
27.	" who have died	1	1
28.	" sent to Sheppard After Care Auxiliary Home...	67	201

APPENDIX C.

Particulars of boys sent to Sheppard After Care Auxiliary Home on discharge.

—	1928-29.	1929-30.
Total number of boys sent to the Home	39	67
" " " who left the Home	29	50
Number of boys who obtained employment as Carpenters ...	.....	2
" " " " as Blacksmiths .	1	1
" " " " as Fitters ...	2	.....
" " " " in the Mill ...	9	27
" " " " as Agriculturists.	.....	.....
" " " " as Hotel Servants	3	2
" " " " as Domestic Servants ...	7	7
" " " " as Hospital Attendants ...	.....	.....
" " " " as Dock Labourers ...	.....	.....
" " " " as Painters ...	.....	.....
" " " " in Paper Factory.	.....	3
" " " " in Day School ...	.....	.....
" " " " as Tram Workers ...	.....	.....
" " " " as Gardeners ...	.....	.....
" " " " as Hawkers ...	.....	.....
" " " " as Cinema Attendants ...	.....	.....
" " " " as Cane Work ...	.....	1
Taken by parents or relatives or not traced	7	7
Readmitted after leaving Home	20	29
Total number for whom employment was found ...	22	53
Maximum number of boys in Home at any one time ...	27	39
Average duration of stay in Home	35	55

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the average cost per head for the year 1929-30.

Year.	Attendance.		Expenditure.		Average cost per head per annum.	
	Number on the rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly number during the year.	Government Funds.	All sources.	To Government.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1928-29 ...	366	351	75,821	92,121	216 0 2	262 7 2
1929-30 ...	365	366	70,569	91,605	192 12 11	250 4 7

APPENDIX E.

Number of boys receiving instruction in various subjects as on 31st March 1930.

Workshops and classes.	Whole day boys.	Half day boys.
English Primer	.....	3
Do. I	.....	.....
Do. II	.....	2
Do. III	.....	7
Marathi Infant	.....	21
Do. I	.....	24
Do. II	.....	20
Do. III	.....	19
Do. IV	.....	18
Do. V	.....	10
Gujarati Infant	.....	13
Do. I	.....	23
Do. II	.....	18
Do. III	.....	12
Do. IV	.....	16
Do. V	.....	6
Urdu Infant	.....	38
Do. I	.....	29
Do. II	... .	15
Do. III	.. ...	13
Do. IV	.....	12
Do. V	.....	.....
Do. VII	1	.....
Total ...	1	319
Blacksmith Shop	.....	28
Fitter "	1	30
Carpenter "	6	31
Cane "	.....	33
Paint "	. ...	52
Tailoring "	.....	35
Gardening "	.. .	68
Kitchen "	3	29
Mill "	.....	78
Sir J. J. School of Art	1	.....
B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshops	1	.....
Dispensary	.....	1
Total ...	12	385

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the offences of 364 boys who were in the Institution on 31st March 1930.

Nature of offences.	Number of boys.
Theft	65
Theft in a building	44
Begging	57
Criminal Breach of Trust	2
Theft as a servant	8
Disorderly behaviour in a public street	2
House breaking and theft	12
Theft and abetment	13
Returning to Bombay without the Police Commissioner's permission...	1
Possessing property believed to be stolen	18
Declared to be a destitute	82
Wandering	43
Voluntarily causing hurt	2
Attempting to escape from lawful custody	3
Theft and misappropriation	2
Uncontrollable child	4
Illegal possession of cocaine	3
Outraging modesty of a woman	1
Neglected child	1
Criminal trespass with intention to commit theft	1
Total ...	364

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the offences of 117 boys sent by the Presidency Magistrate during the year 1929-30.

Nature of offences.	Number of boys.
Theft	7
Theft in a building	22
Theft as a servant	2
Theft and abetment	3
Receiving stolen property	6
Declared to be a destitute	30
Uncontrollable child	5
Voluntarily causing hurt	1
House breaking by night and theft in a building	6
Wandering	29
Illegal possession of cocaine	2
Criminal Trespass	1
Neglected child	1
Criminal breach of trust	1
Outraging modesty of a woman	1
Total ...	117

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

8

No. I.C. 20-2749

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE,
Bombay, 20th May 1930.

FROM

P. B. ADVANI, ESQ., M.Sc., M.I E.,
Director of Industries, Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department,
Bombay.

Subject.—Annual Report of the Department of Industries, 1929-30.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Industries for the year 1929-30.

STAFF

2. I held charge of the office of the Director of Industries for the whole year. In July 1929 Government were pleased to create an appointment of the Industrial Chemist and Dr. M. S. Patel, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cornell), was appointed to hold it. Dr. Patel joined the appointment on 1st August 1929. Government were also pleased to create an appointment of the Industrial Engineer at the close of the year and Mr. M. E. Haskell was appointed to hold the post. Mr. Haskell took up the duties of his post on 16th May 1930.

During the year under review the other staff of the Department comprised 1 Superintendent of the Hand Weaving Institute, Poona, and his subordinates, 4 Weaving Assistants (Inspectors of Weaving Schools and Demonstrations), 2 Dyeing Demonstrators, 21 Weaving Masters, 13 Demonstrators and 10 clerks. With the exception of the clerks, all the other men worked in the various weaving centres in the Presidency including Sind.

EXPENDITURE

3. The expenditure incurred by the Department of Industries during the financial year 1929-30 and the three preceding years was as follows :—

				Rs.
1926-27	..	..	..	88,341
1927-28	..	..	..	69,472
1928-29	..	..	..	77,669
1929-30	..	..	..	1,05,924

During the year under report receipts from the sale of cloth produced at the various weaving schools and demonstrations of the Department amounted to Rs. 4,338. The net expenditure of the Department for 1929-30 was, therefore, Rs. 1,01,586.

TOURING

4. During the year I was out of my headquarters for 76 days and visited the following places: Nasik, Chandor, Jalgaon, Dharangaon, Parola, Ahmednagar, Poona, Chikhli, Surat, Broach, Anand, Samerkha, Alindra, Satara, Ogalewadi, Vita, Kirloskarwadi, Hukeri, Gadag, Gajendragad, Belgaum, Bhivandi, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Junnar, Karad, Hubli, Mundhwa, Karachi, Tatta, Kotri, Budhapur, Hyderabad, Hala, Nasarpur, Sukkur, Lakhi, Larkana and Lahori.

My visits to Poona were in connection with the organisation of the Central Hand Weaving Institute and to other places in connection with the inspection of Weaving Schools and Demonstrations and Dyeing Demonstrations of this Department and inspection of the industries existing there.

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK DURING THE YEAR

5. The trade depression continued unabated. The Textile Industry passed through a very bad time during the year. Out of the 219 mills in the Bombay Presidency 81 are located in the Island of Bombay. Cotton Mills strike in Bombay which had been settled in 1928 broke out again twice in 1929 and the mills were idle for 210 days in the year, the number of workmen on strike being 1,25,000. The industry suffered generally during the year from foreign competition, specially Japanese. Bombay mills were more affected than the up-country mills. It is expected, however, that the revised increased tariff will enable the industry to build itself up, so that when the period for which the tariff has been increased terminates they will be able to face competition.

The condition of the Woollen Industry was unsatisfactory. In 1920 there were 5 woollen mills in this Presidency with a paid-up capital of approximately Rs. 1·44 crores. In the beginning of the year 1929 there were only 3 woollen mills. During the year under report one of the mills

with paid-up capital of Rs. 13 lakhs stopped working, so that at the end of the year there were only two woollen mills with paid-up capital of Rs. 76·5 lakhs.

There is only one sugar factory in this Presidency at present and it is reported that this factory worked at a loss during the year under report.

Sugar, both crystallised and molasses, to the extent of Rs. 7·64 crores was imported into Bombay and 64,000 acres of land are under sugar-cane cultivation. There can be little doubt that there is a very great field for sugar industry in this Presidency. Foreign competition, however, is extremely keen and the whole question requires to be investigated by experts. This matter is now under the consideration of Government. The import duty on sugar has just been increased from Rs. 4-8-0 per cwt. to Rs. 6-0-0 per cwt. and it is hoped that it may help the industry to expand.

During the year there were three paper mills working in this Presidency. The output of these 3 concerns during the year 1929 was 2167 tons of paper having a value of approximately Rs. 8 lakhs. It is gratifying to note that the production of these paper mills increased by 50 per cent. during the year 1929.

Engineering concerns, specially those engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, fared on the whole well during the year and there have been some extensions.

The Match Industry helped by the import duty is now firmly established in the Presidency. There are at present 16 match factories in the Presidency. The industry as a whole did fairly well during the year.

During the year under review, 1 tanning company, 1 factory dealing in cement and clay, 5 cotton mills, 4 cotton ginning factories and 1 factory for regenerating electric bulbs, with total paid-up capital of Rs. 80·7 lakhs went into liquidation.

6. During the year 1929, 134 new concerns started working or were sufficiently extended so as to come under the Indian Factories Act. Important amongst these were 10 cotton mills, 37 cotton gins, 6 cotton presses, 9 oil mills, 2 hosiery concerns, 7 rice mills and 2 tile manufacturing concerns.

Despite the fact that there was general trade slump, during the year under review a number of new companies were floated. 10 of these were in connection with cotton mills with authorised capital of Rs. 1·18 crores; 1 in connection with cotton gin and press with authorised capital of Rs. 5 lakhs; 1 in connection with tanneries with authorised capital of Rs. 10 lakhs; 6 in connection with cinema films with authorised capital of Rs. 34·5 lakhs, making a total authorised capital of Rs. 1·7 crores.

POLICY

7. The Industries Committee, 1926-27, recommended that the following may be the main functions of the Department of Industries :—

(1) The supply of industrial and commercial intelligence to private enterprises. This should include the obtaining of information regarding trade openings in the province or elsewhere for any goods produced in this Presidency.

(2) Technical advice and assistance to cottage industries and small organised industries, including the introduction of new methods and improved implements. This should include the development of new spare-time occupations in rural areas.

(3) Industrial education, including weaving schools and demonstrations in cottage industries.

(4) Survey of all industries in the presidency, excepting major industries, and an organisation for keeping information on this subject up-to-date. This will include the maintenance of a record of producers and so will connect with the commercial intelligence work specified under the first heading.

(5) Industrial exhibitions, including the industrial sections of agricultural or other exhibitions.

In addition to the above functions, the work in connection with Mines and Minerals was transferred recently from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Industries.

During the year under review, the Department has endeavoured to carry out the above functions so far as its limited staff and resources have permitted.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTELLIGENCE

8. This branch of the Department continued to be both popular and useful.

As usual, inquiries from abroad for opening commercial relationships with Indian firms were transferred to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. Inquiries from Indian firms for opening trade relationships with British firms were transferred to H. M. Trade Commissioner, Bombay.

The inquiries received and dealt with in this office may be divided in the following main groups :—

(*a*) Statistical, *i.e.*, asking for figures of imports and exports of raw materials as well as of finished goods.

(*b*) Names of dealers in and sources of raw materials.

(*c*) Names of Indian manufacturers of various articles.

(*d*) Miscellaneous.

Some of the miscellaneous inquiries attended to are given below—

(1) The Empire Marketing Board obtained the lease of a shop in Glasgow and it was arranged to place it at the disposal of the different parts of the Empire in rotation. India was accordingly given occupation of it from 31st March to 12th April 1930. The object was to display products of India and sell samples of same in order to introduce the goods on the market and encourage the retailers to stock them. The Indian Trade Commissioner in London made inquiries through the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, whether canned fruits such as mango and guava pulp could be obtained for display and sale at the Shop in Glasgow. A certain price was fixed for the wholesale consignments. The Department of Industries addressed the Canning Factories in North Kanara and the Oriental Cannery Co. of Ankola, the largest manufacturers of canned fruit, and they were informed of the same and were requested to send their products to the Indian Trade Commissioner direct. It is gratifying to note that the Company undertook to display its products at the Sales room in Glasgow and the result will be watched with interest in view of finding over-seas market for these articles.

(2) The Government of the Punjab offered a prize of Rs. 2,000 for the design of an improved Persian Wheel. The Director of Agriculture of that Province brought to the notice of this Department the notification referred to above. In addition to that, Messrs. Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Calcutta, announced that their firm would give a prize of Rs. 500 to the party whose design would be approved by Government. The Department of Industries, Bombay, brought these notifications to the notice of well known iron foundries in Bombay as well as engineering works in the mofussil.

(3) A number of inquiries were received for supply of information regarding financial standing, business integrity and other particulars of firms, associations and individuals from different officers. Out of these, 5 were from the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, 2 from the Director of Industries, Punjab, 1 from the Political Agent in the Southern States of the Central India and Malwa, and 1 from Government. Information regarding these firms, etc., was collected and supplied.

(4) The Poona Central Co-operative Bank wanted certain information in connection with the export of myrabolans from India. The main point from which the Bank sought the information was the way in which myrabolans are exported, *i.e.*, whether in whole or in crushed form; if they are exported in crushed form, where they are crushed. They also wanted to know whether any tanning materials can be prepared in India out of myrabolans. All the necessary information was supplied to them.

TECHNICAL ADVICE AND HELP TO ORGANISED INDUSTRIES

9. **Technical Advice.**—Technical advice was given during the year to a number of industrialists by letter, personal interviews and personal visits to factories. I give below some of the inquiries attended to :—

(1) A paper mill desired advice in connection with their power plant. I visited the mill and discussed with the Proprietors the question of cost of Hydro-Electric Power *versus* the power generated by their own steam turbine plant and their existing steam engine. The whole question was gone into in great detail and is under the consideration of the Proprietors.

(2) A firm in Ahmedabad desired to know the process for the manufacture of gas mantles. The relevant information was supplied.

(3) A Merchants' Association, Bombay, and an inquirer from Panvel, made inquiries for the industrial uses of rice husk. The necessary information was supplied.

(4) A firm in Bombay contemplated starting a soap factory. A representative of the firm called and discussed the question and requested that details in connection with the process, plant and layout may be supplied to the firm. A full estimate for manufacturing about 30 tons of bar soap per month was prepared and supplied.

(5) A firm in Bombay wanted to know the process of extracting oil from oily yarns and cotton waste so that the clean cotton waste could be used for other purposes. A complete process was given together with the layout, machinery, etc. The firm was also supplied names of manufacturers of machinery required in the process.

(6) A firm in Ahmedabad wanted technical advice for wood distillation. The firm made experiments in wood distillation on a small scale with a retort type plant of a capacity of 400 lbs. of wood. They were successful in getting good wood charcoal, wood tar or wood pitch. They also got manufactured ink from the wood pitch. The firm then tried to build a plant with a capacity of 15 tons of wood. In this plant they did not use the retort but had a pit dug and the heating system fixed at the bottom. The plant failed to give the necessary results, the main cause being the difficulty to get proper draught. A representative of the firm came to consult the Department on the following points :—

Improvements in the plant ;
Use of gas ;
Further uses of wood pitch besides printing ink manufacture ;
Increase of yield of charcoal.

Improvements of the draught system were suggested ; a rough sketch of the grate in connection with the arrangement for gas burners was given to him ; and the uses of wood pitch that were suggested were wood preservation, black cement, varnishes, etc.

(7) A firm in Nasik wanted to establish an oil mill. An estimate for one expeller unit oil mill in the mofussil working for 24 hours a day for 25 days a month was prepared in detail and supplied to the party concerned.

(8) An engineer from Ahmedabad wanted information regarding charcoal making. Information was supplied to him in note-form by this Department.

(9) An inquirer from Karachi wanted to know the names of small industries which he could start with a capital of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 on cottage basis. He was given the necessary advice.

(10) The proprietor of a motor service at Pandharpur who had been helped by this Department in the previous year in connection with starting a ginning factory, etc., requested for preliminary information and advice in connection with a small cotton mill. The necessary information was given to him.

(11) A firm in Bombay, manufacturing flooring tiles, experienced difficulty in getting suitable wood for crates for tiles. The difficulty was this that when a crate is prepared the wood imparts its colour to the wet tiles. Inquiries were made with the Forest Economist and the Chief Conservator of Forests. Both these officers suggested certain types of wood which would not impart their colour to the tiles. Names of these woods were communicated to the inquirers.

(12) Two gentlemen, one from Viramgam and another from Mehidpur (B.B. & C.I. Ry.), wanted particulars of machines for knitting socks and stockings. They were supplied with particulars of the machines and their cost, capacity, etc.

(13) A firm in Broach wanted advice and information in connection with the starting of a knitting mill at a convenient centre. The required information was given. They were also supplied with the names of hosiery machinery manufacturers in England and Germany as well as names of the firms who deal in this kind of machinery here. Books on hosiery manufacture were also recommended.

(14) A firm in Sholapur wanted to establish a paper mill having a capacity of 10,000 tons of paper per annum. They wanted a complete scheme on the subject and as such they requested the Department to supply to them a detailed report on the following points: Site, raw materials, estimate of machinery, manufacturers of machinery, process of the manufacture of paper, running expenses, capital to be invested in the industry, etc.

A similar inquiry was received from a Chamber of Commerce in Bombay.

Information was collected on all the points and supplied to the inquirers. They were also referred to certain publications issued on the subject.

(15) The Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore, was considering the question of the application of hydro-electricity to handloom weaving. He consulted the Department as to whether it is possible to drive wooden handlooms with electrical power. The Department advised that officer that no electric motor has been devised to operate the wooden handloom now in use and that the present wooden handloom will not stand higher speed at which the electric motor, in order to be economical, must run it. Looms installed in mills are different ; they are made of iron and are specially designed to withstand high speeds and are driven in many cases by electric motors.

The Department was further consulted in connection with the supply of warps for the use of small factories and individual power looms. A complete unit of preparatory machines suitable to feed 40 to 50 power looms was prepared in the office and supplied to that officer.

(16) The Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore, requested the Department to express its opinion whether hydro-power can be used to run a spinning jenny. He further wanted to know whether any improvement can be made in the ordinary hand jenny so as to become suitable for the use with water power.

It was suggested to him that if suitable spinning machinery is installed there was no reason why same may not be driven by gearing, shafts and belts direct from the main-shaft propelled by a water turbine instead of water power being converted into electrical energy and machines run by electric motors.

(17) An inquirer from Udvada wanted to know as to how he could utilise the surplus power of his small rice and flour mill. After making enquiries as to the raw materials available in the vicinity it was suggested to him that preparation of hemp fibres from raw hemp would be proper industry. He was given full particulars about the machinery required and details of its working.

(18) An industrialist from Ahmednagar wanted to increase the capacity of his soap factory. He, therefore, wanted the Department to express its opinion as to the extent to which soap industry can prosper in the Ahmednagar District. Approximate extent of soap consumption in the District was derived by calculations and he was informed that as long as there was no other factory in the District he could without much risk increase the weekly capacity up to 50 to 60 maunds of soap.

(19) A chemist of a dyeing factory saw the Industrial Chemist and wanted suggestions on the following points :—

(*a*) Reclaiming of tin as tin chloride and antimony as the sulphide from the rejected " White Metal."

(*b*) Manufacture of lead acetate from litharge and calcium acetate and sulphuric acid directly.

(*c*) Utilisation of waste liquors from chrome dyeing.

(*d*) Simple and economical process for the manufacture of phosphoric acid from bones that can be used in the local match factories.

The necessary information was supplied to him.

(20) A representative of a firm in Bombay brought a mineral which he thought contained gold. The mineral was examined and found to contain minute particles of pyrite enclosed in aluminate and silicate minerals. The sample was tested in his presence and he was shown that there was no gold in the mineral.

(21) A Crayon manufacturing firm wanted information as to how to improve its product. The samples were tested in the laboratory and the main defects were determined and from the results obtained suggestions were made as to how to improve the product. The sample submitted by the firm after following some of the suggestions showed that the product had improved.

(22) A soap making firm in Karachi wanted the Department to help them in improving the quality and colour of their product and also wanted a working process for the preparation of rosin soap to be mixed with ordinary soap during the process of manufacturing ordinary bar soap. Methods of improving the quality and colour of soap and working process for the preparation of rosin soap were worked out in the laboratory and supplied to the firm.

(23) A firm in Bombay wanted a working process for preparing white pepper from black pepper. The process has been successfully worked out and details have been supplied to the firm in question.

(24) An engineer interested in cements and cement products wanted a process for the manufacture of silicic acid. He was given a demonstration in the laboratory of the fundamental principles involved in the process of preparing silicic acid from commercial silicate of soda.

(25) The proprietors of an oil mill in the mofussil wanted to know as to how to decolourise and deodourise groundnut oil pressed in their mills. The party was given a demonstration in the laboratory of the simple methods and fundamental principles involved in bleaching and deodourising of oils.

10. **Personal Interviews.**—I gave some 239 and the Industrial Chemist some 46 interviews to people interested in industries. Following are the subjects discussed at these interviews :

(1) Cinema industry.
(2) Starting of a match factory.
(3) Brick and tile factory.
(4) Varnish making on cottage industry basis.
(5) Gold thread industry.
(6) Soap making.

(7) Information about leather trade.
(8) Railway freights—concession rates for cement tiles.
(9) Railway freights—concession rates for magnesia.
(10) Confectionery factory—Representative of a wellknown English firm of confectioners saw me for some information in connection with their proposal to establish a confectionery factory here.
(11) Brush making.
(12) Possibilities of starting a cotton mill in Sind.
(13) Eau-de-Cologne and perfumery industry.
(14) Fishery industries—such as oil expression and canning.
(15) Sugar industry.
(16) Vegetable oil industry—The representative of a big English firm discussed with me the advisability of buying a local mill.
(17) Starting of a small groundnut oil factory.
(18) Manufacture of vegetable ghee.
(19) Manufacture of essences.
(20) A turbine plant for a mill.
(21) Flour milling on a small scale.
(22) Starting of a perfumery factory—Representative of a French firm saw me and discussed with me the possibilities of starting a factory here.
(23) Artificial pearl making.
(24) Aloe fibre industry.
(25) Utilisation of surplus water in a Butter factory.
(26) Establishment of a small silk weaving factory.

11. **Visits to Works.**—Both the Director and the Industrial Chemist visited a number of factories during the year both in and outside Bombay.

12. **Assistance to Industries.**—I give below some examples of assistance rendered to small organised industries.

(1) Ogale Glass Works, Ltd., Ogalewadi, Karad, started manufacturing enamelled boards in 1925. The Director of Industries requested the Works to send samples of their workmanship and supply particulars regarding rates, etc. The firm was recommended to Government in the Public Works Department. Government in the Public Works Department issued a circular in 1926 to all its officers to give a trial to the enamelled boards manufactured by the Works. After having satisfied themselves Government in the Public Works Department issued orders during the year under report asking officers of that Department to purchase their requirements from the Company provided the quotations of the Company compare favourably with those of other suppliers.

(2) Messrs. Bharat Flooring Tiles Manufacturing Co. approached this Department for obtaining first class freight classification instead of second class for cement flooring tiles over the Railways in

this Presidency. The firm was recommended to the Railways concerned for favourable consideration with the result that the Railways agreed to grant the necessary concession.

(3) Ogale Glass Works experienced difficulties in obtaining cheap and suitable packing materials to pack their glass-ware. They were informed that in the United Provinces glass factories use reeds for this purpose. The Company approached this Department for supply of a sufficient quantity of this material from the forests of this Presidency. The firm was supplied with the necessary quantity of reeds. They are making trials with these reeds and have promised to report results in due course.

(4) The Cooper Engineering Works, Satara, manufacture agricultural implements, such as ploughs, sugarcane crushers, etc., in this Presidency. The Works were visited by the Director in November last. The firm approached this Department to recommend them to the Directors of Agriculture and Industries in other provinces. A letter was addressed to all the Directors of Agriculture and Industries recommending the firm. The excellence of the products of the Company was particularly brought to the notice of these officers.

(5) A firm in Bhivandi manufacturing machinery for rice mills approached this Department to obtain certain land revenue concessions on a plot of land adjoining to their Works with a view to extend their factory. The application in question was forwarded to the Collector of Thana with a recommendation from this Department for disposal.

(6) Ogale Glass Works, Ltd., represented that they should be provided with a Railway siding. The Director visited the Works in November last and discussed the whole question with the proprietors. It was then found that the Company did not want the usual type of a siding by bringing in the mainline of the Railway into the factory; what is intended is that at the Railway station the goods coming for the Ogale Glass Works instead of being landed on the side of the station away from the factory should be landed on the side of the station which is nearer to the factory. This will mean that a small assisted siding will have to be made on the Railway station on that side of the station which is nearest to the Works. If this is done Messrs. Ogale Glass Works will lay down a light trolley line from the assisted siding of the Railway station to their factory. Their request appears to be reasonable and they are in correspondence with the Railway authorities on the subject. They will write to this Department if necessary in the matter.

13. **Assistance to Departments.**—The Department of Industries rendered assistance to other Departments of Government in the following instances :—

(1) The order placed by the Chief Conservator of Forests with the Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Company for supplying woollen

cloth required for the uniforms of subordinates of the Forest Department for the year 1928-29, a reference to which was made in paragraph 80 of the last Annual Report of this Department, could not be executed by the firm because owing to adverse trade conditions the Company was obliged to close the mill. Consequently, the order was cancelled by that officer. In the year 1929-30 again the Chief Conservator of Forests received tenders from mills for these uniforms. The prices quoted by Indian mills were very high when compared with the prices quoted for non-Indian materials. Efforts were made by this Department to get quotations for Indian materials giving prices somewhat near the prices for non-Indian materials. Unfortunately, the Department was not successful in this and Government were obliged to purchase non-Indian cloth.

(2) The Horticulturist to the Government of Bombay prepared Lime Juice in his laboratory and requested this Department to value it and to report whether the stuff could find market in Bombay. The Lime Juice was tested in the laboratory and the time required for its deterioration was determined. This Department sent samples to principal manufacturers of ærated waters, and leading hotels and restaurants, for trial and opinion. The opinion expressed by these firms was communicated to that officer.

(3) **Jails Department.**—In paragraph 81 of last year's report it was mentioned that work in connection with agency arrangements for the sale in Bombay of products of Jail and Criminal Tribes Settlements was in hand. During the year under review, the necessary arrangements were completed and the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores were appointed Agents. The Jails Department has given to the Stores cotton textiles of the value of Rs. 2,500 on consignment. I have personally visited the Stores from time to time to ensure that the Jail materials are well arranged to catch the eye of the public. The experiment will be watched with considerable interest.

The Jails Department was also put in touch with the Army & Navy Co-operative Stores in connection with canework, etc. The Stores sent up to Poona two of their representatives to see the Jail products and if possible come to some arrangement.

(4) At the request of the Excise Department, the Department of Industries considered the question of utilisation of spent Mhowra flowers for the manufacture of paper pulp. The Industrial Chemist attached to this Department is of the opinion that spent Mhowra flowers are not suitable for paper making. The Excise Department had been in touch with a paper mill which had agreed to try out the experiment on a commercial scale provided a sufficiently large quantity of spent Mhowra flowers was supplied. To enable the Excise Department to comply with this request at a moderate cost of pressing, etc., a press

was devised and a sketch of same was forwarded to the Excise Department. This press can be made locally at a moderate cost.

(5) The Forest Department wanted to know if refined China clay for textile industry can be prepared from the raw China clay found at Castle Rock in this Presidency. The investigation is being carried on and the results will be ready soon.

STATE-AID TO INDUSTRIES

14. During the year under report, four applications were received for state-aid to industries. Two of these were from firms to whom a loan had been previously refused. There were no new proposals put up to warrant re-consideration. Both applications were, therefore, rejected. The third application was from a firm of manufacturers of fertilisers. The firm first approached the Director of Agriculture for a loan of Rs. 50,000 to develop their business. This loan application was rejected by Government. The same firm again applied to this Department. As the matter had already been considered by Government and as no new points were raised for consideration, the applicant was informed that this Department was unable to make a recommendation to Government in the matter. The fourth application was from a fish merchant who wanted a loan of Rs. 50,000 with a view to develop canning industry. He was requested to submit certain particulars, such as the security he would offer, conditions on which the loan is to be granted and so on, but he has not replied so far.

In addition to this an application was received direct by Government for a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs. The application was referred to this Department for opinion and remarks. The Department submitted its remarks to Government.

ORGANISED INDUSTRIES—INVESTIGATIONS

15. During the year the Department carried out the following investigations in connection with the establishment of new industries or extensions of existing industries.

Chemical Industry.—In 1927 a preliminary inquiry was made in connection with the imports of Chemicals from abroad and their manufacture in India and Government were addressed in the matter. This inquiry was carried further during the year and details were worked out.

In countries like Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, U.S.A., etc., one finds the following industries listed under the general heading "Chemical Industries":—

(1) Heavy Chemicals. (2) Fine Chemicals. (3) Chemical fertilisers. (4) Coal tar products. (5) Dyestuffs (coal tar dyes). (6) Explosives and matches. (7) Artificial silk, pyroxiline, etc. (8) Sugars (other than cane and beet sugar), starch, dextrines, etc. (9) Soap, glycerine,

fatty oils, hydrogenated oils, etc. (10) Alcohol and other solvents. (11) Paper and pulp. (12) Paints and varnishes. (13) Wood chemicals and charcoal. (14) Tanning materials and natural dyestuffs. (15) Manufactured gas. (16) Glass.

In 1927-28 over Rs. 21 crores worth of these items were imported into India, Bombay's share being Rs. 9·5 crores, and Karachi's imports being Rs. 1·9 crores. These imports are as under :—

Chemicals	Value	Bombay's imports	Karachi's imports
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Chemicals and chemical preparations ..	2,64,95,010	86,07,837	29,08,307
Drugs and medicines	2,08,66,663	78,17,069	12,46,258
Chemical fertilisers (artificial mineral manures)	42,00,128	4,01,101	17,401
Coal tar products (coal tar and pitch) ..	6,08,225	4,31,654	12,678
Dyestuffs (coal tar dyes)	2,16,28,560	1,65,41,551	6,68,002
Explosives	27,41,850	5,97,355	1,11,675
Artificial silk	1,49,20,738	1,22,12,597	3,40,554
Starch, etc.	35,09,784	26,10,561	13,828
Soaps	1,61,37,248	60,07,353	14,56,622
Alcohol (spirit present in drugs, etc., perfumed spirits, denatured spirit, etc.)	65,29,843	21,64,948	2,56,222
Paper and pulp (Paper paste board and pulp)	3,40,85,875	1,55,76,837	21,23,280
Paints and Varnishes	1,54,78,873	52,08,421	13,07,261
Glass	2,48,40,850	1,03,05,336	15,22,274
Hardened fats (Vegetable products or ghee)	1,92,12,503	67,22,458	69,90,142
	21,12,56,151	9,51,05,078	1,89,74,504

Grouped under "Chemicals and Chemical Preparations" are such very important items as Soda Ash and Sulphuric Acid. On the cheap supply of these two Chemicals many other Chemical Industries depend. It is not an exaggeration to say that there is hardly any industry in which sulphuric acid is not used in one form or other. India is now very largely self-contained in the matter of the supply of sulphuric acid, but the price at which it is available is very high as compared with that prevalent in other countries. Soda ash is imported and its price is also relatively high in India. The fact that prices of these basic materials, that is, alkalis and sulphuric acid, are very high in India, adversely affects the establishment of the majority of other Chemical Industries.

The opinion at present held by some people is that many of the fine chemicals and their products included in the statement above are required in India in such small quantities that it will not be practicable to establish factories for their manufacture in India. The investigation carried out by this Department has revealed that this is not altogether correct. In the Bombay Presidency there are already manufactured some chemicals of this type. A recent example which has come to the notice of this Department is that of Formaldehyde. This chemical is not separately mentioned in the Annual Statements of the Sea-borne Trade of British India. Its use would, accordingly, be considered to be so small that it will not be practicable to manufacture it in India at a competitive price. Actually, however, a factory has recently been established in the Bombay Presidency to manufacture this chemical and its entire output is being purchased by a big European firm of importers of chemicals. Similarly, in connection with certain other chemicals, like soda ash, the common impression is that the conditions of manufacture are not favourable. It is held that raw materials are available at places where there is no demand for finished products and *vice versa*. Therefore, the cost of the finished product which could be made available would be high and it will not be possible to compete with foreign manufacturers. This matter has also been considered at great length and manufacturing costs have been worked out and the Department has come to the conclusion that many of the chemicals now imported can be manufactured in India at competitive prices. The whole subject, however, is a very difficult one and is highly technical and in view of the great importance of the Chemical Industry to the whole of the country and in view of the fact that the entire Chemical Industry of the World is controlled by probably half a dozen gigantic corporations, it is essential that the problem of manufacture of chemicals in India should be very carefully considered on all-India basis by a Committee of Experts. A detailed report has in this connection been submitted to Government and is under their consideration now.

16. **Match Industry.**—At the instance of a match factory the Department considered the question of commercial utilisation of the bark as well as the core of match wood left over after the veneers have been peeled off.

Most of the factories addressed informed the Department that they used these " leftovers " as boiler fuel.

The Chief Conservator of Forests, Poona, the Forest Economist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and some firms of machinery makers, etc., were consulted. The Forest Economist suggested that cotton reels and brush backs can be made out of these " leftovers." He also suggested that suitable packing wood wool can be manufactured out of the wastage. Samples of these items were made by him from the " leftovers " supplied by this Department. The information collected was brought to the

notice of the match factories in this Presidency. A Brush Manufacturing concern in Bombay was put in touch with the match factory which made this inquiry with a view to try these cores for making brush backs. The question regarding machinery suitable for making wood wool is at present under the investigation of the Department.

17. **Supply of electrical power for small industries.**—In 1926 Government directed the Electrical Engineer to Government during his visit to Europe that year to go to Switzerland, Norway and Sweden and see the use of hydro-electricity by small industries in those countries and then to examine the question of making electricity available to small industries in the areas through which the transmission lines of Hydro-Electric Companies managed by Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., pass. The report of the Electrical Engineer was published in 1927 as P. W. D. Technical Paper No. 18. The Department of Industries considered this matter in detail during the year under review.

The areas, through which the transmission lines of the Hydro-Electric Companies managed by Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd. pass, may for convenience be divided as under :

(*a*) Bombay City.

(*b*) Rural townships for which distribution licenses have already been issued by Government or are likely to be issued shortly.

(*c*) Areas other than the above.

Bombay City.—So far as the City of Bombay is concerned, the Hydro-Electric Companies supply power to large industrial consumers direct. The smaller consumers are supplied power by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company who themselves buy electric energy in bulk from Messrs. Tatas for distribution in Bombay. Bombay City may be considered to be well-served in the matter of electricity, although opinions differ as to whether the power rates charged cannot be still lower with mutual advantage to the supplying companies and the consumers.

Rural areas.—Salsette, Kalyan, Thana, Lonavla, Khandala and Poona have all now electricity available for supplying to industries. I understand that Messrs. Tatas have arrangements in hand for the supply of bulk power for distribution in Panvel and Bhivandi also. Other townships within easy reach of the Tata transmission lines, the most important of which are Pen and Talegaon, are also, I understand, under investigation by Messrs. Tatas with a view to their coming to some arrangement with persons who may purchase energy in bulk from them and distribute same to the public.

It is important to note that most of the industrial establishments in the areas served by the Tata transmission lines are concentrated in the towns mentioned so far.

The present charges levied by the Tata group of Hydro Companies for supplying energy in bulk in *rural* areas are about 1·25 annas per unit

for the first 13,000 units, and 1 anna per unit for the next 40,000 units and 0·9 annas per unit for the subsequent 40,000 units. Keeping in mind the cost of transmission and distribution, it is doubtful if energy could be sold to small industrial establishments at anything substantially under 2·5 annas a unit. As against this, the cost of power to a small factory which has installed a small power plant, say an oil engine of its own, may be about 1·5 to 1·75 annas per unit. There is considerable room for reduction in cost of energy to small industries before the latter can find it advantageous to utilise it. The matter deserves consideration at the hands of the parties concerned.

Remaining areas.—This still leaves the remaining areas to be considered. It will be noted that in these remaining areas there are hardly any industrial establishments. The cost of making electricity available in such areas where there is no likely demand would be prohibitive.

I understand that each out-door single-phase sub-station for transforming 100,000 volts (the voltage of Tata lines) to 2,200 volts and making available about 100 Horse Power will cost about Rs. 65,000. A similar three-phase out-door station making available about 200 Horse Power will cost about Rs. 1,10,000. For factories three-phase power is advisable. In addition to the cost of sub-stations there would be the very considerable cost of transmission and distribution lines.

If it were considered essential to make power available to small factories in these areas, this purpose would be much more cheaply fulfilled by advancing loans on easy terms for the purchase of small individual power plants than by embarking on the establishment of electrical sub-stations scattered at different points and setting up transmission and distribution lines.

The general conclusion reached was that there is nothing at present which this Department can do in the matter of utilisation of electricity by small industrial establishments.

FISHING INDUSTRY

18. The only grant available under this heading was Rs. 1,000 for Oyster Culture in Sind. This work is in charge of the Collector of Customs, Karachi.

General work was, however, attended to by the Department, some of which is as follows :—

(1) A fish merchant wanted particulars to start a fish canning factory. Such information as was available was supplied to him. He was also given the names of manufacturers of Canning Machinery. He was also advised to pay a visit to the Madras Cannery at Beypore.

(2) The Department considered the question of carrying out a comprehensive survey of the fishing industry of this Presidency including

Sind, and submitted proposals to Government in the matter. Government, however, were pleased to decide that for the time being the survey conducted by Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S., in the years 1908-09 should be brought up-to-date and directed that the Collector of Salt Revenue should carry out the work during the next touring season.

MINES AND MINERALS

19. Government were pleased to re-transfer to this Department from the Department of Agriculture the work in connection with mines and minerals in the year under report. At present the work consists of collecting statistics relating to the mines governed by the Indian Mines Act and mines which do not come under it, and submitting them to Government.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

HAND WEAVING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

20. **Hand Weaving Industry.**—The Department of Industries continued its propaganda of helping and advancing the Hand Weaving Industry, which is the premier cottage industry of this Presidency, by means of its Weaving Schools and Demonstrations. Similarly, Dyers and Calico Printers as well as Weavers were helped in adopting improved methods in dyeing and calico printing through Dyeing Demonstrations.

In the Annual Report of this Department for 1928-29 it was stated that the report submitted by Mr. S. V. Telang, Senior Weaving Assistant of this Department, together with my recommendations was under the consideration of Government. It may be noted that Government were pleased during the year to approve my recommendations and the following new schemes were sanctioned :—

(*a*) One additional Dyeing Demonstration.

(*b*) Two Weaving Schools and two Weaving Demonstrations for Sind.

(*c*) One Central Hand Weaving Institute.

The operations of the Weaving Section were, therefore, extended to Sind during the year under review by the opening of one Dyeing Demonstration at Tatta, District Karachi, one Weaving School at Hala and one at Nasarpur, and one Weaving Demonstration each at Lahori and Lakhi. The Central Hand Weaving Institute is located at Poona. A separate mention of these institutions has been made in the subsequent paragraphs.

21. **Weaving Schools for bona fide weavers.**—Weaving Schools and Demonstrations were held at different places. These being peripatetic institutions were transferred from one place to another as found necessary. During the year under review the Department had under its control 8 Weaving Schools intended for *bona fide* weavers. These Schools were

conducted at the following places and the number of fly shuttle looms introduced is mentioned against each :—

Division	Place	District	Number of fly shuttle looms introduced
Southern	Gajendragad	Dharwar	47
Central	Dharangaon	East Khandesh	153
"	Chandor	Nasik	36
"	Satana	Do.	15
"	Kharda	Ahmednagar	22
Northern	Surat	Surat	5
"	Broach	Broach	16
Sind	Hala	Hyderabad	11
"	Nasarpur	Do.	..

The School at Chandor having finished its work was removed to Satana in February 1930 and that at Kharda was closed on 31st March 1930 and was transferred to another suitable centre, *viz.*, Bhingar. The School at Dharangaon was equipped with a Hattersley's Loom with a view to demonstrate it. As a result of the demonstration two such looms were introduced. The Broach School was closed on 31st March 1930 and it is now converted into a Weaving School for agriculturists of the Northern Division.

The scheme of Weaving Schools and Demonstrations in Sind was sanctioned in May 1929 and much time had to be spent in preparatory arrangements, *e.g.*, selection of qualified staff and suitable weaving centres, securing suitable premises and purchasing of improved implements, etc. The School at Hala was opened in November 1929 and that at Nasarpur in February 1930. However, during the short period from the date of its regular work the School at Hala introduced 11 fly shuttle looms. The work of organising the Weaving Branch in Sind was taken in hand in October 1929. It was found that practically no hand weavers in Sind were acquainted with fly shuttle looms and that Susi and Khes were the chief varieties of cloth which the local weavers could make. The demand for these varieties of cloth is daily decreasing. It was, therefore, considered necessary not only to introduce the fly shuttle looms but also to teach the weavers new designs and patterns of cloths. I have personally visited both the schools and have met a large number of weavers. In the beginning there was considerable amount of prejudice and fear that the schools had been opened to " steal the local art." I am glad to say that the initial difficulties have been overcome and the weavers are now enthusiastic. I feel confident that the new schools will be successful and I am convinced that they are doing most useful work.

The progress of all the schools on the whole during the year under report was excellent.

22. **Weaving Schools for Agriculturists.**—A Weaving School exclusively for agriculturists was run at Balganur, District Dharwar, during the year under review where it has become a popular institution amongst the cultivating class. The chief aim of this school is to train agriculturists in hand weaving by modern methods and thereby to encourage amongst them hand weaving as a part-time occupation. I paid a visit of inspection to the school in November 1929 and found that the work of the school was quite satisfactory and the agriculturists who came to learn hand weaving as a spare-time occupation were more or less regular in attendance as is the case with the weaving schools for *bona fide* weavers. The school has aroused great interest amongst agriculturists and I found that some of the students who left the school after finishing the full course of six months had set up their own looms in their cottages. The parents of the students and members of the local co-operative society there approached me with a request to continue the school for a further period of one year and promised to send a sufficient number of boys to the school. They further requested me to grant scholarships and prizes to the students as is the practice in the weaving schools for *bona fide* weavers. Government were, therefore, approached in the matter to grant a scholarship of Rs. 3 to each student for the first three months and two prizes of Rs. 2 each per month for the most regular attendance and excellent work in each term of six months. The annual recurring expenditure on this account amounts to Rs. 228 which Government were pleased to sanction. The school trained 14 agriculturists during the year under report and introduced 6 fly shuttle looms.

As stated elsewhere in this report, the Weaving School for *bona fide* weavers at Broach was closed on 31st March 1930 and converted into a weaving school for agriculturists in the Northern Division with a view to try the experiment in that Division. Government have been pleased to sanction scholarships and prizes at the rate mentioned above in this school also. The school was removed to Amleshwar, a village in the Broach District, after March 1930.

23. **Weaving Demonstrations.**—In addition to the abovementioned weaving schools, the Department had under its control 11 Weaving Demonstrations. These are also peripatetic institutions and were held at different places in the Presidency and Sind during the year under report with a view to demonstrate the use of fly shuttle looms and other improved appliances. Each Demonstration is equipped with two fly shuttle looms on one of which the Demonstrator himself works and demonstrates modern methods in hand weaving while on the other he gives practice to weavers attending the Demonstration. The Demonstrations like the schools were transferred from one place to another as found necessary. During the

year under review Demonstrations were held at the following places and they introduced the number of fly shuttle looms mentioned against each :—

Central Division ..	.. Vita (67), Raver (33), Sangola (25), Javla (28).
Southern Division ..	.. Yamkanmardi (5), Chikodi (20), Kolhar (8), Gudur (19), Tuminkatti (56).
Northern Division ..	.. Chikhli (7), Samarkha (12), Alindra (4).
Sind	.. Lahori (—), Lakhi (—).

Demonstrations at Lahori and Lakhi were opened only in February 1930. The Demonstration at Kolhar participated in the Agricultural and Industrial Shows held at Bijapur from 7th to 9th June 1929 under the auspices of the Wilson Anti-Famine Institute, Bijapur. Weaving of coarse cloth and silk saries was demonstrated which aroused considerable interest there.

The Demonstration at Vita took part in the Show organised by the Deccan Agricultural Association, Poona, at Khed Shivapur from 22nd to 24th December 1929 where it created keen interest amongst agriculturists and weavers.

The Demonstrator at Chikhli was deputed to Bordi, District Thana, with modern implements to demonstrate hand weaving art at the Agricultural Show there from 8th to 12th March 1930. The work of the Demonstration was appreciated.

In the Northern Division at weaving centres, like Broach and Chikhli, female weavers showed readiness to learn hand weaving by modern methods on fly shuttle looms. As many of them were Parda women and could not attend the Weaving Schools or come to the Weaving Demonstrations, fly shuttle looms and accessories were loaned to those who applied for same. The weaving staff gave them instructions in their cottages and trained them on the improved implements. As a result of this, 5 female weavers adopted fly shuttle looms.

The progress of the Demonstrations mentioned above was on the whole very good.

24. **Demonstration of improved preparatory appliances and Automatic Handlooms.**—The Warping and Sizing Demonstration of the Department continued to work at Sholapur satisfactorily. It was closed from January 1930 in view of the Central Hand Weaving Institute having been sanctioned and opened in Poona. This Demonstration as usual gave all possible help and advice to local weavers and handloom factory owners in manufacturing, setting up and working of the machines designed by this Department. It also demonstrated the working of the Geo. Hattersley's looms, one of which was removed to Dharangaon

Weaving School with a view to demonstrate it there as stated in a foregoing paragraph. The Demonstration during its work at Sholapur till the end of December 1929 introduced 10 warp winding machines, 3 large hand sizing machines and 39 Universal dobbies.

25. **Cottage Sizing Set Demonstration.**—One Cottage Warping and Sizing Set Demonstration was held at Pathardi, Poona and Parola during the year under report. This is a small hand sizing machine worth about Rs. 75 designed by this Department. It is made partly of wood and partly of iron and does not require any separate warping arrangements. It occupies a space measuring 16′ × 16′ and is suitable for an individual weaver who owns 2 to 4 handlooms. The Demonstration introduced 1 machine at Pathardi and 1 at Ahmednagar. At Pathardi, the Weaving Staff in addition to their duties of the Demonstration gave free training on fly shuttle looms and the machine to the inmates of the Shree Ahilyadevi Ashram and the Anath Muslim Vidyarthi Griha at their request. As a result of this, 4 looms were introduced and 10 more were got locally purchased or manufactured by those interested in hand weaving. From Pathardi the Demonstration was removed to the Swadeshi Bazar and Industrial Exhibition, Poona, where it aroused considerable interest. About 29 men attended to get training and instructions regarding the working of the machine. As a result of the demonstration 2 such sets were locally manufactured at Poona for Messrs. Dattu R. Koohti and D. G. Deshpande of Aundh State. The Demonstration was then removed to Parola where it aroused great interest amongst weavers and was visited by about 200 persons. The members of the Weavers' Society at Parola who were doubtful of the utility of the machine in the beginning ultimately got one set of 1½ times more capacity locally manufactured for their requirements.

The Demonstration thus introduced 5 cottage sizing sets during the year under report. Its work was quite satisfactory and it continues to be popular amongst weavers.

In addition to the above, 4 Weaving Schools of this Department were equipped during the year under report with one cottage sizing set each with a view to demonstrate it amongst weavers of the places where the schools were held and to train the students attending the school in improved methods of hand sizing. The set was supplied to the schools at the following places :—

Dharangaon, Gajendragad, Broach and Balganur.

Reports about the working of these sets and their practical utility to the weavers have been received and are under consideration. If it is found by experience that weavers are really benefitting by the schools being equipped with a sizing set, a recommendation will be made in due course to Government that each of the other schools may also be supplied a set.

26. **Wool Weaving Demonstration.**—This Demonstration started its regular work in August 1929 at Hukeri, district Belgaum. It was equipped with 3 looms to meet the local demand. In the beginning the prejudices and conservatism of the wool weavers were a hindrance in the progress of the Demonstration but they were soon overcome through the pursuasive methods of the Weaving Staff in charge of the institution. Eight wool weavers between the ages of 13 to 25 gradually began to attend the Demonstration regularly for some hours a day and they were given all theoretical instructions and practice on the improved fly shuttle looms and allied appliances. The Demonstration did slowly but steadily arouse interest. During my visit to the Demonstration in November 1929 one of the wool weavers who was trained in working on the fly shuttle loom informed me that he took one day to weave two Kamblis by using modern methods and improved implements against the period of one and a half day for the same production on the old type loom. A meeting of wool weavers was held and they confirmed this statement in my presence. The wool weavers appeared to have been satisfied with the Demonstration.

The Demonstration is doing very useful work and has so far aroused considerable interest amongst the wool weavers of the place who send their boys to the Demonstration regularly to get training and practice.

Out of 8 weavers attending the Demonstration for some hours daily, six have already set up improved fly shuttle looms and it is expected that more looms will be introduced in the near future.

27. **Introduction of Beam System in Hand Weaving.**—This formed an important feature in the work of the Weaving Section during the year. Sized warps of single yarn prepared by the weavers in C. D. range between 9 to 60 yards in length and they are hand made. Warps of twisted or double yarn, however, extend to the length of 150 yards.

The weaver requires a space of about 8′×16′ to work on a handloom in his cottage by stretching the warps. He has to leave his seat from time to time to release warps after some length is woven. To produce 60 yards of cloth three separate warps of 20 yards each are prepared. The weaver is required to piece them thrice and to spread them and stretch them six times over. Hence by cutting three times, warps of about 2 yards in length are wasted. The adjustment of the loom all these three times in the above method takes away three half days at least. This disadvantageous old system is carried on in almost all the weaving centres.

With a view to save labour and to effect reduction in cost of sized warps as well as to facilitate the handling of the fly shuttle loom conveniently—as the loom is capable of turning out larger quantities of cloth—experiments were undertaken by using wooden beams affixed to looms at Dharangaon Weaving School to begin with.

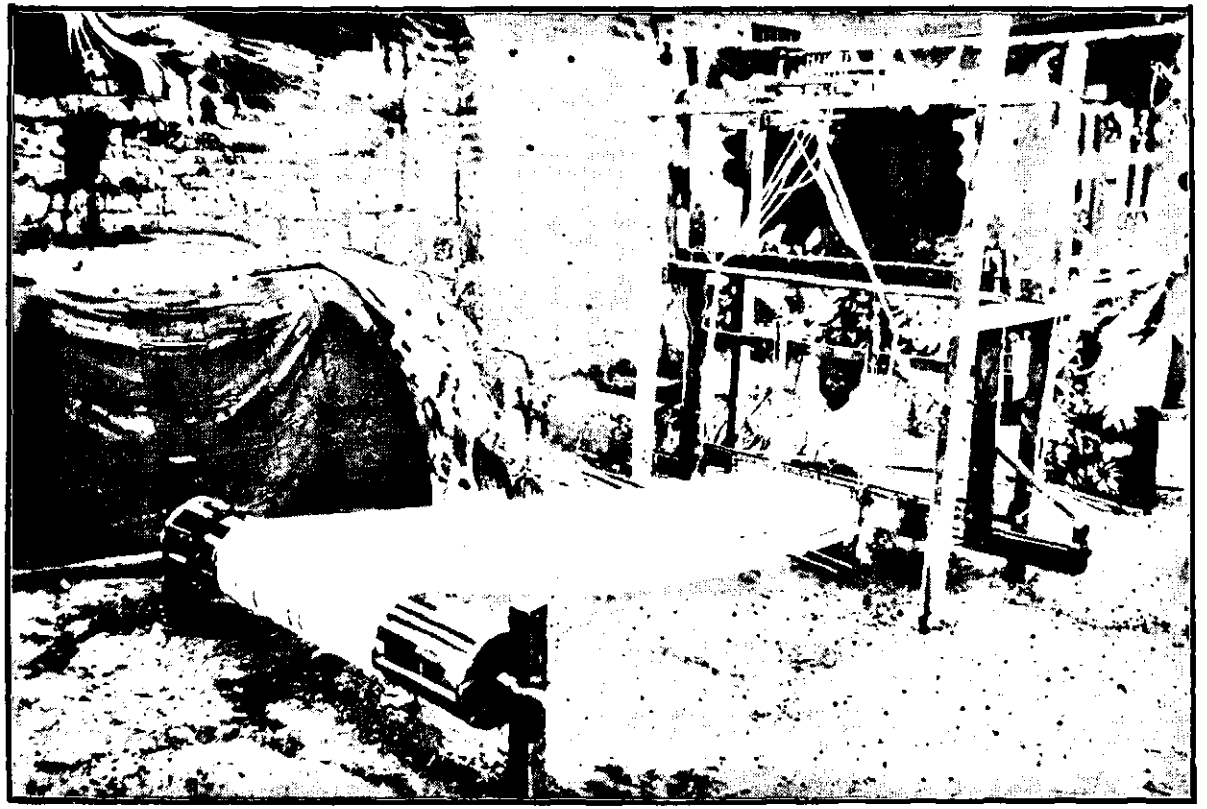
The Beam is a simple contrivance of wood resembling a drum in shape. It consists of 3 wooden flanges, each one inch thick and 12 inches in diameter fixed one at each end and one in the middle of a square wooden rod 2" × 2" and 54" in length. Eight wood battens of 2" in breadth each are fixed to the flanges at a distance of 2 inches from one another. It is manufactured and supplied by local carpenters of Dharangaon for about Rs. 4-8-0 only.

The long sized warp of 60 yards prepared by the weaver is stretched on a road or in a street and wound on the wooden beam evenly and tightly by hand. This takes about 20 to 30 minutes at the most. The beam is then adjusted to the loom opposite the weaver so that the method of stretching sized warps at considerable length and fixing them to a peg in the ground is obviated. The loom is thus conveniently accommodated with the beamed warp in a space of about 8'×8', the losses and delays experienced by the weaver in using stretched warps are thus automatically avoided and he is a gainer by adopting beam system in his work. The importance and benefit of the beam system were explained to the weavers of Dharangaon and Raver by assembling them in frequent meetings. As a result of this demonstration, so far 64 beams at Dharangaon and 7 beams at Raver have been introduced during the year under report. The system is being popularised in the other centres also. Two photographs illustrating the loom with and without a beam are attached for information.

28. **Dyeing Demonstrations.**—One Dyeing Demonstration worked during the year at Bhingar, Poona and Hubli.

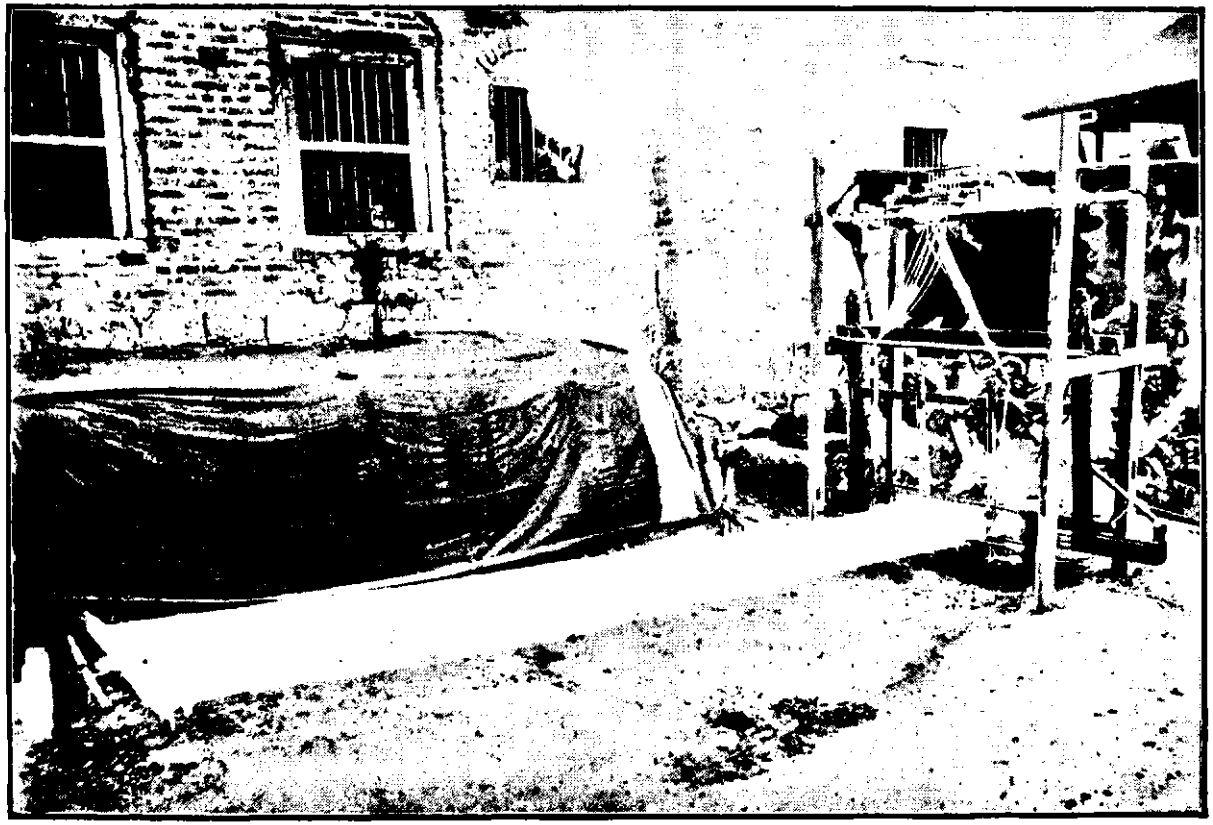
(1) The weavers at Bhingar as elsewhere depend upon dyers for having their yarn dyed and so arrangements were made to help the local weavers' co-operative Society in opening a small dye-house for their requirements. The Society made the necessary purchases for the equipment of a modern dye-house and in this connection all possible assistance and advice were given. The dye-house was put in regular working order in May 1929. The members as well as non-members were trained in the most up-to-date methods of hand-dyeing and the Demonstration as a result proved an institution of considerable advantage to local weavers and cottage dyers at Bhingar.

The useful work and importance of the Demonstration at Bhingar came to the notice of some persons interested in dyeing industry at Ahmednagar. About 5 dyers and merchants attended the Demonstration at Bhingar from Ahmednagar. Their difficulties in securing exact and fast shades were solved and instructions in modern methods were given to them. They started their work in their cottages slowly and being satisfied with the new processes, ordered out necessary colours and chemicals from Bombay and Sholapur as advised by the Demonstrator from time to time. Their work during training was supervised



WEAVING ON FLY-SHUTTLE LOOM WITH BEAM SYSTEM.

[*To face page 24*



WEAVING ON FLY-SHUTTLE LOOM WITHOUT BEAM SYSTEM.

[*To face page 24*

by the Demonstrator and when they began to successfully work on their own at their places they could procure work from the local yarn merchants and weavers.

(2) The Demonstration was then removed to the Swadeshi Bazar and Industrial Exhibition, Poona, in September 1929.

About 31 persons attended the Demonstration at the Show and received complete instructions in the improved methods of cotton and silk dyeing. These persons came from various places like Yeola, Bhingar, Ahmednagar, Wai, Satara, Indapur, Saswad, Javla and Ranibennur on reading the advertisement about the Demonstration being held at the Show and remained at Poona according to their convenience and learnt the art with considerable enthusiasm.

(3) The Demonstration was then transferred to Hubli, District Dharwar, in November 1929. There are 2 Weavers' Co-operative Societies here and some 3,512 looms are working, the chief articles of manufacture being bodice cloth, s rves, etc., from silk, spun silk, artificial silk and mercerised yarn. R and dyed silk yarns are purchased from Bangalore, Sholapur and Bombay. Dyed and grey cotton yarns are imported from Bangalore, Madras, Gokak, Ranibennur, Rabkavi, Sholapur, Sangli and Bombay.

Majority of the members of the Weavers' Societies desired to learn first silk dyeing by improved methods as they had to purchase dyed yarn at high rates from other cities. All the shades required by the weavers were tried out and full instructions were imparted to both the members and non-members of the Societies. The weavers were satisfied with the exactness and fastness of the shades required as the samples dyed in the Demonstration proved to be in no way inferior in tone, lustre, feel and fastness when compared with the dyed yarns bought from Bangalore, Bangalkot and Sholapur, etc. Forty persons were thus trained in silk dyeing in the first instance. They then started to work on their own in their cottages, their work being occasionally supervised by the Dyeing Demonstrator. The S. D. Co-operative Union then undertook to supply colours, chemicals, etc., to the local weavers at cheap rates by indenting same in bulk packings.

When silk dyeing was successfully learnt the Managing Board of the Weavers' Society decided to open a Dye-house for dyeing cotton as cotton yarn dyed red, black, yellow, and crimson, is required at Hubli in large quantities. Estimate of expenditure for a dye-house was given by the Demonstrator with all possible technical advice and details and the S. D. Co-operative Union opened a Dye-house for cotton dyeing. The Dye-house is expected to be in complete working order shortly.

On learning about the work of the Demonstration at Hubli, two persons from Dharwar Co-operative Society came to learn improved methods.

They used to purchase dyed yarns from Rabkavi, Banahatti and Sangli. They were given necessary training and instructions. On return to Dharwar they opened a Dye-house on a small scale through the local Weavers' Co-operative Society. A moderate beginning has been made by them in providing dyed yarns to local weavers.

Two persons from Kittur also came to learn modern methods in dyeing. They are still receiving instructions and practice in the Demonstration. Several persons from Gadag, Guledgud and other local weavers and dyers attended the Demonstration, all of whom were given necessary advice and instructions. More than 80 persons got training in the Demonstration and the Weavers' Societies at Bhingar, Hubli and Dharwar opened small Dye-houses for their requirements. Enquiries requesting recipes for Dyeing and Bleaching of silk, etc., were received and attended to.

The Demonstration proved successful at the places at which it was held and continues to be popular amongst weavers and dyers.

29. Government were pleased to sanction in 1929 one additional Dyeing Demonstration.

A suitable Demonstrator was appointed in July 1929 who was first given training in the nature of the propaganda work assigned to his post at Bhingar under Mr. D. V. Datar, Senior Dyeing Demonstrator of this Department. He was thereafter sent to Sind to study the Dyeing Industry there and to find a suitable centre to begin with. He visited Hyderabad, Tando Allahyar, Nasarpur, Hala, Tatta, Lakhi and Shikarpur. At first Hala was selected but owing to the flood situation then prevalent at the place, Tatta was taken up as the next suitable centre. The majority of dyers at this place were found dyeing only Indigo, and the Calico-printers worked mainly with Aniline Black and Catachu. Besides these, some weavers dyed yarns for their own use with some direct basic dyes. Nearly all kinds of dyed yarns were being imported from places like Petlad and Bombay as the local dyeing failed in fastness and exactness in shades. Visits were paid to the small dye houses and dyers' cottages with a view to study their processes and find out defects. Several of them used chemicals and colours without proportions and calculations and did not know of modern dyestuffs and their effects. It was observed after testing the work of some printers that they failed in their work because of the defective water available at certain places. The water was tested in their presence and it was found that it contained considerable amount of iron detrimental to the Alizarine Printing.

Modern dyestuffs, chemicals, apparatuses, etc., were sent to Tatta where the Demonstration was started in regular working order from November 1929. Weavers and local Dyers interested in the art attended the Demonstration with enthusiasm to learn the modern methods although their prejudice and groundless fear that the Demonstration was there to " steal their art " made their attendance at the Demonstration at first

poor. A meeting was held in December 1929 under the Presidency of Mr. Peer Mohmed Jaishini commanding influence amongst weavers and dyers. The chief aims and objects of the Demonstration were explained to the weavers and dyers who attended the meeting and the old prejudices and doubts were removed. The attendance then became regular and instructions in dyeing and bleaching were imparted to the weavers and dyers attending the institution.

Samples were experimented upon and matched to shades. People took great interest in Naphthol and Sulphur Dyeing on cotton and only Sulphur Dyeing on silk. Other colour dyeings were also demonstrated in which the dyers took keen interest and experiments in multi-colour printing were made. This work was quite new to many of them. After getting sufficient training and practice in the Demonstration six persons started on small basis their dye-houses with improved methods under the supervision and guidance of the Demonstrator. About 6 individual dyers and printers started to work on their own with improved methods in their cottages, one of them having begun aerograph and multi-colour printing.

Several persons from Karachi, Sujawal, Jati, Peer Patha and Jhimpeer attended the Demonstration with inquiries regarding certain shades or particular kind of printing and they were given instructions and training and their difficulties were solved.

In March 1930, I paid a visit of inspection to the Demonstration. I met a large number of weavers and dyers who spoke enthusiastically about the work and usefulness of the institution. They requested me to extend the period of the Demonstration at Tatta for 5 to 6 months more and desired to learn fast colour printing for which needful is being done.

The Demonstration, thus, in the short period of its work at Tatta aroused considerable interest amongst the local weavers, dyers and calico-printers.

ART-WARE—COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

30. The most important art-crafts of this Presidency are :—

Carpet weaving, calico printing, artistic hand-woven silk, artistic cotton hand weaving, manufacture of gold and silver thread, lace work, silk and gold thread weaving, embroidery, kinkhabs, fine wool weaving, lacquer work, pottery, jewellery, wood carving, stone work, glass work, brass and copper metal work, etc.

Artisans are spread all over the Presidency. The chief centres of work, however, are :

Bombay, Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach, Poona, Nasik, Yeola, Gokak, Sawantwadi, Honavar, Kumpta, Hyderabad, Tatta, Hala, Bubak, Kashmore, Khanot and Shikarpur.

The economic condition of the artisans engaged in these industries cannot at all be considered satisfactory. I have considered this matter most carefully and have come to the conclusion that assistance may be usefully rendered to these industries in the following directions :

(*a*) Art-ware industries should be enabled to have access to wider markets than at present.

(*b*) Facilities may be provided for the art-ware industries to be organised on the basis of small factories.

(*c*) The artisans should be given opportunities to learn to produce art-wares which will meet the present changed requirements.

(*d*) Some financial accommodation on easy terms may be arranged.

Proposals have been submitted to Government for their consideration.

31. The Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, brought to the attention of this Department the fact that when the New India House in London was ready, exhibits showing what Indian craftsmen can do will be welcomed. I considered the matter carefully and after consultation with the Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, it was decided to recommend to Government to permit the manufacture of certain articles in the Reay Art Workshops for exhibition in the India House. Photographs of a large number of articles were sent to the High Commissioner's Office for selection and after a reply was received Government were approached in the matter. The following 28 articles are now being made in the Reay Art Workshops and when ready they will be despatched on loan to the High Commissioner for exhibition in the India House as examples of Bombay work :—

Copper Panel, Brass wire Electric lamp shade, Electric table lamp (Brass), Teakwood writing cabinet, Copper tray 10″ dia., Copper tray 6″ dia., Copper bowl 6″ dia., Copper bowl 12″ dia., Copper bowl 9″ dia., Copper bowl 6″ dia., Copper tray 18″ dia., Brass wire hanging lantern, Brass embossed plate, Teakwood cigar and cigarette box, Teakwood handle, silver fittings, Teakwood shelf, two Teakwood pedestals 48″ high, Brass table top embossed, Copper fire hood, Teakwood tea poy, Silver embossed tray, Silver dip lamp (samai), Silver rose water sprinkler, Silver Uttardani, Silver Panch culla, Carved teakwood music cabinet, Carved blackwood telephone cabinet, Carved teakwood palm stand.

While it is not expected that the exhibition of the articles will immediately result in orders being placed with the Bombay art-crafts workers, it is hoped that it will ultimately be of considerable help in the building up of a foreign trade in Bombay art-wares.

The question of helping the cottage workers in connection with sales here and abroad is under consideration now.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES—INVESTIGATIONS

HAND-WEAVING

32. The import duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem on yarn was altered in 1927 to 5 per cent. ad valorem or 1½ annas per lb. whichever was higher. For the coarse and medium counts used by the handloom weavers this meant an increase in the duty up to about 12 per cent. ad valorem, the exact percentage depending on the counts of yarn used. At the request of Government an inquiry was made to see the effect of this increase in duty on handloom weavers. Investigations were carried out at the following places :—

Northern Division	.. Broach, Surat and Chikhli.
Central Division	.. Sholapur, Parola, Dharangaon, Chandor and Kharda.
Southern Division	.. Hubli, Gajendragad and Belgaum.
Sind	.. Hala and Tatta.

It was found that wages of weavers had gone down practically everywhere.

In centres like Belgaum, Gajendragad, Hubli and Tatta, where cloths are produced which do not come in competition with mill-produced cloths, while there has been in many cases a slight fall in the prices of cloths, the wages of weavers have remained practically unaltered. This applies to Surat also in the case of Muga Saris and similar other cloths usually not made by mills.

In Sholapur, where hand-weaving industry is organised on factory basis, although there is mill-competition, yet because of the fairly good organisation of the handloom industry which has secured to it good selling facilities, the prices of hand-made cloth have not declined to the same extent as in the centres mentioned below. Here the wages have also gone down, the reduction being from about 5 to 10 per cent. It may be noted that the wages dropped in 1928 and again in 1929. There can be little doubt that this is largely due to the mill competition and trade slump. The former has, no doubt, been made keener by the advantages enjoyed by mills in the form of increased duty on yarn.

In centres like Dharangaon, Parola, Kharda and Chikhli, weavers are suffering badly from the effect of mills coming in direct competition with them by sending to these centres mill-made saris for sale. In these towns the handloom industry is not organised and the marketing facilities are poor. And on the top of it all there was during the year trade depression. The prices of hand-made cloths have, therefore, in many cases gone down considerably. And the wages of the weavers have gone down by something like 40 per cent. below what they were in 1927. Here also the wages came down in 1928 and again in 1929. This is largely due to the mills making and selling in these areas same type of saris and general trade depression.

The bulk of weavers use 20's and 40's counts of yarns which are both imported and made in the country and their prices are affected by the increased duty. But calculations made have shown that so far as the wages of weavers are concerned, if the duty on yarn is made 5 per cent. ad valorem again and the prices of yarn fall to the full extent of the difference and the entire resulting benefit is passed on to the weavers in wages, it is likely to be small, say about one anna two pies per day for cloths made out of yarn of 20's counts and about 8 pies per day for cloths made from 32's counts of yarn. For finer counts, the benefit will be increasingly small.

Actually the weaver's wages per sari of 8 yards of 20's counts in the case of Parola went down from Re. 1-12-0 in 1927 to Re. 1 at the end of 1929; in the same period in the case of Dharangaon, for 32's counts they went down from Re. 1 to Re. 0-10-0 and in the case of Kharda for 20's counts they went down from Re. 1-8-0 in 1927 to Re. 0-10-0 at the end of 1929.

In Broach and Chikhli saris are 5 yards in length and the yarns used are 20's and 32's counts. The wages per sari in Broach went down in the former case from 14 annas to 6 annas and in the latter case from Re. 1-2-0 to Re. 0-13-0 in the years 1927 and 1929 respectively. In Chikhli in the same period wages per sari of 20's counts went down from Re. 0-11-4 to Re. 0-6-8 and for 32's counts from Re. 1-5-4 to Re. 0-13-4.

The weaver takes on the average 1½ days per sari of 8 yards of 20's counts and 32's counts, and 1 day per sari of 5 yards of 20's counts and 32's counts. These figures relate to work on fly shuttle looms.

33. The importance of the handloom industry in the national economy may be gauged from the following figures of production of cloth on handlooms.

Years				Million Yards
1896-97	..	..	..	784
1905-06	..	..	..	1,084
1914-15	..	..	..	1,184
1924-25	..	..	..	1,256
1927-28	..	..	..	1,291

In 1927-28 the production on handlooms was about 26 per cent. of the total cloth consumed in India.

It will be noted that the production on handlooms has steadily increased.

As regards Bombay Presidency, accurate figures are not available. But it is estimated that there are no less than about 800,000 people belonging to both the Hindu and Muhammadan communities in this Presidency who depend wholly or largely on handloom weaving and *allied* industries for subsistence. There are about 990 places in the Presidency where hand-weaving and allied industries are carried on and the number of

looms at each place ranges from 2 to 5,000. The number of handlooms at work in the Presidency including Sind is put down to be approximately between 80,000 and 100,000.

34. The investigation referred to in paragraph 32 has shown that bulk of the hand-weavers are in a very poor economic condition and that help is urgently required to be rendered in the following directions :—

(*a*) Helping weavers in each handloom centre to organise themselves for (1) Co-operative finance, (2) Collective purchase of raw materials, (3) Collective sale of finished products.

(*b*) Training of suitable men who may organise the handloom industry on factory basis.

(*c*) Introduction of improved appliances.

(*d*) Assisting the handloom weavers to weave cloths which do not come in direct competition with mills. Helping weavers to standardise their production in connection with width, length, design, quality, etc.

(*e*) Helping the people concerned to organise in each of the large handloom centres one or more small factories for sizing the yarn and supplying same in warps to weavers and for calendering and finishing cloths produced on handlooms.

(*f*) Helping weavers to find markets for their finished products beyond the restricted areas to which they now have access.

So far as work under heading (*a*) is concerned, it appertains to the Co-operative Department. There were in the year 1929, 55 Weavers' Co-operative Societies in the Presidency. Most of these Societies were of co-operative credit type. Very little collective purchase of raw materials and sale of finished products is done by the Weavers' Societies. The total membership of the Societies in 1929 amounted to only 2,539 and the working capital amounted to Rs. 2,63,722. From these figures it is obvious that there is a great need for intensive propaganda amongst weavers for organisation of further Societies amongst them for finance, collective purchase and collective sale.

During the year under review, as mentioned elsewhere, a Central Hand Weaving Institute was organised by this Department in Poona. It is hoped that one of the results will be that the past students of the Institute will help the industry to be organised on factory or commercial basis.

This Department has done considerable amount of work in connection with introduction of improved appliances. For this purpose there were maintained during the year, as mentioned elsewhere in this Report, 8 Weaving Schools and 11 Demonstrations for *bona fide* cotton cloth weavers. There were also maintained two sizing demonstrations. The chief purpose of these institutions has been to introduce fly shuttle looms, of which some 14,300 have been introduced during the past 16 years. A number of hand sizing machines, winding machines and beams, etc., have also been introduced. There is, however, yet considerable scope for work in this direction.

It has not so far been possible to undertake work systematically in the other directions mentioned under headings (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) above. A stage of development has been reached when this work must be done. Considerable amount of money can be usefully spent for this purpose and if it can be made available, then the first step which must be taken is to appoint a Textile Expert who must devote his whole time to hand-weavers' welfare and organise work on the lines suggested above.

MATCH INDUSTRY

35. Government requested the Department of Industries to consider the question of developing Match Manufacture as a Cottage Industry. The term "Cottage Industry" was construed by this Department to cover (*a*) individual cottage workers working in their homes, (*b*) very small concerns equipped with hand-driven machines worked by family members as a family concern or by employees for a master.

As regards individual cottage workers, there are in this Presidency no people who carry out in their homes all the processes necessary for match making in the same way as, say, weavers do in the hand weaving industry. Round about some of the big factories, however, specially those in the suburbs of Bombay, there are a number of workers who make boxes in their own homes. This is the only process in the manufacture of matches which can be carried out in the homes of the workers, provided the necessary veneers and paper, etc., are supplied to them from a factory. These workers are in effect, however, employees of the respective match factories. They get the necessary veneers and papers from the factories whose employees they are and they take these to their cottages, convert the materials into inside and outside boxes and take them back to the factory in question and get paid on piecework basis.

Near Bombay there are three match factories situated between Santa Cruz and Ghodbunder and five between Kurla and Thana. Two of these are fully equipped with automatic box making machines. They only give rejected veneers to outside workers. Two partly make their boxes on automatic machinery and partly get them made by outside agency by hand. Four factories, however, depend entirely on hand-work done in the homes of the workers. All, of course, give the necessary veneers and papers, etc., to the workers and pay them on piecework basis.

These eight factories between them give out box making work to some 2,800 families. A family may be said to consist of 3 workers on the average. Payment varies from 9 annas 6 pies to 14 annas per 1,000 complete boxes. Although a skilled adult working the whole day is able to turn out about 1,000 boxes daily, the average per worker in a family is reported to come to about 600 complete boxes daily.

As mentioned before, these people can only get work round about a match factory. Most of the factories are situated in urban areas where habitations of workers are generally unhealthy. It will, therefore, be

on the whole better for the workers' health if they worked in factories in relatively good atmosphere and under good working conditions brought about by the beneficent acts like the Factory Act, etc. Further, the nature of the work is such that if carried on in cottages, no restriction can be placed on the worker as to the number of hours nor on age or sex of the worker. As the cottage worker is paid on piecework he is likely to overwork and has to accept the wage scale of the factory-owner. So, there is always a possibility of sweating. Taking into consideration all these circumstances, it is not desirable keeping in view the welfare of the workers to encourage box making and labelling to be carried on as a Cottage Industry.

Enquiries showed that in this Presidency there are at present no small match making concerns equipped with hand machines. There was one at Bubak, but it was closed down as it could not meet the competition of the big factories of which there are at present 16 in this Presidency.

Experience of some other Provincial Departments of Industries has shown that match manufacture on small hand-driven factory basis cannot be successful. In Bengal there were some 4 or 5 years back over 30 such factories, but they have now ceased to exist. Matches are now mass-produced in India in big factories equipped with automatic machines. There are no special features, such as for instance exist in the handloom weaving industry, and it is, therefore, most unlikely that small hand-driven factories can be successfully established.

My enquiries have further revealed the fact that in Sweden, Germany and Japan, etc., also owing to the establishment of large factories equipped with automatic match making machinery, match making as a cottage industry has ceased to exist.

Conditions in the Bombay Presidency are now more or less the same as elsewhere. There are at present in this Presidency some 16 match factories equipped with modern machinery. The imports of matches are rapidly decreasing being replaced by matches made in the local factories. The following table shows the net imports of matches into this Presidency during the last four years :—

Year.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
Value in lakhs of rupees	..32·63	23·6	13·05	4·12

There is now keen competition between the various Indian factories and it is most unlikely that match making on cottage basis or on a small factory (equipped with hand machines) basis can be a commercial proposition.

All these observations indicate that match making is not a fit industry for development on cottage lines. This conclusion is in agreement with the findings of the Indian Tariff Board.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that this Department should not give any encouragement to match making on a cottage industry basis. On

the other hand, it should definitely encourage and where possible help the establishment of match making factories equipped with the latest automatic machines and organised as economic units.

36. **Hand-made Paper Industry at Junnar.**—Hand-made paper industry was considered by this Department in 1921. It was re-considered during the year under review. The chief centre for this industry at present is Junnar. The Director of Industries personally visited the place in May 1929.

There are altogether 7 small hand-made paper factories in Junnar, each employing about 6 men and 4 women. The total value of the paper made in these 7 small factories is approximately Rs. 12,000 per annum. The paper is made entirely from ordinary old used paper, which is bought by the artisans from the Salvation Army. Only one quality of paper is made.

Wages earned are approximately as follows :—

(*a*) Pulp-makers, *i.e.*, artisans who beat the old used paper and turn it into pulp—Annas 8 to 12 per day.

(*b*) Paper-makers, *i.e.*, men who make paper out of the pulp mentioned before—Annas 12 to Re. 1 according to the number of sheets made per day.

(*c*) Women for glazing the paper—Annas 4 to 6 per day.

The paper is sold at the rate of Re. 1-2-0 per 24 sheets and is used almost exclusively by Indian tradesmen especially Marwaris and Bohras, for their account books.

When the industry was investigated in 1921, the conclusion reached was that it was not practicable to revive it. I agree with this conclusion. While, therefore, it is not possible to organise this industry so that it may flourish and expand, the Department tried to find out means to assist it so that it may continue to exist so long as the special demand for this type of paper is available. In this connection the Department addressed the President of the Taluka Local Board, Junnar, who is interested in the welfare of the paper-makers, to organise these workers so that the Department may help them in getting waste paper free from Government offices in Poona. The President approached the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, for the formation of a Co-operative Society, but as the number of shops is very small, the Registrar could not register the Society. In view of this the President, Taluka Local Board, Junnar, was requested to suggest any other scheme whereby the paper manufacturers at Junnar could organise themselves into a body with a view to arrange collection of waste paper—their raw material from Government offices in Poona in case Government are pleased to give them such paper free of charge ; but so far the President has not been able to do anything in the matter.

In order to increase the sale of their paper, the Department sent samples to the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay,

with a view to find out whether these papers could be used for any Government work. That officer reported that the paper could only be used for envelopes, but the prices quoted for hand-made paper were so high that the proposal to purchase it could not be entertained.

It is regretted that for the reasons given above it has not so far been possible to help the paper-makers of Junnar.

SPARE-TIME OCCUPATIONS FOR AGRICULTURISTS

37. The following are considered to be spare-time occupations for agriculturists by the Department of Industries.

Hand spinning of cotton and wool for women, hand weaving of cotton and wool, knitting, dyeing, rope making, carpentry, wood turning, smithy, making cooking utensils, soap making, preparing paper pulp for toys, masonry, chunam burning, brick and tile making, preparing toys of wood and clay, etc.

So far the Department has been able to take in hand handloom weaving as a spare-time occupation. Two schools have been opened in purely agricultural villages to teach agriculturists hand weaving. The activities of the schools and the results achieved so far have been described in paragraph 22.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

38. The Department at present controls the following activities under this heading :—

(1) Award of technical scholarships tenable in India. As regards Technical Scholarships tenable out of India, Government were pleased to direct during the year under review that the Director of Public Instruction should continue to be the principal officer for submitting the recommendations for the selection of candidates for the award of State Technical Scholarships but that he should act in consultation with the Director of Industries.

(2) Control of peripatetic Weaving and Sizing Demonstrations described in the previous paragraphs.

(3) Control of the newly organised Central Hand Weaving Institute at Poona.

(4) The Director of Industries was appointed during the year a member of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education, which inspects and assesses for grant the various Industrial Schools in the Presidency and makes its recommendations for same to the Director of Public Instruction. This Committee is not concerned with the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. The Director was, therefore, not in touch with that Institute, during the year under report.

SCHOLARSHIPS

39. **Scholarships tenable abroad.**—The rules regarding the award of scholarships tenable abroad are still under the consideration of Government. However, a special scholarship was awarded to Mr. R. N. Bankapur for the study of textile manufacture in the College of Technology, Manchester. The scholar left India in time to join the College in the beginning of October 1929.

One of the scholars who was given a special scholarship in Electrical Engineering in 1926, returned to India in 1929 after completing the training. The other scholar obtained further permission to stay in England for a further period of two years to enable him to carry out research in the Laboratory of the International Standard Electrical Corporation, Hendon.

SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE IN INDIA

40. **Technical Chemistry.**—Three new scholarships for research work in Chemistry tenable in India were awarded during the year. Out of these, two scholars joined the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, and one the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The three scholarships granted in 1928 were extended for another year. The scholarship of one scholar granted in 1927 was further extended for the third year as a special case.

41. **Work of scholars at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.**—One of the scholars at the Indian Institute of Science carried on investigations on the absorption of toluene-acetic acid solutions by silica, animal charcoal and sugar charcoal and determined the relative absorption power of these substances. He also worked out a method for the determination of gelatin or glue. The method is found to be suitable for the determination of these substances in dilute liquors obtained during the process of manufacture of gelatin.

Another scholar conducted experiments on the Oerlikon Electrolytic Cells for the generation of Hydrogen and Oxygen. He also did research on the manufacture of sulphuric acid by contact process by means of a cheap catalyst.

Another scholar carried out research on—

(1) Colour of Complex Diazoles.

(2) Synthesis of some sulphur dyes.

(3) Constitution of "Alkanin"—the red colouring matter from the roots of Alkanet.

He has been conducting these experiments for the last three years.

Another scholar carried out investigations on Carbohydrate changes during the ripening of the banana and chemical and enzymical changes during the germination of ground-nut.

42. **Work of the scholars at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.**—One of the scholars at the Royal Institute of Science was working on the condensation of Chloral with succinic acid.

Another scholar was making research on the determination of absorption coefficients of the acidic mixtures and alkaline mixtures.

Another scholar was making research on the condensation of phenols and phenolic ethers with acetone Dicarboxylic acid.

43. **Electrical Engineering.**—Two new scholarships in Electrical Engineering for practical training in Electrical Engineering were awarded during the year. One of the scholars, having been ill after nomination, had to relinquish his scholarship. In his place a suitable candidate recommended by the Selection Committee was taken. The scholarships of the students granted in 1928 terminated in June 1929.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

44. The Department of Industries controls the various peripatetic institutions described in the previous paragraphs with the object of imparting industrial education in handloom weaving and dyeing and calico printing. In addition to these, the Department has recently organised a Central Hand Weaving Institute at Poona with the following objects in view :—

(1) To give theoretical and practical training in the Technology of handloom weaving which would qualify students to take charge of weaving schools as superintendents and instructors and to work in factories on business lines as managers and maistries.

(2) To provide instruction in improved methods of handloom weaving, including preparation, finishing, designing and dyeing, in order to enable students to work profitably as weavers in their cottages or in factories.

(3) To undertake experimental and research work in connection with handloom weaving appliances and processes.

(4) To make available information about the latest and most up-to-date appliances in handloom weaving.

(5) To make available new designs for handloom weaving.

(6) To give technical advice to handloom weavers and handloom factory-owners.

The Institute has two courses of training, namely, Advanced Course and Artisan Course. The former is of two years' duration and boys who have studied up to the 6th standard English are admitted to this course. The Artisan Course is of one year's duration and admission to this course is given to literate weavers. A number of scholarships are open for award to suitable candidates in this Institute.

The Institute is located in a good airy building situated in a convenient place for weavers. It is well staffed and equipped and is already attracting

students from the various parts of the Presidency. Two photographs showing the interior of the weaving shed and the preparatory machine room are attached for information.

45. **Aided Industrial Schools.**—I maintained touch with aided industrial schools by my membership of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education. When on tour I generally made it a point to visit the local industrial school.

46. **Advice to students and Practical Training.**—A number of requests were received during the year from students for advice and help. Students who wanted information or advice about Technical Education abroad were referred to the University Information Bureau.

Assistance was given to some students in the matter of admission to factories in India and abroad for practical experience and training. Following are the instances in which such assistance was given :—

(1) A student who had finished his Electrical Technology Course at the Indian Institute of Science was recommended by a Mill for help. He was introduced to a firm of Electrical Engineers who accepted him for practical experience.

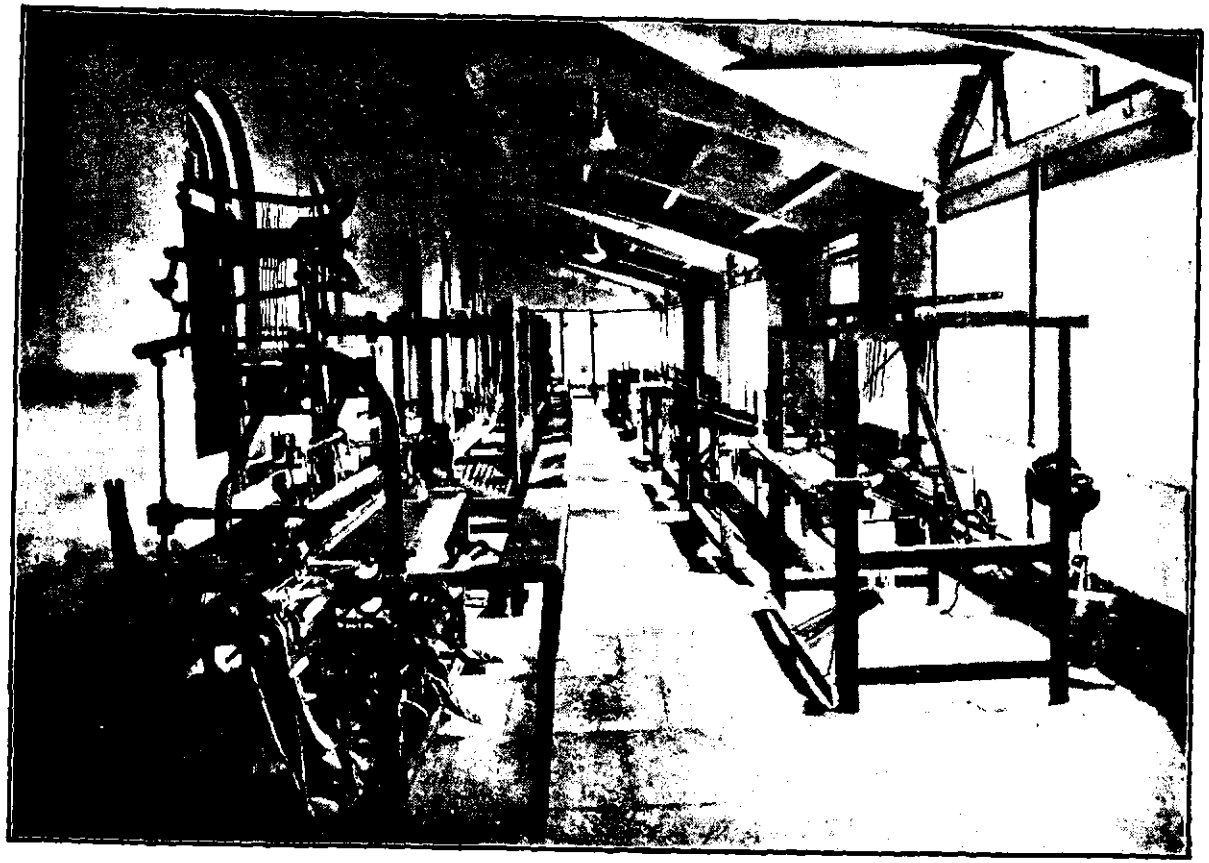
(2) An apprentice from another Mill was on the recommendation by this Department accepted by a firm of Electrical Engineers for practical training in Bombay.

(3) Arrangements were made for practical training of a student in Electrical Engineering in the Works of an English manufacturing concern in England.

(4) The holder of a scholarship in Radio Telegraphy from the Director of Public Instruction having completed his theoretical training in England applied to this Department for help for facilities for practical training. The Indian Radio Telegraph Co. was approached by the Department and they arranged with Marconi's Wireless Works at Chelmsford to admit the scholar for practical training.

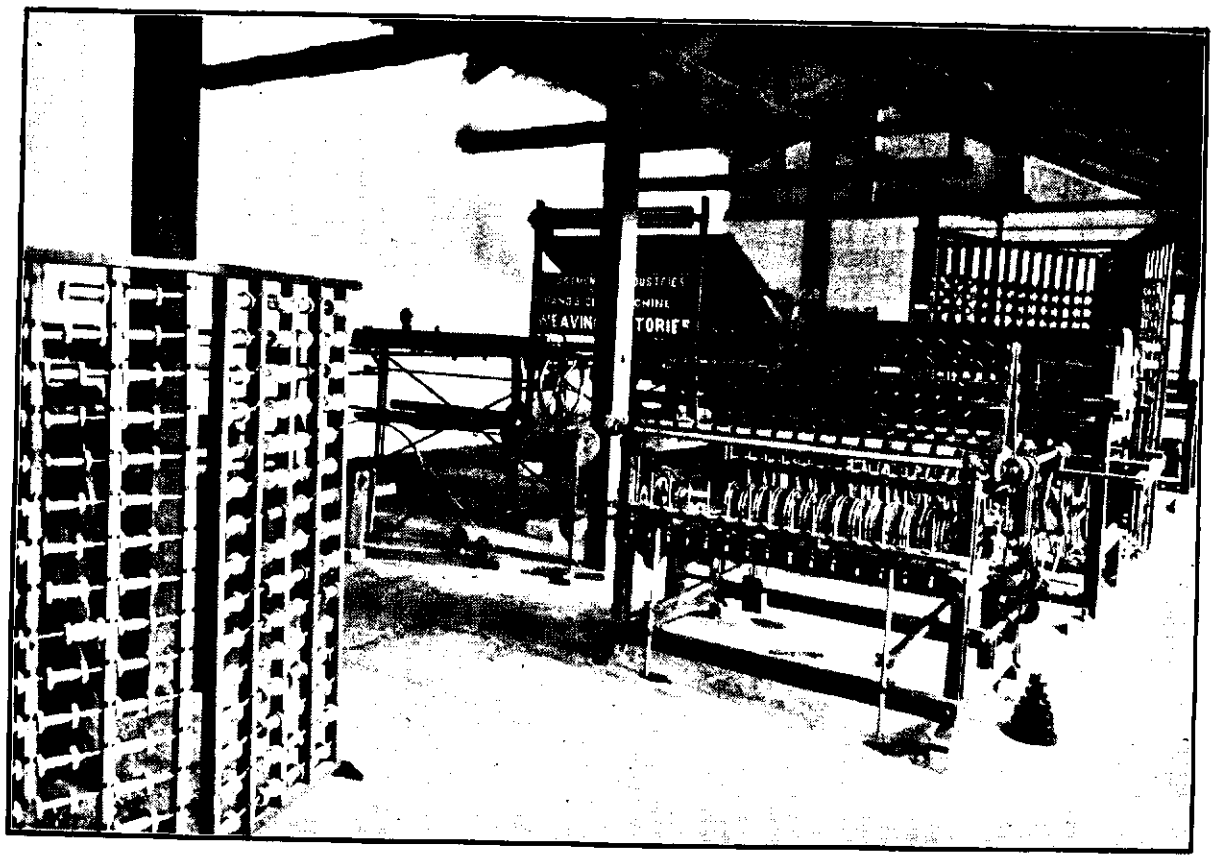
47. **Advice to Public Bodies.**—During the year under review applications were received from several public bodies asking for advice and assistance in opening technical schools and arranging syllabus of courses for vocational education. The enquiries attended to are as follows :—

(1) The Bijapur Municipality requested the Department to advise them in connection with organisation of classes for vocational training in the primary schools at Bijapur. They had limited funds to begin with. A syllabus of courses with Hand Weaving and Dyeing was framed for them by this Department to begin with and they were advised to communicate further with this Department for other subjects later on when funds permitted an extension of work.



HAND WEAVING INSTITUTE, POONA : WEAVING SHED.

[To face page 38



HAND WEAVING INSTITUTE, POONA: PREPARATORY MACHINE ROOM.

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(2) The Committee of Hazrat Shah Pirmohmed Shah Saheb Durga Sharif, Ahmedabad, desired to utilise some funds available from the Durga income for technical education to the boys of a section of the Muhammadan community. The question is being considered by this Department and negotiations are going on with the Committee.

(3) The Government Rural Training School, Narayangaon, was advised in connection with the proposed courses in some cottage industries for the school.

(4) The District Local Board, Ratnagiri, consulted this Department as to how one-twelfth of the octroi duty received by the Board can well be utilised in giving encouragement to local industries where possible. The question was discussed with the Secretary of the District Local Board and some preliminary suggestions in the matter were made. They are under the consideration of the Board.

(5) The Department was consulted by Government on the question of the desirability of opening a Technical School at Bijapur. A scheme was framed and submitted to Government. The question of opening a Technical School at Sholapur is under the consideration of this Department and a preliminary scheme has been forwarded to the authorities at Sholapur for consideration. Final proposals will be submitted to Government in due course.

SURVEYS

48. Report on the Village Tanning Industry by Mr. Gaitonde was published for the information of public this year. Recommendations made by the Surveyor as well as my recommendations are still under the consideration of Government.

Report on Hand Weaving Industry by Mr. S. V. Telang, Senior Weaving Assistant of this Department, contained the following recommendations :—

(1) Opening of a Central Hand Weaving Institute for the Presidency,
(2) Additional Dyeing Demonstration for the Presidency,
(3) Opening of two or three additional schools for agriculturists,
(4) Introduction of new designs amongst the weavers, and
(5) Spreading the use of up-to-date appliances.

Recommendations under headings (1) and (2) above have been given effect to during the year and one weaving school for *bona fide* weavers has been converted into a school for agriculturists.

Report on Art Crafts by Mr. G. P. Fernandez is still under the consideration of Government.

Proposals covering a comprehensive survey of the Fishing Industry were submitted to Government. As mentioned elsewhere, Government were pleased to direct that the survey originally conducted by Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S., in the year 1908-09 should be brought up-to-date by the Collector of Salt Revenue.

Statistical work in connection with the proposed survey of vegetable oil industry has been carried out departmentally and proposals will be submitted to Government shortly.

EXHIBITIONS

49. It is the policy of this Department to participate in the Presidency and District Industrial and Agricultural Shows by deputing its Weaving Section Staff with a view to demonstrate improved methods in hand weaving, hand sizing, dyeing and calico printing as may be necessary at a particular Show or Exhibition.

During the year under review, the Department took part in the following Exhibitions and Shows : —

(1) One Weaving Demonstrator was deputed to Bijapur to demonstrate improved methods in hand weaving at the time of the opening ceremony of the Wilson Anti-Famine Institute from 7th to 9th June 1929.

(2) Demonstrations in improved methods of hand weaving, hand sizing and dyeing and calico printing were given at the last Swadeshi Bazar and Industrial Exhibition, Poona, held from the 5th September to the 13th October 1929.

(3) A demonstration in hand weaving was given at Khed-Shivapur Show held under the auspices of the Deccan Agricultural Association from the 22nd to the 24th December 1929.

(4) The Department took part in the Bordi Agricultural Show, District Thana, in demonstrating hand weaving by improved methods to agriculturists and weavers.

The demonstrations referred to above aroused considerable interest at the places at which they were held. Reference to these has been made elsewhere in the report.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES

50. Following are some of the miscellaneous activities of the Director :—

(1) The Director of Industries is an ex-officio Trustee of the Prince of Wales Museum. The Director was appointed a member of the sub-committee for building a new wing for Industries and Natural History Society in the Prince of Wales Museum. He was also appointed a member of the sub-committee appointed for making retrenchment in the budget of the Prince of Wales Museum. The Director attended 7 meetings out of the total number of 9 meetings held during the year.

(2) The Director of Industries is a nominated member of the Advisory Committee of the Royal Institute of Science. The Director was appointed a member of the sub-committee appointed by the Advisory Committee to draw up a scheme for a Department of Textile

Chemistry in the Royal Institute of Science. The Director attended all the meetings held in the year.

(3) The Director was appointed a member of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education vice the Director of Public Instruction. He attended all the meetings of this Committee held during the year.

(4) During the year under report, the Director was appointed a member of the Smoke Nuisances Commission.

(5) The Director of Industries submitted a written statement to the Hides Cess Enquiry Committee and also appeared before that Committee to give oral evidence. The Director was also appointed as a co-opted member of this Committee during its session in Bombay.

(6) The Director of Industries submitted a written statement to the Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee and also appeared before it to give oral evidence.

(7) The Director of Industries also gave oral evidence before the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee.

(8) The Director of Industries submitted a written evidence before the Royal Commission on Labour.

51. Some of the miscellaneous activities of the Department are as under :—

(1) **Jail Industries.**—Government in the Home Department requested the Department to consider carefully the question of the construction of a power-loom weaving factory at the Nasik Road Central Prison to supply the requirements of the various Government Departments. The scheme was examined very carefully by this Department and detailed estimates and full particulars were prepared and submitted to Government with remarks and suggestions.

(2) The Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, was assisted in his work of compiling a glossary of terms for hand-made fabrics as used in this Presidency.

(3) **Scientific and Industrial Research, 1928-29.**—A summary of the progress of Scientific and Industrial Research during 1928-29 was sent to the Government of India for inclusion in the Annual Report of the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, London. The material for the summary was furnished by some of the educational and scientific institutions in this Presidency.

Most of the research work that is being carried on in the colleges and institutes of the Presidency is of academic importance only. The most favoured branch of science in the Presidency appears to be Chemistry. In this branch most of the work done in organic chemistry is on chloral,

on the derivatives of benzoic acid and salicylic acids and on the condensation products obtained from the chloral and benzoic acids. Some of the work being done in this branch which may be of some technical interest is on alkaloids from plants and flowers found in this country and on the tannin contents of some plants. In physical chemistry, work is done in various fields, important one being on colloids and conductivity. When compared with other branches of chemistry, very little work is done in inorganic chemistry.

Next comes biology. In this branch, work is being done on chromosomal and cytological studies and pollen development of various plants and plant products. Useful work is being done on the morphology and other studies of rice plant, on photosynthesis taking place in plants and some work is being done on the industrial utilisation of sea-weeds.

In physics, very little work is being done.

Some work was also done on the milk and cattle problems of Bombay.

As most of the work is done for the purpose of writing thesis for higher degrees and as there is no common meeting place for the various workers directing the researches, there is hardly any co-ordination in the work done. Practically all the research is of scientific interest only. It is regrettable to note the paucity of research work of industrial importance. It is hoped, therefore, that a Central Research Council may be organised at an early date, so that it can bring about the desired co-ordination in the work which is being done at present and to encourage and where necessary organise Research Work of Industrial importance.

LIBRARY

52. A Library is attached to the Department of Industries which contains 2,954 books. This number includes reference books, reports, bulletins, statistical returns, etc. The library is being gradually added to, so as to increase its usefulness to the Department and the public interested in Industries. Many important technical journals are also regularly received in the Department.

The library is open for reference to the general public at any time during office hours on working days. It is gratifying to note that members of the public are taking advantage of this arrangement.

CONCLUSION

53. I have pleasure in recording that the staff of the Department worked efficiently and well throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
P. B. ADVANI,
Director of Industries.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

PLATE No. 1

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[Frontispiece

"THE NOONTIDE RETREAT OF TIGER."
This animal was shot at 1-30 p.m. on the bank of the Kadra Nala (Western Division Kanara, Southern Circle) on 29th May 1920.

CHAPTER IV-A.

Engineering Branch.

CHAPTER V.

CHAPTER VI.

CHAPTER VII.

CHAPTER VIII.

CHAPTER IX.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Description

Description—contd.

List of trees and shrubs mentioned in the Report and their scientific names.

English and Vernacular names.	Scientific name.
Ain, matti	*Terminalia tomentosa.*
Anjan	*Hardwickia binata.*
Asana	*Bridelia retusa.*
Babul	*Acacia arabica.*
Bahan	*Populus euphratica.*
Bamboo	*Dendrocalamus strictus.*
Ber	*Zizyphus jujuba.*
Blackwood	*Dalbergia latifolia.*
Chiva (bamboo)	*Oxytenanthera monostigma.*
Dhaman	*Grewia tiliaefolia.*
Dindal	*Anogeissus latifolia.*
Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus globulus.*
Hirda	*Terminalia chebula.*
Hodjali	*Acacia latronum.*
Honne	*Pterocarpus marsupium.*
Jamba	*Xylia xylocarpa.*
Jambul	*Eugenia jambolana.*
Kalamb	*Stephegyne parvifolia.*
Kandi	*Prosopis spicigera.*
Karambel	*Dillenia pentagyna.*
Khair	*Acacia catechu.*
Lantana	*Lantana camara.*
Nim	*Melia indica.*
Palas	*Butea frondosa.*
Rosha	*Andropogon Martinii.*
Sandal	*Santalum album.*
Shigekai	*Acacia concinna.*
Shemat	*Odina wodier.*
Shivan	*Gmelina arborea.*
Simul, Sawar	*Bombax malabaricum.*
Tali	*Dalbergia sissoo.*
Teak	*Tectona grandis.*
Tugli	*Albizzia amara.*
Tiwas	*Ougeinia dalbergioides.*
Wadiya	*Acacia senegal.*

FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND FOR THE YEAR 1928-29.

CHAPTER I.

1. Alteration in Area. (Forms 51 to 51-D.)

The changes in forest area were as follows :—

Class of Forest	Area on 1st April 1928	Added during the year	Excluded during the year	Area on 31st March 1929
	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.
Reserved ..	13,710	52	52	13,710
Protected ..	1,221	15	41	1,195
Total ..	14,931	67	93	14,905

The areas added and excluded comprise :—

	Square miles. Gain.	Loss.
Afforestments against and disforestments in favour of cultivation	·8	20
Alluvial accretions and erosions in Sind	15	22
Transfer from Reserved Forest to Protected Forest in Southern and Sind Circles	12	12
Transfer from Protected Forest to Reserved Forest in Southern and Sind Circles	35	35
Transfer from one Division to another in Central Circle.	4	4
Errors corrected in Southern Circle	·2	..
	67	93
Net loss ..	26 Sq. miles.	

There was a net decrease of 26 square miles in the total area of the Presidency owing chiefly (1) to disforestment of large areas in the East Nasik Division of the Northern Circle for purposes of cultivation and (2) to heavy erosions in the Sind Circle.

The forest area in charge of the Forest and Revenue Departments stood as follows :—

—	On 1st April 1928			On 31st March 1929		
	Reserved	Protected	Total	Reserved	Protected	Total
	Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Sq. M.
In charge of the Forest Department.	11,732	590	12,322	11,755	564	12,319
In charge of the Revenue Department.	1,978	631	2,609	1,955	631	2,586
Total ..	13,710	1,221	14,931	13,710	1,195	14,905

The forest area in various circles at the end of the year was :—

	Square miles.
Northern Circle	3,804
Central Circle	5,330
Southern Circle	4,623
Sind Circle	1,148

2. FOREST SETTLEMENTS. (Form 52.)

Out of 156½ square miles of forest area remaining to be settled at the close of the previous year 1½ square miles were eroded in the Sind Circle before settlement. The settlement of the remaining area, *viz.*, 155 square miles, chiefly in the Northern and Sind Circles, was in progress at the commencement of the year. To this an area of 31 square miles, chiefly in Sind, was added during the year. The area finally settled during the year amounted to 48 square miles, chiefly in Sind, and 138 square miles remained to be settled at the close of the year. No expenditure was incurred on settlement during the year.

The question of finally notifying as reserved forest certain rabi numbers in Peint Taluka, the inclusion in forest of which was sanctioned in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3842 of 1st June 1927, is still pending with the Revenue Department.

The settlement of 1,713 acres in the Kolaba Division still awaits the outcome of the Civil Court proceedings taken by Sardar Biwalkar.

3. DEMARCATION.

One hundred miles of new boundary line were demarcated during the year in all the four Circles of the Presidency at a cost of Rs. 680. Forty-six miles remained to be demarcated in the Southern Circle. The existing boundary lines and marks were kept in a state of repair at a cost of Rs. 3,706, a great part of this work being done by forest subordinates.

According to the prescriptions of the Revised Working Plan for the Dangs (Surat Division) the boundary line between the Dangs and the Baroda State has to be cleared 50 feet wide on the Dangs side wherever this has not been done already. A part of this work was done during the year and the remaining work will proceed next year.

The remaining 2½ miles of the 30 feet line between the British and Portuguese territory in the Belgaum Division were cleared during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 75.

4. FOREST SURVEYS. (Form No. 54.)

No surveys were carried out during the year. The area remaining to be surveyed is 13 square miles in the Northern Circle, 276 square miles in the Southern Circle and 919 square miles in the Sind Circle.

The expenditure on the constitution of State forests was as follows :—

Circle.	1928-29.	1927-28.
	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	733	9,568
Central	..	1,215
Southern	79	587
Sind	..	..

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

I. Regulation of Management.

(a) *Preparation and Control of Regular Working Plans.*

Preparation (*Form No. 55*).—The work of preparation and revision of Working Plans was carried out by the various Working Plan Officers controlled by their Conservators and the Chief Conservator. The work done during the year is summarised below.

The following Working Plans received the sanction of Government :—

(*i*) A revised Working Plan for the Bulsar-Chikhli forests in Surat Division.

(*ii*) A revised Working Plan for the Nersol Slopes forests, Block XVII in Kanara Eastern Division.

(*iii*) A revised Working Plan for the Teak Pole, Fuel and Sandalwood forests of Khanapur and Nagargali Ranges (including also sandalwood area of Gujnal Range) of Belgaum Division.

The following Working Plans received the approval of the Chief Conservator and were submitted to Government for sanction :—

(*i*) A Working Plan for the Below-Ghat forests (Peint and part of Mokhada) of West Nasik Division (sanctioned by Government after the close of the year).

(*ii*) A revised Working Plan for the Bhagvati high forests, Blocks VIII, IX and XX in N. D. Kanara (sanctioned by Government after the close of the year).

(*iii*) A revised Working Plan for the Ankola, Kumta and Honavar-Bhatkal inland forests of the coastal tract in S. D. Kanara (sanction received from Government at the time of writing this report).

The work in connection with the following Working Plans, of which preliminary reports have been approved by the Chief Conservator, was continued during the year :—

(*i*) Scrub jungle and Jamner Teak Pole area in East Khandesh Division (Revision).

(*ii*) Umarpata teak in West Khandesh Division (Revision).

(*iii*) Taloda Teak Timber and inexploitable areas in North Khandesh Division (Revision).

(*iv*) Tali Palm area in S. D. Kanara (Revision).

(*v*) A Working Plan for the scrub forests of Sakri, Pimpalner and Dhulia Ranges in West Khandesh Division (Original).

Preliminary Working Plan Reports for the (*i*) Nasik Scrub and Teak Pole jungles and (*ii*) Sandal areas in Dharwar-Bijapur, Kanara Northern and Eastern Divisions, were submitted to and approved by the Chief Conservator during the year.

The investigation of the question of altering the rotation of certain felling series of the Revised Thana Working Plan was continued during the year by the Working Plans Officer, Northern Circle.

There was a net addition of 14 square miles to the area under Working Plans during the year, which now amounts to 8,349 square miles out of a total of 9,322 square miles for which Working Plans are considered to be necessary. New plans are now under preparation for 373 square miles out of 973 square miles for which plans are still required. In addition to this old plans are under revision for an area of 580 square miles. On the whole good progress was made with the preparation and revision of Working Plans.

(*Form No. 55A*).—The prescriptions of sanctioned Working Plans were carried out as far as possible in all Circles. In the Northern Circle some coupes remained unsold for want of demand due to poor quality of growth, long lead or inaccessibility of the area. There was a poor demand for coupes in East and West Khandesh Divisions. In East Khandesh this was partly due to the alterations made in the rules dealing with standard reservation and execution of fellings, resulting in less yield of teak and valuable injaili and partly to the unfavourable competition with the material from the Holkari State forest coupes which have been opened up by the roads constructed in the Satpudas and which are sold at comparatively low prices and under easy conditions of working. In West Khandesh Division it was due to poor quality of growth. Scarcity of labour was responsible for arrears in working in some cases in the Southern Circle. In the Khanapur Range of the Belgaum Division no fuel coupes, with the exception of one sold to the Criminal Tribes Settlement, were auctioned owing to slump in the fuel market and to large stocks of fuel already held by contractors at various depôts.

2. Communications and Buildings.

(*a*) *Roads and Bridges.*

Construction was in progress on 241 miles of new roads and repairs were carried out on 1,238 miles of old roads. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 2,45,296 (Rs. 1,39,216 for new works and Rs. 1,06,080 for repairs) as against Rs. 2,52,840 (Rs. 1,37,891 for new works and Rs. 1,14,949 for repairs) during 1927-28. Most of the expenditure both on new works and repairs was incurred in the Northern and Southern Circles where the need for better communications is most felt. The amount charged to repairs includes maintenance charges on the Almavar-Dandeli Railway, *viz.*, Rs. 39,097 against Rs. 46,998 of the

previous year, and contribution of Rs. 25,000 to the District Local Board, Kanara. As regards this latter item, the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, questions the justifiability of such a large contribution as many of the roads useful to the Forest Department are entirely neglected.

There has not been much progress in the construction of the Baroda section of the Subir-Navapur road, the work having been stopped for some time. The State authorities on being moved to expedite progress have now resumed the work.

In order to obtain a profitable market for timber from Peint (West Nasik) and Sugadamba (North Thana) forests, it is proposed to align a road from Ozhar in Peint to Saiwan in North Thana, entirely through British territory if possible, so as to avoid levy of toll or duty on our produce, and other complications anticipated, were the road to pass through foreign territory. The road is being surveyed by the Forest Engineering Branch and if the proposed road is found feasible the suggested Goldhari-Udhwa road which involves passing through foreign territory for a considerable distance will be dropped as it will no longer be necessary.

The Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, reports that owing to insufficient budget provision it was not possible to keep roads in his Circle in an efficient state of repair, and these are consequently deteriorating under the heavy timber traffic to which they are subjected. If the roads are not kept in good repair, it will be necessary to incur heavy expenditure on special repairs in subsequent years.

(b) *Buildings.*

The total expenditure on buildings was Rs. 1,12,924 (Rs. 73,788 on new works and Rs. 29,136 on repairs) as against Rs. 1,03,228 (Rs. 66,682 on new works and Rs. 36,546 on repairs) during 1927-28. The expenditure on new works was for the most part incurred on quarters for subordinates. The construction of the Rest House at Sundha in the Northern Circle, started during 1927-28, was completed during the year. Special repairs to Rest Houses at Jamboti, Nagargali and Kadra in the Southern Circle were carried out. There have been complaints from Conservators that the funds granted for repairs are inadequate and that more quarters for subordinates are badly required.

(c) *Miscellaneous.*

Rs. 7,381 were spent on new works and Rs. 9,063 on repairs, as against Rs. 11,383 and Rs. 10,408 respectively in the previous year. The expenditure under this head was incurred on wells, fencing of compounds, telephone rent, charges for water supply paid to the Public Works Department, construction of and repairs to karias (water courses) and sluices in Sind and the improvement of water supply in the Satpuda forests.

3. Protection of Forests. (Form No. 57.)

(a) *General protection.*

The following statement compares the number of forest offences of the year with those of 1927-28 and the average of the last three years :—

Class of offence	1928-29					1927-28	Average of 1925-26 to 1927-28
	Northern Circle	Central Circle	Southern Circle	Sind Circle	Total		
I—Injury to forest by fire.	711	659	554	264	2,188	1,744	1,882
II—Unauthorised felling or removal of produce.	3,653	3,661	1,368	1,531	10,213	9,432	9,150
III—Unauthorised grazing.	2,094	2,145	791	1,470	6,500	6,788	6,798
IV—Other offences.	527	1,283	290	123	2,223	2,040	1,883
Total of 1928-29 ..	6,985	7,748	3,003	3,388	21,124	..	..
Total of 1927-28 ..	6,207	7,773	2,886	3,138	..	20,004	..
Average of 1925-26 to 1927-28.	5,962	7,517	3,037	3,197	..	..	19,713

As compared with the previous year there was an increase of 1,120 in the total number of offences, all Circles except the Central Circle contributing thereto, and an increase of 444,781 and 183 under I, II and IV and a decrease of 288 under III.

The causes for the increase in fire offences are discussed under "Protection from fire".

Unauthorized fellings were heavy in Thana, West Khandesh and Poona Divisions. In East Thana Division the villagers are reported to be in the habit of girdling trees and manufacturing deadwood which they are privileged to remove. It has therefore been necessary to entertain extra temporary guards there to prevent this depredation. Illicit cuttings on an extensive scale by Koli villagers in Poona Division were detected with the result that teak timber of the value of Rs. 5,195 was recovered and attached. The offenders in this case were not prosecuted as they expressed their willingness to compound and a sum of Rs. 2,404 was recovered from them as compensation. The number of offences under illicit fellings increased when compared to 1927-28 by 781, *i.e.*, 8 per cent. This considerable increase is attributed to the suspension of communal punishment. Communal punishment is not much resorted to in the case of illicit cuttings, being unsuitable as a remedy for comparatively isolated offences. But where hacking and wanton damage is done over large areas or when organized loot is carried out on a large scale as in the cases mentioned above, the Department will find it impossible to protect its forests unless the power to award this form of penalty is restored.

PLATE No. II

MALTREATED *TEAK* LOPPED FOR RAB.
Notice the steps cut in bole to facilitate lopping.
(Waghai, Dangs, Surat Division, Northern Circle.)

[*To face page 6*

The decrease in grazing offences is partly due to a large number of owners of cows and buffaloes keeping away from the forests owing to dearth of ground pasture in Sind.

The increase under " other offences " is mainly due to encroachments from inforest cultivations in West Nasik Division in the Northern Circle and to enforcement of transit rules for the removal of Hirda from occupied lands in the Southern Circle. The encroachments from inforest cultivations in West Nasik Division will be greatly reduced in future as a regular demarcation of these areas has recently been carried out.

Four hundred and thirty-four new cases were taken into Court during the year. 442 cases including 193 pending from the previous year were decided and of these 380 or 86 per cent. resulted in convictions. 16,485 cases were compounded and compensation amounting to Rs. 1,57,077 was recovered in 15,925 cases, the average per case being Rs. 9·3 as compared with Rs. 9·6 in the previous year. Offenders in 560 cases were let off with a warning and in 3,491 or 15 per cent. of the total of new and pending cases the offenders were not detected.

The case with respect to forcible rescue of cattle, under the Indian Penal Code in Sind Circle, which was appealed against last year was decided in favour of the Department, the several accused persons being punished with either imprisonment or fine. Six more cases were taken to Court in Sind Circle under the Indian Penal Code during the year, the offenders being charged with assaulting forest subordinates engaged in investigation of offences of illicit cuttings and removal of forest produce and cattle trespass. Four of these resulted in convictions, one in acquittal and one is pending in the Court.

(b) *Protection from fire.*

The figures in the subjoined statement compare the result of the two fire seasons 1st June 1927 to 31st May 1928 and 1st June 1928 to 31st May 1929. These figures do not tally with those in Appendix 58 which are for the financial year, *viz.*, 1st April 1928 to 31st March 1929 :—

Circle	Fire season of	Area attempted to be protected	Failures	Area actually protected	Percentage of area actually protected	Cost	Cost per Square Mile protected
		Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Sq. M.		Rs.	Rs.
Northern ..	1928-29 ..	3,320	89	3,231	97	16,596	5·1
	1927-28 ..	3,334	*86	*3,248	*97	15,462	*4·8
Central ..	1928-29 ..	3,652	259	3,393	93	8,552	2·5
	1927-28 ..	3,305	214	3,091	93	8,858	2·9
Southern ..	1928-29 ..	1,540	97	1,443	94	7,248	5·0
	1927-28 ..	1,613	82	1,531	95	6,400	4·2
Sind ..	1928-29 ..	493	11	482	96	592	1·1
	1927-28 ..	492	5	487	99	230	·5
Total ..	1928-29 ..	9,005	456	8,549	95	32,988	3·8
	1927-28 ..	8,744	381	8,363	96	30,950	3·7

* The figures in the last year's report being incorrect, correct figures are given this year.

Compared with figures for the past year there has been an increase of 71 square miles in the area burnt during the year, all Circles contributing thereto. That many of these fires were intentionally started, the chief object being to get an early supply of green grass, is evident from the fact that many of them in Thana had their origin in the interior of reserved forests and especially in closed areas. Carelessness in rab burning, illicit distillation and careless smoking have also to some degree contributed to the increase. In the Panch Mahals Division as a result of the communal tension which culminated in a riot at Godhra, fires were purposely started by or at the instigation of interested villagers of opposing factions in order to inflict injury upon each other. In the Southern Circle a valuable and promising plantation 3 years old, which could not be early burnt owing to the presence of excessive grass and was therefore completely fire-traced, was wilfully set fire to from the inside by cattle owners to improve grazing. Large fires took place in young plantations of Kanara S. D. and W. D., causing considerable damage.

The Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, reports that in spite of all the measures taken so far, forest fires have not decreased. On the other hand they have become so prevalent of late that further measures are considered necessary to bring home to the villagers the serious nature of their deliberate incendiarism. The Conservator therefore proposes that in villages in which fire-protection is bad the burnt areas should be closed to grazing for 1 year, thus making it of no avail to fire jungles for the purpose of producing early green grass. This matter is under correspondence with the Collectors in the Northern Circle.

In the Central Circle there was a marked increase in the number of fires and in the area burnt in East and North Khandesh and Satara Divisions. These are the Divisions (and also West Khandesh Division) in which suspension of communal punishment has been ordered by Government for a further period of one year. It has been reported that the attitude of the local people, in spite of the warnings given in accordance with Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8654/24 dated 1st December 1928, was most indifferent in these Divisions and that help in extinguishing the fires was given only with reluctance. In West Khandesh though the number of fires and the area burnt both showed a small decrease, the Divisional Forest Officer found here also that the attitude of the villagers when fire did occur had changed for the worse.

The situation in Poona and Kolaba where communal punishment was not suspended was much better. Poona showed a decrease both in the number of fires and the area burnt. Though there was a small increase in the number of fires and the area burnt in Kolaba the figures are still below the average of the last three years.

Rewards, in the shape of turbans and silver bangles, of the value of Rs. 684 were distributed among Patels and others who had rendered help in fire and general protection in the Northern Circle. In East Thana money rewards amounting to Rs. 695 were also given to 122 villagers

who had rendered conspicuous help in extinguishing and preventing forest fires. These rewards were granted at Durbars specially held for the purpose.

In the Southern Circle 91 villages were rewarded with free or concession grazing, similar concessions being given to individuals also who had given assistance in fire protection.

Punitive measures were enforced in the Northern and Southern Circles by enhancement of grazing fees, stoppage of privileges, etc., with the Collector's approval, where the protection was bad.

The following table compares the number and origin of fires for the two financial years 1927-28 and 1928-29 (*vide* appendix 59) :—

Origin	Number of fires		Area burnt in acres	
	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28
A. Originated in departmental fire conservancy operations.	29	31	7,723	9,810
B. Crossing exterior fire lines	202	207	104,330	23,120
C. Accidents (persons in forest)	655	565	73,883	79,245
D. Intentional accidents (persons in Forest) ..	143	103	7,793	17,746
E. Railway engines	21	24	788	2,392
F. Lightning	..	..	..	..
G. Causes unknown	1,138	807	201,895	121,680
Total ..	2,188	1,737	396,412	253,993

(c) *Protection from cattle.* (Forms Nos. 60 and 61.)

The Forest areas open and closed to grazing were as follows :—

	Sq. miles	Per cent.
Closed to all animals for the whole year	1,676	11·24
Closed to all animals for part of the year	279	1·87
Open to all animals except browsers for the whole year ..	9,412	63·1[illegible]
Open to all animals except browsers for part of the year ..	..	..
Open to all animals for the whole year	3,538	23·74
Open to all animals for part of the year	..	..
Total ..	14,905	

The area open to grazing was sufficient everywhere, closure being relaxed in cases of real necessity.

The number of cattle admitted to grazing were as under :—

Circle	Horned cattle		Sheep and goats	
	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28
Northern	652,348	664,703	134,067	126,469
Central	871,473	835,553	265,284	269,766
Southern	397,512	392,039	75,808	85,062
Sind	39,206	47,616	45,528	46,312
Total ..	1,960,539	1,939,911	520,687	527,609

Circle	Camels		Other animals		Total	
	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28
Northern	..	..	1,189	1,175	787,604	792,347
Central	..	..	7,707	8,344	1,144,464	1,113,663
Southern	..	..	298	292	473,618	477,393
Sind	1,763	1,724	3,682	3,008	90,179	98,660
Total ..	1,763	1,724	12,876	12,819	2,495,865	2,482,063

There is a slight decrease in the number of cattle grazed in the Northern, Southern and Sind Circles, being chiefly due to (*a*) reduction of grazing area in consequence of disforestment in Northern Circle, (*b*) spread of rinder-pest among animals, and (*c*) low inundation and absence of rain in Sind Circle.

The grazing fee collected during the year was Rs. 5,37,072 as compared with Rs. 5,04,108 in the previous year, the value at full rates for the year under review being Rs. 22,02,893.

The number of cattle impounded for unauthorized grazing in open and closed forests is given below :—

Circle	Horned cattle		Sheep and goats	
	Open	Closed	Open	Closed
Northern	865	21,525	9,004	2,888
Central	1,505	30,117	14,891	4,667
Southern	52	6,341	1,410	5,124
Sind	817	2,319	483	3,813
Total ..	3,239	60,302	25,788	16,492
Average of 3 years from 1925-26 to 1927-28	8,339	66,927	32,442	21,415

Circle	Other animals		Total		Total of open and closed forests	
	Open	Closed	Open	Closed	1928-29	1927-28
Northern	119	337	9,988	24,750	34,738	37,178
Central	29	136	16,425	34,920	51,345	60,304
Southern	7	..	1,469	11,465	12,934	17,628
Sind	100	670	1,400	6,802	8,202	6,966
Total ..	255	1,143	29,282	77,937	1,07,219	1,22,076
Average of 3 years from 1925-26 to 1927-28	247	1,162	41,028	89,504	1,30,532	

On the whole there is a decrease in the number of impoundings. The Sind Circle shows an increase of 1,236, which was due to evasion of payment of grazing fees by Maldars. The decrease in the remaining Circles was due to the fact that (*a*) impounding was resorted to only in cases of deliberate trespass and absence of herdsmen and (*b*) good grazing was available outside forest areas owing to early rains in the Southern Circle.

(*d*) *Protection against injuries from natural causes.*

Vegetable pests.—Cutting or uprooting of climbers, lantana, prickly-pear, etc., was carried out through the medium of forest contractors and subordinates and in some parts by employing paid labour. The experiment in connection with eradication of lantana by giving out lantana areas for five years for clearing that shrub during the first two years of the lease and raising field crops in conjunction with babul during the remaining three years was continued in Poona.

There was an unprecedentedly severe frost in the Panch Mahals, Surat, Thana, West Khandesh and Poona Districts and in Sind which caused great damage to young plantations and tree growth. In the Panch Mahals frost occurred twice, the second attack being of a much more severe type than the first. Considerable damage was caused, not only to young growth but also to large trees, so much so that unless the latter revive in the rains dead wood operations will probably have to be undertaken. The frost also severely affected the lac and *babul*-pod crops which became almost total failures.

Animal pests.—Bison, sambhar, porcupines, hares, wild pigs, rats and monkeys were responsible for a normal amount of damage in young teak plantations. In Surat Division, the use of barium carbonate for poisoning rats was continued with success in rat-infected areas. In East Thana Division " Ringni " a thorny shrub was again tried and was useful in reducing the damage from hares and rats, but renders weeding difficult and expensive. Rewards offered for the destruction of porcupines, which damage *tali* (*Dalbergia sissoo*) and teak by gnawing the bark, found no claimant.

Insect pests.—Teak defoliators appeared earlier than usual and did a certain amount of damage in regeneration areas in the Northern Circle, in the Deomogra Reserve in West Khandesh, Poona and Northern Kanara Divisions. Crickets caused considerable damage to seedlings just emerging from the germinating seed in regeneration areas in S. D. Kanara, necessitating the substitution of transplants. In the older plantations in the Southern Circle the larvæ of the Phassus moth caused some damage by girdling and boring the teak sapling stems. In the sandalwood regeneration areas in Belgaum a number of sandal seedlings were damaged by a leaf insect. Measures were taken to exterminate this pest by means of a solution of paraffin.

Erosions in Sind.—An area of 22 square miles was eroded, of which about 2 square miles contained valuable timber which was exploited and sold for Rs. 15,525. Some 3 square miles were also exploited in anticipation of erosion and the resulting material was sold for Rs. 27,463.

CHAPTER III.

SYLVICULTURE.

1. Formation and Regeneration of Forests.

(i) *General progress of areas under regeneration.*

The general progress of areas under artificial regeneration was satisfactory except in Surat, Khandesh and Sind where the abnormally severe frost which occurred in January killed, or damaged, several thousands of well established seedlings and saplings. There was the usual damage from fire. With a view to minimise damage from fire which alone exceeds the total damage done by all agencies put together, an interesting experiment consisting in clearing a 5′ line round each regeneration plot (in addition to the exterior fire lines) was conducted in North Thana Division. This method, though limited in scope in view of the addition it necessitates to the cost of formation, was found to ensure almost complete protection of seedlings against damage from fire.

In North Thana Division where in the past pure teak plantations were raised indiscriminately irrespective of the suitability or otherwise of soil, progress is by no means uniformly satisfactory, the regeneration obtained having died, or persisted in a miserable state on water logged and otherwise unsuitable soils. During the year under review, more attention was paid to the selection of sites for teak and to the planting of a percentage of better adapted and valuable injaili species with, but in separate patches from, teak (*Tectona grandis*).

In the Southern Circle injaili growth, except where it interferes with teak, in which case it is cut back, is now carefully conserved to supplement the stocking. It is gratifying to note that in many of the older plantations in which injaili growth was indiscriminately cut an underwood of *jamba* (*Xylia xylocarpa*) is now making headway.

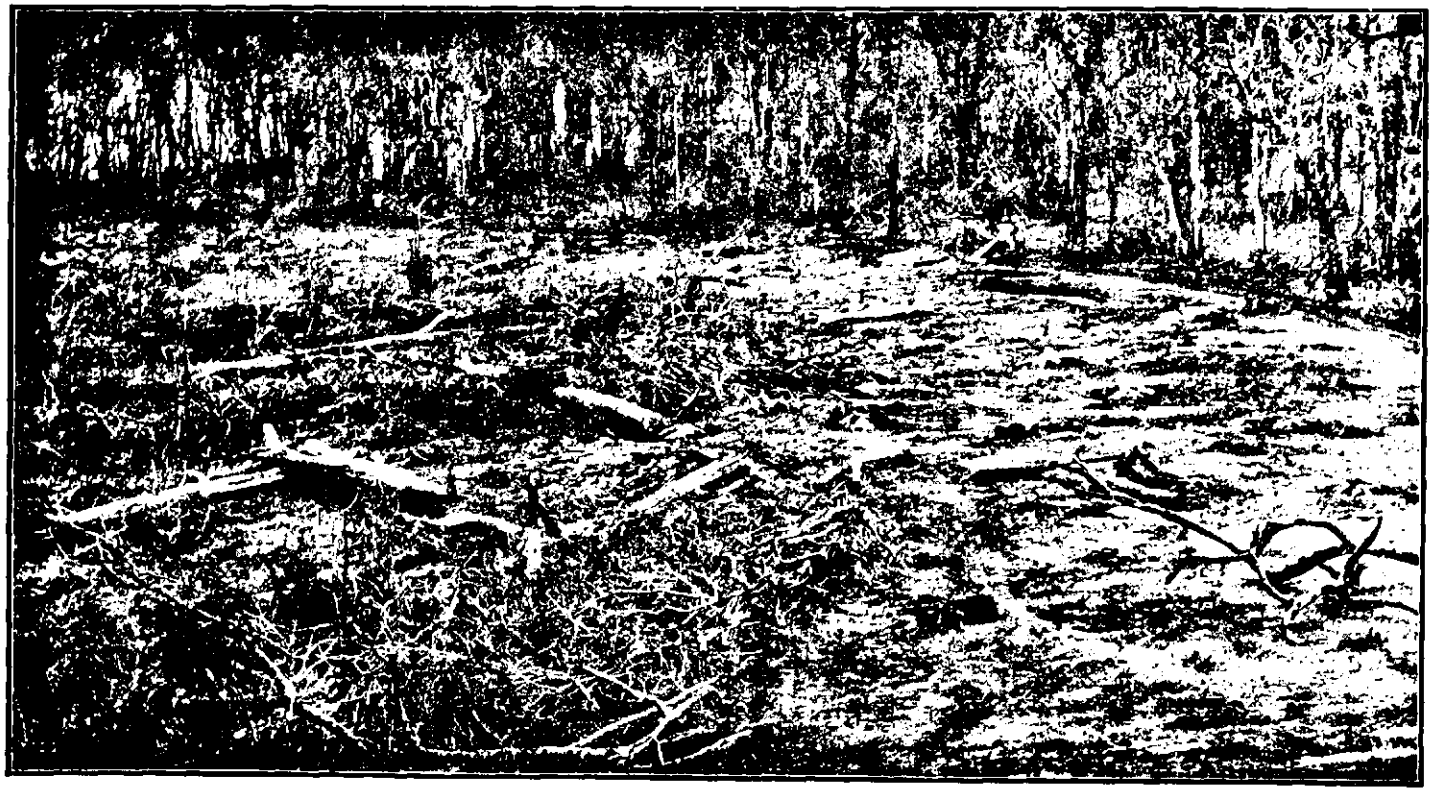
In Sind, the inundation of the year was low and lasted but a short period. The area flooded during the year under review was 209,581 acres compared with 403,152 acres during 1927-28 and 431,175 acres during 1926-27.

(ii) *Establishment of Reproduction under Working Plans or schemes.*

(a) *Mainly natural.*

Reproduction by coppice was satisfactory except in Surat Division where the January frost did a certain amount of damage to one year old coppice, and in West Khandesh Division where *anjan* (*Hardwickia binata*) coppiced badly. Coppice regeneration was as usual rather poor in the above-ghat forests of the Nasik District owing to the reasons given in the last year's report, *viz.*, low vitality of the parent trees, scanty rainfall and poor soil and unrestricted grazing which does not exclude even sheep and goats. In the working plan for the forests of the East Nasik Division under preparation, it is proposed to restrict grazing of browsers considerably.

Seedling reproduction during the year was normal. It may be noted that natural regeneration has at no time been such as could be depended



REGENERATION AREA FELLED IN 1929-30 TO BE REGENERATED IN JULY 1930.
A typical fireline. Area to be felled in 1930-31 in the back ground.
(Nagargali Series XIX, Regeneration Area A/4, Belgaum Division, Southern Circle.)

[To face page 12

upon for restocking except in the open type of forests successfully protected against fire like the Dangs and Deomogra reserve, owing to the seed being washed off steep slopes, or the ground being hard and therefore unsuitable as a natural seed bed without soil preparation. The little that comes up dies off from such causes as drip and supression, drought and grazing. In the Dangs, seedlings regeneration of teak was below the normal owing to the previous seed year being very poor. In the clear cut areas in the Dangs, teak and *tiwas* (*Ougeinia dalbergioides*) regeneration was fairly good though much below the normal.

Sandal (*Santalum album*) is spreading rapidly in lantana (*Lantana Camara*) areas east of Haliyal, in some coupes of Khanapur Range and in suitable areas throughout the Dharwar-Bijapur Division and these areas promise to be property of great value in future. In Satara Division the progress of natural regeneration in the sandal bearing areas was reported to be satisfactory.

In Sind, natural *babul* (*Acacia arabica*) regeneration was scanty on account of deficient irrigation.

(*b*) *Mainly artificial.*

Sowing of teak is now done as a mere matter of course in burnt patches in all the clear felled coupes of the Presidency proper as the chief means of regeneration or to supplement coppice. Blanks and casualties are subsequently filled by transplanting the practice of sowing and transplanting valuable injaili species like *tiwas*, *shiwan* (*Gmelina arborea*), *khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *hirda* (*Terminalia chebula*), etc., in the unburnt portions or burnt patches, unsuitable for teak, of the clear felled areas is being followed on an increasingly large scale in a good many Divisions. Stump planting of teak is also resorted to with success. The monsoon of the year was normal and the state of areas artificially regenerated in the last year or two would have been more satisfactory except for the abnormally severe frost in January 1929 which did fairly serious damage to seedlings in the Northern part of the Presidency and West Khandesh District. Results, though varying in different localities, are nevertheless very satisfactory having regard to the extent and distribution over the whole Presidency of the areas dealt with.

An interesting experiment initiated in Nagothna Range of the Kolaba Division 3 or 4 years ago, consisting in permitting the villagers to raise cereals in the unburnt portions of coupes provided that in return they weeded the burnt patches without any remuneration, has proved eminently successful, and the experiment has been extended to other Ranges in the Kolaba Division. The unburnt portions on which the cereal crops were raised are now clear of weeds and advantage has been taken of this fact during the last two years in planting teak stumps in such areas with the result that teak is uniformly distributed throughout the coupes so treated.

The Chief Conservator observed that in the Thana District owing to the close spacing formerly adopted the plants were too much crowded. Orders have been issued to adopt 6′ × 6′ spacing in all future plantations.

In S. D. Kanara 52 acres and in W. D. Kanara 214 acres were successfully replanted in the existing casuarina plantations.

Babul coupes in Edlabad and Jamner Ranges of the East Khandesh Division are being sold on the agri-cum-forestry system. In Jamner Range excellent plantations of *babul* have been raised in coupes 16 and 17 of block I. In Poona Division *babul* was sown in clear cut *babul* coupes in Poona, Dhond and Khed Ranges with satisfactory results.

In Sind, 13,614 acres of exploited coupes, katchas (new accretions) and blanks were sown with 2,802 maunds of *babul, kandi* (*Prosopis spicigera*) and *ber* (*Zizyphus jujuba*) seed, with immediately good results which were rendered almost completely nugatory by the succeeding severe frost of January. 12,101 acres of coupes and blanks, which were not suitable for immediate regeneration owing to the soil being hard or grass bound, and of katchas which remain submerged under water to such an extent as to make the introduction of tree growth impracticable for the time being, were given out for temporary cultivation preparatory to afforestation.

Throughout the Presidency, Rs. 59,422 were spent on plantations in the organized forests and regeneration was fully completed in 38,950 acres.

(iii) Plantations and other Forms of Regeneration not under Working Plans.

Northern Circle.—1,177 *simul* (*Bombax malabaricum*) seedlings were raised in an experimental plantation in Mandvi Range. The *simul* plantation raised during 1927-28 in the East Thana Division was weeded at a cost of Rs. 130. Many of the seedlings which seemed to have died in the hot weather of 1928 revived in June and July and the total number of seedlings at the end of November 1928 was 11,331 against 25,000 places where seed was originally dibbled. Sowing of *babul, nim* (*Melia indica*) and *khair* in 4,800 pits yielded 3,290 seedlings, out of which only 714 seedlings survived the hot weather, the remainder having been killed by drought or grazed and trampled on by cattle.

Central Circle.—In West Khandesh Division, 36 plots covering 240 acres were treated under the agri-cum-forestry system. 30 acres in the *babul* area in the Poona Division were similarly treated, the cultivator paying an assessment of Re. 1 per acre. Eradication of lantana was done in 384 acres by agriculturist—lessees preparatory to raising their field crops for 3 years in conjunction with *babul*. No fresh areas were leased for this purpose during the year.

Southern Circle.—In N. D. Kanara about 15 acres were successfully planted up with teak 12′×12′ on burnt patches, in series VI-8 worked under improvement felling. The results are exceedingly promising and this kind of work can and will be carried out on a larger scale with advantage. 25 acres were clear felled in the Nagzari valley and planted with teak 12′×9′ with marked success. The teak supplemented by a good proportion of *jamba* root suckers has given complete stocking. In Kanara E. D. regeneration of teak on the sites of burnt bamboo clumps was continued with good results. In Belgaum

CLEAR FELLING FOR TEAK PLANTATIONS.

Waste logs left in depressions. Smaller debris piled in rabs down the slopes covering large proportion of the ground. Cart track below 1929 coupe.

(Laochali, Dangs, Surat Division, Northern Circle.)

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PLATE No. V

TEAK RAB SOWINGS 18 MONTHS OLD, 7′ HIGH.

Spacing 2′ × 2′ or less. A 5-feet fire trace has been cleared all round. Spacing to 6′ × 6′ to be done in 1930.

(Manor XXXIV, North Thana Division, Northern Circle.)

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PLATE No. VI

TEAK FIVE SEASONS OLD.

Height 15′—18′, diameter 2″—3″. 50 per cent. of stems just removed as first thinning.

(Laochali 1924, Rab 66.)

(Dangs, Surat Division, Northern Circle.)

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AREA REGENERATED IN JULY 1927 FROM WEATHERED TEAK SEED SOWN.
Casualties replaced by transplants. Two-season old plants. Photo taken in April 1929.
(Nagargali Series XIX, Teak Regeneration Area A/1, Belgaum Division, Southern Circle.)

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PLATE No. VIII

TWO-SEASON OLD TEAK SOWINGS (1927) WITH COPPICE ON LEFT.
(Nagargali Series XIX, Regeneration Area A/1, Belgaum Division, Southern Circle.)

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Division, sowing and planting of teak in the fuel coupes, the value of which will be considerably increased thereby, was done on a larger scale than hitherto. Sowings of sandal were done with fair success in almost 100 acres in the minor forests of Kondli in S. D. Kanara and in blocks XX and XXV of Belgaum Division. Attempts are also being made to establish sandal in the Patne Range.

Sind.—No addition was made to the *tali* (*Dalbergia sissoo*) plantations, now covering 540 acres, the maintenance of which cost Rs. 1,022 against 1,212 in 1927-28. Many of the plants up to four years of age in the Newman *tali* plantation were killed by frost. 1,425 maunds of *babul*, *kandi*, etc., seed were sown in 7,027 acres of katchas, blanks and erosion strips at a cost of Rs. 1,703.

Throughout the Presidency Rs. 15,843 were spent on regeneration work outside the working plan area, and 11,709 acres were completely regenerated. Corresponding figures for the last year (*i.e.*, 1927-28) are Rs. 24,540 and 12,607 acres.

(*iv*) *Tending.*

Weeding, cleaning, mulching and cutting back of malformed stems and of inferior *injaili* growth interfering with teak were carried out as usual. Generally weeding is necessary for at least two years in areas planted up and a cleaning in the fifth year.

(*v*) *General.*

Regeneration operations are receiving the steady and constant attention which they deserve, their technique is vastly improved and results reached generally are proportionately good.

2. Tending of the Growing Stock.

Creeper cutting was done in all Divisions. Freeing of teak, sandal and other valuable species in the Presidency, and of *babul* in Sind, was done wherever necessary. Improvement fellings were carried out in the Dangs and Kanara as prescribed. Thinnings were carried out in coupes and teak plantations according to the prescriptions of the Working Plans. In Thana 236 coupes so thinned, some sold standing and the remaining worked departmentally, brought in a net revenue of Rs. 26,051. In Kolaba, thinnings carried out in 102 coupes including 14 sold standing resulted in a net loss of Rs. 1,208 the material removed not being always saleable. In Poona Division mechanical thinnings were carried out in 20 *babul* coupes at a cost of Rs. 544 and the material extracted amounting to 15,369 cubic feet brought in a *net* revenue of Rs. 506. 146,188 cubic feet of dead and dry wood, extracted in Poona Division at a total cost of Rs. 1,740-15-0, brought in a *net* revenue of Rs. 11,812-3-0.

In Sind, intermediate fellings including thinning and removal of dead and fallen trees brought in a *net* revenue of Rs. 25,473.

In Kanara extensive thinnings and cleanings were carried out in young teak plantations. The resulting material does not always find purchasers, but the work must be done for the benefit of the ultimate crop and its value will be realised in due course.

CHAPTER IV.

EXPLOITATION.

(a) Systems of Management.

(i) *Major forest produce.* (Form No. 63.)

Form No. 55 B (*vide* Volume II of this Report) shows the areas in which various systems are in force.

Clear fellings.—Were carried out in the three Thana Divisions except Igatpuri Range, Panch Mahals, in selected areas in all Ranges of the Dangs and Bulsar-Chikhli forests in the Northern Circle; Kolaba, Nawapur Nandurbar forests, and Babul forests in Poona and East Khandesh Divisions in the Central Circle, Teak pole areas of the Southern Circle generally, as also in areas selected for regeneration in the high forests of Kanara and Belgaum, casuarina plantations, and throughout the Sind forests.

Coppice with Standards.—Fellings took place as usual in the forests of Igatpuri (East Thana Division) and those of East Nasik Division, above ghat forests of Nasik and Dindori Ranges (West Nasik Division), in the Satpuda forests, anjan areas of East Khandesh, teak forest of Poona and Satara, evergreen forests of Poona and parts of Belgaum and Dharwar-Bijapur Divisions.

Improvement fellings.—Were carried out in Mandvi forests and in selected areas in the Dangs and West Nasik Division, in some coupes of North Khandesh, Satara and Kolaba Divisions and in the high forests of Kanara and Belgaum, as prescribed by the Working Plans.

Selection fellings.—In Dangs Protected forests, in some coupes of East and West Khandesh and in certain high forest areas of Kanara and Belgaum. Selection fellings have also been prescribed for Peint and below-ghat forests of Nasik and Dindori Ranges.

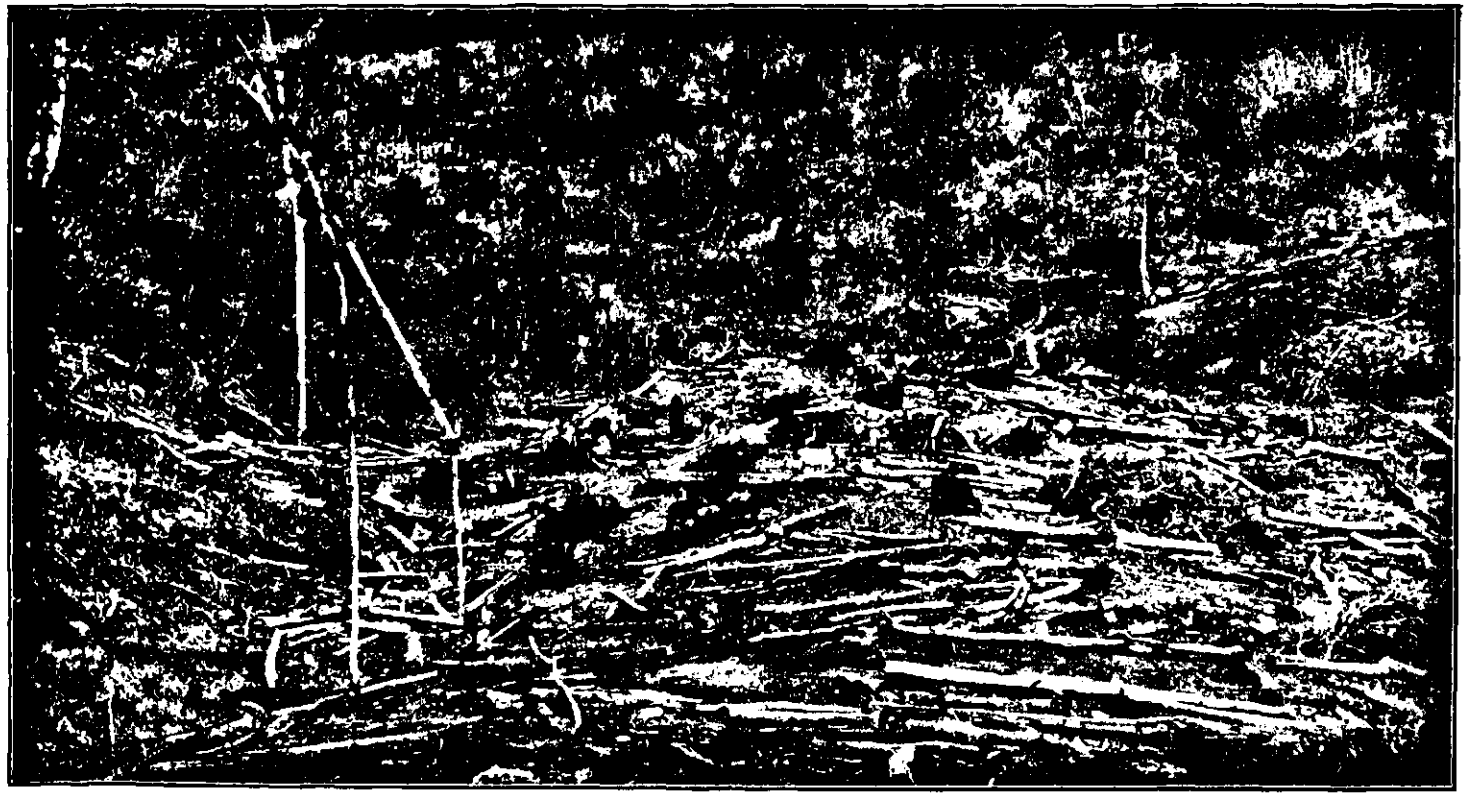
Simple coppice fellings.—Were carried out in the scrub forests of Dharwar and Kod Ranges of Dharwar district and scrub forests of Bijapur district.

Unregulated fellings.—These comprise fellings of dead and dying sandalwood, clearings for cultivation, deadwood fellings, concession fellings of matchwood species in Thana, Dangs and Kolaba, clearing of grazing grounds in Kanara E. D., exploitation of teak trees from the minor forests of Kanara Coast Division, felling of royalty trees in malki lands and of trees in erosion strips in Sind, fellings in Satara forests for the experimental manufacture of charcoal, fellings for free grants, permits, etc. They also include collection of trees uprooted in the cyclone and heavy rains of 1927 in the Panch Mahals Division.

(ii) *Minor Forest Produce.* (Form No. 64.)

As usual minor forest produce was mainly farmed out or sold on permits.

Hirda was collected departmentally on the share system in the Poona Division. A quantity of 122 khandies and 6 maunds of this produce was collected and sold at Rs. 63-4-0 per khandi, at a net profit of Rs. 5,987 as against Rs. 5,951 in the previous year. A small quantity of lac (7 maunds and 16 seers) was collected departmentally in



THE COLLECTION OF LOGS, WHICH HAVE BEEN BROUGHT DOWN THE STEEP SLOPES, IN THE PROCESS OF BEING CARTED.
1927 Regeneration Area (A/1) in the back ground.
(Nagargali Series XIX, Regeneration Area A/4, Belgaum Division, Southern Circle.)

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summer in Hyderabad Division but remained unsold during the year owing to its inferior quality. The winter crop of lac was destroyed by frost.

(*b*) AGENCY OF EXPLOITATION.

(*i*) *Departmental Agency.*

The following is a comparative statement of major and minor produce extracted departmentally during the two years 1928-29 and 1927-28 :—

Circle	Year	Major Forest Produce			
		Timber c. ft. in thousands	Fuel c. ft. in thousands	Total c. ft. in thousands	Sandal-wood value
					Rs.
Northern	1928-29 ..	517	537	1,054	16
	1927-28 ..	442	486	928	..
Central	1928-29 ..	18	863	881	4,653
	1927-28 ..	10	683	693	3,972
Southern	1928-29 ..	1,003	148	1,151	1,64,834
	1927-28 ..	922	202	1,124	1,80,875
Sind	1928-29 ..	88	2,085	2,173	..
	1927-28 ..	53	2,223	2,276	..
Total ..	1928-29 ..	1,626	3,633	5,259	1,69,503
	1927-28 ..	1,427	3,594	5,021	1,84,847
Difference ..	....	+199	+39	+238	—15,344
Percentage of total outturn from all sources ..	....	25	7	9	100

Circle	Year	Minor Forest Produce			
		Bamboos value	Grass and grazing value	Other value	Total value
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	1928-29 ..	1,111	6,485	15	7,611
	1927-28 ..	..	7,095	258	7,353
Central	1928-29 ..	607	..	7,768	8,375
	1927-28 ..	98	..	7,768	7,866
Southern	1928-29 ..	..	..	91	91
	1927-28 ..	..	..	63	63
Sind	1928-29 ..	..	..	887	887
	1927-28 ..	..	..	2,067	2,067
Total ..	1928-29 ..	1,718	6,485	8,761	16,964
	1927-28 ..	98	7,095	10,156	17,349
Difference ..	....	+1,620	—610	—1,395	—385
Percentage of total outturn from all sources ..	....	·8	·4	3	1

In the Northern Circle the increase under timber was due to more intensive fellings in Surat Division resulting in a better outturn from the Chikhalda mill. The increase under fuel was due to the Trimbak Fuel Depôt in West Nasik Division having been worked departmentally for want of contractors. The supply of bamboos for flood relief work from the Panch Mahals Division accounts for the increase under bamboos. The decrease in the value of grass was due to a less quantity of grass being delivered by the monopoly grass contractors during the year than in 1927-28.

The increase under timber in the Central Circle was chiefly due to the working of a coupe in Poona Division on a share system and that under fuel was due to thinning operations carried out departmentally in Poona and Kolaba Divisions. The increase in the value of minor produce was due to the departmental felling of dead and dying bamboos in Mahableshwar Range, Satara Division.

In the Southern Circle the increase under timber was chiefly due to greater activity on the part of contractors and also to the exploitation of timber under the Ankola-Ramanguli Plan. The decrease in the outturn of fuel was due to the extraction of fuel having been curtailed during the year as there was sufficient stock of the previous year remaining unsold. The decrease under sandalwood was due to a smaller quantity of saleable sandalwood being obtained from trees exploited during the year.

The increase in the outturn of timber in Sind Circle was due to the increased demand for babul logs from Messrs. Gilders and Company, Bombay. The decrease in fuel was due to the small area of erosion cut departmentally and also to fewer coupes having been worked departmentally owing to slackness of the market. The decrease in the value of minor produce is due to a smaller quantity of lac having been collected during the year and the same not having been sold on account of its inferior quality.

Timber depôts.—The average prices realized at the annual Depôt sales in the Northern and Southern Circles are compared in the following table :—

Northern Circle.

Kind of timber	Average rate per khandi of 12·5 C. ft.					
	Jharya Depôt		Nasik Depôt (Badgi mill)		Nasik Depôt (Haste mill)	
	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Boards ..	29 6 10	29 8 10	25 12 6	36 4 2	40 13 1	37 11 1
Battens ..	15 7 11	13 1 4	14 1 0	18 6 8	18 12 0	13 12 10
Scantlings, etc. ..	33 5 4	29 12 0	27 5 6	27 4 5	26 15 8	31 4 3

LOADING LOGS ON CARTS FROM THE DUMP.
(Nagargali Series XIX, Regeneration Area A/4, Belgaum Division, Southern Circle.)

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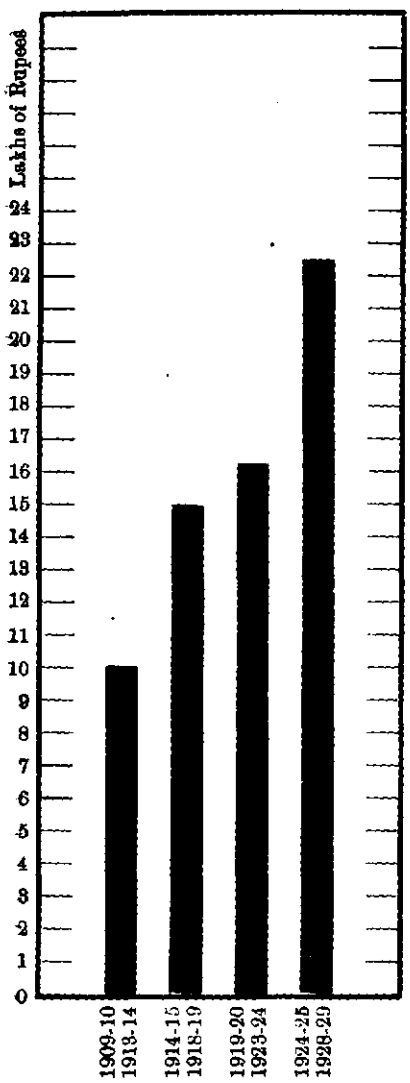
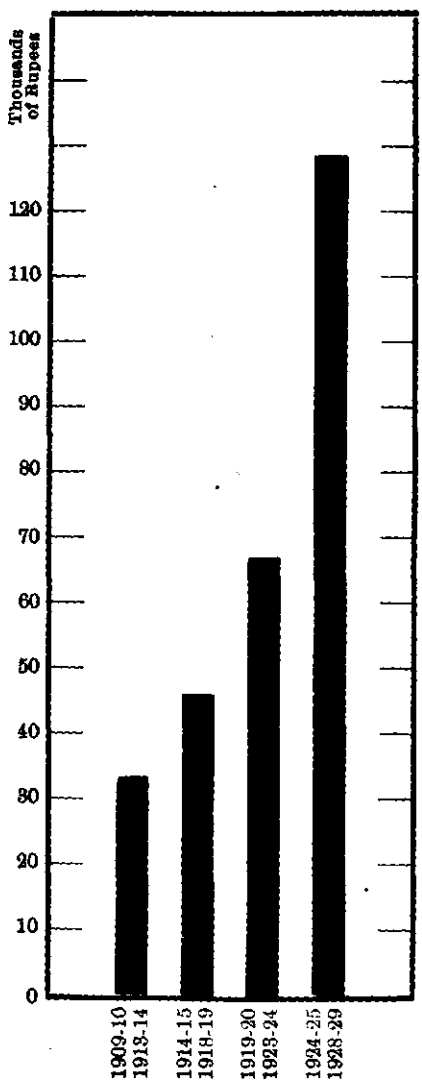
Average annual value of Timber and Sandalwood extracted departmentally during the four quinquennia commencing from 1909-10

TIMBER



NOTE.—The annual value has increased from Rs. 9,93,903 in the quinquennium 1909-10 to 1913-14 to Rs. 22,24,942 in the quinquennium 1924-25 to 1928-29.

SANDALWOOD



NOTE.—The annual value has increased from Rs. 32,504 in the quinquennium 1909-10 to 1913-14 to Rs. 1,27,081 in the quinquennium 1924-25 to 1928-29.

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Southern Circle.

Logs	Average rate per khandi of 12·5 C. ft.			
	Dandeli above-ghat Depôt		Kodibag Depôt	
	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Teak	41 0 0	33 0 0	30 4 0	26 0 0
Matti	17 0 0	9 8 0	18 4 0	17 0 0
Nana	19 10 0	11 0 0	10 3 0	....
Honne	34 9 0	9 0 0	20 7 0	20 0 0
Sissum	24 0 0	18 0 0	25 1 0	20 0 0
Karimuttal	23 1 0	....	....	....
Kindal	....	9 0 0	....	....
Heddi	18 2 0	9 0 0	....	....
Other junglewoods	9 14 0	....	....	....

Logs	Average rate per khandi of 12·5 C. ft.					
	Hattikeri Depôt		Divgi Depôt		Kirwatti Depôt	
	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Teak	28 9 0	23 0 0	....	22 0 0	30 12 0	23 0 0
Matti	19 12 0	15 0 0	....	....	15 6 0	7 0 0
Nana	....	11 0 0	....	....	....	5 0 0
Honne	21 6 0	19 0 0	....	....	21 4 0	14 0 0
Sissum	29 2 0	18 0 0	20 5 0	15 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0
Karimuttal	....	....	....	....	27 8 0	....
Kindal	....	....	....	....	....	6 0 0
Heddi	....	....	....	....	13 10 0	9 0 0
Other junglewoods	....	....	....	....	....	....

The prices obtained in the Northern Circle were on the whole satisfactory. Those received in the Southern Circle for both teak and junglewoods were excellent and showed a substantial rise over those of recent years.

Firewood Depôts.—All fuel depôts in the Northern Circle, except the one at Trimbak, which was run departmentally for want of contractors, were worked by contractors. In the Central Circle the depôt at Matheran was worked departmentally and those at Panchgani and Mahableshwar

were worked by contractors. All firewood depôts in the Kanara District excepting those at Karwar, Sadashivgad and Majali were worked by contractors.

Mechanical extraction and transport of timber and Government saw mills are dealt with in Chapter IV-A.

Private Saw mills.—Mr. Sayad Nasrodin's mill at Hanmapur turned out 3,945 sleepers and 8,345 cubic feet of other sawn material. Unfortunately the mill yard having caught fire in January about 1,600 sleepers and 300 khandies (75 tons) of sawn wood were lost in the fire. The cause of the fire is not known.

Cart Depôts.—There is only one cart depôt, at Kirwatti in Kanara District, which is maintained for the transport of touring officers' kit and in connection with departmental timber and road works. The account of the depôt shows a net loss of Rs. 36 during the year which is due mainly to insufficient demand for carts by touring officers. The carts will in future be continuously employed on departmental works when not in demand by touring officers and it is expected that this will result in a clear profit hereafter.

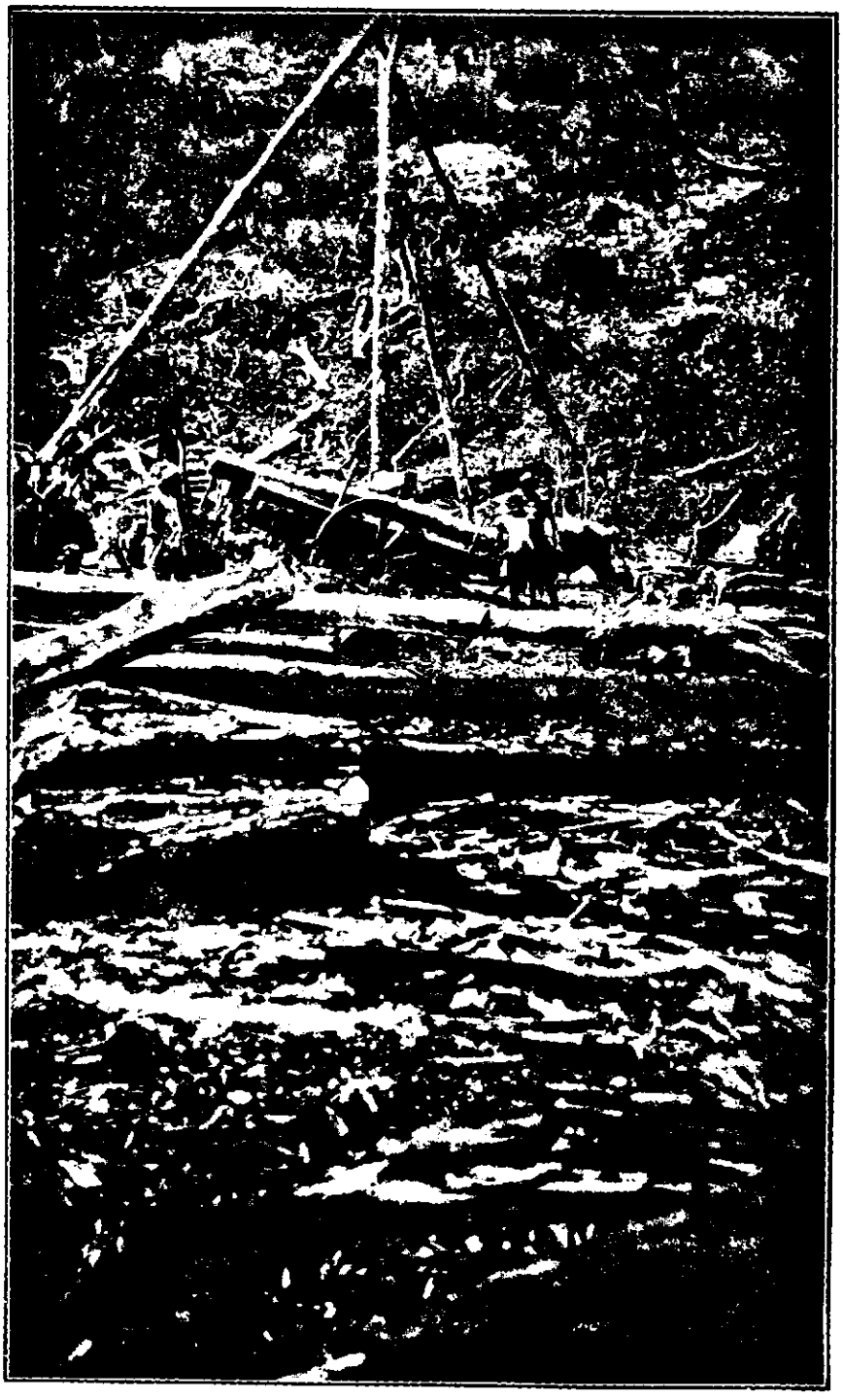
Messrs. Howard Brothers Timber Agency.—The account with this firm to the end of the financial year is given the following statement :—

Description of timber	Receipts	Disposals	Balance in stock	Sale proceeds
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	£ s. d.
Teak	22,616	22,616	....	
Matti	11,419	10,956	463	
	t. c. q. lbs.	t. c. q. lbs.		
Blackwood or rosewood ..	29 4 3 3	29 4 3 3	....	13,330 4 1
	C. ft.	C. ft.		
Honne	76	76	....	

Description of timber	All charges on sales	Other charges, freight, prime charges, etc	Net proceeds	Remarks
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Teak				
Matti				
Blackwood or rosewood ..	2,120 0 7	6,840 2 7	4,370 0 11	
Honne				

No further shipments were made to London during the year under report.

PLATE No. XII



LOADING LOGS ON CARTS BY MEANS OF AN IMPROVISED CRANE.
(Nagargali Series XIX, Regeneration Area A/4, Belgaum Division, Southern Circle.)

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(ii) *Purchasers.*

The following table compares the outturn of major and minor produce removed by consumers and purchasers during the years 1928-29 and 1927-28 :—

Circle	Year	Major Forest Produce				
		Timber		Fuel		Sandalwood
		C. ft. in thousands	Value	C ft. in. thousands	Value	Value
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Northern ..	1928-29 ..	2,592	17,62,473	5,371	29,471	..
	1927-28 ..	2,019	16,26,250	5,765	25,440	2
Central ..	1928-29 ..	669	3,14,416	8,601	71,776	1,000
	1927-28 ..	627	2,87,307	4,579	62,883	..
Southern ..	1928-29 ..	1,170	2,97,954	6,516	2,07,509	..
	1927-28 ..	956	2,48,142	6,372	2,05,551	..
Sind ..	1928-29 ..	119	82,562	16,886	2,71,340	..
	1927-28 ..	131	82,382	16,046	3,25,432	..
Total ..	1928-29 ..	4,550	24,57,405	37,374	5,80,096	1,000
	1927-28 ..	3,733	22,44,081	32,762	6,19,306	2
Difference ..		+817	+2,13,324	+4,612	−39,210	+998

Circle	Year	Minor Forest Produce			
		Bamboos value	Grass and grazing value	Other minor produce value	Total value
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern ..	1928-29 ..	78,256	1,27,003	55,555	2,60,814
	1927-28 ..	59,552	1,24,768	45,786	2,30,106
Central ..	1928-29 ..	14,617	5,10,170	64,923	5,89,710
	1927-28 ..	11,897	6,00,776	53,949	6,66,622
Southern ..	1928-29 ..	78,283	87,755	70,090	2,36,128
	1927-28 ..	74,627	88,243	61,885	2,24,755
Sind ..	1928-29 ..	..	40,573	43,565	84,138
	1927-28 ..	..	38,767	34,578	73,345
Total ..	1928-29 ..	1,71,156	7,65,501	2,34,133	11,70,790
	1927-28 ..	1,46,076	8,52,554	1,96,198	11,94,828
Difference ..		+25,080	−87,053	+37,935	−24,038

In the Northern Circle the increase in the revenue from timber and fuel was due to better prices received for Thana coupes, as they were on the whole better stocked than was the case last year, and also to a slight rise in the timber market. There was a better demand for bamboos, the rates for which were increased in some localities. The rise under minor

forest produce was due to better prices realized for grass and some minor produce farms and also to recovery of grazing fees on a larger number of outside cattle.

In the Central Circle the increase in the outturn and value of timber and fuel was due to the sale of arrear raiwal (junglewood) coupes and disposal of teak in the demarcation line in the Poona Division and to keen competition in the sales of Kolaba Division. The greater demand for bamboos in East Khandesh accounts for the rise under "Bamboos", while the fall under "Grass and Grazing" was due to the fact that in the previous year arrear rent for Military kurans was recovered. The increase under other minor produce was due to better prices realized during the year.

In the Southern Circle the increase in the outturn of timber and fuel with a corresponding increase in value was principally due to the improved market for fuel and teak pole coupes and for the valuable improvement and regeneration fellings in Belgaum. Better prices were obtained for *Hirda* and *Shigekai* (*Acacia concinna*) farms in Western Division Kanara and Belgaum and this mainly accounts for the increase under minor produce.

In the Sind Circle the increase in the value of timber is small and needs no explanation. There was poor demand for coupes and those sold fetched comparatively low prices. This accounts for the decrease in the value of fuel. The rise under minor forest produce was mainly due to better prices realized for babul pods, reeds, grasses, etc.

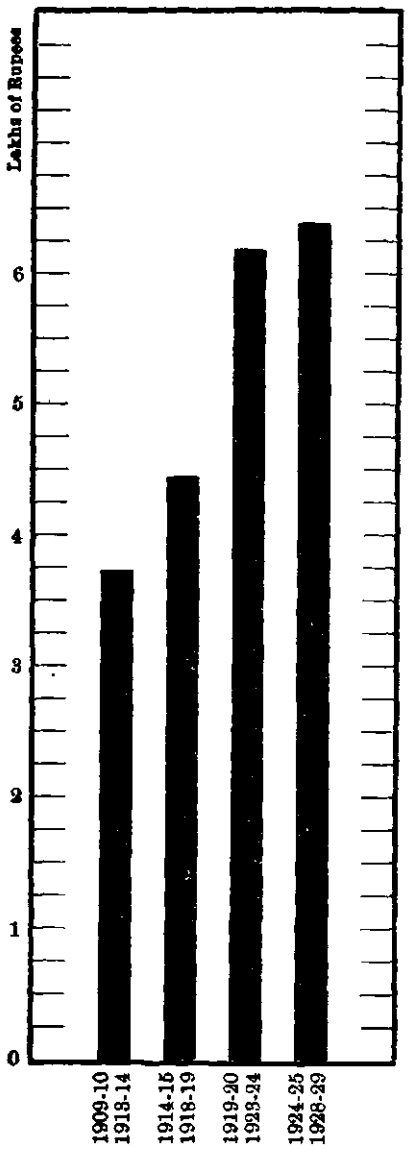
(*iii*) *Rights, Privileges and Free grants.*

The following is a comparative statement of the quantity and value of forest produce removed by right and privilege holders and free grantees during the years 1927-28 and 1928-29 :—

Circle.	Agency.	Major Forest Produce			
		Timber		Fuel	
		C. ft. in thousands	Value	C. ft. in thousands	Value
			Rs.		Rs.
Northern	C	....	....	4,460	1,02,832
	F	12	9,809	....	....
Central	C	....	....	898	27,380
	F	9	5,131	19	901
Southern	C	300	72,000	3,000	37,500
	F	23	8,270	121	1,538
Sind	C	....	....	12	187
	F	6	1,031	15	4
Total, 1928-29 ..	C	300	72,000	8,370	1,67,899
	F	50	24,241	155	2,443
Total, 1927-28 ..	C	300	72,000	10,279	3,05,617
	F	79	28,204	31	878

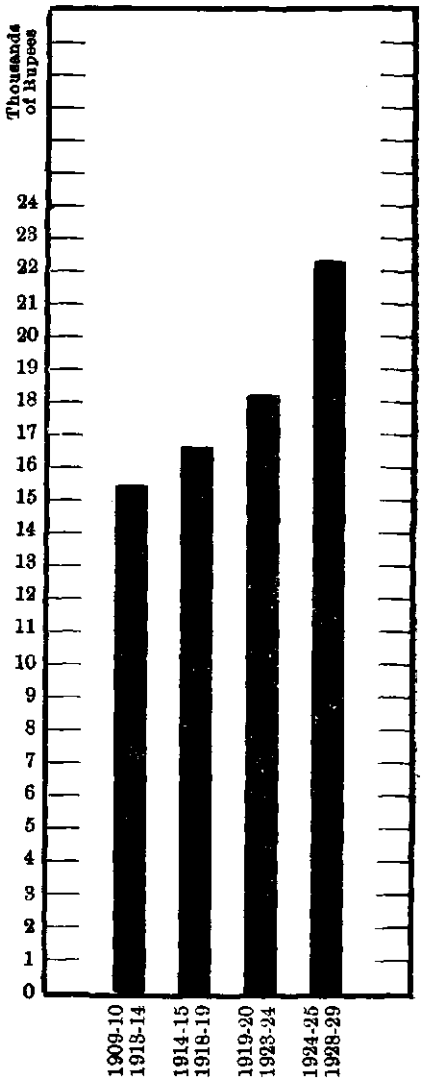
Average annual value of Fuel and Minor Produce removed by purchasers during the four quinquennia commencing from 1909-10

FUEL



NOTE.—The annual value has increased from Rs. 3,70,515 in the quinquennium 1909-10 to 1913-14 to Rs. 6,35,754 in the quinquennium 1924-25 to 1928-29.

MINOR PRODUCE EXCLUDING GRASS AND GRAZING



NOTE.—The annual value has increased from Rs. 1,54,325 in the quinquennium 1909-10 to 1913-14 to Rs. 2,24,298 in the quinquennium 1924-25 to 1928-29.

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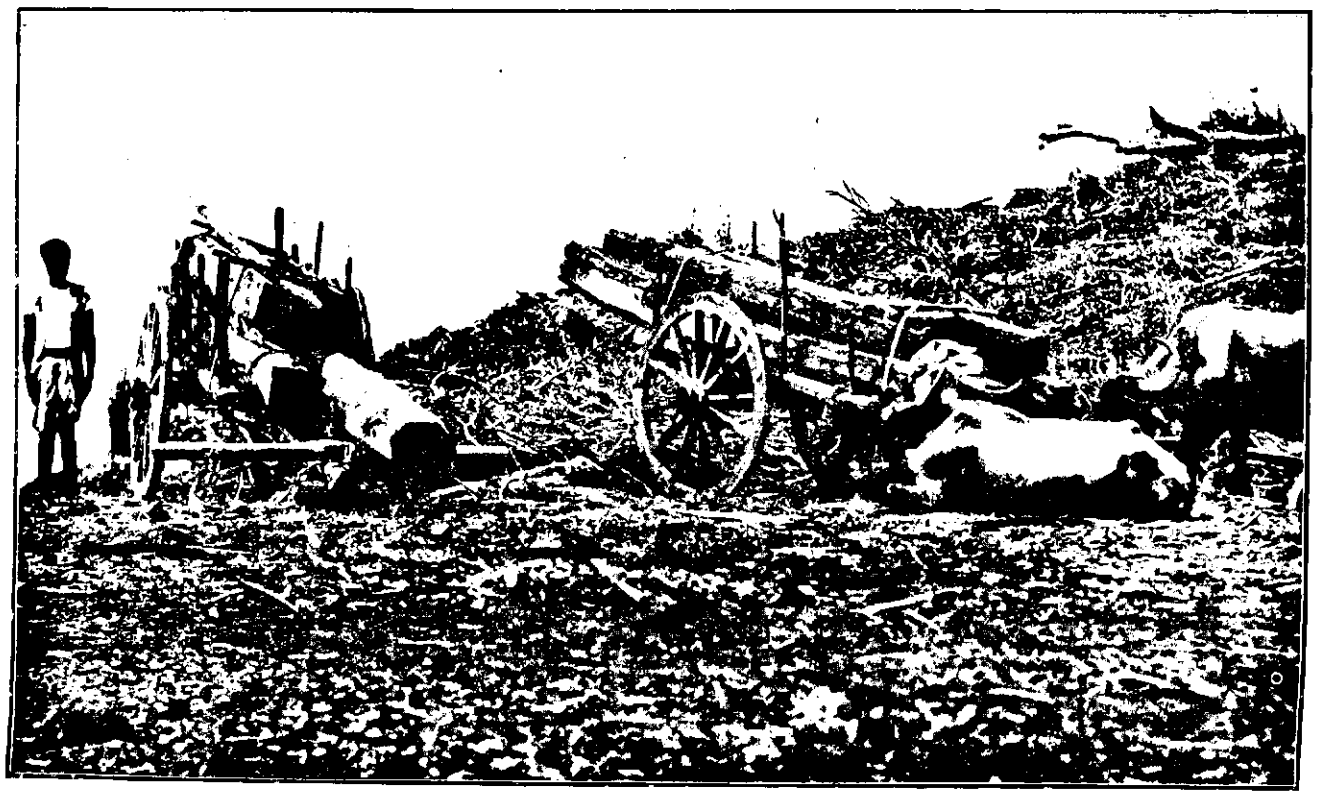

LOGS AWAITING TRANSIT.
(Nagargali Series XIX, Regeneration Area A/4, Belgaum Division, Southern Circle.)

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Circle	Agency	Minor Forest Produce			
		Bamboos value	Grass and grazing value	Other minor produce value	Total value
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	C	4,437	3,04,270	17,443	3,26,150
	F	96	....	9	105
Central	C	286	98,948	5,098	1,04,332
	F	68	100	4,284	4,452
Southern	C	45,000	2,84,339	20,000	3,49,339
	F	815	6,896	1,890	9,601
Sind	C	....	6,192	....	6,192
	F	....	8,504	2	8,506
Total, 1928-29 ..	C	49,723	6,93,749	42,541	7,86,013
	F	979	15,500	6,185	22,664
Total, 1927-28 ..	C	50,019	6,90,001	35,614	7,75,634
	F	2,771	25,750	5,797	34,318

C=Concessionists. F=Free Grantees.

There are no rights except those of way. Privileges are regulated by local rules and orders and these were exercised by the villagers as usual in all Circles. Lists of privileges are drawn up in the several vernaculars of the Presidency and are being widely published among the villagers concerned as ordered by Government. Free grants of timber and other forest produce were given in deserving cases for construction and repair of dwellings, for hutting and other domestic and agricultural purposes.

(c) Outturn and Sources of Forest Produce.

The outturn from all sources of forest produce during the two years 1928-29 and 1927-28 compares as follows :—

Circle	Year	Major Forest Produce		
		Timber C.ft. in thousands	Fuel C.ft. in thousands	Sandal-wood
				Rs.
Northern	1928-29	3,121	10,368	16
	1927-28	2,473	11,678	2
Central	1928-29	696	10,381	5,653
	1927-28	648	7,120	3,972
Southern	1928-29	2,496	9,785	1,64,834
	1927-28	2,212	9,586	1,80,875
Sind	1928-29	213	18,983	....
	1927-28	206	18,282	....
Total ..	1928-29	6,526	49,517	1,70,503
	1927-28	5,539	46,666	1,84,849
Difference ..		+987	+2,851	−14,346

Circle	Year	Minor Forest Produce		
		Bamboos	Grass and grazing	Other minor produce
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	1928-29	83,900	4,37,758	73,022
	1927-28	64,717	4,41,069	58,249
Central	1928-29	15,578	6,09,218	82,073
	1927-28	14,447	6,93,548	69,402
Southern	1928-29	1,24,098	3,78,990	92,071
	1927-28	1,90,800	3,92,864	83,459
Sind	1928-29	....	55,269	44,454
	1927-28	....	47,919	36,655
Total ..	1928-29	2,23,576	14,81,235	2,91,620
	1927-28	1,98,964	15,75,400	2,47,765
Difference ..		+24,612	−94,165	+43,855

Of 2,495,855 animals admitted to grazing in the forests, 473,618 were allowed free. Corresponding numbers for the last year were 2,482,063 and 540,633.

The total expenditure on management of State forests was—

Circle	1928-29	1927-28
	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	4,77,925	5,08,164
Central	1,28,192	1,12,977
Southern	11,64,205	11,09,480
Sind	91,229	98,441
Total ..	18,61,551	18,29,062

The increase was due to more expenditure on communications and buildings in the Central Circle and on departmental exploitation in the Southern Circle.

CHAPTER IV-A.

THE ENGINEERING BRANCH.

The work of the Engineering Division during the year included the following :—

(1) Surveys, (2) Designs and Drawing Office work, (3) Road and Bridge construction, (4) Forest exploitation—(*a*) Mechanical extraction, (*b*) Saw Mills.

1. Survey Work.

Northern Circle.

Mokhada-Assa Road—	West Nasik Division	..	8 miles.
Kumshet-Assa Road,	Do.	..	2½ miles.

SANTALUM ALBUM (SANDALWOOD).

Final trimming of sapwood off rough trimmed billets and root pieces. Shavings collected on sacking. Sapwood chips can be seen behind the workmen.

(Khanapur Depôt, Belgaum Division, Southern Circle.)

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PLATE No. XVI

Babul timber logs extracted for the Gun Carriage Factory, collected at and being loaded and transported from Bindi Dhariya Forest Depôt (in the Shikarpur Division) to the Sukkur Station.

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Southern Circle.

Only one mile was surveyed in the Nagzhari Valley (Compartment 25) for a tractor road for the next season, and in addition, inspection of about 10 miles of the Valley was made for the same purpose.

2. Design and Drawing Office Work.

(a) *Buildings.*

The usual plans and estimates were supplied for all works called for by the Forest Department. Several estimates were checked and scrutinized.

Improvements to the special design for a strong room at Ahwa were completed. The design for a Kacheri at Ahwa has been received back for completion according to local rates. This work has been taken in hand and is nearing completion.

Standard Type Designs for Forest buildings were completed and approved by Government. They are now being printed.

(b) *Roads.*

Plotting and estimating of the Trimbak-Kumshet road (17 miles) was taken in hand, and

drawings and estimates for the Dara-Dhadgaon road (deviation 2nd section) were completed.

3. Construction.

(a) *Roads.*

The following culverts, etc., were constructed by the Engineering Division :—

	Expenditure in 1928-29.
	Rs.
(1) Bridges on Gund-Kaneri-Dandeli road ..	5,437
(2) Special repairs to the Tamange Ghat road ..	10,209
(3) Drainage works on Kadra-Shivpur road ..	1,732
(4) Bridge over Gund Nalla	1,685

Supervision of construction work on the Dara-Dhadgaon road (North Khandesh) was in charge of this Branch. Repairs to washouts on Tamange Ghat road were carried out at the cost of Rs. 1,500.

(b) *Buildings.*

No buildings were constructed by this Department this year. Special repairs to the temporary quarters for the engineering subordinates were carried out at a cost of Rs. 862.

Inspection of the foundations of the guards quarters at Amboli (Poona Division) was made as requested by the Divisional Forest Officer.

4. Forest Exploitation.

(a) *Mechanical Extraction.*

(i) *Fordson Outfit.*

Tractor skidding was carried out in the Nagzhari Valley Compartment 24 with Fordson outfits as last year. One outfit worked for the whole season and a 2nd outfit started work on 4th April 1929.

The cost of exploitation including all charges worked out to Rs. 16-0-7 per ton against Rs. 8-14-0 per ton for ordinary hauls and Rs. 21-12-0 for long haul work last year.

As the 2nd outfit worked only for a short period the total output during the year (November 1928 to June 1929) was 809·41 tons against 1,259 tons last year. Practically all work done this year was *long haul work.*

The higher costs of extraction are due to the following reasons :—

(*a*) Longer lengths of hauls—average length of haul this year was 1,566 feet against 840 feet last year and maximum length of haul this year was 3,150 feet against 2,700 feet last year.

(*b*) Difficult nature of the ground—steeper slopes with rocky outcrops were met with in this year's work which added to the difficulties of operations.

(*c*) The logs for skidding were distributed over a larger area and the average size of timber extracted this year being smaller than the previous years resulted in reduced output per haul as compared to last year.

(*d*) 84·62 tons of timber were re-hauled for the convenience of carting. This extra work while adding to the cost did not add to the total output.

(*e*) Mechanical breakdowns were somewhat more frequent than last year.

The chart facing this page shows the costs of skidding for the years 1923-24 to 1928-29.

(ii) *Animal Winch at Kulgi.*

This outfit worked in Nagzhari Compartment 24. It skidded 409·36 tons of timber during the year. The average length of haul was 914 feet and work was carried on from 8th November 1928 to 14th April 1929. Last year the Winch worked from 16th November 1927 to 29th February 1928, and skidded 371 tons of timber, the average length of haul being 708 feet.

The working cost including all charges worked out to Rs. 11-12-7 per ton as compared to Rs. 10-8-9 last year.

(iii) *Animal Winch at Gund.*

This outfit worked on the steep slopes in Gund Range, from 25th November 1928 to 8th March 1929. Last year, the Winch started work on 30th October 1927 and closed on 2nd June 1928. The seasons output amounted to 236·14 tons of timber at a cost of Rs. 13-0-6 per ton as against 354 tons extracted last year at a cost of Rs. 12-2-0.

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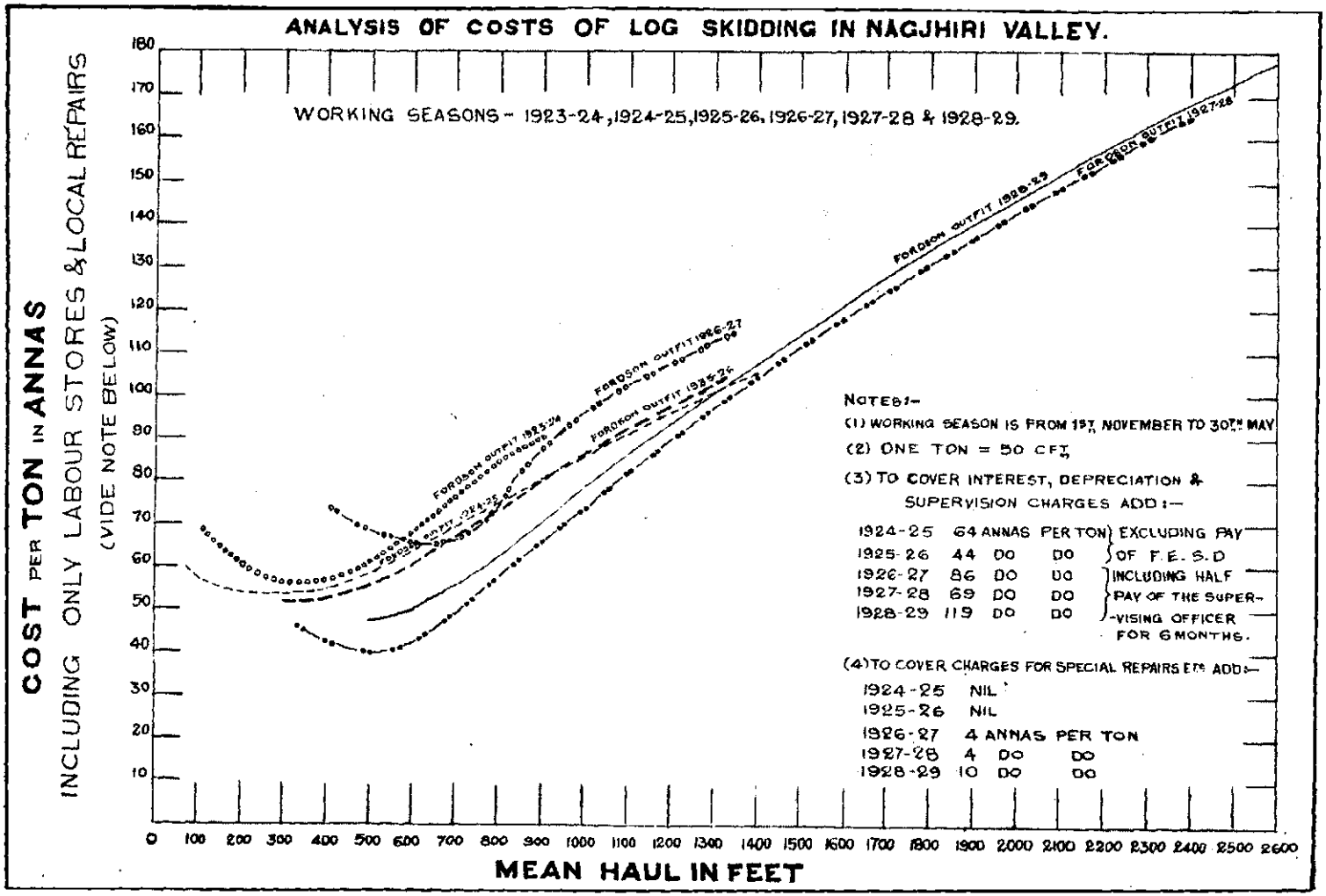


The two Fordson outfits worked under the Forest Engineer. The Ranger lent to the Engineering Division and appointed as skidding Overseer did good work.

There was one major breakdown on the outfits which resulted in the stoppage of all work for six days. Necessary repairs were however effected as quickly as was possible under the circumstances.

(b) *Sawmills.*

1. *Preliminary.*—The following sawmills were worked departmentally by the Forest Department during 1928-29 :—

1.	Jungle sawmill at Dandeli (N. D., Kanara)	Southern Circle.
2.	Foden portable sawmill in N. D., Kanara	
3.	Jungle sawmill at Bomanhalli (N. D., Kanara)	
4.	Do. at Kirwatti (E. D., Kanara)	
5.	Do. at Badgi (Pient)	Northern Circle.
6.	Do. at Haste (Peint)	
7.	Do. at Chikalda (Dangs)	

The large Dandeli mill is engaged principally on special M. & S. M. Railway indents and the supply of metre gauge teak railway sleepers. For the former it has to saw timber ordinarily saleable in the long. While for the latter, special sleeper pieces are sawn, these being obtained in the course of logging operations of the North Kanara Division. The Foden portable and Bomanhalli sawmills did sleeper cutting work only. The Kirwatti sawmill (in Eastern Division, Kanara) does mainly sleeper cutting work although a few occasional railway and private indents are also executed by this mill. It is proposed to increase the activity of this mill, for which purpose an American breakdown rack bench capable of handling large size timbers has been erected.

The three sawmills in the Northern Circle saw mainly waste timber from the fellings, *i.e.*, they convert the remnants and odd lengths of branch-wood and unsound stem-wood left over in a felling area after all timber worth extracting in the log has been removed from the coupes.

2. *General.*—In the year under report the steady progress in sawmilling activity of the Department noticed last year has been maintained. The general principles mentioned in the last year's report have been adhered to and improved upon wherever practicable. This has resulted in keeping down the sawing costs. The total output is less than last year for the reasons dealt with later in this paragraph.

The following figures show the development of sawmilling during the last five years :—

Year	Total output of sawn timber in cubic feet
1924-25	313,000
1925-26	308,000
1926-27	388,660
1927-28	417,480
1928-29	334,753

The decrease in output is noticed in the following sawmills :—

Name of the mill	Output in 1927-28	Output in 1928-29	Difference (*minus*)
	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.
1. Dandeli mill	145,445	132,050	13,395
2. Bomanhalli mill	90,014	46,501	43,513
3. Foden portable mill		No record	
4. Kirwatti mill	51,471	33,817	17,654
5. Badgi mill	36,440	29,827	6,613
6. Haste mill	34,740	30,336	4,404

On the other hand Chikalda mill shows increase in output.

Name of the mill	Output in 1927-28	Output in 1928-29	Difference (*plus*)
	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.
Chikalda mill	59,370	62,222	2,852

The causes for these increases and decreases in the output of the various mills are analysed below.

(*a*) *Dandeli Mill.*—This mill is not working up to its full capacity. The American Log-mill was not worked for practically the whole year ; and two other benches were employed for part of the year in the preparation of wooden railway keys. Output of these keys is not entered in the above figures. The outturn of this sawmill, (up to the limit of its full capacity), always depends on the number of railway indents and sleeper contracts secured by the mill. It does not pay to saw up good logs for stock sizes.

(*b*) *Bomanhalli Mill.*—This is principally a railway sleeper conversion mill. Out of the four saw benches in this sawmill two were transferred for use with the Foden portable sawmill, thus reducing the capacity of this mill by half. The mill was finally closed down in the end of January 1929 for want of raw material for sawing.

(*c*) *Foden portable Mill.*—This mill worked only for a very short period at Kulgi and no record of this experimental work was maintained.

(*d*) *Kirwatti Mill.*—This mill is situated in a very malarious locality and there is always a long absentee list, accounting for fluctuations in its output. The mill was kept closed for nearly one month for erecting a new log-mill. This has also contributed to the fall in output.

(*e*) *Badgi Mill.*—The slight decrease in the output of this sawmill is due to the fact that available raw material supply was coming to an end

in the locality. The mill has been closed down on 22nd May 1929 for want of such supplies. Mostly old material was sawn up during the latter part of the financial year with a resultant higher percentage of waste and decreased output.

(*f*) *Haste mill.*—This mill also showed a slight decrease in output. It is due to the inefficiency and inexperience of the Foreman in charge. The Foreman's services have been terminated and a better hand has been appointed in his place.

(*g*) *Chikalda mill.*—Increase in the output of this mill is attributable to the addition of one ball bearing bench, (transferred from Karanjada), to this mill ; and is also due to the enthusiasm and energy of the present Ranger in charge of the mill. The mill was kept closed for 31 days during the last monsoon for want of timber for sawing and this period was utilized for overhauling the machinery and engine.

3. *Summary of costs of conversion.*—The following statement compares the cost of conversion for the last five years :—

Year	Average cost of conversion of sawn timber (stores, establishment and labour) excluding depreciation and interest
1924-25	7·71 annas per cubic foot.
1925-26	6·12 " " " "
1926-27	5·82 " " " "
1927-28	4·98 " " " "
1928-29	5·42 " " " "

The reasons for a slight increase in sawing costs of under ½ anna per cubic foot during the current year as compared with last year are discussed below :—

Sawing cost per cubic foot on account of	1927-28	1928-29
Stores	1·21 annas.	1·22 annas.
Labour	3·00 "	3·20 "
Establishment	0·77 "	1·00 "
Total ..	4·98 annas.	5·42 annas.

From the above it will be seen that charges on account of stores are nearly the same. This is what would be expected under efficient management as the consumption of stores would be proportional to the number of hours the machines are worked and, *within certain limits*, would be independent of the output.

On the other hand charges on account of labour and establishment are slightly higher than last year although considerably less than previous

years. This is due to the decreased output and the higher total labour and establishment charges for the year, because of the general tendency of the labour rates to rise.

4. *Dead stock.*—The dead stock in each sawmill has been checked with the registers and the latter corrected and maintained up-to-date. Copies of these registers are kept in the Forest Engineer's Office. This facilitates transfer of special tools and of spare parts and surplus tools and machines.

Total value of dead stock added to all mills during the year is Rs. 9,061.

5. *Stores.*—The standardisation of quality and methods of distribution of stores mentioned in last year's report have been adhered to and improved upon wherever practical experience has indicated the desirability of change in methods.

All stores supplied to the sawmills are of the best approved quality while this item's share in cost of conversion is lower than was the case in previous years.

Last year one Calcutta firm sent some saw blades for test. The saw blades were tested and results noticed in last year's report. During the year under report another Calcutta firm of manufacturers sent their belting for test in our sawmills. The test piece sent by them being of wrong size was returned to the manufacturers who have now supplied a test piece of the proper size. The test is in progress and its results will be noted in the next year's report. The total value of stores issued to various sawmills during the year was Rs. 25,536.

6. (*a*) *New sawmills.*—No new sawmill was added. The Foden portable sawmill added to North Kanara Division last year was not heavily employed for most of the year.

One American short log tiemill (break down rack bench) was added to Kirwatti sawmill.

Chikalda sawmill was expected to be transferred to Sunda in the Kharpi valley during the year under report; but the mill was retained in its present position for another year. It is to be transferred next year.

(*b*) *Sawmills scrapped.*—Bomanhalli sawmill was closed down at the end of January 1929. The engine of this mill was transferred to Kirwatti mill. Two benches and some useful tools are reserved for use with the Foden portable mill. The remaining machinery has been advertised for sale.

Kirwatti mill old engine is also advertised for sale.

The Badgi mill closed since the end of the financial year may be reinstalled if a suitable site is found elsewhere in the Northern Circle.

7. *Special repairs and improvements.*—All machines and millgearing of each sawmill have been kept in good working order. Timely repairs have been carried out and arrangements made for supplies of spare parts from Europe and from Dapuri, Hubli and Dandeli workshops.

Any particularly difficult work of Northern Circle sawmills machinery is carried out at the Government Public Works Department Workshops at Dapuri and that of the Southern Circle mills at Hubli Railway Workshops; while ordinary repairs work, specially of the Southern Circle mills, is done at Dandeli workshop. Maintenance of this workshop is necessary both for sawmill repairs and for the machine skidding and tractor logging operations of the Nagzhari valley.

The following special repairs were carried out during the year :—

Dandeli mill.—The old Dandeli mill shed was repaired and extended by 4 bays. A new 24′ length of shaft pit was erected for taking one extra saw bench and a band saw for railway key cutting work. The new pedestals and shafting provided for the purpose have however not yet been fitted.

The vertical frame saw bench was dismantled and all worn out and broken parts were sent to Hubli railway shops for repairs. These have not yet been received back. Oxy-acetylene welding of the Fowler Loco boiler plate suggested by the Boiler Inspector was carried out by a special mechanic of Hubli railway shops.

Bomanhalli mill.—New main bearing brasses of Bomanhalli mill engine specially imported from England were fitted to the engine and a few boiler tubes were renewed.

Kirwatti mill.—At Kirwatti the whole lay out of the mill was changed and the old mill machinery along with the new American rack bench was erected according to a revised lay out. This opportunity was taken for substituting a new main line shaft and new C. I. swivel self oiling bearings in replacement of the old shaft and bearings, which were badly scored, the latter being also slightly out of true. The engine transferred from Bomanhalli mill was overhauled and erected in this mill, the old engine of this mill (which was not powerful enough to take the increased load) being laid aside for sale. Negotiations for its sale are in progress. This mill requires one extra bench to convert the side cuts of the log mill. The extra bench is available from the deadstock of the Bomanhalli mill advertised for sale but it would require a still more powerful engine than the present one to take the increased load.

An improvement was made in the design of the sharpening machine of this mill. Special steel pivot bearings were designed and fitted to this machine. They are a great improvement over the old gun-metal bearings. A self centering saw-collar was also designed and fitted to this machine.

Chikalda mill.—The log mill was speeded up and a new ball bearing bench was erected in place of the band saw which was removed and is advertised for sale.

8. *Sharpening, tensioning and care of saw blades.*—The saw blades are the most important and expensive item of sawmill stores. On their proper sharpening and care depends the output and efficiency of a sawmill. This has been impressed on the Foremen. Except at Kirwatti and Haste sawmills, the saw blades were looked after properly. At these two

mills the profile of the tooth was unsuitable for sawing hard woods and this was brought to the notice of the Foremen at the time of inspections.

Another matter that needs serious attention is the rather heavy casualty list (due to buckling, cracking and loss of tension) of saw blades used on the sleeper cutting benches of our sawmills. Many of the sleeper pieces that are cut on such benches are of a diameter beyond the capacity of the saw with the result that the saw gets completely buried in the cut. Very often it gets stuck due to the binding action of a fresh cut timber. This causes slip in the belt drive and consequent heavy strain on the belt, the bearings of the bench and the countershaft. The saw itself gets overheated on account of friction and this causes loss of tension. In addition, many sleeper pieces are of most irregular shape and in order to get any useful outturn from them at all, the feed sometimes, has to be slightly on a curve and not along the plane of rotation of the saw blade. This has been prohibited as it is the most fruitful cause of buckling and cracking of saw blades. Proper solution of this problem is to use a break down rack bench or a horizontal broad band saw for the first cut in the case of large size timbers. The log mill at Dandeli could do this work ; but it is closed down at present as a measure of economy. A new log mill is erected at Kirwatti and this should solve the problem so far as that mill is concerned.

In order to maintain the maximum depth of cut for each bench and also the proper peripheral cutting speeds of saw blades, inserted-tooth saws have been introduced in three sawmills of the Department. Their use is still in the experimental stage. They have not so far proved to be very successful chiefly due to the improper temper of the teeth (bits). It has been suggested to the makers to manufacture specially for our mills, special hard high speed steel bits. One firm has agreed to supply such teeth for test and as soon as these are received further tests will be carried out.

Retensioning of saw blades that have lost tension in use is not done efficiently as we have no specially trained hand at present. The Foremen at Chikalda and Kirwatti who have shown special aptitude for this work are being trained for that purpose.

9. *Hand Cross-cut saws.*—American cross-cut saws introduced in sawmills are doing very good work both in the mill depôts and in the fellings. Formerly a stock of these saws was maintained at the central stores at Dandeli, but now as a measure of economy, the saws are ordered out only against a specific indent from the Divisional Forest Officers.

10. *Timber seasoning.*—In order to increase the storage space for seasoning sawn timber, a seasoning shed (type No. 2) has been transferred from Bomanhalli to Dandeli mill.

In the Northern Circle only Haste mill is provided with a seasoning shed. In the other mills temporary storage sheds are provided to store timber pending carting to the sale depôts.

Statement A given below compares the outturn and costs of working under various heads for the year 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1928-29.

TABLE A.

Name of Mill	Output during the year in c. ft.			Average sawing costs per c. ft. in annas — Stores		
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Dandeli Mill ..	1,27,765	1,45,445	1,32,050	1·31	1·03	0·91
Foden Portable .			No record	is kept.		
Bomanhalli Mill..	61,679	90,014	46,501	0·94	0·94	0·91
Kirwatti Mill ..	41,514	51,471	33,817	1·46	1·26	1·30
Badgi Mill ..	38,423	36,440	29,827	1·68	1·87	1·37
Haste Mill ..	29,530	34,740	30,336	1·45	1·47	1·77
Chikhalda Mill ..	53,410	59,870	62,222	1·61	1·46	1·29
Karanjara Mill ..	36,349	....	....	1·60	....	....
For all the Mills .	3,88,660	4,17,480	3,34,753	1·41	1·21	1·22

Name of Mill	Average sawing costs per c. ft. in annas—*contd.*								
	Labour			Establishment			Total excluding depreciation and interest		
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Dandeli Mill ..	3·69	3·53	3·61	0 71	0·62	0·68	5·71	5·18	5·20
Foden Portable .				No	record	is kept.			-
Bomanhalli Mill..	2·91	2·27	2·45	1·15	0·77	1·39	5·00	3·98	4·75
Kirwatti Mill ..	2·92	2·31	2·35	0·80	0·58	0·97	5·18	4·15	5·12
Badgi Mill ..	3·83	3·77	3·73	0·95	1·01	1·24	6·46	6·65	6·34
Haste Mill ..	3·47	2·88	2·90	1·01	0·92	1·10	5·93	5·27	5·77
Chikhalda Mill ..	3·25	3·00	2·67	1·08	1·09	0·98	5·94	5·55	4·94
Karanjara Mill ..	3·60	..	..	0·94	..	..	6·60	..	..
For all the Mills .	3·47	3·00	3·20	0·94	0·77	1·00	5·83	4·78	5·42

Total capital cost of all saw mills working in this presidency up to 31st March 1928 .. .. Rs.		2,68,183
Depreciation at 5 per cent. on original cost $\frac{5 \times 2,68,183}{100}$ .. .. ,,		13,409
Present book value of all saw mills on 1st April 1928 .. .. .. ,,		1,79,402
Interest at 6 per cent. on present value $\frac{6 \times 1,79,402}{100}$ .. .. .. ,,		10,764
Total charges on account of depreciation and interest .. .. .. ,,		24,173
Cost per cft. on account of depreciation and interest Rs. $\frac{24,173 \times 16}{3,34,753}$ .. As.		1·15

Total cost of production including all charges (but excluding royalty on timber) As. 6·57.

Note.—All employees who do manual work are included under "labour" while skilled supervisors, clerks and others who normally do no manual work are included under "establishment."

It will be noticed that the Bomanhalli, Kirwatti and Haste mills show a considerable increase in sawing costs. The reasons for this have been already explained.

The Dandeli sawmill is debited in trading accounts for the value of logs taken by the mill for conversion. The rate charged is the average of the previous year's sale figures. As private purchasers of timber at Dandeli Depôt are given free delivery of logs at the railway station it is reasonable that the cost of carting logs from the depot to the mill yard should not be debited against the mill. In the above calculations, however, half the cost of carting logs from the depôt to mill yard has been included. These charges are peculiar to Dandeli mill as the sale depôt at this place is extensive in area. In other saw mills raw material is brought from the forest direct to the mill yard.

The factors that affect conversion costs have been dealt with in detail in last year's report. One of the principal factors is the output of the mill. As shown graphically in last year's report reduction in output results in considerable increase in conversion costs. This is what would be expected as labour and establishment bill of each mill is practically constant and is not dependent on the amount of work done. Lower output would therefore increase sawing costs under these heads, and this makes clear the necessity of maintaining a constant high rate of output. All factors which tend to affect this (*viz.*, sufficient and regular supply of timber for the sawmills, sufficient amount of labour and stores and proper and expeditious arrangements for repairs of the machines which go out of order) should be and are carefully watched.

12. *Accidents, etc., and safety precautions taken to avert them.*—There was no serious accident in any of the sawmills during the year under report.

Two different types of saw-guards were experimentally fitted on four benches in the Dandeli sawmill. The type that was found to offer least obstruction to handling of timber was selected for use in all the sawmills. The required number of saw-guards was ordered out through the Indian Stores Department, Delhi, but the deliveries were not completed during the financial year.

13. *Organization.*—There is still room for improvement in the organization of the mill labour. Labour costs in some of the mills are higher than they should be. During the year under report there is a rise in labour charges of annas 0·44 per cubic feet and reasons for this rise are discussed above.

Lower output in some cases is not so much due to shortage of hands or laziness or lack of skill of the operators as to want of proper organization of the available labour. The steady progress in the output and consequent lower sawing cost of Chikhalda mill during the last three years is the result of good organization and control of labour.

Another cause of lower output is lack of regularity and despatch in the supply of saw blades. To minimize this defect duplicate saw sharpening machines have been provided in the larger mills.

The stores organization is efficient. The central stores at Dandeli supplies to all mills all important stores which are purchased wholesale through the Chief Controller of Stores. In the case of articles like emery wheels which are likely to be damaged in transit, handling is minimised by arranging their supply to the mills direct from the Controller. Oils and lubricants which cannot be stored in bulk are purchased from the manufacturers' Agents at Bombay and supplied direct to each mill. At each mill a small store room is installed and all receipts and issues of stores are properly accounted. The balances of the stores in hand are also checked at each inspection.

The layout of the Dandeli mill leaves a good deal to be desired. This mill has simply grown by additions made to it from time to time with the result that it now has a very peculiar and congested layout. Unconverted timber enters this mill at both ends and finished produce and waste material are collected right in the centre of the mill. Removal of these requires expensive manual handling. In a properly designed saw mill the raw produce enters at one end and the waste products and the finished material leave at the other end. In such a layout the transport of the material through the shops is done, as far as possible, with the aid of labour saving mechanical devices (like live roller ways, dead roller ways, gravity trolleys, etc.).

In the layout of all the newly erected saw mills (*e.g.*, Chikhalda, Kirwatti) this object has been kept in view and cross handling of material is avoided as much as possible. Revision of the lay out at Dandeli is under consideration.

14. *Establishment.*—The work of mill establishment and of Rangers connected with the milling work was satisfactory.

15. *Mill Trading Accounts.*—The results of the year's mill work are shown in the subjoined account sheets.

Trading account of the Chikhalda Saw Mill for the year 1928-29.

Capital cost Rs. 64,642 + Rs. 805 — 27,041 = 38,406.

Expenditure	Rs.	Rs.	Income	Rs.	Rs.
I. Timber (unconverted) ..		57,629	I. Sales		1,41,621
(a) Stock at the end of the previous year 2,493 pieces, 23,395 cubic feet at Re. 0-8-0 per cubic foot.	11,697		Sale of sawn material during the year—51,042 cubic feet.	1,16,290	
(b) Taken over during the year for conversion—23,567 pieces, 132,014 cubic feet at Re. 0-8-0 per cubic foot.	66,007		*Less*— Stock of timber at the end of previous year 11,153 cubic feet.	18,718	
Total ..	77,704			97,572	
Less—			*Add*—		
(c) Stock on hand at the close of the year—4,756 pieces, 40,150 cubic feet at Re. 0-8-0 per cubic foot.	20,075		Stock of sawn timber at the end of the year—19,450 cubic feet.	44,049	
			Miscellaneous ..		7,341
II. General stores ..		6,105			
(a) Stock at the end of the previous year.	2,500				
(b) Expenditure during the year.	6,105				
Total ..	8,605				
Less—					
(c) Stock at the end of the year.	2,500				
III. Establishment ..		10,918			
IV. Labour		8,786			
V. Depreciation at 5 per cent. on Machinery and at 4 per cent. on shed, etc., on capital cost.	3,067				
	132	3,199			
VI. Interest at 5·41 per cent. on capital cost—38,160.		2,064			
VII. Repairs to buildings ..		--			
VIII. Miscellaneous ..		12,796			
(a) General	140				
(b) Carting sawn material to sale depot.	12,656				
Profit for the year ..		49,465			
Total ..		1,48,962	Total ..		1,48,962

Trading account of the Badgi Saw Mill for the year 1928-29.

Capital cost Rs. 17,925+47−6,193=Rs. 11,779.

Expenditure	Rs.	Rs.
I. Timber (unconverted) ..		31,283
(a) Stock at the beginning of the year, *viz.*, 9,185 cubic feet at Re. 0-8-0 per cubic foot.	4,592	
(b) Taken over during the year for conversion, *viz.*, 67,341 cubic feet at Re. 0-8-0 per cubic foot.	33,671	
Total ..	38,263	
Less—		
Stock on hand at the end of the year, *viz.*, 13,960 cubic feet at Re. 0-8-0 per cubic foot.	6,980	
II. General stores ..		2,626
(a) Stock at the end of the previous year.	5,494	
(b) Expenditure during the year.	2,626	
	8,120	
Less—		
Stock on hand at the end of the year.	5,494	
III. Establishment—		
(a) Temporary ..	2,310	
(b) Permanent ..	1,482	
		3,792
IV. Supervision charges ..		438
V. Labour (coolies on the mill).		6,958
VI. Depreciation on capital expenditure of Rs. 17,925.		817
VII. Interest on capital cost Rs. 12,549 at 5·41 per cent.		679
VIII. Repairs to Buildings.		88
IX. Miscellaneous ..		553
X. For carting sawn material.		7,963
Total ..		55,197

Income	Rs.	Rs.
I. Sales		49,803
Sale of sawn timber during the year 24,807 cubic feet at Rs. 2-0-9 per cubic foot.	50,798	
Less—		
Stock of sawn timber at the end of the previous year, *viz.*, 30,846 cubic feet at Rs. 2-2-11 per cubic foot (sale price of 1927-28).	67,315	
	—16,517	
Add—		
Stock of sawn timber at the end of the year, *viz.*, 35,934 cubic feet at Rs. 2-0-9 per cubic foot (sale price for 1928-29).	66,320	
II. Miscellaneous ..		350
Loss for the year ..		5,044
Total ..		55,197

Trading account of the Haste Saw Mill for the year 1928-29.

Capital cost Rs. 27,606 – Rs. 5,712=21,894.

Expenditure	Rs.	Rs.	Income	Rs.	Rs.
I. Timber (unconverted) ..		34,333	I. Sales		56,701
(a) Stock at the beginning of the year, viz., 128,711 cubic feet at Re. 0-8-0 per cubic foot.	64,356		Sale of sawn timber during the year 19,916 cubic feet at Rs. 2-2-9 per cubic foot.	43,285	
(b) Taken over during the year for conversion, viz., 83,831 cubic feet at Re. 0-8-0 per cubic foot.	41,915		*Less*—		
Total ..	1,06,271		Stock of sawn timber at the end of the previous year, viz., 29,779 cubic feet at Rs. 2-6-4 per cubic foot (sale price of 1927-28).	71,346	
				—28,061	
Less—			*Add*—		
Stock on hand at the end of the year, viz., 148,876 cubic feet at Re. 0-8-0 per cubic foot.	71,938		Stock of sawn timber at the end of the year, viz., 40,103 cubic feet at Rs. 2-2-9 per cubic foot, sale price for 1928-29.	84,762	
II. General stores ..		3,447			
(a) Stock at the end of the previous year.	8,327		II. Miscellaneous receipts.		4,274
(b) Expenditure during the year.	3,447				
	11,774				
Less—					
Stock on hand at the end of the year.	8,327				
III. Establishment—					
(a) Temporary ..	2,048				
(b) Permanent ..	1,231				
		3,279			
IV. Supervision charges.		219			
V. Labour (coolies on the mill).		5,498			
VI. Depreciation on capital expenditure of Rs. 27,606.		1,335			
VII. Interest on capital cost Rs. 23,229 at 5·41 per cent.		1,257			
VIII. Repairs to buildings.		55			
IX. Miscellaneous ..		452			
X. For carting sawn material.		8,406			
Profit for the year ..		2,694			
Total ..		60,975	Total ..		60,975

Trading account of the Bomanhalli Saw Mill for the year 1928-29.

Capital cost Rs. 25,236+24=25,260—10,434=Rs. 14,826.

Expenditure	Rs.	Rs.	Income	Rs.	Rs.
I. Timber (unconverted) ..		18,483	I. Sales		1,11,481
(a) Stock at the end of the previous year 2,144 cubic feet at various rates.	810		Sale of sawn material during the year 52,611 cubic feet.	1,22,217
(b) Taken over during the year for conversion 63,064 cubic feet at various rates.	17,737		*Less—*	
			Stock of sawn material at the end of the previous year 51,813 cubic feet.	1,15,585
Total ..	18,547			6,632
Less—			*Add—*	
Stock on hand at the end of the year 127 cubic feet at Re. 0-8-0 per cubic foot.	64		Stock of sawn material at the end of the year 47,533 cubic feet.	1,04,849
II. General stores ..		3,111		
(a) Stock at the end of the previous year.	..		II. Miscellaneous ..	32
(b) Expenditure during the year.	3,111			
Less—				
Stock at the end of the year.	..			
III. Establishment ..		12,857		
IV. Labour		1,204		
V. Depreciation at 5 per cent. on capital expenditure Rs. 25,236 for 10 months.		1,052		
VI. Interest at 5·41 per cent. on Rs. 15,854 for 10 months.		715		
VII. Repairs to buildings ..		31		
VIII. Miscellaneous ..		13,245		
Profit for the year ..		60,815		
Total ..		1,11,513	Total ..		1,11,513

Trading account of the Dandeli Saw Mill for the year 1928-29.

Capital cost (Rs. 1,03,907+1,264=1,05,171—47,203)=57,968.

Expenditure	Rs.	Rs.	Income	Rs.	Rs.
I. Timber (unconverted) ..		2,28,526	I. Sales		4,54,070
(a) Stock at the end of the previous year.	..		Sale of sawn material during the year 125,313 cubic feet.	4,43,700	
(b) Taken over during the year for conversion 187,912 cubic feet at various rates.	2,28,526		*Less*—		
			Stock of sawn timber at the end of the previous year 40,027 cubic feet.	1,14,807	
Total ..	2,28,526			3,28,893	
Less—					
(c) Stock on hand at the end of the year.	..				
II. General stores ..		9,101	*Add*—		
(a) Stock at the end of the previous year.	..		Stock of sawn material at the end of the year 46,768 cubic feet.	1,25,177	
(b) Expenditure during the year.	9,101		II. Miscellaneous ..		3,381
Total ..	9,101				
Less—					
(c) Stock at the end of the year.	..				
III. Establishment ..		33,858			
IV. Labour		5,569			
V. Depreciation on capital expenditure and for Foden outfit for 15 days.		4,643			
VI. Interest at 5·41 per cent.		3,353			
VII. Repairs to buildings ..		1,140			
VIII. Miscellaneous ..		418			
Profit for the year ..		1,70,843			
Total ..		4,57,451	Total ..		4,57,451

Trading account of the Kirwatti Saw Mill for the year 1928-29.

Capital cost Rs. 9,930+Rs. 450=10,380−8,367=2,013.

Expenditure	Rs.	Rs.	Income	Rs.	Rs.
I. Timber (unconverted) ..		45,015	I. Sales		90,473
(a) Stock at the end of the previous year.	20,951		Sale of sawn material and price of sleepers supplied to Madras and Southern Maratha Railway Co.	89,739	
(b) Taken over during the year for conversion.	55,637				
Total ..	76,588				
Less—			*Less*—		
(c) Stock on hand at the end of the year.	31,573		Stock of sawn timber, etc., at the end of the previous year.	36,257	
II. General stores ..		3,880		53,482	
(a) Stock at the end of the previous year.	..		*Add*—		
(b) Expenditure during the year.	3,880		Stock of sawn material at the end of the year.	36,991	
Total ..	3,880		II. Miscellaneous ..		407
Less—					
(c) Stock at the end of the year.	..				
III. Establishment ..		10,679			
IV. Labour		152			
V. Depreciation on Capital expenditure Rs. 9,930 at 5 per cent.		497			
VI. Interest at 5·41 per cent. on Rs. 1,563.		85			
VII. Repairs to buildings ..		20			
VIII. Miscellaneous ..		3,825			
Profit for the year ..		26,727			
Total ..		90,880	Total ..		90,880

The mills on the whole show a net profit of Rs. 3,05,500 as against Rs. 3,35,916 last year, the Northern Circle showing Rs. 14,408 more and the Southern Circle showing Rs. 44,824 less profit than last year. Badgi Saw Mill showed a loss of Rs. 5,044 against the profit of Rs. 24,929 last year while Chikhalda Saw Mill shows a profit of Rs. 49,465 against the loss of Rs. 20,462 last year. Haste Saw Mill in the Northern Circle and all the three saw mills in the Southern Circle showed profits.

5. General.

Proposals for making permanent some of the subordinate appointments in the Engineering Branch are under the consideration of Government.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

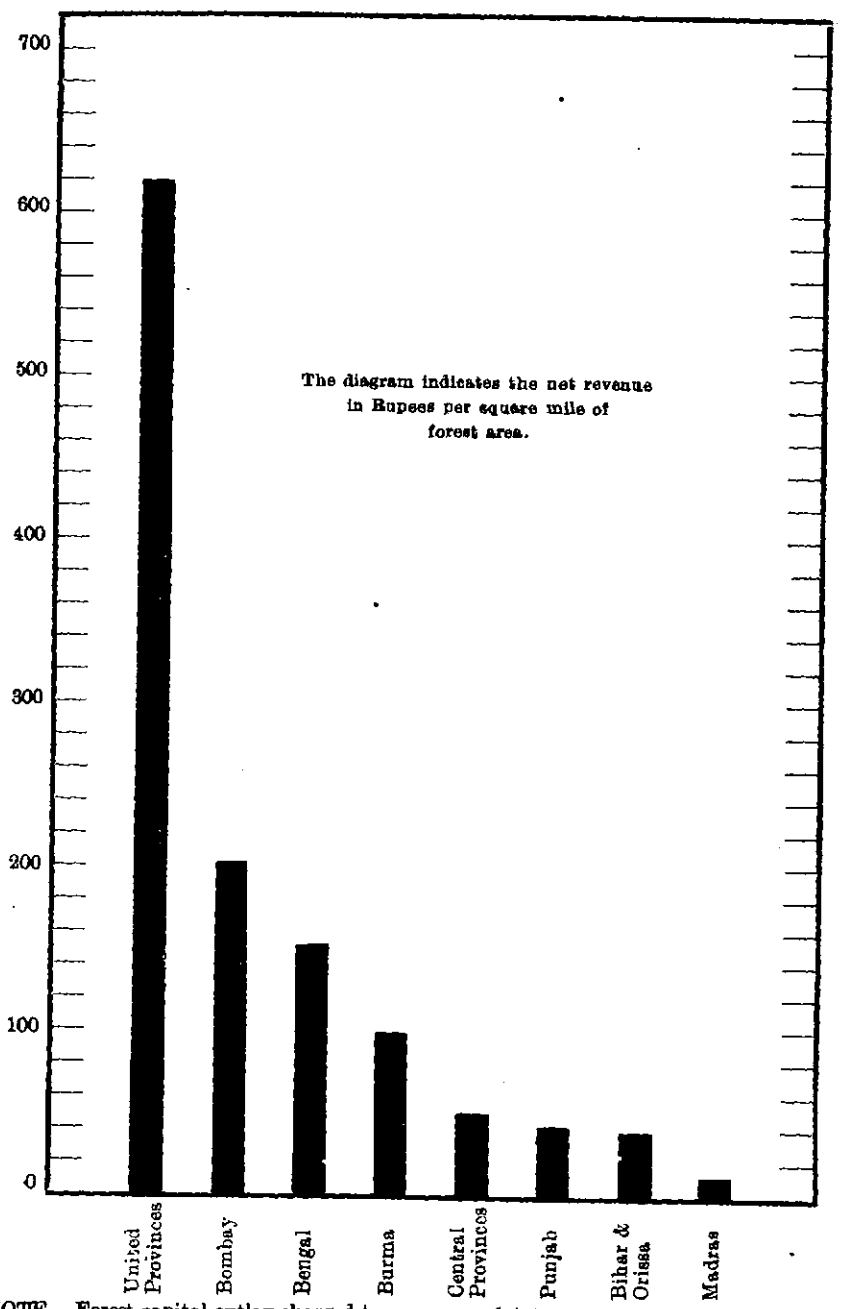
(Forms Nos. 68, 69 and 70.)

The revenue and expenditure of the year compare with those of the last year and the average of the previous quinquennium 1923-24 to 1927-28 as follows :—

Circle	Year	Revenue	Expenditure				Surplus or deficit	Percentage of surplus to gross revenue
			Conservancy and works	Forest Capital outlay charged to revenue	Establishment	Total		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern ..	1928-29	25,45,075	3,65,597	1,39,897	6,72,146	11,77,640	13,67,435	53·7
	1927-28	23,93,903	4,03,403	1,42,091	6,72,945	12,18,439	11,75,464	49·1
	Average	25,31,072	4,16,512	67,699	6,58,002	11,42,213	13,88,859	54·9
Central ..	1928-29	12,22,439	1,06,318	41,397	5,80,223	7,27,938	4,94,501	40·5
	1927-28	12,40,372	1,22,696	37,018	5,82,168	7,41,882	4,98,490	40·2
	Average	13,37,350	1,09,058	14,363	5,73,916	6,97,337	6,40,013	47·8
Southern ..	1928-29	29,52,478	10,98,009	66,345	6,23,347	17,87,701	11,64,777	39·5
	1927-28	29,37,085	10,51,204	58,883	6,18,136	17,28,223	12,08,862	41·2
	Average	28,05,986	11,01,012	38,004	6,37,537	17,77,153	10,28,833	36·6
Sind ..	1928-29	6,54,783	87,877	3,352	2,96,101	3,87,330	2,67,453	40·8
	1927-28	7,14,209	94,961	3,480	2,99,463	3,97,904	3,16,305	44·3
	Average	7,06,980	1,00,622	2,837	2,85,999	3,89,458	3,17,522	44·9
General Direction including Bombay Forest College.	1928-29	..	(a) 42,635	115	(b) 93,585	1,36,335	−1,36,335	..
	1927-28	54	43,348	114	86,603	1,30,065	−1,30,011	..
	Average	1,685	21,839	101	1,04,122	1,26,062	−1,24,377	..
Engineering ..	1928-29	1,830	30,833	−21,615	43,539	52,757	−50,927	..
	1927-28	254	46,357	1,922	42,041	90,320	−90,066	..
	Average	2,633	46,700	10,317	87,698	1,44,715	−1,42,082	..
Total Presidency.	1928-29	73,76,605	17,31,269	2,29,491	23,08,941	42,69,701	31,06,904	42·1
	1927-28	72,85,877	17,61,969	2,43,508	23,01,356	43,06,833	29,79,044	40·9
	Average	73,85,706	17,95,743	1,33,921	23,47,274	42,76,938	31,08,768	42·1
Difference between.	1928-29 and 1927-28	+90,728	−30,700	−14,017	+7,585	−37,132	+1,27,860	..

N.B.—The above figures are exclusive of expenditure under BVI work advances which are recoverable.
(*a*) Includes Rs. 42,421 on account of interest on past capital expenditure not charged to revenue.
(*b*) Includes Rs. 219 on account of loss by exchange

This diagram compares the Net Revenue during 1927-28 per unit of forest area in the various provinces of India and Burma



NOTE.—Forest capital outlay charged to revenue and interest on expenditure financed from loan funds has been taken into account in arriving at the net revenue.

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The gross revenue of the year rose by Rs. 90,728 over the figures of the previous year and fell by Rs. 9,101 as compared with the average of the preceding five years. The rise was in the Northern and Southern Circles counterbalanced by fall in the Central and Sind Circles. The surplus of the year exceeded that of last year by Rs. 1,27,860 and was less than the average of the previous quinquennium by Rs. 1,864.

The increase in revenue in the Northern and Southern Circles is explained as follows :—

Northern Circle.—The increase is chiefly due to improvement in the timber market, as a result of which the coupes sold during the year fetched better prices. There was also a better demand for bamboos and other minor produce, which contributed to the increase to some extent. The Surat Division shows a continued rise in gross and nett revenue in direct relation to the opening up of the country by road construction and improvement. The early execution of approved road schemes in Peint is an urgent necessity for carrying out exploitation fully under the revised working plan.

Southern Circle.—The increase is attributed to better prices realized from the annual depôt timber sales, also from hirda and shigekai farms in W. D. Kanara, sale of old timber and sawn wood at Hattikeri, increased output of sleepers and sale of khair trees for the manufacture of catechu in C. D. Kanara, better prices obtained for teak pole coupes and hirda farm in Belgaum Division and for coupes and sandalwood in Dharwar-Bijapur Division.

The decrease in revenue in the Central Circle is chiefly accounted for by the fact that the revenue for grass and grazing was inflated in 1927-28 owing to recovery of five years' arrear rent for Military kurans in Poona Division. The decrease in Sind Circle is mainly due to non-sale of some coupes and of departmentally cut fuel, and low realizations from coupes that were sold owing to the congested state of fuel market and lack of outside demand for fuel already in stock with contractors.

On the whole there has been a decrease in the expenditure under "B—Conservancy and Works". Chief reasons for this are :—

(1) non-supply of woollen clothing to Foresters and guards in all Circles owing to late receipt of orders from Government.

(2) Less quantity of timber than in the previous year was exploited departmentally owing to the proposed closing down of the saw mill at Badgi in West Nasik Division.

(3) Departmental works were curtailed in Sind on account of unfavourable market conditions and no departmental collection of lac was undertaken, the produce being farmed out to contractors.

Expenditure under "52-A—Forest Capital Outlay", which shows on the whole a decrease during the year, varies according to the programme of works sanctioned every year.

The increase in expenditure under "C—Establishment" is small and chiefly due to annual increments of pay granted during the year.

The sources of revenue and the heads of expenditure are analysed

Sources and heads	General Direction	Forest Engineer	Northern Circle
REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ia and *IIa*. Timber	....	....	21,41,804
Ib and *IIb*. Firewood	....	....	33,725
Ic and *IIc*. Bamboos	....	....	79,367
Id. Sandalwood	....	....	16
IId. Grazing and grass	....	....	1,27,003
Ie and *IIe*. Other produce	....	....	62,055
III. Drift and Confiscated forest produce ..	....	....	157
IV. Forests not managed by Government ..	....	....	1,466
V. Miscellaneous	....	1,830	1,01,778
Refunds ..	....	....	−2,296
Total ..	....	1,830	25,45,075
EXPENDITURE.			
B.—Conservancy and Works.			
I. Timber, etc., extracted by Government agency ..	....	9,791	1,97,346
II. Timber, etc., extracted by consumers or purchasers.	....	....	33,506
III. Maintenance, Repairs and Renewals, 52-AI—Livestock, stores, tools and plant, and 52-AII—Communications and buildings.	122	−806	1,77,317
IV. Conservancy and Regeneration and 52-AIII—Organisation, Improvement and extension of Forests.	....	....	57,592
V. Miscellaneous	207	233	39,733
Interest	42,421	....	....
Total ..	42,750	9,218	5,05,494
ESTABLISHMENTS.			
I. Pay of Officers	44,913	9,645	1,15,428
II. Pay of establishments	13,712	20,805	4,33,468
III. Allowances, etc.	26,860	10,054	1,01,267
IV. Contingencies	2,281	3,035	21,983
Establishment charges payable to Central Government.	5,600	....	....
Loss due by exchange	219	....	....
Total ..	93,585	43,539	6,72,146
Grand Total ..	1,36,335	52,757	11,77,640
Surplus 1928-29	−1,36,335	−50,927	+13,67,435
Surplus 1927-28	−1,30,011	−90,066	+11,75,464
Difference	−6,324	+39,139	+1,91,979

and compared below :—

Central Circle	Southern Circle	Sind Circle	Total		Increase or decrease
			1928-29	1927-28	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,25,082	22,32,925	1,00,134	47,99,945	46,38,266	+1,61,679
1,22,487	2,21,228	3,93,038	7,70,478	7,85,861	−15,383
15,225	78,313	....	1,72,905	1,46,174	+26,731
4,995	1,69,521	....	1,74,532	1,80,895	−6,363
5,10,170	87,755	40,573	7,65,501	8,52,554	−87,053
72,692	70,180	43,566	2,48,493	2,11,541	+36,952
1,672	741	327	2,897	3,828	−931
24,500	15	....	25,981	24,824	+1,157
1,64,064	96,021	77,726	4,41,419	4,61,378	−19,959
−18,448	−4,221	−581	−25,546	−19,444	−6,102
12,22,439	29,52,478	6,54,783	73,76,605	72,85,877	+90,728
17,963	9,41,515	67,814	12,34,429	12,18,693	+15,736
14,259	5,362	574	54,201	50,614	+3,587
55,927	1,54,760	11,318	3,98,638	4,29,864	−31,226
21,217	53,655	4,061	1,36,525	1,42,329	−5,804
38,349	8,562	7,462	94,546	1,20,928	−26,382
....	....	....	42,421	43,049	−628
1,47,715	11,64,354	91,229	19,60,760	20,05,477	−44,717
91,898	1,04,576	62,024	4,28,484	4,43,697	−15,213
3,76,050	4,06,806	1,65,383	14,16,224	14,01,381	+14,843
91,816	93,682	53,174	3,76,853	3,74,481	+2,372
20,459	18,283	15,520	81,561	75,379	+6,182
....	....	....	5,600	5,600	....
....	....	....	219	818	−599
5,80,223	6,23,347	2,96,101	23,08,941	23,01,356	+7,585
7,27,938	17,87,701	3,87,330	42,69,701	43,06,833	−37,132
+4,94,501	+11,64,777	+2,67,453	+31,06,904	....	....
+4,98,490	+12,08,862	+3,16,305	....	+29,79,044	....
−3,989	−44,085	−48,852	....	....	+1,27,860

The revenue and expenditure are further analysed as follows :—

Class	General Direction and Forest Engineer		Northern Circle	
	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Per cent.
REVENUE.				
Major Produce	..	..	21,75,545	85
Minor Produce	..	..	2,68,425	11
Miscellaneous	1,830	100	1,03,401	4
Refunds	..	..	−2,296	..
Total ..	1,830	..	25,45,075	..
EXPENDITURE CONSERVANCY AND WORKS AND 52-A.				
Extension and Constitution ..	..	..	734	..
Improvement	−23,301	−45	2,25,774	45
Exploitation	32,468	62	2,66,176	53
Miscellaneous	440	1	12,810	2
Interest	42,421	82	..	..
Total ..	51,968	..	5,05,494	..
ESTABLISHMENT.				
Administrative	75,971	56	43,169	6
Executive	23,755	17	1,79,057	27
Protective	37,398	27	4,49,920	67
Total ..	1,37,124	....	6,72,146	....

Central Circle		Southern Circle		Sind Circle		Total	
Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Per cent.
4,52,564	37	26,23,674	89	4,93,172	75	57,44,955	78
5,98,087	49	2,36,248	8	84,139	13	11,86,899	16
1,90,236	15	96,777	3	78,053	12	4,70,297	6
−18,448	−1	−4,221	..	−581	..	−25,546	..
12,22,439	..	29,52,478	..	6,54,783	..	73,76,605	..
..	..	79	..	..	..	813	..
72,469	49	1,87,763	16	13,598	15	4,76,243	24
56,420	38	9,68,020	83	70,169	77	13,93,253	71
18,826	13	8,492	1	7,462	8	48,030	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	42,421	2
1,47,715	..	11,64,354	..	91,229	..	19,60,760	..
48,275	8	51,023	8	47,781	16	2,67,119	12
1,68,719	28	1,82,067	29	39,300	13	5,87,898	25
3,68,229	64	3,89,357	63	2,09,020	71	14,53,924	63
5,80,223	..	6,23,347	..	2,96,101	..	23,08,941	..

The expenditure incurred during the year from the provision under 52-A—Capital Outlay on forests, subsequently charged to Revenue is as shown below :—

Heads	General Direction	Northern Circle	Central Circle	Southern Circle	Sind Circle	Forest Engineering Branch	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Livestock Stores, etc. ..	115	7,366	2,932	7,306	577	2,609	20,905
II. Communications and Buildings.	..	1,29,612	38,465	49,532	2,775	−24,224	1,96,160
III. Organization, etc. ..	..	2,919	..	9,507	..	..	12,426
Total ..	115	1,39,897	41,397	66,345	3,352	−21,615	2,29,491

The outstandings on account of revenue at the commencement and close of the year were :—

	On 1st April 1928.	On 31st March 1929.
	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Circle ..	1,28,470	1,08,224
Central Circle ..	10,535	306
Southern Circle ..	1,11,058	1,58,889
Sind Circle ..	1,53,914	1,59,818
Total ..	4,03,977	4,27,237

An irrecoverable amount of Rs. 994 was written off during the year in the Southern Circle under proper authority.

The outstandings on account of contractors and disbursers were as follows :—

	On 1st April 1928.	On 31st March 1929.
Northern Circle ..	18,176	15,529
Central Circle ..	7	510
Southern Circle ..	20,721	16,445
Sind Circle ..	2,464	2,221
General Direction ..	50,067	50,000
Total ..	91,435	84,705

CHAPTER VI.

RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTS.

RESEARCH.

General.—The Research Branch in the Chief Conservator's office continued to direct the conduct of the research carried out in Divisions, the main objective being the satisfactory solution of important problems connected with silviculture. The results of the research work are co-ordinated in the Branch and the consolidated results made available for the benefit of all concerned.

Since inception of this work in 1926, seven subjects were completed in the previous years. Out of 19 subjects under investigation during the year five were completed and are now omitted from the list of current subjects and seven were added, leaving 21 subjects under investigation at the end of the year 1928-29. Nine subjects out of these are concerned with collection of figures of cost or of growth.

The five subjects completed during the year were :—

Serial No.	Subject	Divisions
14	Propagation of bamboos	Kolaba.
15	The relative value of different species for making charcoal.	Sukkur, Karachi, West Thana, Satara and Belgaum.
22	Comparative costs of and benefits derived from deep and shallow working of the soil prior to sowing and the comparative growth of seedlings obtained from seed sown under a deep and shallow cover of soil.	Panch Mahals.
23	Comparative results of stump planting when stumps are cut before and after removal to the plantation site.	Surat, East Thana, North Khandesh, Kolaba and E. D. Kanara.
24	Sowing teak on "rabs" in lines instead of in bunches to facilitate weeding and removal of excess seedlings for transplanting elsewhere.	West Nasik, East Thana, North Khandesh, Kolaba and E. D. Kanara.

The seven subjects added during the year were :—

Serial No.	Subject	Divisions
27	Reproduction of *anjan* (Hardwickia Binnata) by broadcast sowing and sowing in single plough drills in soil prepared according to different methods.	East Khandesh.
28	Effect of early burning on sandalwood growth and regeneration.	Belgaum (Khanapur Range).
29	Value of shrubs as nurses for artificially raised seedlings in scrub forests.	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and East Nasik.
30	Artificial propagation of Safed Musali (Medicinal).	North Khandesh (Shirpur East and Shirpur West Ranges).
31	To determine which of the following three methods tends to produce the maximum improvement in case of forked and branchy young transplants or seedlings :— (*i*) Cutting back the plants. (*ii*) Carefully pruning the undesirable shoot or shoots. (*iii*) Breaking the top bud of the undesirable shoot or shoots.	West Khandesh.
32	Determination of correlation between outer girth increment and heartwood increment of sandal.	Dharwar-Bijapur.
33	Determination of— (*i*) the periodic annual girth increment of *Simul* (Bombax malabaricum), (*ii*) the average annual girth increment of *Simul*.	Panch Mahals.

The work done and observations made during the year are described below:—

Subject No. 2.—Germination tests of teak seeds alternately soaked and dried (i) for a week, (ii) for a fortnight, the process being repeated three times in each case (Surat, Kolaba, Belgaum, West Khandesh, Panch Mahals and S. D. Kanara).

Owing to late issue of orders, the experiment was not repeated except in the Belgaum Division where the seed treated according to the above two methods was collected from two different areas. Seed alternately soaked and dried for a week gave 20 per cent. germination while seed alternately soaked and dried for a fortnight gave 90 per cent. germination. The experiment will be carried out during 1929-30 in all the above six Divisions, care being taken that the seed is collected *from one and the same area* and dibbled in plots close to each other.

Subject No. 4.—Effect of thinning on teak coppice at different ages (East Thana).

Original measurements were taken in sample plots 4A, 4B and 4C in September 1926. Thinnings were done in the early part of 1927. Seven additional sample plots were to be laid out in the coupe in which 4A has been laid out in successive years from 1927-1933. Two of these 7 additional sample plots were laid out and measurements and thinnings carried out in 1927-28 and 1928-29. It has however been found on inspection that coupe No. 1 in which sample plot 4A and two additional plots were laid out is unsuitable for the experiment. A fresh coupe containing plenty of coppice now of 8 years of age will be selected and sample plot 4A in the year 1929-30 and 7 additional plots one every year up to the year 1935 laid out therein. Remeasurements in sample plots 4B and 4C are due in September 1929.

Subject No. 5.—Effect of different degrees of thinning in teak plantations of different ages (West Nasik, West Thana, N. D., E. D., S. D., W. D., Kanara and Belgaum).

The next measurements are due in 1929-30 and are to be taken in the same months as the first measurements. The method of measuring and recording employed so far admits of comparison of only mean girths of each sub-plot before thinning at the first measurements and three years after thinning at the first re-measurements. Mean girths of whole sub-plots can hardly be accepted as a reliable basis for comparing the merits of different degrees of thinning. It is therefore proposed, while maintaining the present plots, to lay out a fresh series of plots in which measurements will be made and recorded in such a way as to admit of comparison of increments in girth and volume, and arrival at the comparative merits of different degrees of thinning. Underplanting in the most heavily thinned plots, except with Xylia xylocarpa, in the Southern Circle, has proved a failure and it is clear that—

(*i*) it is far cheaper and more practical to introduce mixtures at the time of creation of the plantation than at any subsequent period and

(*ii*) that nature can generally be depended upon to produce, in the form of seedlings, root suckers, coppice and bamboos, sufficient growth to mix with the teak plants ; it is only necessary to see that nature is not unduly interfered with. Underplanting has therefore been discontinued.

Subject No. 7.—Annual girth increment of sandal (Belgaum and Dharwar-Bijapur).

The first remeasurements were taken in the sample plots of the Belgaum Division in May 1928. The first remeasurements in the sample plots of the Dharwar-Bijapur Division will be done in November 1929, the original measurements having been done in November 1926. A few more remeasurements are necessary before reliable figures of girth increment of sandal can be secured.

Subject No. 8.—Increment of bubul under different degrees of thinning (Hyderabad Division).

No work has yet been done under this subject. A scheme has been finally drawn up for thinnings in plots of 7 ages, *viz.*, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20 and 25 years, according to two degrees of thinning, *viz.*

(*i*) Heavy thinning. Lateral space between the crowns of about 1/5th the height of the crop.

(*ii*) Light thinning. Lateral space of about 1/10th the height of the crop.

Subject No. 9.—Propagation of lac on ber (Zizyphus jujuba) (Karachi Division).

Group A.—Contains 10 trees varying in girth from 8″ to 17″ and in height from 16′-4″ to about 28′ with small crowns. The trees of this group were lopped in March 1926 and inoculated twice in July and November 1927. The July incoulation failed while November inoculation was fairly successtul. The trees of this group were again inoculated in July 1928 with sticks which varied from 80 to 440 on a tree with an average of 256 per tree. The thin encrustation that resulted from this inoculation was eaten by ants and squirrels with the result that removal on 11th September 1928 yielded only 22½ tolas of phunki lac. Two trees yielded as little as 1 and 1¼ tolas respectively. The July inoculation having failed, the trees were again inoculated in November 1928 with sticks varying from 165 to 645 per tree with an average number of 287 sticks per tree. The result was good and phunki lac removed on 18th December 1928 weighed 214 tolas.

Group B.—Contains 10 trees. Girth varies from 8″ to 24″. Height varies from 11′-4″ to 24′. The trees have small crowns. The trees were lopped in July 1927. They could not be inoculated in 1927 because the shoots were not succulent enough. The trees were inoculated in July 1928 with sticks varying from 100 to 340 on a tree with an average of 202 per tree. The ensuing encrustation was thin and was mostly destroyed by ants and squirrels. Phunki lac removed in September

1928 weighed 22 tolas. The July inoculation having failed, the trees were re-inoculated in November 1928 with sticks varying from 105 to 495 on a tree with an average of 242 sticks per tree. The inoculation was successful and the phunki lac removed on 8th December 1928 weighed 172½ tolas or 17·25 tolas per tree.

Note.—This group was originally group B and was subsequently numbered C. The trees of original group A subsequently numbered group B having died, this group is re-numbered B.

The experiment is to be continued. So far it appears that July inoculation fails and November inoculation is fairly successful. It also appears from last year's report that shoots take more than a year after pruning for the first time to be ripe for inoculation.

Subject No. 10.—Economic age for cutting bahan (Populus euphratica coppice (Shikarpur Division).

Results up-to-date are summarised below :—

Name of the sample plot	Area in acres	Cut during the year	Age at the time of cutting	Outturn in poles	Price obtained	Money value per acre per annum
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10A	¼	1926-27 ..	4 years.	712	53 5 0	26 10 0
10B	¼	1927-28 ..	5 ,,	624	55 14 0	22 6 0
10C	¼	1928-29 ..	6 ,,	648	79 2 0	26 6 0
10D	¼	to be cut during the year 1929-30 at the age of 7.				

The chief point brought out by the above statement is that in Sind, *bahan* should be cut while quite young. Generally speaking *bahan* or any other species should be felled at an age when it yields the largest, quantity of material of the dimensions most in demand. Four rotations differing by only one year can however, hardly have much effect on yield, dimensions or prices. More useful results would have been obtained by comparing result of felling at the ages 4 years, 7 years and 10 years. To this end the Divisional Forest Officer has been instructed to lay out two half-acre plots 10-D and 10-E in the same coupe in which plots 10-A, 10-B and 10-C have been laid out. Each of the two plots 10-D and 10-E should contain nearly the same number of saplings, *i.e.*, about 650. Plot 10-D is to be felled when the growth therein is exactly 7 years old and plot 10-E when the growth is 10 years old.

Subject No. 12.—Artificial propagation of Rosha grass (North and West Khandesh).

Definite conclusions arrived at last year were—

(1) that strip ploughing is the most economical method of working the soil for rosha.

(2) that ill-drained and water-logged localities should be avoided.

(3) that the effect of burning prior to introduction of seed is negligible,

Observations on the following three points were indecisive :—

(1) the effect of burning and grazing in plots where rosha grass has been established.

(2) the relative advantages of (*i*) sowing, (*ii*) planting as means of propagation.

(3) effect of different soils on germination and growth.

Further definite conclusions drawn are (*i*) that neither burning nor grazing are particularly harmful to established rosha crops, (*ii*) that equally good germination and growth are obtainable from both burnt and unburnt area.

On the questions of sowing versus planting and murum versus black-cotton soil the results obtained in North and West Khandesh Divisions are unfortunately contradictory and it seems there must be differences in method which require to be reconciled in order to reach a final decision. The experiment has therefore been ordered to be repeated on exactly the same lines in both North and West Khandesh Divisions.

Subject No. 13.—Propagation of hirda (Terminalia chebula) (Satara and Poona Divisions).

The information supplied by the Divisional Forest Officers concerned is too vague to permit of any conclusions being arrived at. The following however may be taken as established facts for the present :—

(*a*) Seed of hirda seems to be very much relished by squirrels, peafowl and crabs. It is therefore unlikely that direct sowings can be successful under forest conditions where the seed cannot be protected against squirrels, etc.

(*b*) In Poona nursery seedlings require to be protected against land crabs which eat off their cotyledons. This apprently can be secured by filling the crab holes with a mixture of liquid cow-dung.

(*c*) In Poona Division the seedlings want protection against hot western winds and should be raised on the northern and eastern sides of bushes.

The experiment will be repeated.

Subject No. 14.—Propagation of bamboos (Dendrocalamus strictus) (Kolaba Division).

Shoot-planting has proved to be the best method of propagating bamboos. Transplanting of one year seedlings also yields satisfactory results ; but it is and will always be difficult to secure sufficient annual supply of seed for large scale work. The experiment has been discontinued.

Subject No. 15.—Relative value of different species for Charcoal making (Sukkur, Karachi, West Thana, Satara and Belgaum).

The reports received show that for 100 maunds of fuel the yield of charcoal in maunds of 80 lbs. each from different species is as follows :—

**Dhaman. karambel, babul* and *kandi*.—25 maunds and over.

Dindal, shemat and *asana*.—Over 20 to 25 maunds.

Matti, kalamb and *jambul*.—Over 15 to 20 maunds.

The above are not absolutely reliable figures because they are based on single experiments except in the case of *babul* and *kandi*. They can however be taken as *fairly* accurate indicative figures.

As for determination of ratio between the volume of unplastered kiln and weight of charcoal, to facilitate calculation of royalty for charcoal on the basis of kiln measurements, in Sind, *babul* which was tried in 3 different localities in Karachi Division gives fairly uniform results as follows :—

100 c.ft. (stacked) of fuel weigh 400 maunds and when stacked in kiln for burning, the unplastered kiln measures 1,125 c.ft. The yield of charcoal from 1,000 c.ft. (stacked) of fuel is about 100 maunds.

It is however doubtful if the above figures can be applied to *the whole of Karachi Division* with a fair degree of accuracy.

Kandi which was also tried in 3 localities in Sukkur gives divergent results.

The subject has been discontinued.

If it is necessary to determine relation between the four factors, *viz.* (*i*) volume of fuel in c.ft. (stacked),(*ii*) weight of fuel in maunds, (*iii*) volume of unplastered kiln in c.ft. and (*iv*) weight of charcoal in maunds, for any species for any locality, the Divisional Forest Officers can conduct sufficient (abut half a dozen) experiments with the required species in the desired locality to admit of reliable averege figures being arrived at, communicating the results to the Chief Conservator.

**Note.*—*Dhaman* (West Thana Division) *Grewia tiliaefolia.*
Karambel (West Thana Division) *Dillenia pentagyna.*
Babul (Karachi Division) *Acacia arabica.*
Kandi (Sukkur Division) *Prosopis spicigera.*
Dindal (Belgaum Division) *Anogeissus latifolia.*
Shemat (West Thana Division) *Odina wodier.*
Asana (West Thana Division) *Bridelia retusa.*
Matti (Satara Division) *Terminalia tomentosa.*
Kalamb (West Thana Division) *Stephegyne parvifolia.*
Jambul (Satara Division) *Eugenia jambolana.*

Subject No. 16.—Effect of Improvement fellings on diameter growth (Surat Division—Dangs).

There is nothing fresh to report. When the next measurements to be done in 1930-31 are available it may be possible to arrive at tentative conclusions.

Subject No. 19.—Coppicing of Anjan (Hardwickia binnata) (East Nasik, East Khandesh and West Khandesh).

The fresh plots ordered last year, are in process of being laid out and felled, in East and West Khandesh Divisions. Final reports from these two Divisions are due in June 1930 when definite conclusions are expected to be arrived at.

Subject No. 21.—Propagation of solid bamboos (Dendrocalamus Strictus) (Surat, East Thana and Kolaba).

Work so far done under the experiment shows that planting of 3′ cuttings gives good results. Propagation by sowing or transplanting may be feasible but seed in sufficient quantity is very difficult to secure. The experiment will be continud in the 3 Divisions.

Subject No. 22.—Comparative costs of and benefits derivable from deep and shallow working of the soil prior to sowing and the comparative growth of seedlings obtained from seed sown under a deep and shallow cover of soil (Panch Mahals).

The experiment was originally orderd in 7 Divisions. But on further consideration, it was discontinued in all the Divisions except in Panch Mahals (where pits had already been dug), as digging of pits 12″ × 12″ × 12″ would in any case be too expensive.

The experiment conducted in Panch Mahals shows that soil cover over seed should not exceed ½″ and that digging pits 12″ × 12″ × 12″ is too expensive for sowing to be done in such pits on the scale of ordinary regeneration operations. The experiment has been discontinued.

Subject No. 23.—Comparative results of stump-planting when stumps are cut before and after removal to the plantation site (Surat, East Thana, North Khandesh, Kolaba and E. D., Kanara).

There is hardly any difference in the number of successful strikings as regards burnt and unburnt areas or between stumps cut before and after transport. The experiment has been discontinued.

Subject No. 24.—Sowing teak on "rabs" in lines instead of in bunches to facilitate weeding and removal of excess seedlings for transplanting elsewhere (West Nasik, East Thana, North Khandesh, Kolaba and E. D., Kanara).

The general opinion of those in charge of this experiment in several Divisions is that line sowing is the most advantageous method in all respects. Line sowing on burnt rabs should be the rule. The experiment has been discontinued.

Subject No. 25.—Regeneration of unburnt patches in regeneration areas with "injaili" species (North Thana, Kolaba and S. D., Kanara).

Dibbling of seed of injaili species in burnt rabs with teak seed and transplanting the injaili seedlings from the burnt rabs into the unburnt parts of the regeneration area has given fair results in Kolaba. Propagation of valuable injaili species in this manner should be a regular regeneration operation in all Divisions of the Presidency Proper in coupes where such species are absent or scarce.

The experiment is to be done in North Thana and repeated in Kolaba. The dates (and year) on which the original sowing is carried out in burnt rabs and transplanting 6′ × 6′ is done in unburnt portions should be recorded. Also the progress of surviving plants should be observed and recorded.

In N. D., Kanara, owing to the very open nature of some of the Haliyal teak pole areas and the high percentage of teak, there is excessive desiccation and the soil is rapidly deteriorating. Experiments were therefore made to introduce other suitable species in such open places outside burnt patches, those tried being *honne* (Pterocarpus marsupium), blackwood and *shiwan* (Gmelina arborea). *shiwan* gave the best result and put on rapid growth, the best plants being about four feet in height at the end of the season. *Honne* and blackwood were fairly successful but the rate of growth was much too slow to enable them to compete with the dense growth of coarse grass. The experiment is being continued on a large scale this season and sowings have been made in ploughed drills.

The *Acacia intsia* creeper is a great nuisance in some of the high forest plantations of the Virnoli Range. Attempts were made to poison it to death with the use of "Atlas" tree killing solution but the result was not encouraging.

Subject No. 26.—Cost of simul (Bombax malabaricum) sowings and planting and percentage of survivals (East Thana, West Thana, North Thana and Panch Mahals).

Reports so far received show that *simul* can be successfully raised by dibblings on well burnt rabs in felled coupes in the same manner as teak, avoiding heavy soils and marshy ground, at a much lower cost than by using cuttings in special *simul* plantations. This method (*i.e.*, dibblings in burnt rabs in felled coupes) should therefore be adopted widely in felled areas situated within about twelve miles from Railway or Bunders in the Panch Mahals, in the Thana, Surat and Kolaba Divisions. The two species (teak and *simul*) are not to be sown on the same patch and care is to be taken to ensure that the area of the *simul* rabs, in any one coupe, does not exceed 25 per cent. of the area occupied by the teak rabs.

It also appears that the number of casualties is discouragingly high, the number of survivals varying from 7 per cent. in one area to about 50 per cent. in another. Drought, heavy and badly drained soils and rats, hares and monkeys in East Thana are the principal causes for this heavy mortality.

Selection of well drained medium soils should be the first consideration while raising *simul*.

Record of costs and survivals will be continued in the East and West Thana Divisions and kept in North Thana Division. Record of costs, etc., has been discontinued in respect of the failed *simul* plantation in Panch Mahals.

EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICERS.

Silviculture.

Satara Division.—Efforts were made with some success to propagate sandal by means of dibbling. In some cases dibblings were done outside the shelter of the bushes and in obviously unsuitable localities. Experiments have been continued on a large scale during this season (*i.e.*, 1929-30), dibblings being done only under the shelter of bushes and restricted only to suitable localities.

Belgaum Division.—A few charcoal kiln sites in the exploited coupes of the Gujnal Range were sown and planted with *babul* and *nim*. It is too early to say whether the experiment is likely to be a success. Sowing and planting of these species was done on a larger scale during the current year (*i.e.*, 1929-30).

Introduction of teak in the fuel coupes of the Khanapur Range.—The results up-to-date have been very promising. The experiment was continued on a large scale during the rains of the current year (*viz.*, 1929-30).

Dharwar-Bijapur Division.—Experiments in the artificial regeneration of blanks in Kod Range with *nim* seedlings of various ages are being tried. One year old plants are found to succumb to the drought during the following dry season. It is expected that older plants will be able to withstand drought more successfully. Experiments will therefore be continued with seedlings more than one year old.

Shikarpur Division.—The Divisional Forest Officer, Shikarpur, reports that he obtained sandal seed from the Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar-Bijapur Division, and eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus Globulus*) seed from the Curator, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, which was sown in the Rahuja garden but did not germinate. It will be tried again.

Statistics.

Six sample plots were laid out in the North and West Khandesh Divisions in the year 1928 with a view to determine the effect of improvement fellings and thinnings on increment. The data collected have been entered in registers according to the instructions contained in Howard's Code of collection and tabulation of statistical data.

Six sample plots (two laid out in 1927-28 and four in the year 1928-29) have been laid out in the *babul* area of the Poona Division to ascertain the effect of thinnings on the rate of girth increment in pure *babul* crops of different ages.

In N. D. Kanara, the sample plots laid out at Amga in 1920 to determine the effect of different degrees of thinnings were maintained. The plots have been well protected and the plants are putting on good growth. Next measurements are due in January 1930.

Experimental and Commercial activities.

The *Oxytenanthera monostigma* (*chiva* bamboo) supplied to the Forest Economist, Dehra Dun, for test regarding its suitability for lance staves was reported on as being to a certain extent promising for the purpose, but no very definite conclusion was arrived at.

Half-wroughts of *dhaman* (*Grewia tilliaefolia*), *dindal* (*Anogeissus latifolia*) and *tiwas* were supplied to the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways for trial for ordinary hammer handles and were reported on to be unsuitable for the purpose.

Matti (*Terminalia tomentosa*) keys were supplied to the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways for trial but it was found that with the low prices offered by the Railway, there was no business in it. A trial indent for teak keys for the M. & S. M. Railway is on hand and is likely to prove of value in disposing of scrap wood.

Stuart's patent sleeper clamps were received during the year from the M. & S. M. Railway for use on metre gauge teak sleepers. These clamps are useful in preventing splitting and if they are used on all sleepers as soon as they come out from the mill, there should be practically no rejections, provided the sleepers are not cut from obviously unsound and bad timber.

As most of the junglewood logs are susceptible to the attack of shot borers, if left lying in the forest or depôts for any length of time, observations were made to ascertain some practical method of keeping the attack under control and it was found that the most satisfactory method was to trim the logs free of all bark as soon after felling as possible.

Experiments with propagation of Lac.

Surat Division (*Mandvi Range*).—The crop from the winter inoculation of November 1927 was harvested on 22nd June 1928 when it yielded 2481 sticks. Out of these only 300 sticks were of fair quality while the rest were of very poor quality. As soon as the insects began to emerge all the sticks were tied to 58 *palas* (Butea frondosa) trees in coupe 17 Block VI, Luharvad, Peterkui Round on 6th July 1928 and after the completion of the emergence of the insects and their settlement on the branches all sticks were untied on 6th August 1928, these on scrabing, yielding 7 lbs. of crude lac. Observations from time to time from July onward up to October 1928 showed that there were no incrustations on the inoculated branches and the crop was a complete failure and there was no seed in stock to carry on the winter inoculation in November 1928; hence the Divisional Forest Officer, Bhandara, C. P., was requested to supply 2,000 brood lac sticks which he supplied on 21st November 1928 to the Range Forest Officer, Mandvi.

This time the experiment was carried on in two different localities and 1441 sticks were tied to 38 *palas* trees in coupe 18, Block VI, Peterkui Round, and 495 sticks to 23 *palas* trees in coupe 17, Block IV Lakhgaon Round, on 22nd November 1928 and 23rd November 1928, respectively.

The seed supplied was healthy and of good quality. On inspection of both the places a week after inoculation it was found that the insects had completely emerged and settled in large numbers on the branches and it was hoped that the harvest this time in July 1929 would not be disappointing. Unfortunately a severe frost in the last week of January 1929 completely dried not only the *palas* plants but the insects too. Hence the crop that was expected in July 1929 was an absolute failure and to carry on the experiment again for 1929-30 a fresh stock of seed will have to be obtained from Bhandara, C. P.

Dharwar-Bijapur Division.—Experiments on *Khair, wadiya* (Acacia senegal), *shigekai* (Acacia concinna), *ber* (Zizyphus jujuba), *hodjali* (Acacia latronum) and *tugli* (Alibizzia amara) in Badami Range were continued without decisive conclusions about the extent of the damage done by Eublemma amabilis, a predatory insect, and the preponderance of male lac insects in summer brood, being arrived at. Mr. Walker's suggestion for elimination of predatory insects, to the effect that all existing lac so infested should be removed, and suitable hosts in fresh plots, at a safe distance from the existing plots, inoculated with healthy seed lac, will be carried out during the current year.

Sind.—A special Ranger has been appointed to control and supervise all work in connection with lac in the Karachi and Hyderabad Divisions. A programme has been drawn up for the Ranger's guidance. There are very many factors chiefly of locality and climate involved in the successful propagation of lac. By making a careful record of these, it is hoped that the lac-bearing area will be increased.

CHAPTER VII.

ADMINISTRATION.

The office of Chief Conservator of Forests was held throughout the year by the writer of this report.

The territorial Circles were held by the following officers :—

Northern Circle	Mr. A. C. Hiley from 1st April 1928 to 21st February 1929. ,, H. W. Starte from 22nd February to 31st March 1929.
Central Circle	,, C. E. L. Gilbert throughout the year.
Southern Circle	,, R. W. Inder from 1st April to 1st May 1928. ,, D. B. Sothers from 2nd May to 20th November 1928. ,, P. E. Aitchison from 21st November 1928 to 31st March 1929.
Sind Circle	,, P. E. Aitchison from 1st April to 7th May 1928. ,, R. W. Inder from 8th May 1928 to 31st March 1929.

Forest Engineering Branch.—Mr. T. K. Mirchandani, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, attached to the Engineering Branch, held charge of the office of the Forest Engineer, S. D., from 1st April to 10th October 1928 when Mr. R. V. Alexander, Forest Engineer, returned from leave and held that charge till the close of the year.

Divisional charges were held by officers named below :—

Division	Name of Officer	From	To
Panch Mahals ..	Mr. K. E. Kotwal ..	Throughout the year.	
Surat	,, E. O. Sampson ..	Do.	
North Thana ..	,, W. C. de C. Walsh	Do.	
West Thana ..	,, R. K. Kanitkar	1st April 1928 ..	29th October 1928.
	,, H. W. Starte ..	30th October 1928.	19th February 1929.
	,, R. A. Shirali ..	20th February 1929.	31st March 1929.
East Thana ..	,, E. T. C. Vas ..	Throughout the year.	
West Nasik ..	,, E. A. Garland ..	1st April 1928 ..	12th April 1928.
	,, O. B. Parekh ..	13th April 1928 .	2nd May 1928.
	,, E. A. Garland ..	3rd May 1928 ..	31st March 1929.
East Nasik ..	,, R. A. Shirali ..	1st April 1928 ..	18th February 1929.
	,, R. K. Kanitkar ..	19th February 1929.	31st March 1929.
Working Plans, Northern Circle.	,, H. J. C. Millett ..	1st April 1928 ..	14th May 1928.
	,, R. A. Shirali ..	15th May 1928..	9th October 1928
	,, J. Petty ..	10th October 1928.	31st March 1929.
East Khandesh ..	,, J. L. Bell ..	Throughout the year	
North Khandesh ..	,, N. C. Ramchandani.	Do.	
West Khandesh ..	,, J. A. Singh ..	Do.	
Poona	Mr. G. S. Singh ..	1st April 1928 ..	19th May 1928.
	,, F. A. B. Coelho ..	20th May 1928..	9th June 1928.
	,, G. S. Singh ..	10th June 1928 .	31st March 1929.
Kolaba	Rao Saheb G. R. Patkar.	Throughout the year.	
Satara	Mr. K. V. Mankikar	1st April 1928 ..	4th December 1928.
	,, H. C. Holmes ..	5th December 1928.	31st March 1929.
Working Plans, C. C. ..	,, W. E. Pereira ..	Throughout the year.	
Kanara, N. D. ..	,, S. N. J. Ratnagar.	Do.	
Kanara, E. D. ..	,, J. Walker ..	1st April 1928 ..	15th August 1928.
	,, R. J. Smith ..	16th August 1928.	15th November 1928.
	,, J. Walker ..	16th November	31st March 1929.
Kanara, S. D. ..	,, Y. R. Divekar ..	Throughout the year.	
Kanara, W. D. ..	,, E. S. B. Tavener	1st April 1928 ..	18th May 1928.
	,, H. J. C. Millett ..	19th May 1928..	31st March 1929.
Kanara, C. D. ..	,, M. S. Tuggarse ..	1st April 1928 ..	9th November 1928.
	,, Y. R. Divekar ..	10th November 1928.	30th November 1928.
	,, M. S. Tuggarse ..	1st December 1928.	31st March 1929.

Division	Name of Officer	From	To
Belgaum	Mr. D. B. Sothers ..	1st April 1928 ..	30th April 1928.
	,, E. S. B. Tavener .	1st May 1928 ..	31st March 1929.
Dharwar-Bijapur ..	Rao Bahadur R. A. Henmadi.	1st April 1928 ..	14th May 1928.
	Mr. V. R. Damle ..	15th May 1928..	17th May 1928.
	,, R. J. Smith ..	18th May 1928..	31st March 1929.
Working Plans, S. C. ..	,, V. R. Damle ..	1st April 1928 ..	6th November 1928.
	,, S. N. Kesarcodi..	7th November 1928.	31st March 1929.
Sukkur	,, A. F. Gonsalves .	Throughout the year.	
Shikarpur	,, P. J. Rodrigues..	Do.	
Larkana	,, M. L. Khanna ..	Do.	
Hyderabad ..	,, R. F. Sandeman .	1st April 1928 ..	28th August 1928.
	,, G. J. Ramchandani.	29th August 1928.	8th November. 1928.
	,, R. P. Dalley ..	9th November 1928.	31st March 1929.
Karachi ..	,, J. B. T. Brooks ..	1st April 1928 ..	4th April 1928.
	,, R. F. Sandeman .	5th April 1928..	28th August 1928.
	,, R. W. Inder ..	29th August 1928.	11th November 1928.
	,, J. B. T. Brooks..	12th November 1928.	31st March 1929.

It may be seen from the details given above that changes among Divisional Forest Officers were frequent, chiefly owing to absence of officers on leave, as many as 14 out of the total number of 28 Divisions having changed hands during the year. Eleven Divisions were held wholly by Imperial Officers, 7 for part of the year by Imperial and for part of the year by Provincial Officers and 10 wholly by Provincial Officers.

At the close of the year the number of officers attached to Divisions as Assistants to Divisional Forest Officers or Sub-Divisional Forest Officers, all of the Provincial Service, was 11.

Mr. H. C. Holmes, originally of the Forest Engineering Branch, was, after training in England and on the Continent in the Imperial Forest Service Course, appointed to the regular Imperial Forest Service during the year.

During the year Rao Bahadur R. A. Hemmadi, Deputy Conservator of Forests and Rao Saheb P. S. Yennemadi, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, retired with effect from 15th May and 3rd July 1928. respectively, after long and meritorious service.

Subordinate and Clerical Establishments.—Eight new Rangers, trained at the Madras Forest College at Coimbatore, joined service during the year. Two new students were selected for the course of 1929-31 at that College during the year.

The Foresters' training class was held as usual in the Northern Circle under the supervision of Mr. D. A. Kundalkar, Ranger. Twenty-eight subordinates of the Northern and Central Circles were admitted to the class, of whom 3 were sent back as unfit and 1 on account of illness. Of the remaining 24 subordinates 22 passed the final examination. In the Southern Circle 12 young Foresters and Guards were placed for training under experienced Rangers. A set course of training was gone through. Of the 12 subordinates deputed during the year 9 came through the test successfully.

Casualties and Punishments.

Particulars	Northern Circle	Central Circle	Southern Circle	Sind Circle	Total	
					1928-29	1927-28
1. Retirements	12	9	12	6	39	45
2. Deaths	6	7	13	5	31	37
3. Resignations	16	11	3	10	40	42
4. Prosecutions	1	1	2	..	4	9
5. Degradations	11	6	10	6	33	34
6. Dismissals, removals, etc. ..	26	27	19	10	82	68
Total of 1928-29 ..	72	61	59	37	229	..
Total of 1927-28 ..	54	103	48	30	..	235

The health of the forest staff was on the whole fairly good. The staff of North Thana, Surat Dangs and Peint of the West Nasik Division suffered much as usual from malaria. A special medical officer was appointed in Peint from 1st October 1928 to 31st March 1929, and he did good work in attending to the staff and labour at the mills and fellings at Badgi and Haste.

The Department suffered a severe loss by the death during the year of Mr. A. S. Wagle, Superintending Foreman, Dandeli Mill in Kanara. He was one of the most valuable and devoted officers we have ever possessed.

The case against Mr. J. N. Dutt of the Provincial Forest Service, who was suspended last year, was decided by Government after the close of the year. He was reinstated in his former grade.

Mr. D. G. Thakkar, a Forester in West Thana Division, who was prosecuted for breach of trust and who had absconded, was arrested in June 1929, after the close of the year. The case is pending.

The clerk of the West Murbad Range Office in West Thana Division having misappropriated Government revenue amounting to Rs. 13 was dismissed from service.

There was a case of misappropriation by a Round Guard in the Satara Division of a sum of Rs. 66-12-0. The Guard was prosecuted and convicted. On appeal by the Guard, the conviction was upheld by the Sessions Court.

The case regarding the heavy defalcation committed by Mr. Dhopeshwarkar, Head clerk of the Kolaba Division, was decided by Government sanctioning the write-off of Rs. 3,813-12-0 and ordering recovery of the remaining sum of Rs. 1,271-4-6 from the Divisional Forest Officer. The prosecution lodged against the defaulting head-clerk is still pending, his whereabouts not having been traced.

Mr. D. M. Deshpande, a clerk in the Range office, Nandurbar, in West Khandesh Division, was prosecuted for having misappropriated a sum of Rs. 284, the price of 142 pass books. The clerk has absconded.

The work of the Rangers and other subordinate protective and office establishments is reported with a few exceptions to be satisfactory. The Conservator of Forests, Sind Circle, remarks with regret that, as a whole, the Ranger class in Sind does not display that single minded devotion to duty which distinguishes the Rangers in the Presidency Circles. The Ranger being the pivot of the executive, this is certainly regrettable and Mr. Inder hopes it will not be necessary to repeat this comment another year.

Civil Suits.

East Thana.—Three civil suits instituted by the Forest Department were decided during the year in favour of Government. The decretal amount with interest thereon aggregating Rs. 9,640-8-0 was recovered from the defendant in one of the cases and in the remaining 2 cases a total amount of Rs. 11,083-8-0 together with interest is in process of recovery.

East Khandesh.—Of the 29 civil suits filed by the timber merchants for refund of the amount of duty collected from them in respect to timber, 22 have been decided against Government. As a result, Government had to pay Rs. 11,226 on account of the duty, cost of suits and interest on the principal.

Kolaba Division.—A civil suit filed by the Tise Khot during the year against the Forest Department is pending decision in the Thana Court.

Kanara, Northern Division.—Of the 3 suits filed against Government two were dismissed and one was withdrawn.

Kanara, Southern Division.—Of the four suits pending at the close of the previous year, two were decided in favour of Government.

Out of 5 appeals (4 of last year and 1 of the year under report) two were disposed of (one filed by Government and the other against Government) both in favour of Government and the remaining 3 appeals are still pending.

Belgaum.—The three civil suits (one filed by Government and two against Government) referred to in the last year's report are still

pending in the Courts. During the year a suit was filed against Government by a purchaser for refund of price, ground rent and loading charges paid for two logs of wood purchased at Tavargatti in 1917. The case is pending.

The civil suit filed by a contractor in Sind last year was dismissed with costs during the year. The amount due to the department from the contractor was fully recovered.

Inspection and Tours.

The Chief Conservator toured in all the four Circles of the Presidency. Divisional and other offices were inspected by the Conservators as usual during the year. Irregularities and defalcations that were noticed have been recorded elsewhere.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay camped at Yellapur in the Southern Circle in April 1928 and had a successful shoot in the neighbouring forests of Kanara, Northern and Eastern Divisions.

The Honourable Minister of Agriculture visited some of the forests in Karachi Division during the year.

The Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India paid a visit accompanied by the undersigned to some of the regenerated areas of the Khopoli Valley in the Kolaba Division.

Mr. Champion, the Forest Silviculturist, Dehra Dun, made a short tour in January and February 1929 in the three Circles of the Presidency proper, visiting teak plantations, sandalwood areas, and other important forests.

Land Revenue Administration.

The Divisional Forest Officer, Surat, continued to be *ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent, Dangs.

The Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik, continued to be in charge of the land revenue administration of the Peint taluka and Vawar Mahal of the Thana District and also in charge of the Excise administration of Peint taluka.

The Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, continued to be the Assistant Collector of the three Forest Mahals—Saiwan, Bapgaon and Sawa.

The revenue management by the Forest Department of the seven villages in East Khandesh was satisfactory during the year.

The Revenue and Excise administration of the Akrani Mahal continued to be in the hands of the Forest Department, with the Range Forest Officer as Mahalkari.

The Raisingpur Estate was as usual managed by the Forest Department under the Court of Wards, a Forester being in charge throughout the year.

The three Forest Mahals—Kulgi, Virnoli and Dandeli in Kanara N. D., and two Mahals—Bilki and Kirwatti in Kanara E. D., continued to be under the administration of the Forest Department. In all the areas administered by the Forest Department the villagers were contented and their relations with the Department were satisfactory.

Kumries.—In the Kanara Western Division an area of 145 acres 20 gunthas, assigned in groups II and III of four villages, was voluntarily relinquished during the year.

In the Belgaum Division the majority of the more important villages in which kumri lands were allotted were visited by the Divisional Forest Officer. All villagers kumried the whole of their allotments excepting in the case of three villages in the Khanapur Range which could not work their allotments fully on account of sickness and other reasons.

Village Panchayats.—The seven villages in the Kanara Coast Division continued to manage their village forests under the Panchayat system. Of these five were inspected by the Divisional Forest Officer during the year. He reports that most of the Panchayats have appointed watchmen and proper care is being taken to preserve the existing trees, and that all Panchayats excepting Vannalli and Holangadda made a beginning at improving the forests by planting a few seedlings.

The relations between the Forest and other Government Departments continued to be cordial during the year.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The financial results of the year compare favourably with those of the previous year, this being due in the main to improved conditions of the timber market during the year in the Northern and Southern Circles. Progress was made with works of development and improvement during the year as far as funds sanctioned by Government permitted. Liberal expenditure is still necessary for completing the various road schemes needed and already devised to open up the Dangs and Peint with a view to facilitate exploitation of fine timber-producing area, as yet unworked.

Thana Gurcharans.—The question regarding the administration of Gurcharans in Thana, and a scheme for their exploitation on a more scientific basis were pending at the close of the year. Government have since issued orders appointing Mr. F. X. Saldhana of the Bombay Forest Service as Gurcharan Officer, and laying down among other things that—

(*i*) The duties of the Gurcharan Officer should be mainly educative and to a certain extent preventive.

(*ii*) Apart from the maintenance of a suitable stock of injaili species for the satisfaction of local needs the teak in the Gurcharans will not be allowed to be exterminated in the present cycle of fellings, but will

be managed as a permanent source of revenue by the protection of the after-growth under the care of the Revenue Department, helped by the agency of the Forest Department.

(*iii*) Fellings, for commerical purposes, of teak and in some cases a proportion of injaili will be controlled and executed by the Forest Department and the receipts credited to that Department.

These arrangements should conduce to much more satisfactory management, for all concerned, of these valuable and extensive woodland areas, in future.

The demarcation of areas of revenue jungles in Rohri and Ghotki talukas in Sind mentioned in the last year's report has not yet been completed pending receipt of certain information called for from the Revenue Department and Land Record Office. The management of these areas after demarcation will be taken over by the Forest Department.

The question of transferring a part of Khairan-patti forests (Pole Series 18 to 22) of the West Thana Division to the Revenue Department for management has been under consideration. The Honourable Minister of Agriculture visited these forests during the year and has asked the Collector of Thana to inspect these areas again in detail and to submit definite proposals in the ensuing rains.

Forest cultivation.—Rs. 29,401 were realised as assessment for the forest areas given out for cultivation in the Northern Circle during the year under review. About 9,334 acres of forest land in the East Nasik Division were disforested during the year under Government Notification No. 5968-24 dated 19th April 1928 in favour of cultivation and transferred to the Revenue Department. In Sind remission of assessment for rabi cultivation amounting to Rs. 8,666 was granted owing to failure of crops on account of severe frost and lack of irrigation.

Forest settlements.—The general condition of these settlements in the two Khandesh Districts was good. An additional area of 940 acres of forest land was cleared of tree-growth in North Khandesh Division for extending the existing settlements. The crops were generally good as a result of which *tagai* advances amounting to Rs. 6,350 made during the year were almost all repaid. The only settlement which is reported to be unsatisfactory is at Petla in West Khandesh, the failure here being ascribed partly to the bad water supply and partly to the selection of unsuitable persons as settlers. These defects are being remedied. The settlers were as usual of great use to the Forest Department in forest operations.

Forest Advisory Committees.—Government have in their Resolution No. 985-28 dated 28th September 1928 sanctioned the formation of forest advisory committees in the following districts where forests play an important part, these bodies being composed of a limited number of Forest and Revenue Officers and of non-officials of suitable standing with the Collector as the Chairman. The idea is to promote informal discussion of questions concerning the local administration of the Forest

Department and for directing attention to and remedying any legitimate grievances or complaints of the public.

Name of District	Names of Forest Divisions included in the Districts
Thana.	North, East and West Thana Divisions.
Panch Mahals.	Panch Mahals Division.
Nasik.	East and West Nasik Divisions.
East Khandesh.	East Khandesh Division.
West Khandesh.	West and North Khandesh Divisions.
Kolaba.	Kolaba Division.
Kanara.	Kanara, N. D., E. D., S. D., and C. D.
Dharwar.	Dharwar-Bijapur Division.

No meetings were held in the Northern Circle during the year. Meetings of the Panch Mahals and Thana Districts Committees were held after the close of the year. In the Central Circle only the West Khandesh Committee met in conference before the close of the year. The proposals, all of which emanated from the non-official members, pertained mainly to grazing matters and permits. Out of 15 proposals brought forward, 9 were dropped or withdrawn, one was postponed, 4 were unanimously passed or carried by a majority and one was defeated. The proposals which were carried are given below with comments thereon :—

(*i*) The Grazing Rules should be given wide publicity.

Comments.—Vernacular translations of the rules have been widely distributed amongst the public concerned.

(*ii*) Grazing fees should be recovèred through the Village Officers who should be paid one anna in a rupee on the amount collected.

Comments.—Experimental collection of grazing fees through Village Officers has already been introduced in one Round in each of Kolaba Poona and North Khandesh Divisions. If the system is found to work well and not to result in loss to Government, it will be extended.

As for the remuneration to be paid to the village officers, Government have already fixed 6 and 3 pies in the rupee for Shanbogh and Patel, respectively.

(*iii*) Separate passes should be issued for (*i*) browsers, (*ii*) plough cattle, and (*iii*) non-plough cattle.

Comments.—It is not clear what the proposal means and what benefit is supposed to be derivable therefrom.

(*iv*) The cattle may be allowed to go through forest area for drinking water.

The proposal was carried with the proviso that the people should fence both sides of the road.

Comment.—Thorns for fencing paths passing through closed forest are allowed by this Department to be taken free of charge, and permission to take cattle through closed forest along fenced paths for drinking water is freely given.

In the Southern Circle two meetings of the committee were held at Dharwar—one during the year and the other after the close of the year. It is reported by the Conservator that some work was done at the first meeting but very little could be done at the second as only one non-official member was present. The Collector has not sent the proceedings of these two meetings of the Dharwar District Committee to this office. The Collector has been requested to supply copies of the proceedings, in the absence of which no detailed comments on the work done at these meetings can be made. In Kanara District only one meeting was held after the close of the year in July 1929. The working and utility of these advisory committees will be more easily judged after another year's experience.

Alnavar-Dandeli Railway.—The earnings of this Railway during the year under report amounted to Rs. 47,817 with an expenditure of Rs. 39,097 as against the earnings of Rs. 53,570 and the expenditure of Rs. 49,992 in the previous year. The fall in both receipts and expenditure is due to reduced export of timber and manganese ore though the surplus is higher than that of the previous year. The management was more satisfactory than last year but the supply of open wagons was again not adequate in March and April. It is imperative that the Railway should make proper permanent arrangements for the supply of M.B.C. and P.T.L., the two open type wagons in large demand on this section.

The extension of the Gaikwad Baroda State Railway from Jharia to Waghai in the Dangs has been almost completed and the line, it is hoped, will be opened for traffic in November next. This extension is expected to have a favourable effect upon the prices of coupes as carting to Jharia and Kalaamba will cease. This will also shorten the lead, and depot and loading facilities will be very much improved.

The telephone lines in Northern Division, Kanara, continued to be very unsatisfactory so much so that no station gave efficient service for a sustained period of even two weeks in the year. This unsatisfactory state of affairs is attributed to inadequate control, inferior instruments and incapacity of the linesman in charge. The matter was brought to the notice of the Director of Telegraph Engineering in charge of the lines and some improvements were executed after the close of the year.

Famine Fodder operations were carried out in Thana and Panch Mahals Districts, the quantity of grass supplied during the year by the 9-year monopoly contractors being 64,69,490 lbs. The grass areas in the Panch Mahals were intentionally grazed over by ill-disposed persons following the Godhra riot and the contractors could not deliver the stipulated quantity of grass. The quantity of grass on hand at the three storage depots (Godhra, Dohad and Palghar) at the close of the year was 29,113,454 lbs.

Match Factories.—The Gujarat Islam Match Manufacturing Company, Ahmedabad, removed 304 cart-loads of match-woods from the Panch

Mahals forests for which a royalty of Rs. 114 at the rate of Rs. 0-6-0 per cart-load was recovered by this Department. This company enjoys the concession of removing match-woods at 6 annas per cart-load from Panch Mahals forests and at 4 annas per cart-load from the Dangs forests for a period of 10 years commencing from 1925-26. Their requirements appear to be very limited and the Panch Mahals forests can easily meet their limited demand as will be evident from the fact that since 1926-27 not a single cart-load of match-woods was removed by them from the area specially set apart for them in the South Dangs. As the match-woods in the latter area are much in demand by other purchasers, and, if sold to them, will yield extra revenue, the question, whether the concession granted to the company so far as it relates to the special area in the Dangs forests should be revoked or continued, has been referred for the consideration of Government.

The Indian Match-wood supply Trading Company of Gandevi removed 200 cart-loads of match-wood from the Central Dangs forests on payment of Rs. 300, and 300 cartloads from the North Dangs forests on payment of Rs. 675.

Match-wood trees were sold in Block VII of the Mandvi Range in Surat Division and Rs. 239-1-0 were realized as the price of 100 cart-loads.

In the North Thana Division match-wood coupes of main blocks 3 and 4, comprising an area of 7,937 acres 20 gunthas, were sold for Rs. 575.

The Match-wood coupe in the Bassein Range of West Thana Division was sold to the Thana Match Manufacturing Co. which removed 262 cart-loads of material and paid Rs. 704-2-0 at Rs. 2-11-0 per cart-load.

No offers were received for the match-wood coupes in East Thana Division.

A successful display of timber and minor forest produce was arranged by the Forest Department at the Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition in Poona in September 1928. A similar display was also organized at the Jalgaon agricultural show in East Khandesh.

Revised grazing rules were sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 4217 dated 17th May 1928, but they were not brought into force during the year as the public had received insufficient notice. They have been given effect to from the current year, *i.e.*, 1929-30.

The area of 20 square miles allotted to browsers in forest proper under the control of the Forest Department in the Bijapur District was increased to 212 square miles under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1730/28 of 27th November 1928. This has resulted in the removal of the long standing grievance of the shepherds in that District.

The special exploitation operations in the Nagzari valley in Kanara Northern Division continued to be very efficiently managed by Mr. V. N. Hasabnis, Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, and 2,146 logs (59,118 Cft.)

and 560 sleeper pieces were delivered at the sale depot in Dandeli during the year. The gross value of timber thus delivered was approximately Rs. 2,00,000.

Three wild elephants were killed by special elephant shikaries during the year, two in Hutkhand village and the other in Sahasrawalli village, both of the Yellapur Taluka.

Strobilanthes callosus (karvi) seeded gregariously and died throughout the West Thana Division during the year.

The Chief Conservator was examined by the Simon Commission on the occasion of their visit to Poona in October 1928 on matters connected with the constitution of this Department, its future, and its working as a transferred subject since the Reforms.

CHAPTER IX.

The following is a summary of the progress made in the Forest Administration in the Bombay Presidency including Sind during the five years 1924-25 to 1928-29.

ORGANIZATION.

A noteworthy event during the period under review was the revision of pay, passage and pension rules of the Superior Civil Services sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India in Council under Section 96B (2) (3) of the Government of India Act with effect from 1st April 1924 as a result of the recommendations of the Lee Commission ; *vide* Government of India Notification No. F-172-B-II-24 dated 15th January 1925.

Five posts borne on the cadre of the Imperial Forest Service of the Bombay Presidency were abolished during the period with the sanction of the Secretary of State and the cadre stands at 36, *vide* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 21 A.D. dated 12th September 1928. The actual number of officers in the Imperial Service at the close of the period under review was 27.

The posts of the Superintending Engineer, Forest Department, and Forest Engineer, Northern Division, were abolished during the period. The engineering works of the Presidency are now being controlled by one Forest Engineer assisted by an Officer of the Provincial Forest Service. The work done by the Engineering Branch during the period under review has been recorded in the annual Administration Reports.

Provincial Forest Service.

There was no change in the sanctioned cadre of the service which stood at 27 at the close of the quinquennium.

Two advance permanent increments of pay were sanctioned by Government (*vide* G. R., R. D., No. 524 A.D. dated 1st April 1926) with effect from 1st April 1926 to nine Extra Assistant Conservators who held that appointment at the time of the revision of 1920 and derived no immediate benefit from it.

Subordinate Service.

The strength of the executive and protective Forest Service at the beginning and close of the quinquennium was as follows :—

	No. of Rangers on pay				No. of Foresters on pay			No. of guards on pay	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	200	175	150	80—5—125	60	50	30—1—40	25	15—½—20
At beginning ..	11	16	24	116	22	113	335	449	2,458
	167				470			2,907	
At close ..	11	16	24	113	22	113	359	447	2,006
	164				494			2,453	

Owing to financial stringency reduction of three posts of Rangers and 454 posts of guards was made under orders issued by Government, from time to time. Twenty-four posts of Foresters in the last grade were added during the period, the extra cost on this account being met from the savings effected by the abolition of Guards' posts.

Under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3399/24 dated 25th July 1925 permanent travelling allowance at Rs. 10 per month was sanctioned to Forest Guards in Charge of Rounds.

Permanent travelling allowance of Forester Surveyors was also raised from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per month under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2572/24 dated 13th June 1925.

The territorial changes effected during the quinquennium were :—

Redistribution of the three Forest Divisions of Kanara, Central, Eastern and Southern Divisions into two Divisions and constitution of a new Coast Division Kanara for the minor forests were sanctioned by Government at the close of the last quinquennium and brought into force during the period under review. The formation of the new Coast Division was brought about mainly with the object of working the forests entirely for the satisfaction of the needs of the more densely populated coastal tract and for providing the coast villages and towns with a regular supply of cheap fuel. The new Division is, save for technical matters and accounts placed under the direct control of the Collector.

The revenue administration of the Saiwan, Bapgaon, Sawa and Vavar Mahals of the Thana District was entrusted to the Forest Department under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1442/24 dated 29th July 1927. The Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, has been appointed *ex-officio* Assistant Collector for the first three Mahals, and the Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik, for the fourth, the respective Range Forest Officers under them being appointed as *ex-officio* Mahalkaries.

Other minor changes entailing transfer of Ranges from one Division to another, readjustment of Rounds, etc., were also carried out wherever necessary under proper authority.

2. Changes in Area.

The forest area at the beginning and close of the quinquennium was as follows :—

—	In charge of Forest Department		In charge of Revenue Department		Total Sq-miles.
	Reserved Sq. Miles	Protected Sq. Miles	Reserved Sq. Miles	Protected Sq. Miles	
At the beginning	11,969	516	1,829	656	14,970
At the close	11,755	564	1,955	631	14,905
Difference	−214	+48	+126	−25	−65

The net decrease in the total area of the Forest is chiefly due to disforestment of large areas in favour of cultivation, rectification of mistakes in the area shown in the Forest Register, and erosion in Sind. The changes in the area of the reserved forests in charge of the Forest and Revenue Department were mainly due to the territorial changes effected during the period whereby the whole area of the Kanara Coast Division has been placed under the control of the Revenue Department (Collector of Kanara).

3. Forest Settlements.

The area finally settled at the beginning of the period under report was 12,485 square miles under the Forest and 2,485 square miles under the Revenue Department, total 14,970 square miles, and at the close it was 12,319 square miles and 2,586 square miles, respectively, total 14,905 square miles. This is contributed by the different Circles as shown below :—

	In charge of the Forest Department Sq. miles	In charge of the Revenue Department Sq. miles
Northern Circle	3,320	484
Central Circle	3,842	1,488
Southern Circle	4,010	613
Sind Circle	1,147	1
	12,319	2,586

Out of the area given out for inforest cultivation in the Northern Circle, 6,429 acres from the Panch Mahals Division and 14,334 acres from the East Nasik Division were disforested and transferred to the Revenue Department.

The question regarding the afforestation of certain traverse numbers in Dohad and Jhalod talukas which was started in 1915 was finally settled with the result that 3,030 acres are in the process of being notified as reserved forest.

The question of acquiring certain malki numbers in the Mandvi Taluka is still pending.

The proposals submitted by Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., regarding the better management of the Thana Gurcharans were sanctioned by Government in 1926. The appointment of a Gurcharan Officer has recently been notified by Government, *i.e.*, after close of the quinquennium under report.

The inclusion in reserved forests of certain rabi numbers in Peint Taluka sanctioned in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3842 of 1st June 1927 is pending final notification.

A proposal to convert suitable portions of the Khairanpatti forests of the West Thana Division into protected forest for the use of the villagers is under consideration. The portions to be so converted will be those which do not contain valuable timber and which are not required to be preserved for climatic reasons. The Collector of Thana is examining the whole area for this purpose and the question will be decided shortly.

4. Demarcation.

The total length of artificially marked boundaries in the Presidency at the commencement and close of the quinquennium was as shown below :—

	On 1st April 1924 (Linear miles)	On 1st April 1929 (Linear miles)
Northern Circle	8,432	8,502
Central Circle	13,377	13,426
Southern Circle	15,851	14,220
Sind Circle	2,111	2,112
Total ..	39,771	38,260

The net decrease in the total length is mainly due to the excess of disforestments over afforestments.

5. Surveys.

The rabi lands in Peint and Protected forests of Vavar and Vangni in the West Nasik Division were surveyed by No. 8 Party, Survey of India, on a scale of 4″=1 mile. Out of the total area of 97 square miles 84 square miles were completed at a cost of Rs. 24,416.

Three square miles of the area of Wadgaon Range and Paud Round in Poona Division were surveyed on the same abovementioned scale at a cost of Rs. 716.

A topographical survey of some of the forests in Kolaba Division and Sind was also made during the period under review.

6. Working Plans.

The work of preparation of new and revision of existing working plans progressed steadily and satisfactorily during the period under review.

In all 15 plans were sanctioned by Government during the period as shown below :—

	Original	Revision
Northern Circle	..	3
Central Circle	1	1
Southern Circle	6	4
Sind Circle	..	..
Total, Presidency ..	7	8

The areas under sanctioned working plans at the beginning and close of the quinquennium were :—

	At beginning Sq. miles	At close Sq. miles.
Northern Circle	2,777	3,019
Central Circle	2,320	2,499
Southern Circle	1,746	1,905
Sind Circle	1,029	926
Total ..	7,872	8,349

The total forest area of the Presidency in charge of the Forest Department at the close of the quinquennium was 12,552 square miles (including 233 square miles of Kanara Coast Division shown as in charge of the Revenue Department). The progress in the preparation of working plans is summarised as follows :—

(*a*) sanctioned plans exist for 8,349 square miles, *i.e.*, 67 per cent.—

(*i*) of these, revision is in progress for 580 square miles, and

(*ii*) revision is required for 1,130 square miles,

(*b*) new plans are in course of preparation for 373 square miles, and

(*c*) plans have still to be taken in hand for 600 square miles, and

(*d*) no plans are considered to be necessary at present for 3,230 square miles.

7. Communications and Buildings.

The expenditure on (1) communications, (2) buildings, (3) wells and other works for the Presidency amounted to Rs. 17,92,422 during the

period under review as against Rs. 23,42,094 during the previous 5 years, a decrease of Rs. 5,49,672. By sub-heads these amounts were :—

—	New Works		Repairs		Total	
	1924-25 to 1928-29	1919-20 to 1923-24	1924-25 to 1928-29	1919-20 to 1923-24	1924-25 to 1928-29	1919-20 to 1923-24
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Communications ..	6,09,974	9,76,377	5,32,572	5,37,991	11,42,546	15,14,278
Buildings ..	3,57,761	5,43,030	1,89,904	1,86,170	5,47,665	7,29,200
Other Works ..	37,054	45,330	65,157	53,286	1,02,211	98,616
Total ..	10,04,789	15,64,737	7,87,633	7,77,357	17,92,422	23,42,094

Owing to financial stringency new works were carried out at a slower rate during the period under review than in the preceding five years. The major part of the expenditure on new works was incurred in the construction of roads in the Dangs (Surat Division) and Peint (West Nasik Division) where the exploitation of fine timber was and is still hampered by want of communications. Development in the Dangs has begun to bear fruit, as will be evident from the fact that the revenue of Surat Division has risen from Rs. 4,82,478 in 1923-24 to Rs. 6,00,435 in 1928-29 and is likely to rise still higher hereafter. Similarly construction of a few roads in Peint has resulted in a small increase in the revenue of the West Nasik Division from Rs. 1,36,703 in 1923-24 to Rs. 1,61,268 in 1928-29. At present only the most accessible areas in Peint are being exploited, but road projects are under consideration and execution, with a view to opening up the remainder of the valuable forests there. When the required roads are constructed the West Nasik Division, which is at present being worked at a loss, should yield an appreciable surplus and quickly repay any expenditure which may have been incurred. Road construction in Peint is therefore a great and urgent necessity and efforts will be made to push this work on as vigorously as possible.

For want of sufficient funds it was not possible to carry out building programmes to the extent required. More buildings to house the subordinates and touring officers are badly needed in places where the climate is unhealthy and private accommodation non-existent.

The Forest Engineering Branch has amply proved its utility in the works carried out by this Department for the development of the

forests. The work done by this Branch during the period under review consisted principally of surveys, estimating, investigation of new projects, mechanical transport, mechanical extraction of timber and saw mills.

Road and bridge work supervised or actually undertaken by the Engineering Branch was concentrated mostly in the Northern and Southern Circles. The work consisted of surveys and alignment of new roads lying in difficult places, remodelling, improvements and drainage of existing roads. Standard cross sections of three classes of forest roads were prepared. Earth work tables for these have also been drawn up. Three types of construction in respect of buildings comprising about 100 sets of plans and estimates were completed and have since been sent to Mr. Pipe, late Superintending Forest Engineer, for scrutiny before final printing. The publication of standard plans and estimates will greatly reduce and facilitate the work of the Forest Officers in designing, calculating and estimating.

Mechanical Transport.

The Department made use of two outfits, the Foden Steam Tractor and the Sentinel Steam Tractor with their trailers, mainly for transport of sleepers and logs in N. D. Kanara. Ultimately experience showed that the upkeep of these tractors on log haulage was a costly business in that the running cost of such transport was found to be much higher than prevailing cart rates. Mechanical breakdowns were also frequent for want of good metalled roads, competent drivers and mechanics were not available for work in remote jungles, and the plants were from one cause or another subjected to long periods of idleness. On all these grounds the work of these tractors was discontinued. The Foden Tractor is now doing good work as a Portable Saw Mill and the Sentinel Tractor is being disposed of by sale.

Mechanical Extraction of Timber.

Two Fordson outfits (one outfit was purchased in 1926-27 only) and one Buffalo Winch worked in the Nagzhari Valley. Another Buffalo Winch has been working on the Kaneri River slopes of Gund Range in W. D. Kanara since 1926-27. The extraction costs are cheaper than those charged by contractors in very much easier localities and Government is now securing a large and increasing revenue annually amounting to more than 2 lakhs of rupees from these forests which yielded nothing formerly.

Long hauling (from valley bottoms and slopes to roadways) was first experimentally done in 1926-27 when 32 logs were extracted by means of one Tractor at a cost of Rs. 53-6-0 per ton, mean length of haul being 2,700′. 77 logs were next extracted with two tractors (the haul being divided between the two) with the result that the cost was reduced to Rs. 36 per ton. Long hauling by relay in this manner was continued in 1927-28 and 1928-29.

The following statement compares the outturn, the mean length of haul, and the cost for the years 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1928-29.

	Outturn (tons)			Mean length in feet			Cost per ton		
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1926-27	1927-28	1928-1929	1926-1927	1927-1928	1928-1929
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Fordson Outfit— Ordinary ..	752·78	1,071	809·41	820	639	1,566	11 10 6	8 14 0	16 0 7
Long ..	..	188		..	1,950		..	21 12 0	
Animal Winch at Nagzhari.	424	371	409·36	742	708	914	11 4 6	10 8 9	11 12 7
Animal Winch at Gund.	176	354	236·14	484	908	868	15 5 0	12 2 3	13 0 6

The general conditions of working increase in difficulty as work advances down the Nagzhari towards the main Kalinadi Valley and corresponding general increase in cost is therefore to be anticipated. Fortunately the margin of profit is very large on the valuable teak extracted.

Saw Mills.

Seven saw mills worked during the period under review, at Karanjara and Chikhalda in the Dangs, at Badgi and Haste in Peint and at Dandeli, Bomanhalli and Kirwatti in Kanara. Two mills were closed about the end of the quinquennium, one at Bomanhalli in N. D. Kanara and the other at Karanjara in Surat Division, for want of work. The Chikhalda mill is being shifted to a new site in the Khapri Valley. The Forest Engineering Branch continued to attend to technical matters connected with the maintenance and running of the mills. The condition of machinery, equipment and mill stores has been much improved. All stores have been standardised and a systematic account of stores introduced and maintained. A small workshop is established at Dandeli where all petty repair work is carried out. As a result of efficient working and management, the output of sawn material from the mills increased from 3,12,000 c.ft. in 1924-25 to 334,753 c.ft. in 1928-29 and what is more important, the average sawing cost per c.ft. was reduced from 7·7 annas in 1924-25 to 5·42 annas in 1928-29. Handsome profits have been earned. Taken together the mills showed, as commerical concerns, a profit of Rs. 3,05,500 in the year 1928-29 against Rs. 1,62,057 in the year 1924-25.

Engineering Establishment.

The strength of the Forest Engineering Establishment was reduced by about 50 per cent. during the quinquennium and the staff, which is now kept at the barest minimum, consists of an Engineer, an officer of the Provincial Forest Service and a few select and specially trained temporary men. A small engineering establishment will be required for many years to come for such works as the following :—

(*a*) Survey and aligning of roads, preparation of their estimates and construction of the more important roads and bridges.

(*b*) Skidding or mechanical extraction of timber.

(*c*) Upkeep of saw mills, machinery and stores.

Proposals are under the consideration of Government for providing certain temporary subordinates of this establishment with permanent appointments.

8. Forest Offences.

The average annual number of forest offences reported during the period under review compares with that in the preceding five years as follows :—

—	Northern Circle		Central Circle		Southern Circle		Sind Circle		Total		Difference
	Quinquennium		Quinquennium		Quinquennium		Quinquennium		Quinquennium		
	Present	Previous	Present	Previous	Present	Previous	Present	Previous	Present	Previous	
Injury to forest by fire.	619	532	563	573	566	839	165	157	1,913	2,101	−188
Unauthorised fellings	2,899	2,200	3,443	2,747	1,409	1,450	1,375	1,388	9,126	7,785	+1,341
Unauthorised grazing	2,054	2,129	2,171	2,266	860	1,057	1,480	1,300	6,565	6,752	−187
Miscellaneous ..	403	283	1,104	883	236	158	90	42	1,833	1,366	+467
Total ..	5,975	5,144	7,281	6,469	3,071	3,504	3,110	2,887	19,437	18,004	+1,433

On the whole there was an increase of 1,433 cases which is shared by all Circles except the Southern Circle. It occurs mainly under "Felling" and "Miscellaneous" in the Northern Circle and Central Circle. The increase under the former head was chiefly due to heavy illicit cuttings conducted on an organised scale in West Nasik, North and West Thana and West Khandesh Divisions and the increase under the latter head was due partly to encroachments from inforest cultivators and partly to enforcement of transit rules.

Systematic looting of sandalwood that had been going on in the Belgaum Division for a number of years with the connivance of certain subordinates was detected and put a stop to during the period under review. It was also found that irregular movement of sandalwood was facilitated by the indiscriminate issue of passes by Indian State Officials and Inamdars and by the non-observance of transit rules by the Railway Officials. Several prosecutions were undertaken as a result of these disclosures, which ended in the conviction of the accused and the confiscation of the property to Government. The Forest subordinates connected with these cases were duly punished, some with dismissal and some by withholding promotion. These measures have resulted in the stoppage of such thefts.

9. Fire Protection.

The average area under systematic fire protection and the average of failures during the two quinquennial periods are compared below :—

Circle	Average area in square miles					
	1924-25 to 1928-29			1919-20 to 1923-24		
	Attempted to be protected	Failures	Percentage of success	Attempted to be protected	Failures	Percentage of success
Northern	3,339	97	97·6	3,275	98	97·0
Central	2,908	149	94·9	2,680	209	92·2
Southern	1,768	103	94·2	4,227	293	93·1
Sind	489	6	98·8	624	5	99·4
Total ..	8,504	355	95·8	10,806	605	94·4

The decrease in the area attempted to be protected from fire occurs in the Southern and Sind Circles. It is mainly due to the fact that in the former Circle such areas only as were specially protected have been dealt with in the present quinquennium whereas those of the previous quinquennium represent the average of the whole area even though part of it was not subjected to any special protective measures.

10. Protection from Cattle.

The average areas annually open and closed to grazing during the two periods were as follows :—

—	Area in square miles					
	Open to all animals	Percentage	Open to all animals except browsers	Percentage	Closed to all animals	Percentage
Present quinquennium ..	3,626	24·2	9,075	60·7	2,262	15·1
Previous quinquennium ..	3,284	22·0	8,953	59·8	2,728	18·2
Difference	+342	..	+122	..	−466	..

The increases in the area under "open to all animals" and under "open to all animals except browsers" are due to additional facilities having been granted to villagers by opening to grazing all forest except valuable fodder reserves and areas under regeneration and also to the throwing open of more forest area for sheep and goat grazing in the Bijapur District of the Southern Circle.

The average number of all animals admitted to graze in the forest increased from 2,356,009 in the previous quinquennium to 2,458,285 in the period under report. By Circles these figures were :—

			1924-1929	1919-1924
Northern Circle	..	..	774,688	777,487
Central Circle	..	..	1,105,718	932,650
Southern Circle	..	..	477,692	526,943
Sind Circle	..	..	100,187	118,929
	Total	..	2,458,285	2,356,009

The increase in the Central Circle is due to large influx of cattle in famine times from neighbouring states into the Khandesh Divisions. The decreases in the other Circles are mainly due to the fact that no special extension of grazing facilities was required in the Southern Circle, as was the case in the previous quinquennium owing to fodder scarcity in 1920-21 and that free grazing was not required by hill people in the Sind Circle to the same extent as formerly.

11. Yield and Outturn.

The average annual outturn of the forest for the two periods was as follows :—

(i) *By Government agency and purchasers.*

Circle	Timber and fuel cubic feet in thousands		Bamboos value		Sandalwood value		Minor Produce value	
	Average 1924-29	Average 1919-24	Average 1924-29	Average 1919-24	Average 1924-29	Average 1919-24	Average 1924-29	Average 1919-24
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern ..	8,989	7,542	56,681	43,208	127	218	1,93,381	1,63,978
Central ..	6,509	4,775	11,756	11,641	3,584	1,618	6,41,059	4,44,719
Southern ..	10,518	11,205	77,181	62,300	1,24,004	64,656	1,51,135	1,20,098
Sind ..	19,369	18,614	..	..	..	..	84,086	80,896
Total ..	45,385	42,136	1,45,618	1,17,168	1,27,715	66,487	10,69,661	8,09,691

The decrease under "Timber and fuel" in the Southern Circle is due to the discontinuance of the extraction of firewood in Belgaum and Kanara W. D. for the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway who for several years now have been using coal in place of wood fuel. The increases in other Circles are mainly due to the introduction of revised Working Plans, to new Departmental fellings being started to supply the saw mills, and to more exploitation of deadwood and thinning areas.

The increase under "Bamboos" is partly due to the demand created by the Gujerath floods in 1927 and partly to the revision of export rates in the Southern Circle.

The rise under "Sandalwood" is due to a larger quantity being exploited under new Working Plans, and better prices realised therefor, and that under "Minor produce" is due to better realizations for some of the products, to the grass storage scheme sanctioned in 1921 as an insurance against fodder scarcity in the Panch Mahals and North Thana Divisions, and also to the recovery of royalty on Manganese in the Southern circle.

(*ii*) *Free Grantees*

Circle	Timber and fuel cubic feet in thousands		Bamboos value		Minor produce value	
	Average 1924-29	Average 1919-24	Average 1924-29	Average 1919-24	Average 1924-29	Average 1919-24
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	30	13	131	100	905	638
Central	19	22	536	330	2,885	629
Southern	60	84	297	614	26,889	25,268
Sind	60	11	..	..	6,940	6,944
Total ..	169	130	964	1,044	37,017	33,471

The variations need no explanation as the grants vary according to necessities of the general public.

(*iii*) *By Concessionists.*

Circle	Timber and fuel cubic feet in thousands		Bamboos value		Minor produce value	
	Average 1924-29	Average 1919-24	Average 1924-29	Average 1919-24	Average 1924-29	Average 1919-24
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	5,229	6,158	6,337	12,385	2,96,908	2,97,249
Central	1,119	622	343	10	59,545	24,740
Southern	3,300	2,775	45,000	18,260	3,04,339	4,08,358
Sind	11	41	..	..	4,159	2,618
Total ..	9,659	9,536	51,680	30,655	6,66,951	7,33,065

These are estimates based on general requirements of the people who are allowed privileges under settlements prescribed for different districts.

12. Financial Results.

The average annual financial results for the two quinquennial periods compare as follows :—

Circle	Revenue		Expenditure		Surplus		Difference
	1924-29	1919-24	1924-29	1919-24	1924-29	1919-24	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern ..	25,59,257	24,76,462	11,76,097	10,48,176	13,83,160	14,28,286	−45,126
Central ..	12,94,382	11,17,115	7,10,456	7,09,400	5,83,926	4,07,715	+1,76,211
Southern ..	28,73,852	26,81,230	17,20,819	20,73,584	11,53,033	6,07,646	+5,45,387
Sind ..	7,12,812	6,95,415	3,95,230	3,53,361	3,17,582	3,42,054	−24,472
General Direction, Utilization Circle, Bombay Forest College and Forest Engineering Branch.	4,263	1,517	2,56,077	1,74,102	2,51,814	1,72,585	−79,229
Total ..	74,44,566	69,71,739	42,58,679	43,58,623	31,85,887	26,13,116	+5,72,771

The average gross revenue shows an increase of 6·8 per cent. while the average expenditure shows a decrease of 2·3 per cent. The percentage of the average surplus on the average gross revenue works out at 42·8.

The increase in revenue is due to the initiation of a more liberal policy of road construction in the Northern Circle, to the extraction by mechanical means of timber from the Nagzhari Valley and to the increased efficiency of and consequent improvement in receipts from the Government saw mills in the Southern Circle, to extended exploitation of sandal, to the realization of rent from grass kurans, most of which were formerly leased to the Military Department free of charge in the Central Circle, and also to a slight improvement in the prices realised for timber and other produce.

The decrease in expenditure, which occurs only in the Southern Circle and which has been counterbalanced to some extent by small increases in the other Circles, is due chiefly to large reduction of Engineering establishment, general economy, and stoppage of all unprofitable extraction operations and of the departmental supply of fuel to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

The average surplus shows a very satisfactory increase of nearly 5¾ lakhs of rupees over the corresponding figure of the previous quinquennium.

13. Forest Education.

Candidates for Rangerships were, as usual, sent up for training at the Madras Forest College at Coimbatore. In all 21 candidates went through the course, of whom 20 obtained higher standard certificates and 1, lower standard. The Vernacular Forest Class started in 1922 in the Northern Circle for training Foresters and Round Guards from the

Northern and Central Circles was continued during the period under review. In the Southern Circle no regular class was held, but literate subordinates were trained in a set course under selected and experienced Rangers. The arboriculture Class in Hyderabad, Sind, referred to in the last report was closed from 1925-26 for want of a sufficient number of students.

14. Research and Experiments.

Research.

A Research Branch was started in 1925-26 under the control of the Chief Conservator and considerable progress has been made during the period under review. The researches carried out cover a wide field and deal with the regeneration of teak, jungle-wood species and bamboos, propagation of minor produce and collection of figures of cost and growth. The several subjects on which research was started, the work done and the results observed up to date have been described in detail in Chapter VI of this and previous Reports. In all, 33 subjects have come under investigation, of which 12 subjects were completed up to the end of the year 1928-29 and observations are in progress in the case of remaining 21 subjects.

15. Administration and Control.

The office of the Chief Conservator of Forests was held by the following officers :—

Mr. W. E. Copleston, C.S.I., from 1st April to 10th October 1924.

Mr. A. G. Edie, C.I.E., from 11th October 1924 to 22nd April 1927.

Mr. E. M. Hodgson, from 23rd April 1927 to 11th February 1928.

Mr. H. L. Newman, from 12th February 1928 to 31st March 1929.

The several Conservatorships were held as follows:—

Northern Circle.

Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks	from 1st April 1924 to 26th March 1925.
,, G. S. Butterworth	,, 27th March 1925 to 23rd October 1925.
,, G. E. Marjoribanks	,, 24th October 1925 to 18th July 1927.
,, G. S. Butterworth	,, 19th July 1927 to 29th July 1927.
,, R. W. Inder	,, 30th July 1927 to 18th November 1927.
,, A. C. Hiley	,, 19th November 1927 to 21st February 1929.
,, H. W. Starte	,, 22nd February 1929 to 31st March 1929.

Central Circle.

Mr. E. M. Hodgson	from	1st April 1924 to 1st March 1925.
,, C. E. L. Gilbert	,,	2nd March 1925 to 1st October 1925.
,, E. M. Hodgson	,,	2nd October 1925 to 23rd April 1927.
,, C. E. L. Gilbert	,,	24th April 1927 to 31st March 1929.

Southern Circle.

Mr. H. L. Newman	from	1st April 1924 to 10th March 1927.
,, G. S. Butterworth	,,	11th March 1927 to 16th July 1927.
,, A. C. Hiley	,,	17th July 1927 to 13th November 1927.
,, H. L. Newman	,,	14th November 1927 to 9th February 1928.
,, R. W. Inder	,,	10th February 1928 to 1st May 1928.
,, D. B. Sothers	,,	2nd May 1928 to 20th November 1928.
,, P. E. Aitchison	,,	21st November 1928 to 31st March 1929.

Sind Circle.

Mr. P. E. Aitchison	from	1st April 1924 to 23rd May 1924.
,, C. E. L. Gilbert	,,	24th May 1924 to 23rd February 1925.
,, J. Walker	,,	24th February 1925 to 6th April 1925.
,, P. E. Aitchison	,,	7th April 1925 to 6th May 1928.
,, R. W. Inder	,,	7th May 1928 to 31st March 1929.

Mr. T. N. Koppikar and Rao Bahadur R. A. Hemmadi, Deputy Conservators of Forests, and Rao Saheb P. S. Yennemadi and Mr. V. R. Mirchandani, Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests, retired from service during the period under review. Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks proceeded on leave in 1927 preparatory to retirement.

Government lost two experienced officers in the much regretted deaths of Messrs. G. S. Butterworth and W. A. H. Miller of the Imperial Forest Service.

The services of Mr. M. G. Boutelle, Superintendent of saw mills terminated during 1924-25 and were not extended.

No new officers were recruited to the Imperial Forest Service. One Provincial Officer was promoted to this service during the period.

16. General Remarks.

The Forest Grievances Committee.—In response to a demand from certain members of the Bombay Legislative Council, Government appointed a Committee in 1924-25 to enquire into the grievances of the ryots with regard to forest matters and to submit suggestions for the consideration of Government. The Committee visited places in Poona, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Thana, Kolaba, Nasik, Satara, Panch Mahals, Kanara and Belgaum Districts from which petitions of grievances had been received. A final report on the subject was submitted to Government in 1926-27. Many of the recommendations of the Committee were accepted by Government (*vide* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7324/24 dated 19th July 1927) and the new concessions granted have been much appreciated by the public. As a further result of the recommendation of this Committee Government have at the close of the quinquennium, sanctioned the formation of Forest Advisory Committees in several districts where forests play an important part.

Military grass lands.—In a Conference of officers representing the Government of India and the Government of Bombay it was decided that rent for the grass kurans in the Poona Division, which were formerly leased to the Military Department free of rent, should be charged at Re. 1 per acre per annum for the two years 1921-22 and 1922-23, and at Rs. 1-8-0 per annum per acre from 1923-24 onwards up to 1931-32. Since the levy of this charge it is interesting to note that the area leased, which formerly showed a tendency to increase year by year, is now much diminished, and still more of it promises to be relinquished by the Military Authorities.

Exhibitions.—The Forest Department took part in the Presidency Agricultural Show held at Poona in 1926, in the Poona Swadeshi Bazar and Industrial Exhibition and in the Agricultural Show at Jalgaon in East Khandesh in 1928.

Fodder storage.—The scheme for the storage of grass against fodder famine at Nawapur, Chinchpada and Khandbara in West Khandesh Division was finally abandoned in 1926-27. The question regarding the payment of compensation to the contractors for their contract having been terminated before the fixed period has been referred by Government to arbitration.

Levy of duty on foreign timber.—Duty was first levied in 1923-24 on timber, fuel and certain other forest produce which has its origin in certain Native States and is brought into the Khandesh Districts by rail. In 1925 the rates of duty were increased with the approval of Government of India. Levy of duty on the dutiable forest produce *produced* in the Native States concerned, whether brought direct into the Khandesh Districts or not, was insisted on as the timber merchants, in order to evade payment of duty, had established in the Central

Provinces, temporary shops where intermediate transactions of the dutiable produce on its way to the Khandesh, were effected. Competent courts have however ruled that duty on produce which has passed through intermediate sale before coming into Khandesh should not be collected unless such transactions are proved to be bogus. As it is almost impossible to prove such a thing the result is that most of the timber, fuel, etc., imported into Khandesh is free of duty. The decision involves a heavy sacrifice of legitimate revenue and also has a serious adverse effect on the price of forest produce grown in British territory, for which there appears to be no remedy.

Miscellaneous.—For the improvement of water-supply and construction of Katcha roads in the Satpudas, Government sanctioned half the cost of these works from '43 A, Famine Relief Fund'. Several wells were constructed and Katcha roads built in the East and North Khandesh Divisions.

Frauds.—Fraud on a large scale occurred in the Kolaba Division where the Head Clerk, Mr. K. V. Dhopeshwarkar, misappropriated a sum of Rs. 5,085 by manipulating the Divisional office accounts. He absconded before clear evidence of his guilt was obtained and has not been traced since. Government have written off ¾ths of this amount, recovering the balance from the Divisional Forest Officer.

Rent.—Rangers, who were hitherto exempted from payment of house rent for quarters provided at Government expense, have been required to pay rent, inspite of strong protest, with effect from June 1928. This has created a good deal of dissatisfaction amongst the subordinates concerned.

Tours of Officers.—The forests of the Southern Circle were visited more than once during the period by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and by the Honourable Minister of Forests, by Officers of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, by Mr. W. A. Bailey, Timber Advisory Officer to the Railway Board and Mr. Tassel of Jubulpore Gun Carriage Factory.

General progress.—During the period under review there was some improvement in labour and market conditions. Possible means of increasing the earning capacity of the forests were constantly being explored. These features are testified to by an appreciable improvement of nearly six lakhs of rupees in average nett income, as compared with the figures for the previous five years.

The quinquennium shows great advances over its predecessor in the important matters of regeneration and silviculture, development of road and building work has been well maintained and on the whole it may be claimed that the period has been one of steady progress.

Remarks of Divisional Commissioners on Circle Reports are printed below :—

Commissioner in Sind (Mr. R. E. Gibson, C.I.E.) :—

"The Commissioner in Sind has the honour to state that he has no remarks to offer on the Annual Administration Report of the Sind Forest Circle, for the year 1928-29, received with letter No. 2760, dated 5th September 1929, from the Conservator of Forests, Sind Circle."

Commissioner, Northern Division (Mr. J. H. Garrett) :—

"A Gurcharan Officer has been appointed by Government under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9811, dated 10th July 1929, for the improved management and more scientific exploitation of the Thana Gurcharan lands.

"2. The total number of forest offences increased from 6,207 to 6,985 during the year under report. In 1018 cases offenders could not be traced, 5,523 cases were compounded bringing in Rs. 40,044 as compensation, in 108 cases offenders were let off with a warning and 46 new cases were taken to court. 54 cases including 39 cases of the previous year were decided during the year, and of which 40 (or 74 per cent.) ended in convictions. The number of fires increased from 509 to 711 and the area burnt from 86 to 89 square miles.

The desire of the villagers to get green grass, communal tension in the Panch Mahals District and illicit distillation are reported to be among the chief causes for the increase in the number of fires. In two cases in the Thana District Villagers' privileges were suspended for bad fire-protection and rewards amounting to over Rs. 1,300 were given at Darbars held in the Surat and Thana Districts for help in fires and general protection. The Conservator appears to suggest that the increase in offences is due to better detection by the staff in some ranges, but the Commissioner is inclined to attribute it to a wave of unrest which is the result of political agitation.

"3. Receipts from grazing amounted to Rs. 85,836 as against Rs. 82,072 in the previous year. The number of cattle impounded decreased from 37,178 to 34,738 due to better vigilance on the part of subordinates.

"4. The total revenue from the working of the forests in the Northern Circle increased from Rs. 23,94,000 to Rs. 25,45,000 during the year, and the total expenditure also decreased from Rs. 12,18,000 to Rs. 11,74,000. The surplus revenue thus amounted to Rs. 13,70,000 as against Rs. 11,75,000 in the preceding year. The net increase of Rs. 1,95,000 is shared by all the Divisions except the Panch Mahals where a decrease of nearly Rs. 1,00,000 is noticed owing to the absence of unregulated fellings during the year and local trade depression in the timber market. The increase in revenue in the Surat Division is due to the opening up of the Dangs by the new roads, and in Thana to a slight rise in the timber market. The closing of the sawmill at Badgi(Nasik) has partly contributed to the decrease in expenditure. The trading account of the Chikhalda (Dangs) sawmill showed a profit of Rs. 49,000.

"5. Expenditure on 'Communications and Buildings' from the provision under '52-A, Forest Capital Outlay' and subsequently charged to revenue increased from 1,25,126 to Rs. 1,29,713 during the year due to the continuance of work on 53 miles of new roads of which the important ones lie in the Dangs.

"6. Forest Advisory Committees have been formed in the Panch Mahals and Thana Districts in accordance with Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 985/28, dated 28th September 1928, as a result of the recommendations of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, and their actual work has begun only after the close of the year under report.

"7. The Commissioner endorses the remarks made by the Collector of the Panch Mahals that a scheme for supplying the deficiency of forest rest-houses for officers and men in the various Divisions should be undertaken early as it will secure better protection, inspection of forests and create more direct acquaintance with the Bhils, Dangis and other forest tribes, and thus tend to improve the administration of forests. The work of new construction of roads in the Dangs and inaccessible parts of the Thana forests requires to be pushed forward with a view to the development of the tract and the growth of forest revenues resulting from transport facilities.

"8. The quinquennial review shows a steady progress in various directions during the five years of forest administration in the Northern Circle from 1924-25 to 1928-29."

Commissioner, Central Division (Mr. J. Ghosal, C.S.I., C.I.E.) :—

"The following review of the Administration Reports of the Northern and Central Circles for 1928-29 in respect of the areas in the Central Division is forwarded to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency, Poona, with reference to Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, No. 5542, dated 31st May 1919, and 1110, dated 19th April 1921.

Forest areas.—There was a net decrease of 16·3 square miles in the areas under forest in the Central Division owing to the disforestment of large areas in the Poona, Kolaba, Satara, Sholapur and Ahmednagar Districts of the Central Circle and in certain districts of the Northern Circle for purposes of cultivation.

Forest surveys.—No survey work was done by the Survey of India Party No. 8 during the year in the Peint Taluka although some work still remains to be done there.

Management of Forests.—The work of preparation and revision of the scrub jungle working plan for the East Khandesh Division continued during the year. The collection of data concerning waste and pasture forest under the management of the Revenue Department in the East Khandesh Division, with a view to their inclusion in the working plan, as well as the field survey work of 181 square miles of unorganized forest in the West Khandesh Division, requiring a working plan, were

completed during the year. The marking on the maps of the extent of available land for prospective settlements is in progress in West Khandesh according to the instructions of the Collector. Out of 315 square miles of reserved forest in the Poona Division requiring revision, only one working Circle comprising 42 square miles was fully examined during the year. The prescriptions of the working plan were carried out in all the Forest Divisions although some slight changes in the prescribed treatment were found necessary in some cases owing to the lack of demand or in order to introduce some small improvement in the method of working. Some coupes were not sold in the East Khandesh Division. This was due partly to the tightening up of the rules dealing with standard reservation and partly to roads that have been built on the Satpura side. These roads have opened up much Holkari forest as well as our own and the favourable conditions under which these coupes are sold led the contractors to buy them in preference to those in the British territory. It is for consideration whether the import duty on such foreign timber using our forest roads should not be raised. The demand for coupes in West Khandesh on condition of improvement continued to be poor. There was also no demand for clear cutting coupes under the Umarpata working plan. Out of 2 coupes due for felling only one was sold and not worked as it would not pay the contractor. The growth in all the coupes is generally poor and it is apprehended that it would be difficult to work the area under this system.

There was practically no demand for fuel coupes in the Eastern Working Circle of the West Khandesh Division. Out of 5 coupes 2 of current and one of previous year—in all three—were disposed of, while one was worked and others abandoned by the contractors after paying their full values.

The Conservator, N. C., also remarks that some coupes remained unsold owing to want of demand due to one or other of the following causes, *viz.*, poor quality of growth, long lead or inaccessibility of the area due to want of communications.

Communications.—Construction work was in progress in the Central Circle on (1) the katcha road in the Satpuras in East Khandesh, (2) Subir-Navapur road (metalling and consolidation) in West Khandesh, and (3) Dara-Dhadgaon road in North Khandesh, cost—Rs. 15,904

Repairs to existing roads	Rs.	6,969
The work on the Dara-Dhadgaon road has been progressing very well. It is now possible to motor to within a dozen miles of Dhadgaon in the Akrani.		
Goldari-Ozhar road (West Nasik)	Rs.	694
(The work is completed.)		
Hatgad-Vani road (East and West Nasik) ..	Rs.	14,486
Mokhada-Assa road (West Nasik)	Rs.	495

The Collector of West Khandesh remarks :—

" As a marked contrast to the conditions in North Khandesh Forest Division very little appears to have been done in West Khandesh Division in the matter of improvement of lines of communication. A lot is required to be done for opening up the forest areas especially in Chinchpada and Navapur Ranges."

Buildings.—The total expenditure incurred on buldings during the year under report amounted to Rs. 22,458 in the Central Circle and to Rs. 40,488 in the Northern Circle.

Other works.—Seven wells—4 in North Khandesh, 1 in West Khandesh, 2 in Satara, and 5 "shevdis" in East Khandesh—were constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,509. One well and one "shevdi" were also partly constructed in East Khandesh. For the improvement of water supply in Petha and Mhasla in West Khandesh the District Local Board granted Rs. 400 and 200 for sinking a well and for repairs at the end of the year.

In the Northern Circle Rs. 2,117 were spent on new miscellaneous works (wells and fencing) and Rs. 2,181 on repairs. The construction of 5 new wells was started in the Dangs, of which one was completed and the rest were incomplete. The Conservator remarks that improvement of water supply is a very urgent necessity in the interests of villagers and the forest establishment. Unfortunately the location of suitable sites is a very difficult matter and the progress in well construction is consequently very slow. The services of the Water Diviner to Government were asked for but he was not able to come.

Protection of forests.—A statement* showing the number and nature of forest offences in the Central Division is appended. The total number of offences during the year was 7,863 as against 7,695 in the previous year, showing an increase of 168 offences. This increase is noticeable in all classes of offences except ' grazing without permission ', under which there is a decrease of 233 offences.

Injury by fire.—There is an increase in the offences under this head in all Divisions except West Khandesh and Poona (for further remarks see ' Protection from fire '.)

Illicit cutting.—The increase is seen in West Khandesh, Poona and East Nasik. The increase in Poona is due to the detection of illicit cutting on an extensive scale perpetrated by the koli villages of Rajur Range. As a consequence of this 23 villages were raided by the Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Poona. Teak timber assessed at Rs. 5,195 was recovered and attached. The case was compounded on payment of Rs. 2,404 as compensation. In the opinion of the Divisional Officers in the Northern Circle, the suspension of communal punishment is chiefly responsible for the increase of offences of illicit cutting in the Circle.

Unauthorized grazing.—The decrease under this head is shared by all Divisions except North Khandesh, West Khandesh and Satara where

*Statement not printed.

there was an increase which may be due to subordinates being more vigilant than before.

Other offences.—The increase in this class of offences is noticed in all Divisions, except West Khandesh and Satara. The increase in West Nasik is accounted for by the fact that there was a lot of encroachments from in-forest cultivation. These are likely to be greatly reduced in future as a regular demarcation of these areas by the Divisional Surveyors has been carried out.

Protection from fire.—The area burnt during the year of report was 348 square miles as against 300 in the previous year. The increase is in all Divisions, except Poona, West Khandesh and West Nasik. The abnormal increase in the area burnt in the North Khandesh is attributed to the suspension of communal punishment for forest fires, which has developed in the villagers an attitude of indifference towards fire protection. The Collector of West Khandesh remarks :—

"As regards fire protection, however, there appears to have been a setback, due in the Forest Officers' opinion to the removal of the fear of communal punishment. This system of punishment is no doubt unjust in as much as it punishes the good and the bad alike. In view of the circumstances reported and considering the nature of the people in the tract it might perhaps be worthwhile vesting the Collector with discretion to sanction the infliction of communal punishment in case of proved refractoriness on the part of any village."

The Conservator of Forests, N. C., makes the following remarks:—

"Most of these fires are intentionally started, the chief object being to get an early supply of green grass. They are also due to carelessness in rab burning, to illicit distillation and careless smoking. In West Nasik communal punishment in the form of enhancement of grazing fees was inflicted in 2 villages of Nasik Range with the desired effect as will be evident from the fact that the area burnt in this Division during the year of report decreased from 6,166 acres to 4,550 acres." He further remarks "In spite of all the measures taken so far, forest fires have not decreased. On the other hand they have become so prevalent of late that some further action is necessary in order to bring home to the villagers a sense of communal responsibility. It is therefore proposed that in villages in which fire protection has been bad the burnt areas should be closed to grazing for one year thus making it of no avail to fire jungle for the purpose of producing early clean (sic) (green) grass."

Revenue Administration in the Akrani Mahal.—No remarks to make."

Commissioner, Southern Division (Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I.C.S.

Kolaba.

"The year for Kolaba has been one of steady progress all round. The revenues for the first time* for several years show a surplus, the

*Chief Conservator's note.—The Kolaba Division has been actually showing a surplus each year successively for many years past.

number of offences has decreased, the interest in research and experiment has not flagged and above all the co-operation of villagers on a basis of mutual advantage, as shown in the regeneration of coupes has been successfully obtained.

"The small increase (16 and 21) under fire and other offences is more than counterbalanced by the decrease of 212 and 38 under illicit felling and grazing. The re-stocking of the annual coupes by teak, especially on the sites of the charcoal batties, continued to be satisfactory. The difficulty of economically transplanting the seedlings on a thoroughly weeded out soil was overcome this year by inducing the villagers in the Nagothna Range to take up such plots for Nagli and Wari cultivation on condition that the plots would be thoroughly weeded out at the end of the cultivating season. As many as 26 coupes were given out to 473 families during the year.

Side by side with this, injaili species such as *shivani* (Gmelina arborea), *khair* (Acacia catechu), *hirda* (Terminalia chebula) have also been sown with a fair degree of success.

"Though the introduction of the Manvel bamboos (Dendrocalamus strictus) has not reached the stage of exploitation the exploited coupes have again continued to be planted with the species and the results are reported to be good. All this spade work is largely helped by the nursery in the Pen Range the permanence of which has now been secured by the installation of a rotary pump on the river bank. The results achieved so far are gratifying and as the prospects of the forests depend on the efforts at regeneration, the Commissioner hopes that the hitherto largely successful research and experiment will not be allowed to flag and that in future as in the past the Divisional Forest Officer will continue to give his earnest attention to this branch of the administration.

Though Kolaba forests are burdened with the liability to pay khoti shares of the revenue, the slump in the fuel and timber market appears to have passed. The gross revenue rose from Rs. 1,78,552 to Rs. 2,01,699, and the expenditure fell from Rs. 1,65,496 to Rs. 1,52,685 leaving a surplus of Rs. 49,014. The percentage of surplus to gross revenue reached 24·6 as against 7·3 and 18·5 of last year and the year before last.

The Forest Advisory Committee for the District did not meet in the year and the other recommendations of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee have been met so far as they have the approval of Government.

Exploitation of Government teak in malki lands has been noted in the report (Rs. 65,320 is the total revenue realised). But the utility of the statistics would be enhanced if the statistics were given for each forest division separately.

The administration has been satisfactory and the Commissioner endorses the Collector's commendation of the Divisional Forest Officer."

Southern Circle.

The results of the year's working are gratifying. The financial results are fairly satisfactory; the activities of the Department in planting teak and other junglewood in the exploited and other suitable areas have been well sustained; the regeneration of sandalwood and the propagation of lac though in their infancy continued to receive good attention. The Commissioner notes with approval that the calls on the Department on account of weeding, clearing and other culturing work necessary to promote healthy growth of seedlings have been fully met.

Though the gross revenue showed an increase of Rs. 15,393 the surplus fell by Rs. 44,085. This is satisfactory when compared with the averages of the last quinquennium. Seasonal factors, fluctuations in the timber and labour markets and the economic conditions of the people in general largely influence the financial results, and it is therefore not safe to gauge the results by the work of a single year. An accurate perspective of the profit and loss account can only be obtained by a review which extends back to at least 5 years. Such a retrospect shows that the average surplus for 1924-29 is in excess of the surplus for 1919-24 by Rs. 5,49,246 which is nearly double that of the previous quinquennium. Returning to 1928-29 the Commissioner finds that all the divisions save Kanara, N. D., and E. D., have contributed small but satisfactory increases to the general revenue. This increase is attributed to better prices realised at depôt sales in Kanara, S. D., to excessive bids received for hirda and shikekai in Kanara, W. D., to sale of old timber and sawn wood at Hattikeri and to increased output of sleepers and sale of *khair* trees for the manufacture of Catechu in C. D., Kanara, to better prices fetched by teak pole coupes and hirda farm in Belgaum and to better prices for coupes in the Dharwar-Bijapur Division. The decrease in Kanara, N. D., is due to the slump in the M. & S. M. Railway demand for sawn timber while the decrease in Kanara, E. D., is the outcome of not adjusting the value of sleepers supplied to the S. I. Railway Co. before 31st March. The Conservator considers the financial results are satisfactory and the Commissioner agrees.

The receipts of the Alnawar-Dandeli Railway once again decreased by Rs. 5,553. As the working expenditure fell by Rs. 10,000 the surplus shows an increase. The drop in the export of manganese ore and timber and the dearth of wagons in the busy season are solely responsible for the poor balance sheet of the Railway. It is to be regretted that this Railway which was specially built to bring the forest resources of Kanara within easy reach of timber markets should have had its activities thus crippled. The Conservator reports that the management was more satisfactory than last year but that the supply of open wagons was not adequate in March and April. The Commissioner hopes that the Chief Conservator will continue to urge on the management the imperative need of keeping an adequate supply of open wagons on this line. A Railway line which is an asset to the Department should not

be thus let down by the management in the height of the working season. It should be possible to run a railway line which is mainly concerned in freight traffic on an expenditure of about 60 per cent. of the gross takings.

The earnings of the 3 Government saw-mills decreased by Rs. 44,019. The Bomanhalli mill was closed down at the end of the year and the other two could not be worked regularly.

Forest offences show the usual variations and these do not call for any special remarks. As compared with the previous year the number of offences has increased—the increase is shared by all the divisions except Kanara, N. D., and Dharwar-Bijapur. The decrease under grazing was counterbalanced by the increase under fire, felling and other offences. In spite of the higher number of fire offences and the increase in the area burnt, communal punishments inflicted were few. There was a marked fall in cattle impoundings. Against 17,628 of last year and 16,224 the average of past three years the impoundings during the current year were only 12,934. This decrease is shared by all divisions except Kanara, E. D., and Belgaum. Dharwar-Bijapur recorded the fewest impoundings. This decrease is undoubtedly due to the extended grazing facilities recently granted in this division and elsewhere it is due to grazing which was available outside forest areas. The number of cattle that grazed in forest also decreased by 3,775.

The burden of civil litigation continues unabated as heretofore. The Collector of Kanara suggests that the forest contracts could be made more business-like by eliminating the system of advance payments to contractors. This is a counsel of perfection. It is no doubt difficult to attract syndicates to the Kanara forests, but the evil would be minimised if contracts were concentrated in the hands of those contractors who have a clean record. The trouble is that the contractors are not wealthy men and cannot afford to have a bad year when prices slump. It has also become quite fashionable to bring a civil suit against Government and no doubt it does give a cachet to the suitor.

The 14 village panchayats which function in Kanara are reported to be doing good work. Most of the panchayats have by now realised the value of the forests entrusted to them, have kept watchmen and have begun to restock their forests. The Collector has been requested to consider the extension of this system to other villages.

Except in a few villages the annual allotments of kumri were fully utilised by the villagers.

During the past five years many concessions have been granted to forest villages and revised forest privilege rules on a generous scale have been adopted in Kanara. The attitude of the people towards the Department has greatly improved. Forest Advisory Committees have been formed for Kanara and Dharwar. The Kanara committee met once, but subsequent to the period covered by the report. The Dharwar committee which also met once is reported to have done useful work on the first occasion, but little interest was taken by the non-officials in the

second. Some time must necessarily elapse before these committees can become useful critics of the Forest Department.

The Conservator complains of the inadequacy of allotments for the upkeep of communications and buildings. This is a legitimate grievance and a very short-sighted policy. Short allotments spell special repairs. The Commissioner is greatly surprised to hear that Rangers now have to pay for their accommodation. They are obliged by the nature of their work to reside in localities far removed from the haunts of men and should be housed cost free as is the case in the Salt Department. In some cases however the Commissioner notes with regret that within the amounts allotted works were not completed owing to the paucity of labour.

The volume of work in the Forest Department increases with each year. New forest coupes have to be exploited, labour imported, contractors found, communications maintained and improved, research and experiment carried on, and the year under review which is no exception to its predecessors covers a period of strenuous work and the results which the Department has been able to record reflect credit on all concerned.

The land revenue administration of Forest Mahals continued to be satisfactory.

The relations between the Revenue Department and the Forest Department were cordial throughout.

Remarks of the Commissioner, Central Division (Mr. J. Ghosal, C.S.I., C.I.E.) on the quinquennial review of the Northern and Central Circles for the 5 years 1924-25 to 1928-29.

Changes in the area.—The area under forest at the beginning and end of the quinquennium was as below :—

—	At the beginning	At the close	Difference
	Sq. miles	Sq. miles	
Northern Circle	3,834	3,804	—30
Central Circle	5,382	5,329	—53

The decrease in the net total area of forest is chiefly due to the disforestment of large areas. In the Central Circle much of the forest land was disforested for granting jangi inam or as a reward to military people in recognition of their services in the great war.

Demarcation.—In the Northern Circle there was no change in the length of the artificially marked boundaries which was 8,432 running miles. In the Central Circle the length of the artificially marked boundaries at

the close of 1928-29 was 13,426 running miles as compared with 13,377 at the commencement of the quinquennium. The increase was due to the afforestation of lands.

Surveys.—In the Central Circle 3 square miles of the area of Wadgaon Range and Paud Round in the Poona Division and Rabi lands in Peint and protected forests of Vavar and Vangni in the West Nasik Division were surveyed during the quinquennium.

Working Plans.—The areas under sanctioned working plans at the beginning and close of the quinquennium were as below :—

	At the beginning	At the end
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Northern Circle	2,777	3,033
Central Circle	2,322	2,499

The following working plans so far as Central Division is concerned were sanctioned by Government during the quinquennium—

(1) A revised working plan for the Western Baragaon Dang (Nasik).

(2) Working plan for the Navapur-Nandurbar forest.

(3) A revised working plan for Peint and adjoining forests.

One new plan for 181 square miles in the West Khandesh Division was under preparation.

Four plans (1) Taloda high forests in the North Khandesh, (2) Umarpata Reserve in the West Khandesh, (3) Scrub jungle, and (4) Jamner Teak working plan in East Khandesh were under revision.

Communications and buildings.—The expenditure on buildings and other works amounted to Rs. 63,950 in the Central Circle and Rs. 7,50,898 in the Northern Circle as compared with Rs. 1,29,955 and 5,63,963, respectively, for the previous quinquennium. In the Central Circle about 82 miles of new roads were constructed and 29 buildings erected. The Conservator, Northern Circle, remarks that "about 65 per cent. of the amount on the new works was spent on the construction of roads in the Dangs and Peint, which contain valuable mature teak going to waste for want of facilities for transport. The construction of a few roads in Peint (West Nasik Division) has resulted in an improvement in the revenue of the West Nasik Division, which has risen from Rs. 1,36,703 in 1923-24 to Rs. 1,61,268 in 1928-29. At present only the most accessible areas in Peint are being exploited, but road projects are under consideration with a view to opening out the remainder of the valuable Peint forests. When the necessary roads are prepared the West Nasik Division, which is at present being worked at a loss, will, without doubt, yield an appreciable surplus and repay any expenditure which may be incurred. Road construction in Peint should be pressed forward with vigour." For want of funds there was not much progress in the building programme.

Forest offences.—The average annual number of forest offences, as compared with those of the previous quinquennium, were as below :—

Description	Present quinquennium	Previous quinquennium	Difference
Injury to forest by fire	1,182	894	+288
Unauthorized felling	6,342	5,362	+980
Unauthorized grazing	4,225	4,625	−400
Miscellaneous	1,507	1,084	+423
			+1,291

There was an increase of 1,291 offences on the whole in the two Circles. The Conservator, Central Circle, remarks that the increase in the number of offences is probably due to the greater vigilance of the subordinates in detecting and reporting offences. Both the Conservators are of opinion that the suspension of communal punishment which was ordered by Government during the last two years, appears to be responsible for a part of the increase, particularly so in the case of fire offences.

Fire protection.—The average annual area under systematic fire protection and the average failure during the two quinquennial periods were as follows :—

Period	Average area in Square miles		Percentage of success
	Attempted to be protected	Failure	
1924-25 to 1928-29	6,247	246	96
1919-20 to 1923-24	5,953	307	94

The Conservator, Northern Circle, remarks that although the area burnt does not show an increase there was an increase in the number of fires.

General remarks.—In pursuance of a Resolution passed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 30th August 1924 Government appointed the Forest Grievances Inquiry Committee. The Committee was empowered to visit the more important forests of the Presidency proper, to inquire into the grievances of the ryots in regard to forest matters and to submit suggestions for the consideration of Government. The principal recommendations of the committee and the Government orders thereon are embodied in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7324/24, dated 19th July 1927.

One of the recommendations of the non-official members of the committee was that District Forest Committees be formed in all Districts with power to hear forest grievances and to report thereon. Though Government were not prepared to accept the proposal in the form in which it was made, they considered that the constitution of advisory committees somewhat on the lines of the Railway Advisory Committees would be a salutary measure tending to secure the free interchange of opinion between officers and representatives of the public and also to enlighten these representatives, and through them the public generally, as to the aims and objects of the policy of the Department and the justification for its actions. They accordingly directed that advisory committees presided over by the Collectors and composed of a limited number of Forest and Revenue Officers and of non-officials should be constituted in every district where forests play an important part. Accordingly Advisory Committees have been appointed in the Nasik, East Khandesh and West Khandesh District in the Central Division.

Revised grazing rules were also sanctioned under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4217, dated 17th May 1928.

H. L. NEWMAN,

Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.

Report.

Forest Department.

Administration — of, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1928-29.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 57/2375.

Bombay Castle, 23rd May 1930.

Letter from the Chief Conservator of Forests (Mr. H. L. Newman) No. 2/2344 dated 15th October 1929—Submitting the Forest Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1928-29.

RESOLUTION.—The total revenue of the Forest Department during the year amounted to Rs. 73,76,605 and the expenditure to Rs. 42,69,701 as against Rs. 72,85,877 and Rs. 43,06,833 respectively during the previous year. The surplus of Rs. 31,06,904 represents 42·1 per cent. of the gross revenue as against 40·9 per cent. during the previous year. There was a rise in revenue from the Northern and Southern Circles due to improvement in the timber market but this was partly counter-balanced by falls in the Central and Sind Circles. The decrease in the Central Circle is accounted for by the fact that the revenue for grass and grazing was inflated in the year 1927-28 owing to recovery of five years' arrears of rent for military kurans in Poona Division. The decrease in Sind Circle is mainly due to non-sale of some coupes and of departmentally cut fuel.

2. The total number of offences rose from 20,004 in the preceding year to 21,124 in the year under report, the increase occurring in all the Circles excepting the Central Circle. The increase in fire offences was particularly marked, the number rising from 1,737 in the preceding year to 2,188 in the year under report. Various causes contributed to this increase. In the Panch Mahals Division fires were purposely started by or at the instigation of interested villagers of opposing factions in order to inflict injury upon each other. In the East and North Khandesh and the Satara divisions where there was a noticeable increase in the area burnt, the attitude of the local people towards fire offences was far from satisfactory. Government have ordered the suspension of the system of communal punishment in these divisions in the hope that the public will co-operate with Forest officers in the detection of crime. Government are, however, constrained to admit that in the divisions in which the system of communal punishment has been suspended as an experimental measure the requisite degree of co-operation on the part of the people concerned is still lacking.

3. The general progress of areas under artificial regeneration continued to be satisfactory except in Surat, Khandesh and Sind where the abnormally severe frost of January damaged several thousands of well-established seedlings and saplings. In order to minimise damage from fire the experiment of clearing a 5′ line round each regeneration plot was successfully conducted in the North Thana Division.

4. The value of major and minor produce removed by purchasers was Rs. 30,38,000 and Rs. 11,71,000 respectively as against Rs. 28,63,000 and Rs. 11,95,000 in the preceding year. Major and minor produce removed by privilege holders and free grantees amounted to Rs. 10,75,000 as against Rs. 12,16,000.

5. Four saw-mills in the Southern Circle and three in the Northern Circle were worked departmentally during the year under report. Although the total output of sawn timber was 82,727 cubic feet less than in the preceding year, the level of efficiency reached in the running of these mills was maintained.

6. Government regret that owing to continued financial stringency sufficient funds could not be made available for the development of communications and the construction of buildings for housing forest subordinates.

7. Government trust that the appointment of the Gurcharan Officer will lead to better management and more scientific exploitation of the Thana Gurcharan lands.

8. The thanks of Government are due to the Chief Conservator and the officers working under him for the efficient management of the department during the year under report.

By order of the Government of Bombay
(Transferred Departments),

G. K. JOSHI,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioners of Divisions,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
All Collectors, including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
The Chief Conservator of Forests,
The Conservators of Forests, Northern, Central, Southern and Sind Circles,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Director of Industries,
The Compiler, General Administration Report,
The Director of Information and Labour Intelligence;

The Oriental Translator to Government,
The Secretary, Legislative Council (for the Reading Room for the members of the Legislative Council),
The General Department,
The Finance Department,
The Public Works Department,
The Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, London.

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List of trees and shrubs mentioned in the Report and their scientific names.

English and Vernacular names	Scientific name
Ain, matti	*Terminalia tomentosa.*
Anjan	*Hardwickia binata.*
Babul	*Acacia arabica.*
Bahan	*Populus euphratica.*
Bamboo	*Dendrocalamus strictus.*
Ber	*Zizyphus Jujuba.*
Blackwood, Shisum	*Dalbergia latifolia.*
Dindal	*Anogeissus latifolia.*
Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus globulus.*
Heddi	*Adina cordifolia.*
Hirda	*Terminalia Chebula.*
Honne	*Pterocarpus Marsupium.*
Jamba	*Xylia xylocarpa.*
Jambul	*Eugenia Jambolana.*
Kandi	*Prosopis specigera.*
Khair	*Acacia Catechu.*
Lai, lye	*Tamarisk spp.*
Lantana	*Lantana Camara.*
Nana	*Lagerstroemia microcarpa.*
Nim	*Melia Azadirachta.*
Rosha	*Andropogon Martinii.*
Sandal	*Santalum album.*
Shigekai	*Acacia concinna.*
Shemat, Moee	*Odina Wodier.*
Shivan, Shevni	*Gmelina arborea.*
Simul, Sawar	*Bombax malabaricum.*
Tali	*Dalbergia sissoo.*
Teak	*Tectona grandis.*
Tiwas, Karimuttal	*Ougeinia Dalbergioides.*

FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND FOR THE YEAR 1929-30

CHAPTER I.

I. Alteration in Area. (Forms Nos. 51 to 51-D.)

The following statement shows the changes in forest area which occurred during the year :—

Class of forest	Area on 1st April 1929	Added during the year	Excluded during the year	Area on 31st March 1930
	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.
Reserved ..	13,710	32	20	13,722
Protected ..	1,195	11	24	1,182
Total ..	14,905	43	44	14,904

The area added and excluded comprise :—

	Square miles. Gain.	Loss.
Afforestments against and disforestments in favour of cultivation	5	6
Alluvial accretions and erosions in Sind ..	18	18
Transfer from Reserved Forest to Protected Forest	8	8
Transfer from Protected Forest to Reserved Forest	12	12
	43	44
	(net loss 1 square mile)	

The net decrease of 1 square mile in the total area of the Presidency was chiefly due to disforestment of an area of Protected Forest in the Poona and Kolaba Divisions of the Central Circle in favour of cultivation.

The forest area in charge of the Forest and Revenue Departments stood as follows :—

	On 1st April 1929			On 31st March 1930		
	Reserved	Protected	Total	Reserved	Protected	Total
	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.
In charge of the Forest Department.	11,755	564	12,319	11,769	552	12,321
In charge of the Revenue Department.	1,955	631	2,586	1,953	630	2,583
Total	13,710	1,195	14,905	13,722	1,182	14,904

The forest area in various Circles at the end of the year was—

	Square miles.
Northern Circle	3,804
Central Circle	5,328
Southern Circle	4,625
Sind Circle	1,147

2. Forest Settlements. (Form No. 52.)

The operations of the year are given in Form No. 52 for each Circle. The area finally settled during the year was 24 square miles, chiefly in the Southern and Sind Circles. 60 square miles remained to be settled at the close of the year. No expenditure was incurred on settlement during the year.

The original proposal to constitute as reserved forest certain rabi numbers in Peint Taluka aggregating 87 square miles, was modified by Government, the decision finally arrived at being that only 152 acres from 1 village (Khirdi) should be constituted Reserved Forest and the rest of the area should remain as Protected Forest in charge of the Forest Department.

The settlement of 1,713 acres in the Kolaba Division is still pending the decision of the Civil Court on the proceedings taken by Sardar Biwalkar.

3. Demarcation.

One hundred and sixty-one miles of new boundaries were artificially demarcated at a cost of Rs. 1,219. The length of boundary still to be demarcated at the close of the year is 45 miles in the Southern Circle. The existing boundary lines and marks were maintained in a state of repair at a cost of Rs. 4,219, forest subordinates having done most of this work as usual.

No progress could be made in regard to the clearing of the 50 feet wide boundary line between the Dangs and Baroda State as, owing to a dispute that arose in 1928-29, the line to be cleared has first to be checked by the Surveyor. 6 miles of this line were marked and checked and further work will be done next year.

4. Forest Surveys.

No survey work was done during the year.

The expenditure incurred on the constitution of State Forests was as follows :—

	1929-30.	1928-29.
Northern Circle	2,335	733
Central Circle	..	..
Southern Circle	26	79
Sind Circle	90	..

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

1. Regulation of Management.

(a) *Preparation and Control of Regular Working Plans.*

Preparation (Form No. 55).—The work of preparation and revision of Working Plans progressed steadily under the various Working Plan Officers controlled by their Conservators and the Chief Conservator. The following are the details of work done.

Working Plans finally sanctioned by Government during the year were :—

(*i*) A revised Working Plan for the Below-Ghat Forests (Peint and part of Mokhada) of West Nasik Division.

(*ii*) A revised Working Plan for Bhagvati Blocks VIII, IX and XX.

(*iii*) A revised Working Plan for the Ankola-Kumta, Honavar-Bhatkal Below-Ghat Inland Forests.

The following Working Plans received the approval of the Chief Conservator and were in course of submission to Government for sanction :—

(*i*) Honavar Tali Working Plan (Revision).

(*ii*) Working Plan for the Umarpata reserves in West Khandesh Division (Revision).

Work in connection with the following Working Plans of which preliminary reports have been approved by the Chief Conservator, was continued :—

(*i*) Nasik Scrub and Teak Pole jungles, East and West Nasik Divisions (Revision).

(*ii*) Scrub jungle and Jamner Teak Pole area in East Khandesh Division (Revision).

(*iii*) Taloda Teak Timber and inexploitable areas in North Khandesh Division (Revision).

(*iv*) Scrub Forests of Sakri, Pimpalner, and Dhulia Ranges in West Khandesh Division (Original).

(*v*) Sandal areas in the Dharwar-Bijapur, Kanara Northern and Eastern Divisions (Original).

The question of altering the rotation of certain Felling Series of the Revised Thana Working Plan is still under investigation. The Working Plans Officer, Northern Circle, is collecting the necessary data.

Proposals for the exploitation of mature standards over 42 inches in girth in the Thana forests, submitted by the Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Northern Circle, were sanctioned by the Chief Conservator.

A revised Working Plan for Series XI (Nagzhiri Slopes) in Kanara Northern Division was taken in hand. Enumeration work in connection with this Plan is going on.

Work in connection with the revision of the Soppinhosalli High Forest Working Plan (Kanara Southern Division) was in progress during the year.

A revised Working Plan for the Reserved Forests of the Poona Division is being drawn up by the Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Central Circle.

The area under Working Plans now amounts to 8,864 square miles, out of a total of 9,401 square miles for which Working Plans are considered necessary. New Plans are now under preparation for 265 square miles out of the 537 square miles for which Plans are required, in addition to which old Plans are under revision for an area of 1,173 square miles.

Control of Working Plans. (Form No. 55-A.)

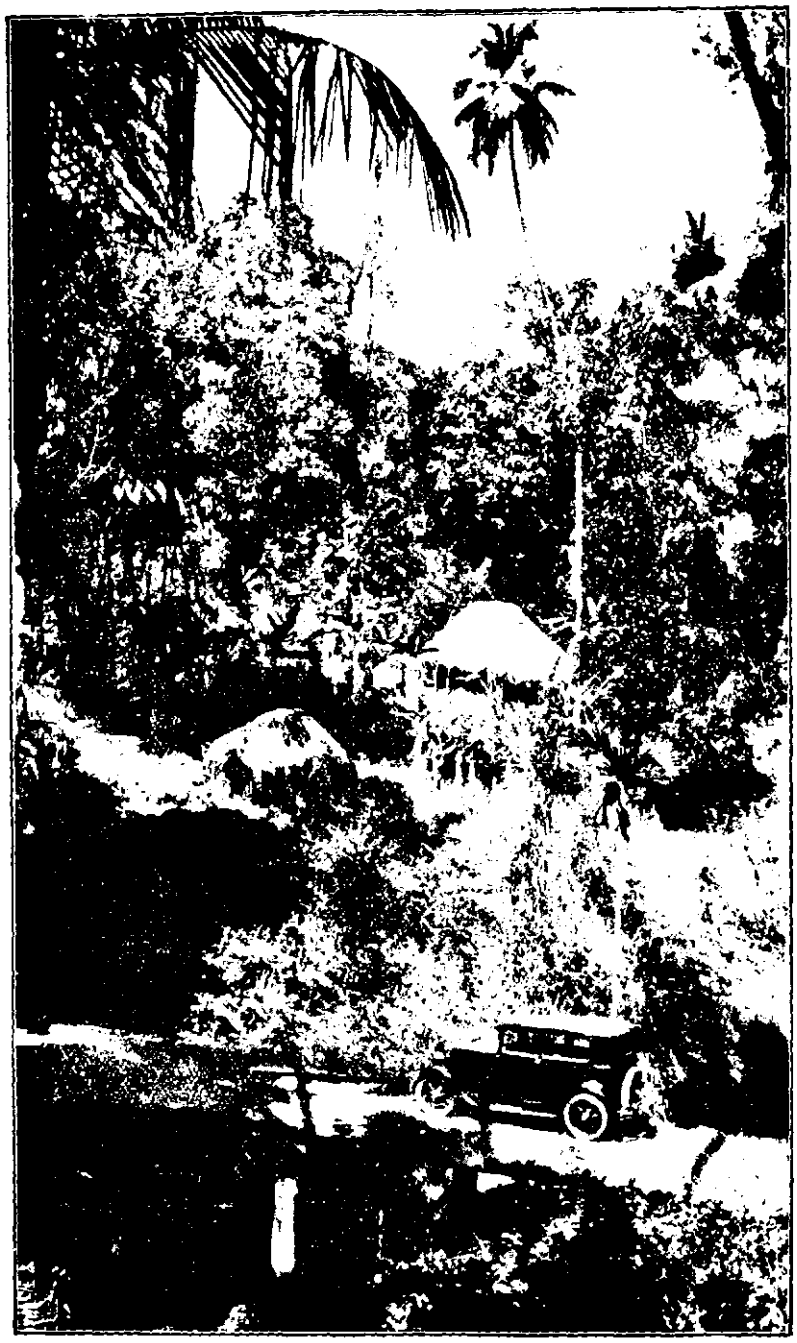
Prescriptions of the Working Plans in force were adhered to as far as possible. Lack of demand owing to the poor quality of the tree growth, and long leads, etc., were responsible for arrears of work in the Northern Circle. There was less demand for coupes in the Central Circle, chiefly in the three Khandesh Divisions due partly to the poor quality of the growth in the Anjan Working Circle and partly to the methods of reservation in the Satpuda and Deomogra forests. After inspection of the Teak Pole areas and the Anjan Working Circle in Khandesh, the Chief Conservator issued orders modifying the prescriptions of the Working Plan so as to confine reservation to sound promising trees of valuable species of and below 12 inches in girth and all edible fruit trees. The felling or girdling of useless species other than those interfering with the development of valuable species was also ordered to be stopped. It is hoped that these modifications will have a favourable effect on the future sales of coupes in the Khandesh Divisions. In the unorganized forests of the Satara Division charcoal operations were undertaken departmentally with success. This experiment will be carried out on a larger scale in future. The arrears of work in the Southern Circle were mainly due to scarcity of labour. In accordance with the revised Working Plan for the Teak Pole and Fuel forests of Khanapur Taluka 23 coupes were disposed of at fair prices. Though conditions of the fuel market showed some signs of improvement in the beginning, the majority of contractors had fairly large stocks of fuel remaining unsold at the end of the year. Some coupes in the Hyderabad Division, Sind Circle, remained unsold as their exploitation was considered unremunerative.

2. Communications and Buildings.

(a) *Roads and Bridges.*

Construction work was in progress on 194 miles of new roads, and repairs were carried out on 1,394 miles of old roads. The total expenditure on roads and bridges was Rs. 2,69,834 of which Rs. 1,50,625 was for new works and Rs. 1,19,209 for repairs, as against a total of Rs. 2,45,296 (Rs. 1,39,216 for new works and Rs. 1,06,080 for repairs) in the previous year. The amount charged to repairs includes maintenance charges on the Alnavar-Dandeli Railway, viz., Rs. 45,766 against Rs. 39,097 in the previous year and a subsidy of Rs. 25,000 to the District Local Board of Kanara. The latter item, viz., the contribution to the District Local Board will be met from funds under " 41-Civil Works " with effect from next year.

The Baroda section of the Subir Nawapur road still remains incomplete. Earth work has been carried out but cross drainage works have not yet



Bridge over Birkhol Nala, W. D. Kanara, Southern Circle.

This type of forest bridge construction is being replaced, as funds permit, by permanent engineering designs carried out by the Forest Engineering Branch. The old bridge in this photograph has been condemned and is being replaced by a new masonry bridge more adequate to the needs of this important forest highway linking Gund viâ the Tamange-Ghat road to Kadra and Karwar.

been provided. The State authorities are being moved to expedite completion of the work.

The proposed road from Ozhar (West Nasik Division) to Saiwan (North Thana Division) entailed passing through about 1½ miles of Portuguese territory and consequently the Portuguese authorities were approached with a view to allowing this Department to construct the new road through their territory. But the Portuguese authorities declined to give the required permission, and the Forest Engineer has therefore been asked to survey another alignment entirely through British territory. This new alignment will be longer and more expensive but is unavoidable as the road is urgently required in order to obtain a profitable market for timber from the Peint (West Nasik) and Sugadamba (North Thana) forests.

The Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, remarks that the provision granted for maintenance and repairs of roads is insufficient to meet the needs of his Circle. The state of the forest roads in Northern Division and Eastern Division, Kanara and Belgaum is consequently unsatisfactory. It is hoped that as the annual District Local Board contribution from the forest budget grant will cease from 1930-31, it will be possible to provide more funds in future for maintaining these essential communications in an efficient state of repair.

Satisfactory progress was made on the Dhara-Dhadgaon road in the Central Circle. It is now possible to motor to within about 10 miles of Dhadgaon.

(*b*) *Buildings.*

The total expenditure on buildings was Rs. 96,446 (Rs. 58,911 on new works and Rs. 37,535 on repairs) as against Rs. 1,12,924 (Rs. 73,788 on new works and Rs. 29,136 on repairs) in the previous year. About two-thirds of the expenditure on new works was incurred on subordinates' quarters. The Rest House at Saiwan (North Thana) was practically completed during the year. A bungalow belonging to the Bombay Municipality at Pachapur Jambivli (West Thana Division) was purchased for Rs. 1,000 and repairs to the building costing Rs. 534 were carried out.

More quarters for subordinates are badly required at many places, especially in Thana, Panch Mahals and Kolaba Divisions. Progress in this respect is slow due to inadequate provision of funds.

(*c*) *Miscellaneous.*

Rs. 7,509 and 12,804 were spent on new works and repairs respectively against Rs. 7,381 and 9,063 in the previous year. The expenditure was incurred on wells, compound walls or fencing, compensation for acquisition of land for the Gokarn Firewood depot, telephone rent, charges for water supply paid to the Public Works Department and construction of bunds and sluices in Sind.

The improvement of the water supply in the Dangs (Surat Division) is an urgent necessity. Out of five wells which were under construction

in this area only two were completed during the year. Location of suitable sites for wells is a very difficult matter. The Director of Agriculture has kindly agreed to lend a water finding machine and to carry out an underground water survey in the Dangs next fair season.

PROTECTION OF FORESTS. (Form No. 57.)

(a) *General protection.*

The following statement compares the number of forest offences of the year with those of 1928-29 and the average of the last three years :—

Class of offence	1929-30					1928-29	Average of 1926-27 to 1928-29
	Northern Circle	Central Circle	Southern Circle	Sind Circle	Total		
I—Injury to forest by fire.	903	617	479	108	2,107	2,188	1,959
II—Unauthorized felling or removal of produce.	3,766	3,938	1,515	1,171	10,390	10,213	9,840
III—Unauthorized grazing.	1,816	2,448	659	1,461	6,384	6,500	6,799
IV—Other offences..	516	1,629	373	181	2,649	2,223	2,058
Total for 1929-30 ..	7,001	8,632	3,026	2,871	21,530	..	..
Total of 1928-29 ..	6,985	7,748	3,003	3,388	..	21,124	..
Average of 1926-27 to 1928-29.	6,542	7,774	3,017	3,323	..	..	20,656

Compared with 1928-29, the total shows an increase of 406, all Circles except the Sind Circle contributing thereto. There was an increase of 177 and 426 under II and IV and a decrease of 81 and 116 under I and III as compared with the cases of the previous year under these heads.

Injury by fire.—On the whole there was a decrease in the total number of offences under this head though the Northern Circle showed an increase of 192 as compared with the previous year. Causes of the increase and decrease are discussed under "Protection from fire".

Unauthorized fellings.—Offences under this head increased in all Circles except in the Sind Circle. The removal of fuel headloads for sale or barter by Bhils in the Panch Mahals Division, which had hitherto been going on unchecked, was stopped during the year by attaching material and treating the action in each case as an offence. The increase in the North Thana and Kolaba Divisions is attributed to the suspension of communal punishment for illicit cuttings. The Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, remarks that, ever since the suspension of this form of punishment, there has been a continual rise in the number of offences in the North Thana Division as is evident from the fact that the number has risen from 406 in 1926-27 to 814 in 1929-30. He points to the urgent necessity of reintroducing communal punishment for illicit cuttings if extensive looting of the forests is to be effectively checked. Illicit stripping of

anjan leaves due to lack of grazing for cattle in East Khandesh has partly contributed to the increase in the Central Circle. The increase in the Southern Circle is attributed mainly to stricter supervision.

Illicit grazing.—The decrease under this head was partly due to favourable conditions of rainfall in the Southern Circle and to some extent to the existence of grass outside forest limits in Sind.

The increase under "other offences" which occurs in all Circles, is due mainly to greater vigilance and promptness on the part of forest subordinates, which resulted in the detection of a larger number of offences under transit and game rules.

Three hundred and forty-three new cases were taken into court during the year. 390 cases including 173 cases pending from the previous year were decided and of these 355, or 91 per cent., resulted in convictions. 17,183 cases were compounded and compensation amounting to Rs. 1,49,980 was recovered in 16,767 cases, the average per case being Rs. 8·9 as compared with Rs. 9·3 in the previous year. Offenders in 416 cases were let off with a warning and in 3,640 or 15 per cent. of the new and pending cases the offenders were not detected.

The case pending from last year in which offenders were charged with assaulting forest subordinates while investigating forest offences in the Sind Circle was decided in favour of the Department, the accused being convicted and punished with imprisonment and fine. Another case in which forest subordinates were assaulted while seizing fuel cartloads in the Milkiat Sarkar forest (Sind Circle) was taken to court and is still pending.

(*b*) *Protection from fire.*

The figures in the subjoined statement compare the result of the two fire seasons, 1st June 1928 to 31st May 1929 and 1st June 1929 to 31st May 1930. These figures do not tally with those in appendix 58 which are for the financial year, viz. 1st April 1929 to 31st March 1930 :—

Circle	Fire season of	Area attempted to be protected	Failures	Area actually protected	Percentage of area actually protected	Cost	Cost per square mile protected
		Sq. miles	Sq. miles	Sq. miles		Rs.	Rs.
Northern	1929-30	3,318	139	3,179	96	19,625	6·2
	1928-29	3,320	89	3,231	97	16,596	5·1
Central	1929-30	3,842	322	3,520	92	8,916	2·5
	1928-29	3,652	259	3,393	93	8,552	2·5
Southern	1929-30	1,606	89	1,517	94	7,387	4·6
	1928-29	1,540	97	1,443	94	7,248	5·0
Sind	1929-30	493	2	491	99	344	0·7
	1928-29	493	11	482	96	502	1·1
Total	1929-30	9,259	552	8,707	94	36,272	4·2
	1928-29	9,005	456	8,549	95	32,988	3·8

There has been an increase both in the number of fires and the acreage burnt in the Northern Circle, the former having increased from 711 in 1928-29 to 903 in 1929-30 and the latter from 89 square miles to 139 square miles. Owing to low rainfall and the early termination of the monsoon, the forests were unusually dry last season and this accounts to some extent for the intensity of fires during the year. The increase in the acreage burnt occurred mainly in the Surat, North Thana and West Thana Divisions and to a less extent in the East Thana and West Nasik Divisions. A record of many years' good fire protection in the Mandvi Range (Surat Division) was broken by the occurrence of extensive fires. The fires in this Range are reported to have been started deliberately by the villagers owing to their generally hostile attitude towards forest subordinates. Punitive measures are being taken to stop a recurrence of these fires.

Fire protection in the Panch Mahals Division, though it records a decrease, leaves much to be desired especially in the Dohad and Jhalod Ranges. One of the chief causes which lead to fires is "cattle thieves" who, in order to make their way smooth, set the forests on fire. An inforest settlement in Block XV Dohad is being started as an experimental measure with a view to checking the movements of these cattle thieves. Similar measures previously taken in Kalol Range have proved to be effective in reducing fires.

The proposal to close burnt areas to grazing for one year in villages where fire protection is bad (mention of which was made in the last year's report) has been approved by the Collectors of Panch Mahals, Surat and Nasik and a reply from the Collector of Thana is awaited. It is hoped that this measure will be effective in checking fires started with the intention of producing early green grass.

The Central Circle shows an increase in the area burnt as compared with the previous year. Increases occurred in all Divisions except North Khandesh and Satara. In the East Khandesh Division, in one fire only, an area of 30,000 acres was burnt. Owing to the forests having become dry earlier than usual due to the partial failure of the monsoon, the fire could not be controlled. The offenders in this case were prosecuted and convicted. It has also been noticed that owing to suspension of communal punishment, people take little interest in tracing offenders in fire cases. The Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, in whose Division fires have increased, is of the opinion that communal punishment with the fear thereof is the only method to combat the danger from fire and that its application really makes the villagers more careful and helpful. He recommends that this form of punishment should be reintroduced in his Division.

In the Southern Circle the greater part of the forests was in an inflammable condition until the commencement of the rains, as the usual thunder showers occurred only in very few localities. Though the area burnt in this Circle was less than in the previous year, the damage caused was considerably greater, as many of the young regeneration areas were attacked by fire. In Kanara Northern Division a large area of the plantations recently established in Bhagvati was burnt. This was due

to the carelessness of Dheds who trespassed into the plantations in order to skin two animals killed by a tiger. In Kanara Southern Division much damage was done as few of the plantations in Ramanguli and Arbail escaped. These plantations are particularly valuable as they lie near the main road to the coast. The fires are reported to be due to malice as all the plantations were very adequately fire-traced. In Kanara Eastern Division two small plantations were burnt at Nersol, and in addition a fire was wilfully started in the Ganeshgudi plantations, but this was extinguished before any damage occurred, for which credit is due to the zeal of the local staff. In the Belgaum Division, though most of the high forest area was burnt, all the regeneration areas were successfully protected. In this Division two clear cases of fires originating through the carelessness of coolies employed on road work by the Public Works Department were detected. Steps have been taken to prevent this happening in future. Dharwar-Bijapur Division showed a marked improvement in the number of fires and in the area affected.

The fires in planted areas in the Southern Circle have created much extra work and caused considerable expense as all damaged stems have had to be cut back. This work has been thoroughly done and it is hoped that the plantations will recover during the present rains.

Both the number of fires and the areas burnt decreased in the Sind Circle. The decrease was mainly due to the abnormal inundation and heavy rains. The warnings given to villagers through revenue officials, to the effect that punitive measures would be resorted to, had also some effect in discouraging wilful incendiarism in this Circle.

Turbans and silver bangles of an aggregate value of Rs. 721-5-0 were distributed in the Surat Division, as rewards among Patels and others who had rendered conspicuous help in fire and general protection. 45 villages in the Southern Circle were rewarded with free or concession grazing for good fire protection. A number of persons in the Dharwar and Bijapur Districts were also granted remission of grazing fees. In the Central Circle rewards were paid in cash and in the shape of turbans to those who rendered help in extinguishing fires. Grazing fees were also remitted in the case of certain villages in the West Khandesh Division.

Punitive measures in the form of enhanced grazing fees were taken in the Northern and Southern Circles where fire protection was bad.

The following table compares the number and origin of fires for the two financial years 1928-29 and 1929-30 (*vide* form No. 59) :—

Origin	Number of fires		Area burnt in acres	
	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29
A. Originated in departmental fire conservancy operations.	48	29	64,291	7,723
B. Crossing exterior fire lines	149	202	26,275	104,330
C. Accidental (persons in forest)	544	655	86,961	73,883
D. Intentional (persons in forest)	100	143	53,429	7,793
E. Railway engines	23	21	950	788
F. Lightning	1	..	1	..
G. Causes unknown	1,257	1,138	155,275	201,895
Total ..	2,222	2,188	387,182	396,412

(c) *Protection from cattle.* (Forms Nos. 60 and 61.)

The forest areas open and closed to grazing were as follows :—

	Sq. miles	Per cent.
Closed to all animals for the whole year	1,608	10·79
Closed to all animals for part of the year	298	2·00
Open to all animals except browsers for the whole year ..	9,572	64·22
Open to all animals except browsers for part of the year ..	15	0·10
Open to all animals for the whole year	3,411	22·89
Open to all animals for part of the year	..	..
Total ..	14,904	..

The period of closure in Thana forests was reduced as an experimental measure from 10 to 5 years. The area open to grazing was 87 per cent. of the total forest area and was sufficient everywhere.

The number of cattle admitted to grazing was as under :—

Circle	Horned cattle		Sheep and goats	
	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29
Northern	673,951	652,348	116,373	134,067
Central	835,018	871,473	271,891	265,284
Southern	404,744	397,512	73,297	75,808
Sind	30,237	39,206	30,335	45,528
Total ..	1,943,950	1,960,539	491,896	520,687

Circle	Camels		Other animals		Total	
	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29
Northern	..	..	1,240	1,189	791,564	787,604
Central	..	..	9,375	7,707	1,116,284	1,144,464
Southern	..	..	447	298	478,488	473,618
Sind	1,419	1,763	2,633	3,682	64,624	90,179
Total ..	1,419	1,763	13,695	12,876	2,450,960	2,495,865

There is a slight decrease in the number of cattle grazed in the Central and Sind Circles. The decrease in the Central Circle is attributed mainly to the recent increase in the rate of grazing fee for nonforest village cattle. The decrease in the Sind Circle is due to the high inundation and heavy rains providing plentiful grass outside forest.

The grazing fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 5,71,681 as compared with Rs. 5,37,072 in the previous year, the value at full rates for the year under report being Rs. 23,21,901.

The number of cattle impounded for unauthorized grazing in open and closed forests is given below :—

Circle	Horned cattle		Sheep and goats	
	Open	Closed	Open	Closed
Northern	1,523	19,706	5,142	4,052
Central	11,978	30,326	8,817	10,602
Southern	342	4,928	3,348	1,835
Sind	1,393	1,047	550	2,621
Total ..	15,236	56,007	17,857	19,110
Average of 3 years from 1926-27 to 1928-29.	6,828	64,561	27,259	21,218

Circle	Other animals		Total		Total of open and closed forests	
	Open	Closed	Open	Closed	1929-30	1928-29
Northern	9	174	6,674	23,932	30,606	34,738
Central	55	129	20,850	41,057	61,907	51,345
Southern	..	..	3,690	6,763	10,453	12,934
Sind	67	484	2,010	4,152	6,162	8,202
Total ..	131	787	33,224	75,904	109,128	107,219
Average of 3 years from 1926-27 to 1928-29.	267	901	34,354	86,680	..	121,034

On the whole there is an increase in the number of impoundings. The Central Circle shows an increase of 10,662 as compared with the previous year, which is counterbalanced to some extent by decreases in the remaining 3 Circles. The increase in the Central Circle is attributed mainly to a larger number of cattle having illicitly grazed in the closed forests of the West Khandesh Division owing to scarcity of fodder. The closed areas were eventually opened to grazing as a special concession. Illicit grazing by cattle of professional graziers in the closed forests of the North Khandesh Division has also to some extent contributed to the increase in this Circle. The decrease in the Northern Circle is partly due to the fact that 6 to 10 year old coupes in the Thana Divisions were opened to grazing during the year. In the Southern Circle impounding was resorted to only in cases of deliberate trespass. This fact as well as the fact that good grazing was available owing to favourable conditions of rainfall have contributed to the decrease in that Circle. The decrease in the Sind Circle was due to several causes, viz. (*a*) sufficient fodder being

available outside forests, (*b*) less influx of hill maldars, (*c*) outbreak of rinderpest among the cattle, (*d*) willingness of the cattle owners to pay prescribed fees and fines rather than allow their cattle to be impounded.

(*d*) *Protection against Injuries from Natural Causes.*

Vegetable pests.—As much cutting or uprooting of climbers, prickly pear, loranthus, etc., as could be done by forest subordinates and contractors was so done. In some parts the work was done by employing paid labour.

Wind storms, frosts and floods.—Owing to a heavy gale many trees were uprooted in the Deomogra Reserves of the Central Circle. Also much damage was done to plantations in Umarpata and Nawapur forests by severe cold and frost.

In the Sind Circle the unprecedented high *abkalani* coupled with heavy rainfall caused considerable damage to young babul seedlings which were submerged and in many places killed outright. Frost also did much damage to the babul crop.

Animal pests.—Elephants, bison, pigs, sambhar, monkeys, nilgai, porcupines, hares and rats were responsible for the usual damage in young plantations. Damage from grazing by cattle and wild animals to certain species of injaili plants in regenerated compartments, was excessive and serious in the North Thana Division. In Nagargali (Belgaum Division) the current year's plantation was heavily damaged by bison and wild pig as a result of which the whole regeneration area had to be repeatedly gone over and damaged patches restocked with plants.

Insect pests.—Teak defoliators appeared as usual but the damage done was not very serious. Crickets continued to cause considerable damage to seedlings in regeneration coupes in the Soutern Circle. In older plantations the larvæ of the *Phassus* moth girdled many fine teak plants. In the Belgaum Division the insect damage (ringing of the older teak stems by a cerembycidæ larva) was checked by cutting back and removing all affected stems. Measures were continued to exterminate the leaf insect, which causes a certain amount of damage to sandal-wood seedlings in Belgaum Division, by means of a solution of paraffin.

Locusts did considerable damage in Sind. In the Hyderabad Division some damage was done to young seedlings by caterpillers of a species which have not apparently been previously identified.

Erosions in Sind.—Eighteen square miles were eroded during the year. A sum of Rs. 19,898 was realized by sale of material exploited from eroded areas. Some 2 square miles were exploited in anticipation of erosion and the resulting material was sold for Rs. 27,889.

CHAPTER III.

SYLVICULTURE.

1. Formation and Regeneration of Forests.

(i) General progress of areas under regeneration.

The general progress of areas under artificial regeneration was satisfactory except in the Mandvi Range of the Surat Division and in some of the older plantations in the Kanara Northern and Eastern Divisions. While late fires caused considerable damage in Mandvi and Kanara, the prevention of late fires by early burning for a period of years is reported to have affected the teak plantations in Eastern Division Kanara adversely. Early burning not only causes a certain amount of pamage to the teak plants themselves, but by eliminating junglewoods, undergrowth and bamboos encourages the growth of grass and impoverishes the soil and renders the plantations much more susceptible to fires in subsequent years.

In the Dangs where frost caused considerable damage to teak last year the plantations showed remarkable recovery and several plants which had died back produced vigorous stool shoots.

The experiment of clearing a 5 feet trace around each patch in the 2 to 4-year old regeneration areas was continued with great success in the North Thana Division and was extended, with almost similar results to the Panch Mahals Division. Accurate figures of expenditure collected show that the cost averages about 6 annas per acre, a negligible amount compared with the immense benefit derived.

In Sind owing to the bursting of the Shyok Dam there was an abnormally high inundation bringing in its wake both good and bad effects. The high level areas benefited but elsewhere the pre-abkalani sowings were all wiped out while many seedlings in areas recently regenerated were killed off. The area flooded during the year was 630,637 acres compared with 209,581 acres last year and 403,152 acres the year before.

(ii) Establishment of Reproduction under Working Plans or Schemes.

(a) Mainly natural.

Reproduction by coppice was satisfactory in all the Divisions except East Nasik where owing to the reasons given last year coppice regeneration was weak. Seedling reproduction was normal except in the Karachi Division owing to the partial failure of the *babul* (Acacia arabica) pod crop. As stated last year regeneration from seed is very precarious owing to several factors such as drought, fire, poor soil, scanty rainfall, suppression by grass and weeds, unrestricted grazing, etc. The monsoons frequently open with a very promising crop of seedlings but with seasonal and other changes casualties occur and by the end of the year there is not a very appreciable addition to the stock of growing trees.

The progress of natural regeneration in the sandal bearing areas in the Satara, Northern Division Kanara, Belgaum and Dharwar-Bijapur Divisions continued to be satisfactory.

(b) Mainly artificial.

Artificial regeneration in the Presidency proper mainly comprises the sowing of teak on burnt patches and on charcoal kiln sites in all clear felled coupes, failures and casualties being replaced by transplanting and stump planting. In several divisions valuable injaili species such as *tiwas* (Ougeinia dalbergioides), *shiwan* (Gmelina arborea), *khair* (Acacia Catechu), *hirda* (Terminalia Chebula), etc., are sown either with the teak or separately. The net result of the work done during the year, though varying in different localities, was nonetheless very satisfactory except in Nasik and East Khandesh where the severity of the hot season proved an obstacle to success.

In Kolaba further progress was made in restocking clear felled coupes through the agency of the neighbouring villagers who are permitted to raise cereals in the unburnt parts of the coupes in return for free labour in raising teak plantations. Considering the easy terms offered, the practice of taking such coupes is not spreading as fast as might be expected due probably to the people having sufficient land of their own for cultivation.

Three coupes in Kolaba, 34 acres in Southern Division Kanara and 22·9 acres in Western Division Kanara were successfully replanted with casuarina while in one coupe in Kolaba instead of casuarina, teak and a few important junglewoods were introduced.

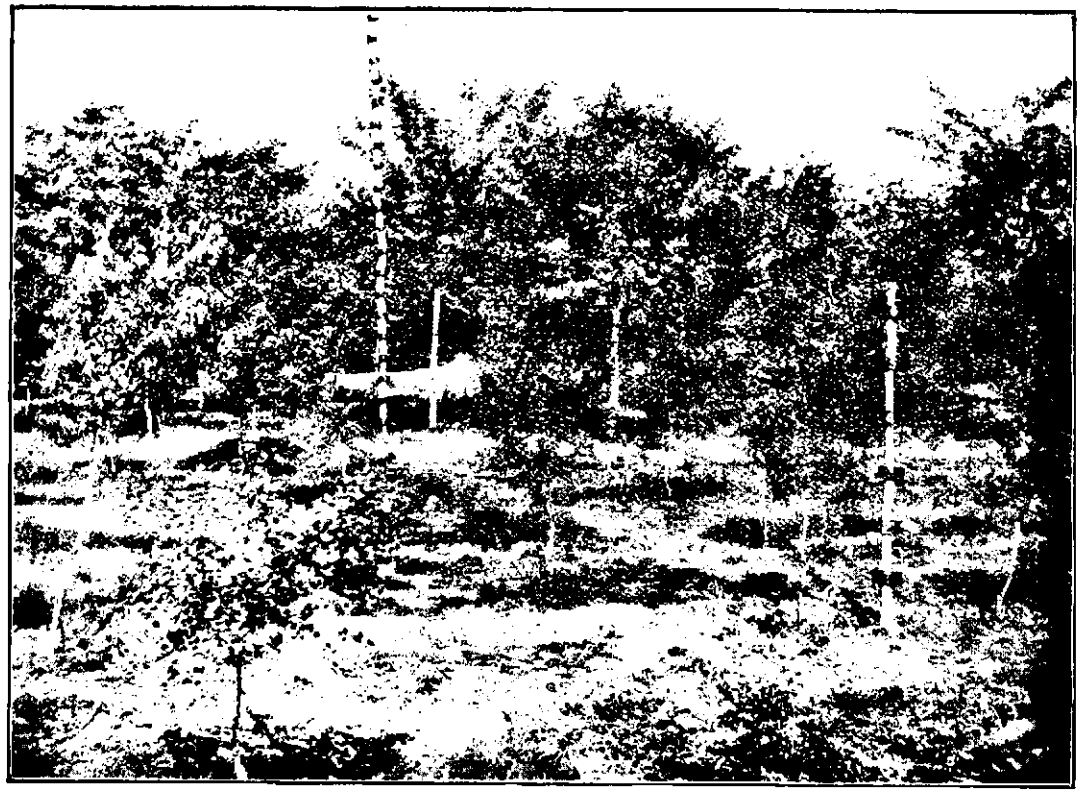
In the babul coupes in the Edlabad and Jamner Ranges, East Khandesh Division, sold on agri-cum-forestry terms no sowing was done as the contractor was given extension for his cultivating period on account of the loss caused to him by floods last year. The babul crop in the coupes of previous years is making excellent progress. In the Poona Division 81 acres were resown with babul with exceptionally good results.

In Sind 18,634 acres of exploited coupes, katchas (new accretions) and blanks were sown up with 3,781 maunds of *babul*, *kandi* (Prosopis spicigera) and *ber* (Zizyphus Jujuba) seed. The abnormally high inundation rendered the pre-abkalani sowings nugatory in the lower level areas which had to be resown.

Throughout the Presidency Rs. 65,656 were spent on regeneration over an area of 51,215 acres.

(iii) Plantations and other forms of Regeneration not under Working Plans or Schemes. (Form No. 62-B.)

Northern Circle.—Of 1,237 *simul* (Bombax malabaricum) seedlings raised in the Mandvi Range only 281 were reported as surviving at the end of May 1930. The *simul* plantation raised in 1927-28 in East Thana was weeded at a cost of Rs. 150. In East Nasik 4,500 pits were sown with *babul*, *nim* (Melia Azadirachta), *khair* and sandal and although germination was good only 1,086 seedlings survived the hot weather, the remainder having succumbed to the effects of drought and damage by cattle.



Kot Sultan Tali Plantation (Sind Circle) showing the effect on height growth of cutting back after frost injury on Tali (*Dalbergia Sissoo*) plants. The plantation was raised in July 1926. The height of the original plants is 18 feet and the plants cut back in February 1929 are 6 feet.

Central Circle.—In the Kolaba Division simul was sown out on burnt patches in a coupe especially set apart for the purpose but the experiment was successful over 10 acres only, the remainder of the coupe being subsequently stocked with teak by the usual methods. In West Khandesh of 22 plots given out on agri-cum-forestry terms 8 plantations raised are doing very well. 58 acres in the *babul* area in the Poona Division were similarly dealt with, the cultivator paying the usual rental of Re. 1 per acre. About 58 acres given out in the Poona and Junnar Ranges are still in possession of the lessees, the seedlings raised in some of these plots showing a height growth of 8 feet in 3 years.

Southern Circle.—In Northern Division Kanara about 4 acres were successfully planted up with teak on burnt patches in series V-10 worked under improvement fellings. An area of 18·6 acres clear felled in the Nagziri valley was regenerated. The teak is well supplemented by natural reproduction of *jamba* (Xylia xylocarpa) and *shisham* (Dalbergia latifolia). In the Belgaum Division a successful attempt was made to introduce *babul* and *nim* in all the felled coupes in the Gujnal and Gokak Ranges, while the sowing and planting of teak in the fuel coupes was continued on an extensive scale.

The artificial propagation of sandal both by sowing and stump planting was carried out on a fairly large scale in parts of Northern Division Kanara, Eastern Division Kanara, Southern Division Kanara, Belgaum and Satara Divisions. The attempt to introduce sandal in the Patne Range in the Belgaum Division referred to last year ended in failure.

Sind Circle.—No addition was made to the *tali* (Dalbergia sissoo) plantations. The condition of the plants 5 to 10 years old in the Newman plantation is reported to be good while many of those which were affected by the severe frost of last year and were cut back have coppiced and are doing well.

Throughout the Presidency Rs. 11,937 were spent on regeneration work outside the working plan areas and 12,413 acres were completely regenerated. Corresponding figures for last year (i.e. 1928-29) are Rs. 15,843 and 11,709 acres.

(*iv*) *Tending.*

Weeding, cleaning, mulching and cutting back of malformed stems and of inferior *injaili* growth interfering with teak were undertaken as a matter of routine and in accordance with the prescriptions of the working plans.

2. Tending of the Growing Stock.

Improvement fellings.—These were carried out as usual. In Kanara and Belgaum Divisions the conclusion was come to that fellings of this nature were being overdone at a cost that could not be justified. The results of many of these fellings were to leave the canopy unduly open while the forest floor was covered with much inflammable refuse. At the same time the felling that was undertaken for the benefit of a particular stem frequently resulted in its damage, as it is difficult in many cases to

ensure that the tree to be felled will fall where it does no harm. In consequence, orders have been issued limiting these fellings in the main to such as will benefit the middle aged classes of tree, that is those from 2 to 4½ feet in girth. It is considered that the larger stems are unlikely to show any marked response to their increased freedom: at the same time it is hoped that our young regeneration areas contain a sufficient stock of the smaller age classes to provide an ample growing stock for the future. The effect of marking on these lines will be carefully noted.

Thinnings.

Southern Circle.—These were carried out in—

(*i*) *teak pole areas.*—The teak pole areas of Northern Division Kanara, Dharwar-Bijapur, Belgaum and Kanara Eastern Division. In Dharwar-Bijapur, the thinnings were sold standing and realised a satisfactory revenue of Rs. 2,445, while the revenue for Northern Division Kanara was Rs. 1,450.

(*ii*) *teak regeneration areas from 6 to 12 years old.*—It is very satisfactory to note that these thinnings, which are mainly undertaken for sylvicultural reasonsi n order to benefit the remaining stock, nevertheless yielded in some cases a very satisfactory surplus. This surplus naturally varied with the quality of the material available, and its distance from the market. Thus the remote plantation in Ganeshgudi and Wadehukli of Eastern Division Kanara gave no revenue at all. On the other hand, areas of less than 10 years old in Kátur gave a net revenue of Rs. 100. 120 acres of young plantation in Kulgi and Virnoli Ranges of Northern Division Kanara gave a net return of Rs. 7 per acre, while a 12-year old plantation of 6 acres at Dandeli gave a return of no less than Rs. 250 or over Rs. 40 per acre. These results are very encouraging, as such early returns go far towards neutralising the original costs of formation.

(*iii*) *old plantations.*—Two hundred acres of the old Barchi plantation near Dandeli were thinned and gave a surplus of Rs. 7,170.

Northern Circle.—Thinnings were carried out in accordance with the principles of the working plan in 108 coupes in the North Thana Division, 63 coupes in the West Thana Division and 28 coupes in the East Thana Division. Teak standards over 42" in girth were also marked in and exploited along with the ordinary silvicultural thinnings from 63 of the above coupes (14 coupes in the North Thana Division, 25 in the West Thana Division and 24 in the East Thana Division). The thinnings and standards so marked resulted in a net revenue of Rs. 89,795 some coupes being sold standing to the purchasers and the rest being worked departmentally.

Central Circle.—In accordance with the prescriptions of the working plan for Kolaba forests thinning operations were carried out in old coupes at a cost of Rs. 1,773 yielding a revenue of Rs. 793. The operation was unremunerative but was necessary in the interest of the silvicultural requirements of the growing stock. Two casuarina coupes under the Casuarina Working Plan for Alibag were thinned, the material fetching a total revenue of Rs. 225. Thinnings were also executed in 16 babul coupes of Dhond Range in the Poona Division.

Sind Circle.—Thinnings were carried out in all Divisions (except the Karachi Division) and consisted of the removal of suppressed, dead and fallen stems and branchwood, the removal of which was silviculturally desirable. Thinnings and cleanings were also made in *tali* plantations of the Sukkur and Shikarpur Divisions. The total net revenue from these operations was Rs. 19,353.

CHAPTER IV.

EXPLOITATION.

(*a*) System of Management.

(*i*) *Major Forest Produce.* (Form No. 63.)

The areas in which various systems are in force are given in Form No. 55-B in Volume II of this Report.

Clear fellings—were carried out in the Panch Mahals (with limited reservation of a few valuable species), in the greater part of the Dangs, Bulsar-Chikhli and Thana forests of the Northern Circle; Nawapur-Nandurbar and Kolaba forests and *babul* forests of Poona and East Khandesh Divisions in the Central Circle; teak pole forests of Northern Division Kanara and Belgaum, areas selected for regeneration in the Nagziri valley and the high forests of Kanara, annual coupes of the Revised Inland Coastal Plan in Kanara Southern Division, fuel coupes and casuarina plantations in Kanara Western Division and throughout the Sind forests.

Coppice with standards.—The areas worked under this system were:—

the forests of Igatpuri (East Thana Division) and the above ghat parts of Nasik and Dindori Ranges (West Nasik Division) and the forests of East Nasik Division; the anjan forests of East Khandesh Division, the teak forests of Poona and Satara Divisions and parts of Belgaum and Dharwar-Bijapur Divisions.

Improvement fellings.—These were carried out in the Mandvi forests and in selected areas in all Ranges in the Dangs, in the scrub jungle of East and West Khandesh Divisions, in the selected areas of Nawapur Nandurbar and Deomogra forests, in the Matheran pleateau of Kolaba Division, Mahableshwar forests of Satara Division and in some of the High forests of Kanara and Belgaum.

Selection fellings—were carried out in the protected forests of the Dangs, in the Nagziri valley and in certain high forest areas of Kanara and Belgaum. Selection fellings prescribed for Peint and Below-ghat forests of Nasik and Dindori Ranges in the West Nasik Division are still in abeyance pending the actual working of the coupes under the revised plan.

Simple coppice fellings—were carried out in the scrub forests of the Dharwar-Bijapur Division.

Unregulated fellings.—These include fellings of dead and dying sandalwood, trees in lands given out for cultivation, felling of matchwood

species, cutting of dead and wind fallen trees and trees in erosion strips in Sind, felling of royalty trees in Malki lands and reserved trees in Revenue waste lands, small fellings for free grants on permits, etc. They also include exploitation of trees damaged by frost in the Panch Mahals Division.

(*ii*) *Minor Forest Produce.* (Form No. 64.)

The methods employed for the extraction of minor forest produce were :—

(1) farming out the right of collection for trade,
(2) departmental collection for sale,
(3) permits for local consumption.

A small quantity of *mhowra* seed was collected in the West Khandesh Division on the share system and a revenue of Rs. 183 was realized. A quantity of 122 khandies and 6 maunds of *hirda* was collected departmentally on the same system in the Rajur Range of the Poona Division and sold for Rs. 5,795. The price was not actually recovered during the year as the material could not be transported and delivered to the purchaser owing to the railway strike. The lac collected departmentally in Sind last year still remains unsold for want of demand. No further departmental collection of lac was made in Sind during the year as the lac bearing trees were severely damaged by last year's frost.

(*b*) Agency of Exploitation.

(*i*) *Departmental agency.*

The following is a comparative statement of major and minor produce extracted departmentally during the two years 1929-30 and 1928-29 :—

Circle	Year	Major Forest Produce			
		Timber C.ft. in thousands	Fuel C.ft. in thousands	Total C.ft. in thousands	Sandal-wood value
					Rs.
Northern	1929-30 ..	534	449	983	68
	1928-29 ..	517	537	1,054	16
Central	1929-30 ..	12	784	796	5,181
	1928-29 ..	18	863	881	4,653
Southern	1929-30 ..	856	10	866	1,67,155
	1928-29 ..	1,003	148	1,151	1,64,834
Sind	1929-30 ..	11	1,200	1,211	..
	1928-29 ..	88	2,085	2,173	..
Total ..	1929-30 ..	1,413	2,443	3,856	1,72,404
	1928-29 ..	1,626	3,633	5,259	1,69,503
Difference		—213	—1,190	—1,403	+2,901
Percentage of total outturn from all sources.		21	5	7	98

Circle	Year	Minor Forest Produce			
		Bamboos value	Grass and grazing value	Other value	Total value
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	1929-30 ..	85	9,460	..	9,545
	1928-29 ..	1,111	6,485	15	7,611
Central	1929-30 ..	150	..	183	333
	1928-29 ..	607	..	7,768	8,375
Southern	1929-30 ..	38	..	199	237
	1928-29 ..	..	..	91	91
Sind ..	1929-30 ..	..	..	178	178
	1928-29 ..	..	..	887	887
Total ..	1929-30 ..	273	9,460	560	10,293
	1928-29 ..	1,718	6,485	8,761	16,964
Difference		—1,445	+2,975	—8,201	—6,671
Percentage of total outturn from all sources.		·1	·6	·2	·5

The increase under timber in the Northern Circle was partly due to intensive working of departmental fellings in the Surat Division and partly to the departmental exploitation of teak standards from certain thinning coupes in the North Thana Division. The decrease under fuel was due to a smaller number of coupes having been thinned departmentally in the North Thana Division. The decrease under bamboos was due to the fact that no bamboos were supplied for flood relief work as in the previous year. Delivery of a greater quantity of grass by the monopoly contractors accounts for an increase under grass and grazing.

In the Central Circle the decrease under timber and fuel was mainly due to less departmental work being carried out during the year. The decrease under minor forest produce was partly due to non-recovery during the year of the value of *hirda* in the Poona Division owing to late delivery and partly to the absence of dead and dying bamboos in the Mahableshwar forests.

The decrease in the outturn of timber from the Southern Circle was due to several causes, viz. (1) failure of the *kamgiri* contractor, Gund (Kanara Western Division), to prepare the stipulated quantity of timber in time, (2) standing sale of certain compartments in Kanara Southern Division, (3) attack of rinder-pest among cattle which interfered with carting work in Kanara Northern Division, and (4) fewer trees being worked departmentally in Kanara Central Division and Belgaum. The decrease in the quantity of fuel was due to the running of the local firewood depots at Karwar, Sadashivgad and Majali by a contractor instead of by departmental agency as in the previous year.

In the Sind Circle, the decrease under timber was due to a smaller supply of logs to the Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbalpore and to Messrs. Gilder an Co., Bombay. The decrease under fuel was partly due to the slump in the fuel market in consequence of which departmental works were curtailed, and partly to the scarcity of labour which suffered severely from a very bad type of malaria after the high floods. Destruction of lac and *babul* pods by severe frost and non-sale of lac collected departmentally last year account for the decrease under minor forest produce.

Timber depots.—The average prices realized at the annual depot sales in the Northern and Southern Circles are compared in the following table :—

Northern Circle.

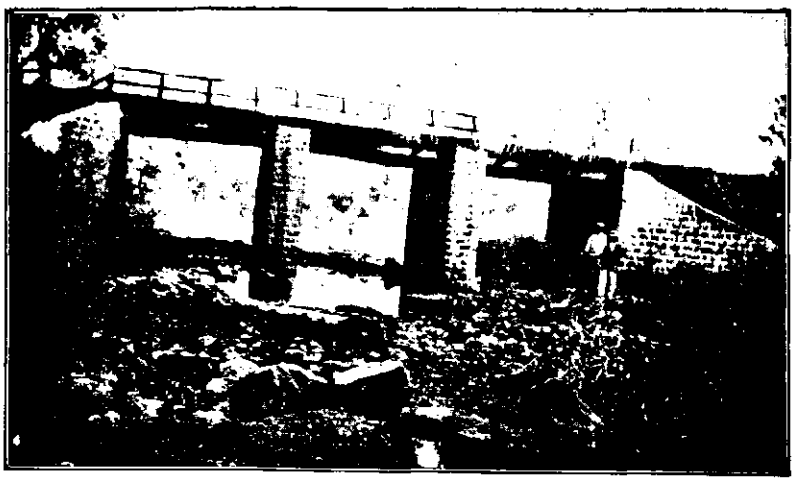
Kind of timber Teak	Average rate per khandi of 12·50 C.ft.											
	Jharia and Waghai depots (Chikhalda mill)						Nasik depot (Badgi mill)					
	1929-30			1928-29			1929-30			1928-29		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Boards ..	28	9	3	29	6	10	44	8	6	25	12	6
Battens ..	14	10	4	15	7	11	16	2	4	14	1	0
Scantlings, etc. ..	26	1	8	33	5	4	27	8	7	27	5	6

Kind of timber Teak	Average rate per khandi of 12·50 C.ft.											
	Nasik depot (Haste mill)											
	1929-30			1928-29								
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
Boards ..	36	7	4	40	13	1						
Battens ..	14	7	3	18	12	0						
Scantlings, etc. ..	26	2	9	26	15	3						

Southern Circle.

Kind of timber	Average rate per khandi of 12·50 C.ft.											
	Dandeli above Ghat depot											
	1929-30			1928-29								
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
Teak	35	1	0	41	0	0						
Matti	17	4	0	17	0	0						
Nana	20	10	0	19	10	0						
Honne	24	0	0	34	9	0						
Sissum	18	13	0	24	0	0						
Karimuttai	23	7	0	23	1	0						
Heddi	16	4	0	18	2	0						
Other jungle woods	12	15	0	9	14	0						
Teak scantlings	31	8	2	37	1	9						
Planks	37	11	1	42	9	3						
Battens	25	7	3	22	10	6						

Kind of timber	Average rate per khandi of 12·50 C.ft.											
	Kodibag depot											
	1929-30			1928-29								
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
Teak	32	3	0	30	4	0						
Matti	20	1	0	18	4	0						
Nana	....			10	3	0						
Honne	....			20	7	0						
Sissum	23	1	0	25	1	0						
Karimuttai	....			....								
Heddi	....			....								
Other jungle woods	....			....								
Teak scantlings	....			....								
Planks	....			....								
Battens	....			....								



A three-spanned timber topped masonry bridge constructed at Gondalvihir (Ahwa), Dangs, Northern Circle. Cost Rs. 2,442.

The unprecedented high floods in Sind showing the rising of flood water gradually submerging the fuel stacks 5 feet high at the Sukkur goals (Depôts in forest).

Photos taken on 4th September 1929 when Bukkur gauge read 16·9. The stacks were completely submerged on 6th September 1929 when Bukkur gauge read 17·4.

First timber sale held at Waghai (G. B. S. Railway), Northern Circle.

Teak plantation six months' old at Bardipada, Dangs, Northern Circle.

Kind of timber	Average rate per khandi of 12·50 C.ft.					
	Hattikeri depot		Divgi depot		Kirwatti depot	
	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Teak	34 8 0	28 9 0	..	..	25 2 0	30 12 0
Matti	22 5 0	19 12 0	..	..	13 1 0	15 6 0
Nana	..	..	..	..	11 13 0	12 10 0
Honne	22 12 0	21 6 0	..	..	15 0 0	21 4 0
Sissum	23 1 0	29 2 0	..	20 5 0	..	9 0 0
Karimuttal	..	..	..	..	23 13 0	27 8 0
Heddi	..	..	..	..	10 6 0	13 10 0
Other jungle woods	..	..	..	..	7 5 0	6 0 0
Teak scantlings	..	..	..	..	28 2 0	32 13 9
Planks	..	..	..	..	37 8 0	50 0 0
Battens	..	..	..	..	21 14 0	25 0 0

Prices realized at Jharia and Waghai depots in the Northern Circle were poor due to unfavourable market conditions in Gujarat. The increase in prices received for Badgi mill material at Nasik depot is chiefly due to the stock sold being of a larger size than usual. The fall in prices of Haste mill material was due to lack of competition. The Nasik market is at present overstocked with material and cannot absorb the full outturn of these two mills. The Badgi mill was closed on 20th May 1929 and the question whether it is financially sound to continue working the Haste mill is under consideration.

Prices obtained in the Southern Circle were on the whole fairly satisfactory. Prices for teak and *matti* showed a slight increase at the Coast depots but this was more than set off by a decrease above ghats, where prices at Dandeli and Kirwatti were less favourable.

Firewood depots.—The fuel depot at Trimbak in the Northern Circle was worked departmentally as last year as no contractor came forward to work it. All other fuel depots in this Circle were worked by contractors. In the Central Circle the depot at Matheran was worked departmentally and those at Panchgani and Malcompeth (Mahableshwar) were worked by contractors who purchased fuel cut departmentally at certain fixed rates. All the firewood depots in the Kanara District were worked by contractors.

Mechanical extraction and transport of timber and Government saw mills are dealt with in Chapter IV-A.

Private saw mills.—The private saw mill owned by contractor Sayad Nasrodin Hasansab at Hanmapur in Kanara Eastern Division (Southern Circle) turned out 4,090 sleepers and 1,536·60 C.ft. of other sawn material as compared with 3,945 sleepers and 8,345 C.ft. of sawn material in the previous year.

Cart depots.—The only cart depot maintained for the transport of touring officers' kit and for departmental timber and road works was at Kirwatti in Kanara District. The account of this depot for the year ending 31st March 1930 shows a net loss of Rs. 917 as against Rs. 36 in the previous year. This loss was mainly due to cattle disease prevailing in the locality rendering almost all the animals unfit for work for some months during the working season. The retention of the depot is necessary as the animals are required for bringing water to the saw mill when the supply in the well runs short and they have also proved most useful for dragging sleeper pieces to the mill in place of coolies. There are always a number of departmental carting jobs for which the carts are required.

Messrs. Howard Brothers' Timber Agency.—The account with the firm to the end of the financial year is given in the following statement :—

Description of timber	Receipts	Disposals	Balance in stock	Sale proceeds
1	2	3	4	5
	C.ft.	C.ft.	C.ft.	£. s. d.
Teak	22,616	22,616	....	13,400 3 2
Matti	11,419	11,068	351	
	t. c. q. lbs.	t. c. q. lbs.		
Blackwood or Rosewood ..	29 4 3 3	29 4 3 3		
	C.ft.	C.ft.		
Honne	76	76	....	

Description of timber	All charges on sales	Other charges freight prime charges, etc.	Net proceeds	Remarks
1	6	7	8	9
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Teak	2,127 15 1	6,741 0 4	4,531 7 9	
Matti				
Blackwood or Rosewood ..				
Honne				

During the year a fresh supply of 11 laurel (*matti*) logs measuring 270·93 C.ft. was made to Messrs. W. W. Howard Brothers, London, and a net price of Rs. 1,367 (excluding all expenditure) was realized. The price which was paid by the firm after the close of the year has been adjusted in the accounts for 1930-31.

Efforts have been made to open up a market for teak sawn wood with Messrs. Rhodesian Timbers, Limited, who require this material at some of the South African ports. A contract now under discussion with

this firm is depending on their opinion of a sample consignment despatched to them after the close of the year.

(*ii*) *Purchasers.*

The following table compares the outturn of major and minor produce removed by consumers and purchasers during the years 1929-30 and 1928-29 :—

Circle	Year	Major Forest Produce				
		Timber		Fuel		Sandal-wood value
		C.ft. in thousands	Value	C.ft. in thousands	Value	
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Northern	1929-30 ..	2,347	20,31,179	6,028	27,732	..
	1928-29 ..	2,592	17,62,473	5,371	29,471	..
Central	1929-30 ..	952	2,88,429	6,764	93,399	2,797
	1928-29 ..	669	3,14,416	8,601	71,776	1,000
Southern	1929-30 ..	1,325	5,83,846	8,069	2,58,419	..
	1928-29 ..	1,170	2,97,954	6,516	2,07,509	..
Sind	1929-30 ..	128	81,147	13,976	2,89,997	..
	1928-29 ..	119	82,562	16,886	2,71,340	..
Total ..	1929-30 ..	4,752	29,84,601	34,837	6,69,547	2,797
	1928-29 ..	4,550	24,57,405	37,374	5,80,096	1,000
Difference ..		+202	+5,27,196	−2,537	+89,451	+1,797

Circle	Year	Minor Forest Produce			
		Bamboos value	Grass and grazing value	Other minor produce value	Total value
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	1929-30 ..	67,933	1,44,142	50,351	2,62,426
	1928-29 ..	78,256	1,27,003	55,555	2,60,814
Central	1929-30 ..	15,252	5,71,248	69,456	6,55,956
	1928-29 ..	14,617	5,10,170	64,923	5,89,710
Southern	1929-30 ..	84,164	96,957	70,550	2,51,671
	1928-29 ..	78,283	87,755	70,090	2,36,128
Sind	1929-30 ..	....	37,039	21,187	58,226
	1928-29 ..	....	40,573	43,565	84,138
Total ..	1929-30 ..	1,67,349	8,49,386	2,11,544	12,28,279
	1928-29 ..	1,71,156	7,65,501	2,34,133	11,70,790
Difference ..		−3,807	+83,885	−22,589	+57,489

Northern Circle.—The increase in revenue from timber was due partly to an improvement in the timber market in the earlier part of the year when coupes were sold and partly to the sale of old teak standards over 42″ in girth and of malki teak trees in the Thana Divisions. Some of the coupes were not well stocked and this accounts for the decrease in the outturn of timber. The revenue from fuel decreased as the coupes in the East Nasik Division fetched poor prices due to a general slump in the fuel market. The demand for bamboos was not so good as in 1928-29. Revision of the rates of grazing fees and collection of grazing fees in the Mandvi Range (Surat Division) by the Forest Department instead of by the Revenue Department have resulted in an increase under grass and grazing.

Central Circle.—The decrease in the value of timber was due to lack of demand for coupes in Poona and West Khandesh Divisions and also for coupes put up for sale under the Satpuda Working Plan, and to the non-sale of the coupes in the Teak Timber areas in the North Khandesh Division. The increase in revenue from fuel was mainly due to the opening of the new scrub jungle working plan in the East Khandesh Division and to good prices obtained for forest areas cleared for cultivation in North Khandesh Division. The increase under minor forest produce was due to better prices obtained for kurans and some minor produce farms and also to larger quantities of grass removed under permits in the three Khandesh Divisions.

Southern Circle.—Very high prices were obtained for teak-pole coupes, and for regeneration and improvement fellings sold standing and this mainly accounts for the increase under major produce. Owing to bitter competition between two leading contractors, one regeneration coupe in Kanara N. D. was sold for the very high price of Rs. 1,50,400, a sum considerably more than it was worth. The rise under minor forest produce was due to greater demand for bamboos and better prices obtained for honey and wax and cinnamon in Kanara W. D. The increase under grazing was mainly due to larger areas being thrown open to grazing of sheep and goats in the Dharwar-Bijapur Division and to the levy of the normal fee where free grazing had been allowed in some places in the previous year.

Sind Circle.—The decrease in the value of timber was due to lack of demand and the increase in the value of fuel was due to the reintroduction of advance *Lai* fellings in the Shikarpur Division. The destruction of lac and *babul* pods by frost accounts largely for the drop in revenue from minor produce.

(*iii*) *Rights, Privileges and Free grants.*

The following is a comparative statement of the quantity and value of forest produce removed by right and privilege holders and free

grantees during the years 1928-29 and 1929-30 :—

Circle	Agency	Major Forest Produce				Minor Forest Produce			
		Timber		Fuel					
		Cft. in thousands	Value	Cft. in thousands	Value	Bamboos value	Grass and grazing value	Other minor produce value	Total value
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	C	9	5,300	4,325	1,01,635	4,771	4,13,193	13,715	4,31,679
	F	7	4,709	..	..	115	..	420	535
Central	C	..	..	602	20,629	..	58,111	16,281	74,392
	F	21	9,171	21	1,538	118	1,381	2,665	4,164
Southern	C	300	72,000	3,000	37,500	45,000	2,84,339	20,000	3,49,339
	F	22	7,132	38	58	543	2,668	1,015	4,226
Sind	C	..	..	12	180	..	7,538	..	7,538
	F	81	13,215	7	92	..	11,281	717	11,998
Total of 1929-30	C	309	77,300	7,039	1,59,944	49,771	7,63,181	49,996	8,62,948
	F	131	34,227	66	1 688	776	15,330	4,817	20,923
Total of 1928-29	C	300	72,000	8,370	1,67,890	49,723	6,93,749	42,541	7,86,013
	F	50	24,241	155	2,443	979	15,500	6,185	22,664

C = Concessionists. F = Free grantees.

There are no rights except those of way. Privileges were enjoyed as usual as prescribed by the Forest settlements and other Government orders.

There is nothing new to record under this head except that large quantities of material were granted free in Sind to poor villagers who had suffered from the floods for repairs to their buildings and the construction of new dwellings. Large areas of forest were also thrown open for grazing and shelter of cattle as a temporary measure of relief.

(c) *Outturn and sources of Forest Produce.*

The outturn from all sources of forest produce during the two years 1929-30 and 1928-29 compares as follows :—

Circle	Year	Major Forest Produce			Minor Forest Produce		
		Timber Cft. in thousands	Fuel Cft. in thousands	Sandal-wood	Bamboos	Grass and grazing	Other minor produce
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern ..	1929-30	2,897	10,802	68	72,904	5,66,795	64,486
	1928-29	3,121	10,368	16	83,900	4,37,758	73,022
Central ..	1929-30	985	8,171	7,978	15,520	6,30,740	88,585
	1928-29	696	10,381	5,653	15,578	6,09,218	82,073
Southern ..	1929-30	2,503	11,117	1,67,155	1,29,745	3,83,964	91,764
	1928-29	2,496	9,785	1,64,834	1,24,098	3,78,990	92,071
Sind ..	1929-30	220	15,195	..	..	55,858	22,082
	1928-29	213	18,983	..	..	55,269	44,454
Total ..	1929-30	6,605	45,285	1,75,201	2,18,169	16,37,357	2,66,917
	1928-29	6,526	49,517	1,70,503	2,23,576	14,81,235	2,91,620
Difference ..		+79	−4,232	+4,698	−5,407	+1,56,122	−24,703

Of 24,50,960 animals admitted to grazing in the forests 5,33,946 were allowed free. Corresponding numbers for the previous year were 2,495,855 and 473,618.

The total expenditure on management of state forests was :—

Circle	1929-30	1928-29
	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	4,96,993	4,77,925
Central	1,16,792	1,28,192
Southern	11,58,227	11,64,205
Sind	60,962	91,229
	18,32,974	18,61,551

The decrease was due to less expenditure on communications and buildings in the Central and Southern Circles and on departmental operations in the Central and Sind Circles.

CHAPTER IV-A.

THE ENGINEERING BRANCH.

The Engineering Division carried out the following work during the year :—

(1) Surveys, (2) Designs and Drawing work, (3) Road and bridge construction, (4) Forest exploitation—(*a*) Mechanical extraction and (*b*) Sawmills.

1. Survey Work.

Northern Circle.

No survey work was carried out as permission of the Portuguese authorities for constructing a road through their territory was awaited. This permission has since been refused, making it necessary to align a route through much more difficult country in British territory.

Southern Circle.

One and a half miles were surveyed in the Nagzhiri valley (Compartment No. 25), and the Katur Bomanhalli road (8 miles in E. D. Kanara) was surveyed with a view to its improvement. Estimates were drawn up but the project was eventually dropped owing to financial stringency.

2. Design and Drawing Work.

(*a*) *Buildings.*

The usual plans and estimates were supplied for all works called for by the Forest Department. Several estimates were checked and scrutinized.

(*b*) *Roads.*

Plotting and drawing up estimates for the Mokhada-Assa road (16 miles) were completed and similar work in connection with the Trimbak-Kamshet road (17 miles) was partly completed.

Plans and estimates for the Washala-Dolkhamb road, Bhawandagad-Awha section No. III, Pimpri-Ghadvi road and Pimpri-Bhawandagad road were prepared and submitted to Government for scrutiny and technical sanction.

A new design, following closely the type-design for forest road culverts, was prepared for the Kadra-Shivpur road in W. D. Kanara. By its adoption it has been possible to cut down the cost of original construction by over 40 per cent. Similarly a special design—perhaps

the most economical possible—for a bridge over the Birkhol Nalla in W. D. Kanara, was devised. The project estimated to cost Rs. 6,400 was administratively approved by the Chief Conservator.

3. Construction.

(a) *Roads.*

The following construction and repair work was carried out by the Engineering Division :—

	Cost.
	Rs.
(1) Culvert on the Kulgi-Dandeli road ..	2,231
(2) Special repairs to Tamanghe-Ghat road ..	1,622
(3) Drainage works on the Kadra-Shivpur road ..	4,731

Construction work on the Dhara-Dhadgaon road (North Khandesh Division) was supervised by the Engineering Branch. Minor repairs to bridges on the Gund-Kaneri-Dandeli road were also undertaken.

(b) *Buildings.*

No buildings were constructed during the year. Repairs to the engineering quarters at Dandeli were effected at a cost of Rs. 758.

4. Forest Exploitation.

(a) *Mechanical Extraction.*

(i) *Fordson Outfit.*

Tractor skidding was continued in the Nagzhiri Valley (Compartment No. 24) with a Fordson Outfit as last year except that for the whole season (November 1929 to May 1930) only one outfit was used. The exploitation of compartment No. 24 was completed.

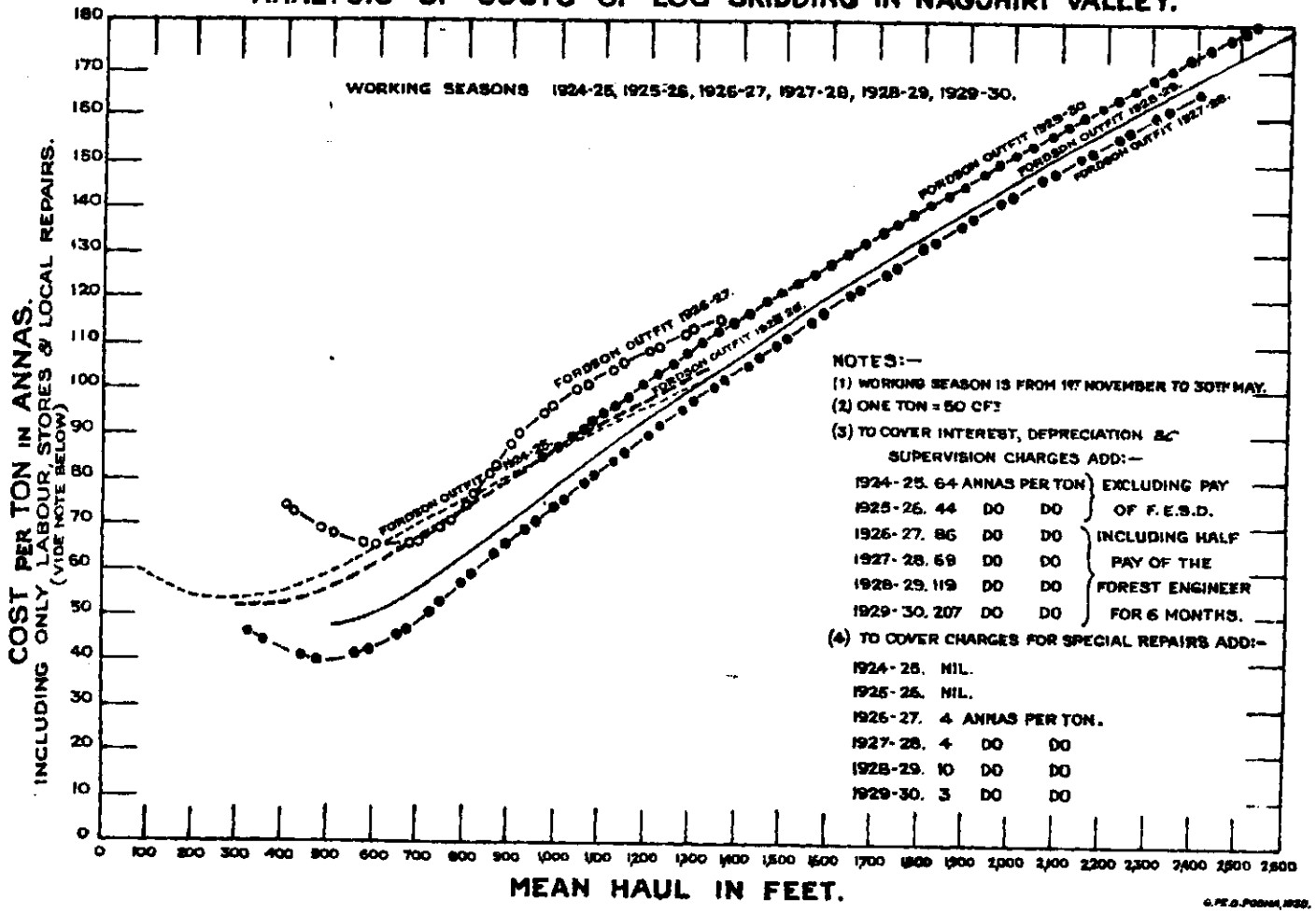
The cost including all charges worked out at Rs. 23-3-8 per ton against Rs. 16-0-7 per ton last year. The higher working costs are due to longer hauls and higher supervision charges. The average length of haul this year was 1,655 feet against 1,566 feet last year and 840 feet the previous year. The total output was 551·58 tons as compared with 809·41 tons last year which included work done for part of the year by a second outfit.

The chart facing this page compares the cost of skidding for the years 1924-25 to 1929-30.

(ii) *Animal Winch at Kulgi.*

This outfit worked in compartment No. 25, Nagzhiri. It skidded 541·94 tons of timber against 409·36 last year. The average length of

ANALYSIS OF COSTS OF LOG SKIDDING IN NAGJHIRI VALLEY.



Log Transport from Nagjhiri to Kulgi Depôt, N. D. Kanara, Southern Circle.

Skidding logs up Nagjhiri Valley. (Southern Circle.)

haul was 772 feet as compared with 914 feet last year and working lasted from the 12th November 1929 to 23rd April 1930.

The working costs including all charges amounted to Rs. 9-12-9 per ton against Rs. 11-12-7 last year.

(iii) Animal Winch at Gund.

This winch worked on the steep slopes of the Kaneri in the Gund Range from the 23rd December 1929 to the 1st May 1930. The season's output totalled 459·98 tons of timber at a cost of Rs. 9-6-11 per ton against 236·14 tons at a cost of Rs. 13-0-6 last year.

(b) Sawmills.

1. *Preliminary.*—The following sawmills were worked departmentally during 1929-30 :—

1.	Sawmill at Dandeli (N. D. Kanara)	Southern Circle.
2.	Foden Portable Sawmill (N. D. Kanara) ..	
3.	Sawmill at Kirwatti (E. D. Kanara)	
4.	Sawmill at Badgi (Peint) (part time)	Northern Circle.
5.	Sawmill at Haste (Peint)	
6.	Sawmill at Chikhalda (Dangs)	

The Dandeli mill was engaged principally on special M. and S. M. Railway indents and on the supply of metre gauge teakwood sleepers. The other mills in the Southern Circle were engaged on sleeper cutting and miscellaneous work.

The Northern Circle mills are used principally for the conversion of waste timber from fellings, i.e., they convert the remnants and odd lengths of branch and stem wood left over in exploited area after the higher class logs have been collected and removed.

2. *General.*—The steady progress in sawmilling activities observed during the past two years was maintained, resulting in still further reduction in cost of conversion in spite of reduced output. Efficiency in supervision and control is responsible for producing this satisfactory result.

The following figures show the development of sawmilling during the last five years :—

Year	Total output of sawn timber in cubic feet
1925-26	308,000
1926-27	388,660
1927-28	417,480
1928-29	334,753
1929-30	312,453

The following sawmills contributed to the decrease in output :—

Name of mill	Output in 1928-29	Output in 1929-30	Decrease
	Cft.	Cft.	Cft.
Dandeli	132,050	127,628	4,422
Bomanhalli	46,501	Closed down.	46,501
Badgi	29,827	4,980	24,847

All the other mills except the Foden Portable Mill for which no previous record was maintained show an increase in output as under :—

Name of mill	Output in 1928-29	Output in 1929-30	Increase
	Cft.	Cft.	Cft.
Kirwatti	33,817	39,072	5,255
Haste	30,336	45,553	15,217
Chikhalda	62,222	70,001	7,779

The decrease in output is chiefly due to the closing down of two sawmills (Bomanhalli in the Southern Circle and Badgi in the Northern Circle).

3. *Summary of costs of conversion.*—The following statement compares the cost of conversion for the last five years :—

Year	Average cost of conversion of sawn timber (stores, establishment and labour) excluding depreciation and interest and supervision
1925-26	6·12 annas per cubic foot.
1926-27	5·82 ,, ,, ,, ,,
1927-28	4·98 ,, ,, ,, ,,
1928-29	5·42 ,, ,, ,, ,,
1929-30	4·96 ,, ,, ,, ,,

4. *Dead-stock.*—The dead-stock in each sawmill was checked with the registers which were corrected and kept up to-date.

The total value of dead-stock added to all mills during the year was Rs. 3,932.

5. *Stores.*—All stores supplied to the sawmills are of the best approved quality, a consequence of which is that the share which this item has had in the cost of conversion this year is slightly higher than last year. The total value of stores issued to various sawmills during the year was Rs. 25,284.

6. (*a*) *New Sawmills.*—No new sawmill was added.

(*b*) *Sawmills scrapped.*—The Badgi sawmill was closed down in the third week of May 1929. Part of the machinery was transferred to the Haste mill and the remainder awaits disposal.

Statement A given below compares the outturn and costs of working under various heads for the years 1927-28, 1928-29 and 1929-30 :—

TABLE A.

Name of Mill	Output during the year in C.ft.			Average sawing cost per cft. in annas		
				Stores		
	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Dandeli Mill ..	1,45,445	1,32,050	1,27,628	1·03	0·91	1·15
Foden portable ..	Experimental		25,219	Experimental		1·27
Bomanhalli Mill ..	90,014	46,501	Closed down	0·94	0·91	Closed down.
Kirwatti Mill ..	51,471	33,817	39,072	1·26	1·80	1·35
Badgi Mill ..	36,440	29,827	4,980	1·87	1·37	2·12
Haste Mill ..	34,740	30,336	45,553	1·47	1·77	1·53
Chikhalda Mill ..	59,370	62,222	70,001	1·46	1·29	1·31
For all the Mills ..	4,17,480	3,34,753	3,12,453	1·21	1·22	1·30

Name of Mill	Average sawing cost per cft. in annas—*contd.*								
	Labour			Establishment			Total excluding overhead charges		
	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Dandeli Mill ..	3·53	3·61	3·61	0·62	0·68	0·45	5·18	5·20	5·21
Foden portable ..	Experimental		2·47	Experimental		1·15	Experimental		4·89
Bomanhalli Mill ..	2·27	2·45	Closed down.	0·77	1·39	Closed down.	3·98	4·75	Closed down.
Kirwatti Mill ..	2·31	3·35	2·75	0·58	0·97	0·83	4·15	6·12	4·93
Badgi Mill ..	3·77	3·73	3·20	1·01	1·24	1·24	6·65	6·34	6·56
Haste Mill ..	2·88	2·90	2·05	0·92	1·10	0·80	5·27	5·77	4·38
Chikhalda Mill ..	3·00	2·67	2·57	1·09	0·98	0·90	5·55	4·94	4·78
For all the Mills ..	3·00	3·20	2·94	0·77	1·00	0·72	4·98	5·42	4·96

It will be noticed that only the Badgi mill shows any considerable increase in sawing costs. This is due to the low output from this mill.

7. *Organization.*—There is still room for improvement in the organization of the labour employed in mills.

The question of revising the layout of the Dandeli mill is still under consideration. Plans have been prepared and await approval.

8. *Establishment.*—The work of the mill establishment and of the Rangers connected with sawmilling was satisfactory.

9. *Mill Trading Accounts.*—The results of the year's mill work are shown in the subjoined account sheets.

Trading Account of the Chikhalda Sawmill for the year 1929-30.

Capital Cost Rs. 65,447 + 1,046 − 30,280 = 36,213.

Expenditure	Rs.	Rs.	Income	Rs.	Rs.
I. Timber (unconverted) ..	..	58,358	I. Sales ..	..	1,08,164
(a) Stock at the end of the previous year, 4,756 pieces, 40,150 cubic feet at Re. 0-8-0 per cubic foot (fixed for 1928-29).	20,075		Sale of sawn material during the year —40,120 cubic feet.	74,880	
(b) Taken over during the year —27,408 pieces, 141,834 cubic feet at Re. 0-7-0 per cubic foot.	62,052		*Less*— Stock of timber at the end of the previous year—19,450 cubic feet (as re-assessed at average rates realised during 1929-30)	36,158	
Total ..	82,127			38,722	
Less— (c) Stock on hand at the end of the year, 3,801 pieces, 54,330 cubic feet at Re. 0-7-0 per cubic foot.	23,769		*Add*— Stock of sawn timber at the end of the year—35,740 cubic feet.	69,442	
II. General Stores	..	6,713			
(a) Stock at the end of the previous year.	..				
(b) Expenditure during the year.	6,713				
Total ..	6,713		Miscellaneous Receipts.	..	6,389
Less— (c) Stock at the end of the year.	..				
III. Establishment ..	..	11,239			
IV. Labour	..	6,928			
V. Depreciation at 5 per cent. on machinery and at 4 per cent on shed and building, etc., on capital cost ..	3,107 132				
		3,239			
VI. Interest at 5·32 per cent. on capital cost, Rs. 38,406.	..	2,043			
VII. Repairs to buildings ..	..				
VIII. Miscellaneous ..	..				
(a) General	212				
(b) Carting sawn material to sale depot	13,941				
		14,153			
		1,02,673			
Profit for the year		11,880			
Total ..		1,14,553	Total ..		114,553

Trading Account of the Haste Sawmill for the year 1929-30.

Capital Cost Rs. 27,606 + 1,913 — 7,046 = 22,473.

Expenditure	Rs.	Rs.
I. Timber unconverted ..	..	47,504
(a) Stock at the beginning of the year, *viz.*, 143,876 cubic feet at Re. 0-8-0 each.	71,938	
(b) Taken over during the year for conversion, *viz.*, 113,657 cubic feet at Re. 0-8-0 each.	56,829	
Total ..	1,28,767	
Less—		
Stock on hand at the end of the year, *viz.*, 162,526 cubic feet at Re. 0-8-0 each.	81,263	
II. General Stores	..	4,831
(a) Value of consumable stores, *vide* Forest Engineer, S. D.'s No. 894 of 4th July 1930.	4,608	
(b) As per Accountant General Bombay's reference on account of Indian Stores.	187	..
Stores purchased locally by Range Forest Officers.	36	
III. Establishment ..	..	3,472
(a) Temporary	2,262	
(b) Permanent	1,210	
IV. Supervision charges ..	..	697
V. Labour (coolies on the mill)	..	5,837
VI. Depreciation on capital expenditure of Rs. 27,606.	..	1,334
VII. Interest on capital cost of Rs. 21,894 at 5·32 per cent.	..	1,165
VIII. Repairs to buildings ..	..	58
IX. Miscellaneous ..	..	394
X. For carting sawn material.	..	9,975
Profit for the year ..	..	18,613
Total ..		93,880

Income	Rs.	Rs.
I. Sales ..	..	90,739
Sale of sawn timber during the year, 31,638 cubic feet at an average rate of Rs. 2-0-9 per cubic foot.	64,688	..
Less—		
Stock of sawn timber at the end of previous year, *viz.*, 40,103 cubic feet at Rs. 2-2-9 per cubic foot.	84,762	
	−20,074	..
Add—		
Stock of sawn timber at the end of the year, *viz.*, 54,320 cubic feet at Rs. 2-0-9 per cubic foot.	1,10,813	
II. Miscellaneous receipts.	..	3,141
Total ..		93,880

Trading account of the Dandeli Sawmill for the year 1929-30.

Capital cost (*a*) Rs. 1,18,185 + 924 = 1,19,109 — 56,275 = 62,834.

Expenditure	Rs.	Rs.	Income	Rs.	Rs.
I. Timber (unconverted) ..	..	2,01,263	I. Sales ..	..	3,94,777
(*a*) Stock at the end of the previous year.	..		Sales of sawn material during the year 146,657 cubic feet.	4,55,173	
(*b*) Taken over during the year for conversion 194,982 cubic feet at various rates.	2,01,263				
Less—			*Less*—		
(*c*) Stock on hand at the end of the year.	..		Stock of sawn timber at the end of the previous year, 50,859 cubic feet (*b*).	(*b*) 1,31,313	
II. General stores ..		13,720			
			Net ..	3,23,860	
(*a*) Stock at the end of the previous year.	..				
(*b*) Expenditure during the year.	13,720		*Add*—		
Less—					
(*c*) Stock at the end of the year.	..		Stock of sawn timber at the end of the year 31,830 cubic feet.	70,917	
III. Establishment ..	..	34,355			
IV. Labour	..	5,850			
V. Depreciation on capital expenditure.	..	5,272			
VI. Interest at 5·32 per cent. ..	..	3,574			
VII. Repairs to buildings ..	..	287	II. Miscellaneous receipts.	..	624
VIII. Miscellaneous ..	862	..			
Profit for the year ..	1,30,218	..			
Total ..		3,95,401	Total ..		3,95,401

(*a*) Rs. 13,014 representing the value of mill machinery, unaccounted for in the account for 1928-29, have been added in this year's account.

(*b*) Last year's balances as now corrected.

Trading account of the Kirwatti Sawmill for the year 1929-30.

Capital cost (c) Rs. 9,737 + 1,562 = 11,299 − 5,161 = 6,138.

Expenditure			Income		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I. Timber (unconverted) ..	..	31,218	I. Sales ..	..	88,681
(a) Stock at the end of the previous year.	31,573		Sale of sawn material and price of sleepers supplied to Railway Company.	92,584	
(b) Taken over during the year for conversion.	26,164				
Less—			*Less*—		
Stock on hand at the end of the year.	26,519		Stock of sawn timber at the end of the previous year.	36,991	
				55,593	
II. General stores	..	3,550			
(a) Stock at the end of the previous year.	..		*Add*—		
(b) Expenditure during the year.	3,550		Stock of sawn timber at the end of the year.	33,088	
Rs.			II. Miscellaneous Receipts.	..	3,392
(i) Consumable stores 3,442					
(ii) Repairs .. 108					
Less—					
(c) Stock at the end of the year.	..				
III. Establishment ..	..	8,925			
IV. Labour	..	588			
V. Depreciation on capital expenditure Rs. 9,737 at 5 per cent.	..	487			
VI. Interest on Rs. 6,138 at 5·32 per cent.	..	327			
VII. Repairs to buildings ..	..	..			
VIII. Miscellaneous ..	..	5,300			
Profit for the year ..	..	41,678			
Total ..		92,073	Total		92,073

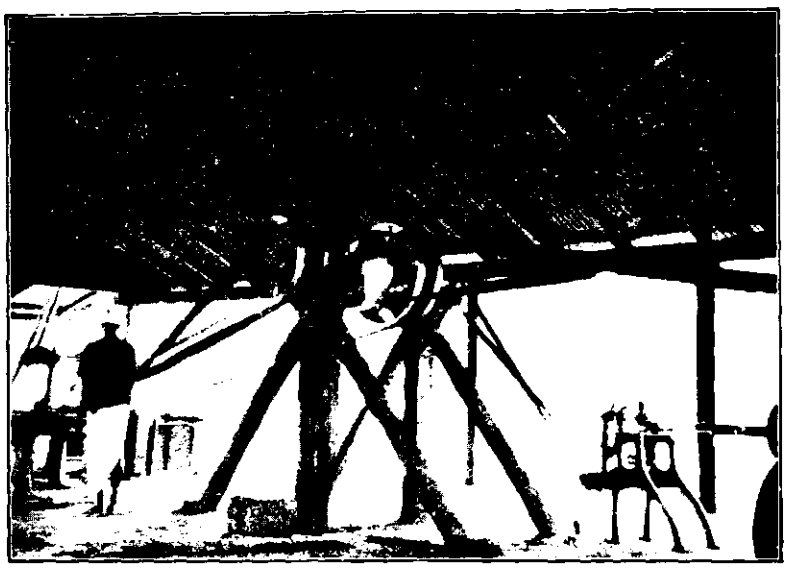
(c) Rs. 643 representing value of mill articles sold during 1928-29 and not accounted for in that year's account have been deducted from this year's account.

Trading account of the Foden Portable Sawmill for the year 1929-30.

Capital cost Rs. 24,925 + 149 = 25,074 — 8,948 = 16,126.

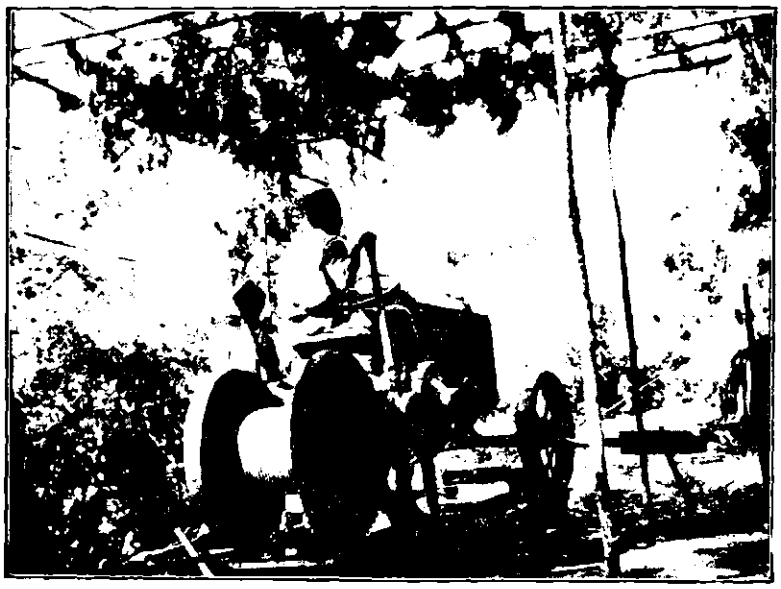
Expenditure	Rs.	Rs.	Income	Rs.	Rs.
I. Timber (unconverted) ..	..	10,418	I. Sales ..	..	57,169
(a) Stock at the end of the previous year.	..		Sale of sawn timber during the year, 12,989 cubic feet.	31,833	
(b) Taken over during the year for conversion 39,294 cubic feet at various rates.	10,437		*Less*—		
Less—			Stock of sawn timber at the end of the previous year.	..	
Stock on hand at the end of the year 72 cubic feet.	19				
			Add—		
II. General stores ..	..	2,989			
(a) Stock at the end of the previous year.	..		Stock of sawn timber at the end of the year, 12,227 cubic feet.	25,336	
(b) Expenditure during the year.	2,989				
			II. Miscellaneous ..		..
Less—					
(c) Stock at the end of the year.	..				
III. Establishment ..	..	5,144			
IV. Labour	..	1,346			
V. Depreciation on capital cost.	..	1,237			
VI. Interest at 5·32 per cent ..	..	916			
VII. Repairs to buildings ..	..	349			
VIII. Miscellaneous ..	..	4,080			
Profit for the year ..	..	30,690			
Total ..		57,169	Total ..		57,169

The mills show a net profit of Rs. 2,33,079 as against Rs. 3,05,500 last year. Dandeli Mill in the Southern Circle and the Chikhalda and Haste Mills in the Northern Circle have been less profitable than in 1928-29. In the case of the Dandeli Mill this is due to reduced business with the M. & S. M. Railway and to higher costs of exploitation combined with lower prices for sawn timber at the annual depot sale.



Foden Portable Sawmill. (Southern Circle.)

(Showing portable trestle for counter-shaft with auto saw sharpening machine on the right.)



Fordson-Tom Huston Skidding Outfit. (Southern Circle.)

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

(Forms Nos. 68, 69 and 70.)

The revenue and expenditure of the year compare with those of the last year and the average of the previous quinquennium 1924-25 to 1928-29 as follows :—

Circle	Year	Revenue	Expenditure				Surplus or deficit	Percentage of surplus to gross revenue
			Conservancy, maintenance and regeneration	Forest capital outlay	Establishment	Total		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern ..	1929-30 ..	28,02,552	3,63,575	1,46,422	7,04,649	12,14,646	15,87,906	56·7
	1928-29 ..	25,45,075	3,65,597	1,39,897	6,72,146	11,77,640	13,67,435	53·7
	Average	25,59,257	4,14,179	1,04,674	6,66,239	11,85,092	13,74,165	53·7
Central ..	1929-30 ..	12,60,493	96,304	35,664	5,89,170	7,21,138	5,39,355	42·8
	1928-29 ..	12,22,439	1,06,318	41,397	5,80,223	7,27,938	4,94,501	40·5
	Average	12,94,382	1,10,243	24,481	5,77,571	7,12,295	5,82,087	45·0
Southern ..	1929-30 ..	32,98,598	11,07,132	51,180	6,18,803	17,77,115	15,21,483	46·1
	1928-29 ..	29,52,478	10,98,009	66,345	6,23,347	17,87,701	11,64,777	39·5
	Average	28,73,852	10,39,077	60,531	6,29,869	17,29,477	11,44,375	39·8
Sind ..	1929-30 ..	6,11,165	57,219	3,833	3,05,255	3,66,307	2,44,858	40·1
	1928-29 ..	6,54,783	87,877	3,352	2,96,101	3,87,330	2,67,453	40·8
	Average	7,12,812	1,00,618	3,507	2,91,105	3,95,230	3,17,582	
General Direction.	1929-30 ..	19	(a) 95,779	11	(b) 77,865	1,73,655	1,73,636	
	1928-29 ..	..	42,635	115	93,585	1,36,335	—1,36,335	
	Average	1,295	28,116	124	1,02,947	1,29,187	—1,27,892	
Engineering	1929-30 ..	612	25,265	—15,090	47,258	57,433	—56,821	
	1928-29 ..	1,830	30,833	—21,615	43,539	52,757	—50,927	
	Average	2,967	46,179	7,049	74,716	1,27,944	—1,24,977	
Total Presidency.	1929-30 ..	79,73,439	17,45,274	2,22,020	23,43,000	43,10,294	36,63,145	46·0
	1928-29 ..	73,76,605	17,31,269	2,29,491	23,08,941	42,69,701	31,06,904	42·1
	Average ..	74,44,565	17,36,412	2,00,366	23,42,447	42,79,225	31,65,340	42·5
Difference between.	1929-30 and 1928-29	+5,06,834	+14,005	—7,471	+34,059	+40,593	+5,56,241	

N.B.—The above figures are exclusive of expenditure under B-VI-Famine Fodder charges and B-VIa-work advances as the former expenditure is to be met from the Famine Relief Fund and the latter expenditure is recoverable.

(*a*) Includes Rs. 95,553 on account of interest on past Forest Capital outlay.

(*b*) Includes Rs. 999 on account of loss by exchange.

The outstanding feature of the year is that the gross revenue rose by Rs. 5,96,834 over the figure of the previous year and by Rs. 5,28,874 over the average of the preceding five years. The surplus of the year also shows an increase of Rs. 5,56,241 compared with that of the previous year and of Rs. 4,97,805 compared with the average of the previous quinquennium. Thus, the financial results of the year 1929-30 are better than those of any previous year with the exception of the boom year 1918-19 during which the gross revenue and surplus were respectively Rs. 80,12,149 and Rs. 37,15,541. The increase in both the gross revenue and surplus is shared by the Northern, Central and Southern Circles but is partly counterbalanced by a small decrease in the Sind Circle.

The good results in the Northern Circle are attributed chiefly to (1) better prices realized for timber coupes consequent on an anticipated improvement in the timber market in the earlier part of the year (but which failed to materialize), (2) sale of old standards over 42" in girth in the Thana Division, and (3) revision of the rates of grazing fees.

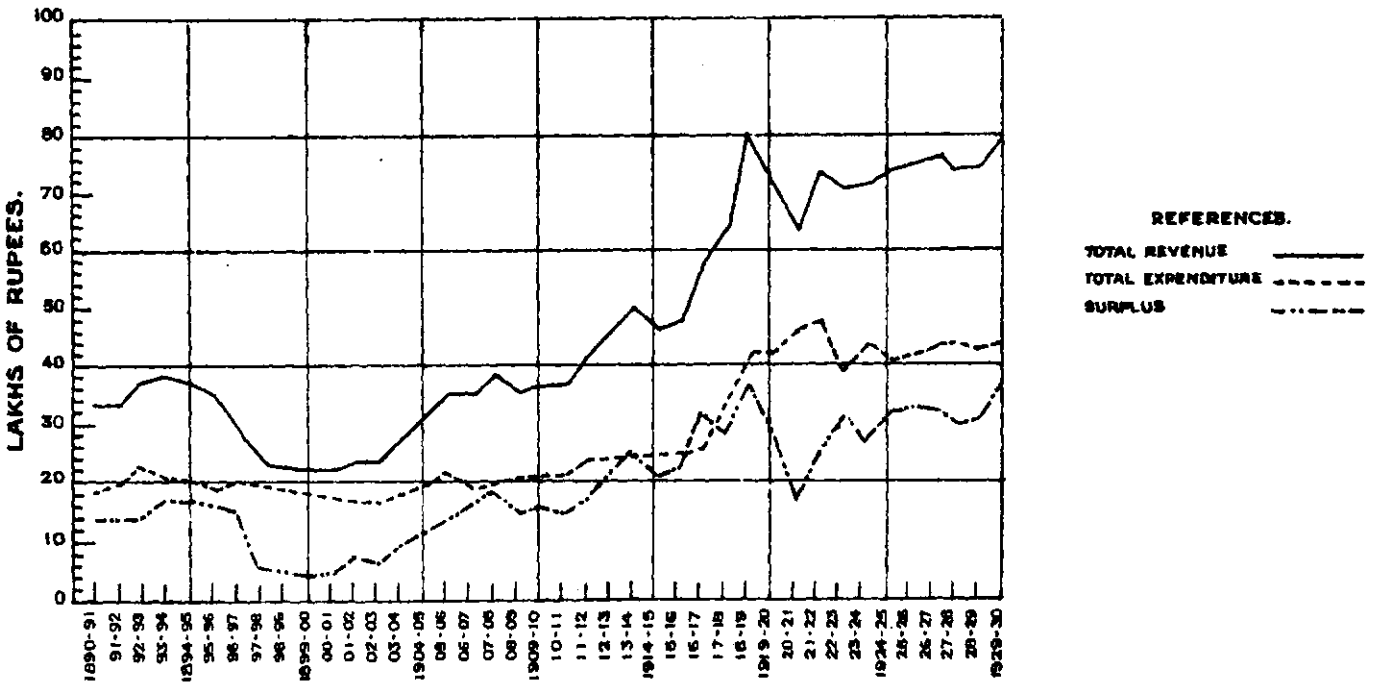
The increase in the Central Circle is mainly due to (1) better prices received for tree growth on the areas cleared for cultivation in the North Khandesh Division, (2) greater demand for grass on permit owing to fodder scarcity, (3) increased rates of grazing fees, and (4) larger numbers of cattle belonging to professional graziers being admitted to graze in the forests of the North Khandesh Division.

The rise in the Southern Circle is due to high prices obtained for teak pole coupes and high forest compartments of N. D. Kanara, larger number of sleepers supplied from E. D. Kanara (this item alone contributing Rs. 1,70,000 more than in the previous year), better prices realized at, and more material being available for, the timber sales in S. D. Kanara and better prices realized for coupes in the Belgaum and Dharwar-Bijapur Divisions.

The decrease in the Sind Circle is due to the congested state of the fuel market and to the lack of outside demand for fuel already in stock with contractors, to low realizations from minor forest produce and grazing, and to the nonsale of some departmentally cut material.

On the whole there has been a small increase in expenditure under B-Conservancy and works. The increase is shared by the Southern Circle and General Direction Division and is partly counterbalanced by decreases in other Circles. Increased timber deliveries and larger maintenance charges for the Alnavar-Dandeli Railway were mainly responsible for the increase in the Southern Circle. The increase in the General Direction Division was due to interest on Forest capital outlay rising from Rs. 42,421 in 1928-29 to Rs. 95,553 in 1929-30.

Expenditure under 52-A—Forest Capital Outlay depends upon the programme of works sanctioned every year. Decrease under this head was due to financial stringency.



A diagram showing the Revenue, Expenditure and Surplus for the last 40 years.

The increase in expenditure under C-Establishment was chiefly due to annual increments of pay granted during the year.

The sources of revenue are analysed and compared below :—

Sources and heads	General Direction	Forest Engineering	Northern Circle	Cental Circle	Southern Circle	Sind Circle	Total 1929-30	Total 1928-29	Increase or decrease
REVENUE			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ia and IIa. Timber.	..	..	23,88,770	2,91,854	25,44,989	90,839	53,16,452	47,99,945	+5,16,507
Ib and IIb. fire-wood.	..	..	37,253	1,32,519	2,63,193	3,59,602	7,92,567	7,70,478	+ 22,089
Ic and IIc. Bamboos.	..	..	68,018	15,403	84,201	..	1,67,622	1,72,905	— 5,283
Id. Sandalwood..	..	..	68	7,656	1,41,847	..	1,49,571	1,74,532	— 24,961
IId. Grazing and grass.	..	..	1,44,143	5,84,750	96,957	37,039	8,42,889	7,65,501	+ 77,388
Ie and IIe. Other produce.	..	..	59,810	76,137	69,960	21,201	2,27,108	2,48,493	— 21,385
III. Drift and confiscated forest produce.	..	..	120	1,880	435	119	2,554	2,897	— 343
IV. Forests not managed by Government.	..	..	11,428	30,601	18	..	42,047	25,981	+ 16,066
V. Miscellaneous.	19	612	94,507	1,61,521	1,00,672	1,06,791	4,64,122	4,41,419	+ 22,703
Refunds ..	..	..	— 1,565	— 21,828	— 3,674	— 4,426	— 31,493	— 25,546	— 5,947
Total ..	19	612	28,02,552	12,60,493	32,98,598	6,11,165	79,73,439	73,76,605	+5,96,834

The heads of expenditure are analysed and compared below :—

Sources and heads	General Direction	Forest Engineering	Northern Circle	Central Circle
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
EXPENDITURE.				
B.—Conservancy and Works and 52-A—Capital Outlay on Forests.				
I. Timber, etc., extracted by Government agency.	....	10,043	1,84,969	15,947
II. Timber, etc., extracted by consumers or purchasers.	....	....	33,642	14,547
III. Maintenance, Repairs and Renewals, 52-A-III-Communications and buildings, 52-A-IV-Railways and Tramways, 52-A-V-Livestock, Stores, Tools and Plant.	11	8	1,83,941	49,980
IV. Conservancy and Regeneration, 52-A-I-Forest Surveys 52-A-II-Organization, Improvement and Extension of Forest.	....	....	58,833	20,852
V. Miscellaneous ..	226	124	48,612	30,642
Interest	95,553	....	....	....
Total ..	95,790	10,175	5,09,997	1,31,968
ESTABLISHMENT.				
I. Pay of Officers ..	36,392	13,603	1,23,937	96,064
II. Pay of Establishments ..	12,446	21,314	4,50,504	3,87,099
III. Allowances	20,430	9,208	1,07,482	91,859
IV. Contingencies ..	1,998	3,133	22,726	16,117
V. Establishment charges payable to Central Government.	5,600	....	....	....
Recoveries from Raisingpur Estate.	....	....	....	−1,969
Loss due by exchange ..	999	....	....	....
Total ..	77,865	47,258	7,04,649	5,89,170
Grand Total ..	1,73,655	57,433	12,14,646	7,21,138
Surplus 1929-30	−1,73,636	−56,821	+15,87,906	+5,39,355
Surplus 1928-29	−1,36,335	−50,927	+13,67,435	+4,94,501
Difference	−37,301	−5,894	+2,20,471	+44,854

Southern Circle	Sind Circle	Total		Increase or decrease
		1929-30	1928-29	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,28,400	38,874	11,78,233	12,34,429	− 56,196
8,895	713	57,797	54,201	+ 3,596
1,55,376	12,762	4,02,078	3,98,638	+ 3,440
52,136	3,035	1,34,856	1,36,525	− 1,669
13,505	5,668	98,777	94,546	+ 4,231
....	....	95,553	42,421	+ 53,132
11,58,312	61,052	19,67,294	19,60,760	+ 6,534
1,14,881	75,238	4,60,115	4,28,484	+ 31,631
4,02,580	1,64,362	14,38,305	14,16,224	+ 22,081
83,885	48,936	3,61,800	3,76,853	− 15,053
17,457	16,719	78,150	81,561	− 3,411
....	....	5,600	5,600	....
....	....	−1,969	....	− 1,969
....	....	999	219	+ 780
6,18,803	3,05,255	23,43,000	23,08,941	+ 34,059
17,77,115	3,66,307	43,10,294	42,69,701	− 40,593
+15,21,483	+2,44,858	+36,63,145	....	....
+11,64,777	+2,67,453	....	+31,06,904	....
+3,56,706	−22,595	....	....	+5,56,241

The revenue and expenditure are further analysed as follows :—

Class	General Direction and Forest Engineer		Northern Circle	
	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Per cent.
REVENUE.				
Major Produce	....	..	24,26,091	86
Minor Produce	....	..	2,71,972	10
Miscellaneous	631	100	1,06,054	4
Refunds	....	..	−1,565	..
Total ..	631	..	28,02,552	..
EXPENDITURE.				
Conservancy and Works and 52-A.				
Extension and Constitution	....	..	2,335	..
Improvement	1,542	2	2,32,389	46
Exploitation	8,521	8	2,56,287	50
Miscellaneous	349	..	18,986	4
Interest	95,553	90	....	..
Total ..	1,05,965	..	5,09,997	..
ESTABLISHMENT.				
Administrative	64,324	51	40,365	6
Executive	47,258	38	1,65,475	23
Protective	13,541	11	4,98,809	71
Total ..	1,25,123	..	7,04,649	..

Central Circle		Southern Circle		Sind Circle		Total	
Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Per cent.
4,32,030	34	29,50,029	89	45,044	74	62,58,591	79
6,56,289	52	2,51,119	8	58,289	10	12,37,619	15
1,94,002	15	1,01,124	3	1,06,911	17	5,08,722	6
−21,828	−1	−3,674	..	−4,426	−1	−31,493	..
12,60,493	..	32,98,598	..	6,11,165	..	79,73,439	...
....	..	26	..	90	..	2,451	..
67,038	51	1,97,671	17	15,074	24	5,13,714	26
49,562	38	9,47,171	82	40,220	66	13,01,761	66
15,368	11	13,444	1	5,668	10	53,815	3
....	..	....	..	....	..	95,553	5
1,31,968	..	11,58,312	..	61,052	..	19,67,294	..
45,364	8	49,877	8	46,283	15	2,46,213	11
1,69,456	29	2,06,262	33	52,599	17	6,41,050	27
3,74,350	63	3,62,664	59	2,06,373	68	14,55,737	62
5.89,170	..	6,18,803	..	3,05,255	..	23,43,000	..

The expenditure incurred during the year from the provision under 52-A—Capital Outlay on Forests, subsequently charged to revenue is as shown below :—

Heads	General Direction	Northern Circle	Central Circle	Southern Circle	Sind Circle	Forest Engineering Branch	Total
I. Forest Surveys ..	..	1,219	..	13	..	..	1,232
II. Organisation, Improvement and Extension.	..	2,839	88	5,045	112	..	8,084
III. Communications and Buildings.	..	1,36,043	32,905	43,175	3,266	..	2,15,389
IV. Railways and Tramways.	..	..	..	1,657	..	..	1,657
V. Livestock, Stores, Tools and Plant.	11	6,321	2,671	1,290	455	4,604	15,352
Deduct—Receipts and Recoveries on Capital Account.	..	..	..	..	..	−19,694	−19,694
Total ..	11	1,46,422	35,664	51,180	3,833	−15,090	2,22,020

The outstandings on account of revenue at the commencement and close of the year were :—

———	On 1st April 1929	On 31st March 1930
	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Circle	1,08,224	1,12,065
Central Circle	306	5,886
Southern Circle	1,58,889	2,35,756
Sind Circle	1,59,818	2,00,576
Total ..	4,27,237	5,54,283

A sum of Rs. 9,826 was written off as irrecoverable during the year in the Northern and Central Circles under proper authority.

The outstandings on account of contractors and disbursers were as follows :—

———	On 1st April 1929	On 31st March 1930
	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Circle	15,529	2,154
Central Circle	510	175
Southern Circle	16,445	15,778
Sind Circle	2,221	2,269
General Direction	50,000	....
Total ..	84,705	20,376

CHAPTER VI.

RESEACRH AND EXPERIMENTS.

RESEARCH.

General.—The office of the Chief Conservator of Forests continued to function as the main directing authority under which forest research is carried out.

Of the 21 subjects under investigation two, serial Nos. 21 and 25 having given definite results, were dropped and 2 new subjects, serial numbers 34 and 35, were added during the year.

The work done and results recorded up-to-date are briefly described below :—

Subject No. 2.—Germination tests of teak seed alternately soaked and dried (i) for a week, (ii) for a fortnight, the process being repeated 3 times in each case. (Surat, Kolaba, Belgaum, West Khandesh, Panch Mahals and S. D. Kanara).

Owing to lack of uniformity in carrying out the experiment the results obtained in the various divisions were not sufficiently reliable to draw definite conclusions, but it has been proved that the fortnightly treatment, if repeated 3 times successively, results in wastage of seed through premature germination. The experiment has been modified for trial during the ensuing year.

Subject No. 4.—The effect of thinning on teak coppice at different ages (East Thana).

The old plots were abandoned as not being representative enough in character to suit the requirements of the investigation. A fresh experiment was ordered to be undertaken on standard lines.

Subject No. 5.—Effect of different degrees of thinning in teak plantations of different ages (West Nasik, West Thana, N. D., E. D., S. D., W. D., Kanara and Belgaum).

Remeasurements in all the plots were recorded during the year. The general tendency in all the plots is towards a higher mean girth in the more heavily thinned plots as was to be expected. The rate of height increment is found to vary in that in one locality it is highest in the unthinned plot while in another it is greatest in one or other of the thinned plots, not necessarily in the one subjected to the lightest thinning.

A series of fresh plots was ordered to be laid out in the 4 Kanara Divisions under a separate subject number. This subject, i. e., No. 5 will now include the plots in West Nasik, West Thana and Belgaum only.

Subject No. 7.—Annual girth increment of sandal (Belgaum and Dharwar-Bijapur).

The trees in the Dharwar-Bijapur plots were remeasured on the due dates. A few more remeasurements are considered necessary for drawing conclusions.

Subject No. 8.—Increment of babul under different degrees of thinning (Hyderabad, Sind).

No work for various reasons was done in connection with this investigation.

Subject No. 9.—Propagation of lac on ber (Ziziphus Jujuba) (Karachi).

No infection was undertaken in July 1929 as the trees in groups A and B were rendered unfit for inoculation by the severe frost of January 1929. The winter swarming commenced earlier than usual and as the 10 trees in group B had improved slightly in condition steps were taken to inoculate them on the 13th November with sticks varying in number per tree from 8 to 16 (average 12) obtained from the Miani forest. Squirrels caused a certain amount of damage. On the 9th January 1930 thirteen tolas of phunki lac were collected. The comparative failure of the experiment this year is due to the severe frosts which occurred in January 1929. The experiment is being continued.

Subject No. 10.—Economic age for cutting bahan (Populus euphratica) coppice and degree of thinning required (Shikarpur).

Plot 10-D aged 7 years was cut during the year. Plot 10-E will be cut when it is 10 years old. Thereafter the necessary calculations will be made.

Subject No. 12.—Artificial propagation of Rosha grass (Cymbopogon Martinii) (North and West Khandesh).

The points in respect of which observations were indecisive last year were the subject of experiments carried out during the year. The rainfall was unusually low during the 1929 monsoon and this seems to have affected adversely the investigation in North Khandesh, nevertheless it has been established that propagation by means of root division gives fairly good results and that neither burning nor grazing exerts any deleterious effect on an established crop of *rosha*. The effect of different soils on germination and growth remains undecided. The experiment is being repeated on a large scale in the West Khandesh Division only.

Subject No. 13.—Propagation of hirda (Terminalia Chebula) (Satara and Poona).

Several plots were laid out and were either sown with seed treated in different ways or planted up with transplants of different ages obtained from different sources. The experiments with treated seed gave inconclusive results while those made with transplanting were successful. Experiments to discover the optimum age at which seedlings should be transplanted and whether natural or artificial seedlings are preferable are to be made during the ensuing year.

Subject No. 16.—Effect of improvement fellings on diameter growth (Surat Dangs).

There was nothing fresh to record, remeasurements being due in 1930-31.

Subject No. 19.—Coppicing of anjan (Hardwickia binata) (East Nasik, East Khandesh and West Khandesh).

Fresh plots were laid out during the year in East and West Khandesh. Reports are not due till next year (i.e., June 1930).

Subject No. 21.—Propagation of solid bamboo (Dendrocalamus strictus) (Surat, West Thana and Kolaba).

The result of the experiments carried out is that the order of merit of the 3 methods adopted for artificially propagating this bamboo is :—

(*i*) transplanting 1 year old seedlings ;
(*ii*) direct sowing in lines ;
and
(*iii*) planting out 3 feet cuttings with roots.

Subject No. 25.—Artificial regeneration of injaili species on unburnt patches in regeneration areas (North Thana and Kolaba).

It is evident from the results obtained that to obtain reasonable success previous burning of the soil is as necessary as in the case of teak. Transplanting seedlings from burnt to unburnt patches is not considered practicable on a large scale owing to the heavy expense involved in subsequent tending.

Subject No. 26.—Cost of simul (Bombax malabaricum) sowings and planting and percentage of survivals (North Thana, East Thana and West Thana).

The figures up to date show a steady decline in the percentage of survivals with a slight rise in cost of formation and upkeep so far as simul on rabs is concerned, while mound planting has proved to be extremely costly in comparison. One more year has to pass for the completion of the investigation.

Subject No. 27.—Artificial reproduction of anjan (Hardwickia binata) (East Khandesh).

A number of plots were laid out to test methods of artificially raising anjan. Various methods of sowing and of soil working in closed and open forest are being tried. The first year's results indicate that the survival of seedlings is dependent more on an even supply of moisture by mulching and on the absence of grass than on the adoption of any particular method of sowing or soil preparation. The investigation is proceeding.

Subject No. 28.—Effect of early burning on sandalwood growth and regeneration (Belgaum).

Two plots A and B, the former rigidly fire-protected and the latter early burnt every year have been established and are under observation. The results obtained so far are inconclusive.

Subject No. 29.—The value of shrubs as nurses for artificially raised seedlings in scrub forests (East Khandesh, West Khandesh and East Nasik).

Severe drought interfered with the proper conduct of the experiment. It is being repeated.

Subject No. 30.—Artificial propagation of safed musali (Chlorophytum tuberosum) (North Khandesh).

Safed musali is a valuable minor product and occurs in limited quantities in the North Khandesh Division. Experiments to discover whether it can be propagated successfully and at a reasonable cost are in hand. The results obtained during the year are inconclusive, drought having had an adverse effect on the rhizome cuttings as well as on the plants raised from seed. The experiment is being repeated.

Subject No. 31.—To discover the most effective means of dealing with forked and branching teak transplants and seedlings with the object of producing the maximum amount of improvement (West Khandesh).

The experiment is still in the initial stage.

Subject No. 32.—The correlation between outer girth increment and heartwood increment of sandal (Santalum album) (Dharwar-Bijapur).

The object of this investigation is to collect data to help in determining the correct size at which healthy living sandal trees can be extracted. Two plots—one containing 10 trees varying in girth between 12" and 18" and the other 11 trees between 17 and 27 inches in girth were selected and borings with a Pressler's borer made. These borings support the conclusions drawn from stem analysis, viz., that—

(*i*) trees of the same girth growing in the same locality do not always contain heartwood of the same thickness.

(*ii*) the shape of the heartwood on a cross section is not quite concentric with the annual rings.

Subject No. 33.—The determination of the periodic annual and mean-annual increment of simul (Bombax malabaricum) (Panch Mahals).

In view of the increased demand for matchwoods and the possible consequent activity in artificiablly propagating *simul* an investigation to gain some knowledge of the rate of growth of this species was started during the year.

Twenty trees in each of the 6" girth classes from over 6" to 48" girth were selected and measured. The first remeasurements are due next year.

Subject No. 34.—The effect of different degrees of thinning in teak plantations (N. D., E. D., S. D. and W. D. Kanara).

The data collected under research subject No. 5 do not supply a satisfactory basis for comparing the merits of different degrees of thinning. Orders were accordingly issued to select and establish a fresh series of plots in plantations of various ages. The investigation will be carried out on the lines laid down in the "Code for the collection and tabulation of statistical data" and the thinnings will be carried out in accordance with the instructions contained in Forest Bulletin No. 52 "Classification of Thinnings" under ordinary thinnings.

Subject No. 35.—Artificial regeneration of sandal (Santalum album) (Belgaum, Satara and Dharwar-Bijapur).

Experiments carried out up to date to discover various problems connected with the artificial regeneration of sandalwood in the Belgaum Division have yielded the following information in regard to :—

Method of sowing.—Broadcast sowing (under bushes), dibbling at ½" depth and dibbling at 1" depth are advantageous in the order given.

Time of sowing.—Seeds should be sown coincidently with the break of the monsoons, i.e., just after the monsoon bursts.

Season for seed collection.—Seed collected in April gives the best results.

Treatment of seed.—The effect of previous soaking of seed in water for seven days on the subsequent rate of progress of germination is negligible.

The sowing of sandal and lantana seed together with the object of raising sandal simultaneously with an even aged host in areas containing no host plants was unsuccessful.

Further investigations were ordered to be undertaken with a view to establishing definitely—

(1) whether broadcast sowing or dibbling gives better results,
(2) the correct depth of dibbling,
(3) the effect of burnt soil on the vigour of the resultant seedlings,
(4) the effect of removing the pulp from the seed before sowing.

EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICERS.

1. EXPERIMENTAL SILVICULTURE.

(*i*) *Natural regeneration.*

Anjan (Hardwickia binata).

East Khandesh Division.—An enquiry into the effect which the girth of a stool has on the failure or otherwise of *anjan* reproduction by coppice was undertaken. Not less than 20 stools of each girth from 10" rising by 1" to 64" were selected in coupes felled three years ago and notes taken of the percentage of failure to coppice for each girth. The results were tabulated and a curve was drawn which shows that the older a tree is, i.e., the larger its size, the less liable is it to produce vigorous coppice. It appears from the results obtained that the most suitable exploitable age at which *anjan* should be cut to produce a copious supply of leaves for fodder is between 30 and 40 years.

(*ii*) *Artificial regeneration.*

Simul (Bombax malabaricum).

(1) *Panch Mahals, Surat, North Thana, East Thana and West Thana.*—Last year under research subject No. 26 orders were issued that in all felled areas situated within 12 miles of the railway or bunders in the Panch Mahals, Thana, Surat and Kolaba divisions not more than 25 per cent.

of the rab beds normally planted or sown with teak should be sown separately with simul. In all the Divisions except Kolaba the experiment was carried out and the results are encouraging except in the Panch Mahals where owing to unsuitable soil and unfavourable conditions of rainfall the percentage of survivals is very low.

(2) *Kolaba Division.*—A whole coupe was taken up for planting and sowing with simul. An area of about 10 acres only was successfully regenerated and the remaining portion was subsequently restocked with teak. About 456 simul plants, i.e., 45 per acre with a height varying from 6" to 18" were established.

Sandal (Santalum album).

Satara.—The experiment of dibbling sandal seed under bushes was conducted on a large scale with encouraging results.

N. D. Kanara.—An attempt at propagating sandal by means of root and shoot cuttings was made in coupe No. 21 of Bl. IX. About 35 per cent. success was secured.

Babul (Acacia arabica).

Working Plans, C. C. Division.—Experiments carried out during the last 3 years to discover the best means of regenerating with *babul* such areas in the Poona Division as are beyond the reach of river spill have shown that the simplest and cheapest system for arresting the run off and utilising the water for the promotion of germination is that of shallow interrupted contour trenches.

The attempt made to build dams across nallas in order to collect and hold up water for inundating and irrigating the upper reaches of such water-courses was unsuccessful.

Miscellaneous species.

N. D. Kanara.—The experiments made last year to introduce species other than teak in the Haliyal teak pole areas were continued on a more extensive scale with a fair measure of success. *Shewani* (Gmelina arborea) though giving good results is very liable to damage by deer and cattle.

Belgaum.—Experiments aiming at the introduction of babul and *nim* (Melia Azadirachta) into the firewood coupes of the Gokak and Gujnal Ranges were continued. Seeds were sown in charcoal kiln beds and the results obtained are promising.

Sukkur.—Four species of Eucalyptus seed were sown in boxes, beds and baskets to obtain seedlings for transplants. The result was not encouraging.

Shikarpur.—Experiments with sandal and Eucalyptus were again tried but ended in failure. An attempt at introducing bamboos, teak, *hirda* (Terminalia Chebula) and Thespesia Populnea in the Rahuja garden was made. With the exception of teak the plants are all alive. It is too early to expect any definite result.

Experimental and Commercial activities.

Nineteen logs of Dilenia pentagyna were supplied to the Forest Economist, Research Institute, Dehra Dun, for tests under project VII.

One ton of *moee* (Odina Wodier) was supplied to Messrs. Goopta and Co., Calcutta, for the manufacture of pencil and penholders. The result of the trial has not yet been received.

50,000 teakwood keys were supplied to the M. & S. M. Railway during the year. The question of further supplies has been dropped for the present owing to the complicated nature of the keys, limited supply of scrapwood and the costliness of installing special machinery.

Keys of a simple type, not requiring the use of any special machinery, are being made and supplied to the B.B. & C.I. Railway.

Charcoal.

(1) *Belgaum, Satara, Karachi and Sukkur.*—The relative value of different species for charcoal making.—Research subject No. 15 which was closed last year dealt with this investigation. Option was however given to Divisional Officers to carry out further experiments to determine the relation between the four factors, viz. (*i*) volume of fuel in Cft. (stacked), (*ii*) weight of fuel in maunds, (*iii*) volume of unplastered kiln in Cft. and (*iv*) weight of charcoal in maunds for any species for any locality they chose.

The Divisional Forest Officers concerned made 4 to 6 experiments for each species selected and obtained the following results :—

Name of Division	Name of locality	Species	Volume of wood stacked	Weight of wood	Volume of unplastered kiln	Weight of charcoal
			Cft.	Maunds	Cft.	Maunds
Belgaum ..	Gujnal ..	Dindal .. .. (Anogeissus latifolia).	1,000	276·1	921·5	72·4
Satara ..	Mahableshwar.	Jambul (Eugenia Jambolana).	1,000	413·6	651·2	66·5
Do. ..	Do. ..	Ain (Terminalia tomentosa).	1,000	434·7	735·4	67·6
Sukkur ..	Rohri-Ghotki.	Kandi (Prosopis-spicigera).	1,000	321·0	989·0	73·3
Karachi ..	....	Babul (Acacia-arabica).	1,000	426·0	1,201·0	92·7

1 Maund is equal to 80 lbs.

From the above it appears that the weight of charcoal produced from 1,000 Cft. (stacked) of each of the woods experimented with differs very little except in the case of *babul* for which the weighed charcoal outturn is considerably higher.

(2) *Satara.*—At Nechal in the Patan Range and in the Wai round charcoal was manufactured departmentally with a view to discovering a means of utilising the inferior species of the tract. The charcoal was sold at a satisfactory profit.

(3) *Nasik.*—The Forest Economist, Dehra Dun, who was on a demonstration tour with a portable charcoal kiln in the Central Provinces and the Madras Presidency offered to carry out a demonstration in the West Nasik Division. Unfortunately by the time the kiln arrived at Nasik it had been very much damaged in transit. However, the demonstration was proceeded with, but it was not possible to make the kiln airtight and consequently the trial was a failure. Most of the wood remained either uncarbonised or was burnt to ashes. The cost of the kiln, as at present manufactured, is high and no contractors are likely to purchase any. When simpler and cheaper portable kilns have been designed and put on the market they will probably be useful for the preparation of charcoal in waterless areas in this Presidency. It is believed that more suitable portable kilns are now being designed both at the Forest Products Laboratory in England and at Dehra Dun in India.

Experimental propagation of lac.

As experiments connected with the propagation of lac have been conducted for some years in the Surat, Panch Mahals, West Khandesh, East Khandesh, North Khandesh and Dharwar-Bijapur Divisions it was considered desirable to take stock of the situation and estimate the chances of successful cultivation of lac in the various localities selected. Detailed information was called for and the reports received show that in East and West Khandesh there is no prospect whatever of establishing lac while in the remaining Divisions there is still scope for further experiment. Nowhere can it be said that lac has been established. Orders have therefore been issued that in the Divisions of Surat, Panch Mahals, North Khandesh and Dharwar-Bijapur experiments should continue.

In 1929-30 no experiments were carried out in Surat for want of good seed lac. In North Khandesh for some unaccountable reason the lac larvae died off. In Dharwar-Bijapur experiments were continued but the results have not been satisfactory owing to attacks of predatory insects. In the Panch Mahals Division the experiments were found satisfactory in only one of the 8 localities in which they were tried, the failure in most cases being attributed to frost, insect attacks, and defective or late tying of brood lac sticks.

The Special Ranger appointed to control and supervise all work in connection with lac in Karachi and Hyderabad Divisions did some useful work in collecting information and controlling propagation operations.

The serious effects of the frost of 1929 has however resulted in such a complete set back to the crop generally, that it will take a long time before much progress can be expected.

Entomology.

Sind.

Shikarpur.—Specimens of wood borers found in *babul, kandi* and *lye* were secured from the pupal chambers in split logs and sent to Dehra Dun together with the split *lye* logs showing the damage done. The grubs have been identified as that of a prionine beetle, Macrotoma Crenata F.

Hyderabad.—Specimens consisting of babul seedlings which had died off in very large numbers between October and December 1929 were sent to Dehra Dun. No fungal or bacterial organism was discovered and death was stated to be " due probably to water logging or to other physiological factors."

Botany.

A reprint of " The trees, shrubs and woody climbers of the Bombay Presidency " by W. A. Talbot was issued during the year.

A survey of the Indus Valley flora was undertaken by Mr. Inder, Conservator of Forests in Sind, and an interesting note was written by him for the Sind Natural History Society.

CHAPTER VII.

ADMINISTRATION.

The office of the Chief Conservator of Forests was held by Mr. H. L. Newman, C.I.E., throughout the year.

The territorial Circles were held by the following officers :—

Northern Circle	Mr. H. W. Starte from 1st April 1929 to 21st February 1930. Mr. A. C. Hiley from 22nd February to 31st March 1930.
Central Circle	Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert from 1st April to 4th June 1929. Mr. H. L. Newman, C.I.E., from 5th to 10th June 1929. Mr. D. B. Sothers from 11th June 1929 to 25th March 1930. Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert from 26th to 31st March 1930.
Southern Circle ..	Mr. P. E. Aitchison throughout the year.
Sind Circle ..	Mr. R. W. Inder throughout the year.

Forest Engineering Branch.—Mr. R. V. Alexander held charge of the office of the Forest Engineer, S. D., throughout the year.

Divisional charges were held by officers named below :—

Division	Name of officer	From	To
Panch Mahals..	Mr. K. E. Kotwal ..	1st April 1929 ..	8th September 1929.
	Mr. S. P. Pandya ..	9th September 1929..	8th December 1929.
	Mr. R. F. Sandeman.	9th December 1929..	31st March 1930.
Surat ..	Mr. E. O. Sampson ..	1st April 1929 ..	Do.
North Thana ..	Mr. W. C. De C. Walsh.	Do. ..	Do.
East Thana ..	Mr. E. T. C. Vas ..	Do. ..	Do.
West Thana ..	Mr. R. A. Shirali ..	Do. ..	Do.
East Nasik ..	Mr. R. K. Kanitkar..	Do. ..	Do.
West Nasik ..	Mr. E. A. Garland ..	Do. ..	13th April 1929.
	Mr. H. P. W. Davis..	14th April 1929 ..	31st March 1930.
Working Plans, N. C.	Mr. J. Petty ..	1st April 1929 ..	Do.
East Khandesh ..	Mr. J. L. Bell ..	Do. ..	Do.
North Khandesh	Mr. N. C. Ramchandani.	Do. ..	Do.
West Khandesh	Mr. J. A. Singh ..	Do. ..	6th November 1929.
	Mr. N. C. Ramchandani.	7th November 1929..	17th November 1929.
	Mr. H. C. Holmes ..	18th November 1929.	31st March 1930.
Poona ..	Mr. G. S. Singh ..	1st April 1929 ..	Do.
Kolaba ..	Rao Saheb G. R. Patkar.	Do. ..	25th March 1930.
	Mr. Abdul Rahim ..	26th March 1930 ..	31st March 1930.
Satara ..	Mr. H. C. Holmes ..	1st April 1929 ..	9th November 1929.
	Mr. J. A. Singh ..	10th November 1929.	31st March 1930.
Working Plans, C. C.	Mr. W. E. Pereira ..	1st April 1929 ..	28th January 1930.
	Mr. E. A. Garland ..	29th January 1930..	31st March 1930.
Kanara N. D. ..	Mr. S. N. J. Ratnagar.	1st April 1929 ..	Do.
Kanara E. D...	Mr. J. Walker ..	Do. ..	5th November 1929.
	Mr. D. V. Phatak ..	6th November 1929..	24th November 1929.
	Mr. J. Walker ..	25th November 1929.	31st March 1930.
Kanara S. D. ..	Mr. Y. R. Divekar ..	1st April 1929 ..	Do.
Kanara W. D. ..	Mr. J. H. C. Millett..	Do. ..	Do.
Kanara C. D. ..	Mr. M. S. Tuggarse..	Do. ..	8th June 1929.
	Mr. Y. R. Divekar ..	9th June 1929 ..	12th March 1930.
	Mr. F. A. B. Coelho..	13th March 1930 ..	31st March 1930.
Belgaum ..	Mr. E. S. B. Tavener.	1st April 1929 ..	Do.
Dharwar-Bijapur.	Mr. R. J. Smith ..	Do. ..	Do.
Working Plans, S. C.	Mr. S. N. Kesarcodi..	Do. ..	28th March 1930.
	Mr. D. B. Sothers ..	29th March 1930 ..	31st March 1930.
Sukkur ..	Mr. A. F. Gonsalves..	1st April 1929 ..	Do.
Shikarpur ..	Mr. P. J. Rodrigues..	Do. ..	15th March 1930.
	Mr. A. F. Gonsalves..	16th March 1930 ..	31st March 1930.
Larkana ..	Mr. M. L. Khanna ..	1st April 1929 ..	14th June 1929.
	Mr. G. J. Ramchandani.	15th June 1929 ..	14th October 1929.
	Mr. M. L. Khanna ..	15th October 1929 ..	31st March 1930.
Hyderabad ..	Mr. R. P. Dalley ..	1st April 1929 ..	15th April 1929.
	Mr. G. J. Ramchandani.	16th March 1929 ..	2nd May 1929.
	Mr. R. P. Dalley ..	3rd May 1929 ..	5th March 1930.
	Mr. G. J. Ramchandani.	6th March 1930 ..	20th March 1930.
	Mr. R. P. Dalley ..	21st March 1930 ..	31st March 1930.
Karachi ..	Mr. J. B. T. Brooks..	1st April 1929 ..	Do.

There were as usual changes among Divisional Forest Officers, chiefly owing to absence of officers on leave. 12 out of the 28 Divisions consequently changed hands during the year. 13 Divisions were held wholly by Imperial Officers, 11 partly by Imperial Officers and partly by Officers of Classes I and II of the Bombay Forest Service and 4 wholly by Officers of Class II of the latter Service.

At the close of the year the number of officers attached to Divisions as Assistants or Sub-Divisional Forest Officers was 12, of whom 2 were of Class I and 10 of Class II of the Bombay Forest Service.

With effect from 1st October 1929 the Gazetted Services of the Department were classified into a new Service called the Bombay Forest Service which has been divided into Classes I and II. Class I of the new Service corresponds to the old Imperial Forest Service on a reduced scale of pay while Class II represents the old Provincial Forest Service on the same scale of pay. The introduction of the new Provincialised Service does not in any way affect the prospects of the existing members of the Imperial Forest Service. The strength of the old Imperial and Provincial Forest Services which was originally fixed at 70 was reduced to 65 as 5 posts were abolished in 1928 as per Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 21-A-D dated 12th September 1928. While constituting the new Provincialised Service the cadre was further reduced and fixed at 51, 32 for Class I including the present members of the Imperial Forest Service and 19 for Class II. Five Officers of the old Provincial Service were consequently promoted to Class I of the new Service with effect from 1st October 1929. A new direct recruit, who had completed his training in the Imperial Forest Service Course at Dehra Dun, was also appointed to Class I and joined his appointment on 22nd March 1930.

During the year Mr. K. E. Kotwal, Deputy Conservator of Forests, retired with effect from 9th September 1929 after completing 33 years' service.

It is a matter of much regret that during the year the death occurred of Mr. M. S. Tuggarse, Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, C. D., while he was on leave preparatory to retirement. He was an experienced and a most painstaking officer and a very able silviculturist, and much of the success with which teak regeneration is now undertaken is due to Mr. Tuggarse's work in the past in the Southern Circle.

Subordinate and Clerical Establishments.—Five new Rangers trained at the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore, joined service during the year. Six new students were selected for the Rangers' course of 1930-32 and placed under practical training in the Northern and Southern Circles.

A Forest Class was held as usual in the Northern Circle under the supervision of a Ranger. 28 subordinates of the Northern and Central Circles were admitted to the Class, of whom 26 passed the final examination, 2 having been sent back due to illness. In the Southern Circle nine young Foresters and Guards were selected for a special course of training, under selected Rangers, in (1) Silviculture, (2) Utilization, (3) Fire-protection, (4) Roads and Buildings, (5) Survey and (6) Forest Act and Office work. Of these, eight passed out successfully.

Casualties and Punishments.

Particulars	General Direction Dn.	Northern Circle	Central Circle	Southern Circle	Sind Circle	Total	
						1929-30	1928-29
1. Retirements ..	1	13	23	15	4	56	39
2. Deaths ..	..	11	10	19	7	47	31
3. Resignations ..	..	20	2	1	12	35	40
4. Prosecutions ..	..	1	2	..	1	4	4
5. Degradations ..	..	6	12	31	6	55	33
6. Dismissals, removals, etc.	..	16	16	10	10	52	82
Total of 1929-30 ..	1	67	65	76	40	249	..
Total of 1928-29 ..	..	72	61	59	37	..	229

The health of the forest staff except in the Dangs, North Thana and West Nasik, was on the whole fairly good. There was as usual a great deal of ill-health on account of malaria in Kanara, the Dangs, North Thana and West Nasik. A special medical officer was sanctioned for the Haste Mill for a period of 6 months from 1st October 1929, but the appointment could not be filled up till 2nd January 1930 for want of a suitable candidate. The medical officer who was available for a short time till the end of the year did good work in attending to the staff and labour at the Mill and fellings.

Mr. D. G. Thakkar, a Forester in West Thana Division, who was prosecuted for breach of trust last year, was convicted and sentenced to undergo 8 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for 4 months.

As a result of propaganda carried on by mischief-mongers who claim to follow the Civil Disobedience movement, 1 Round Forester and 1 Beat Guard were prosecuted by some villagers in the East Thana Division on 6 separate charges but they were acquitted by the Magistrate. Similarly another Round Officer in the same Division and a Forest Guard in the West Nasik Division were prosecuted, the former on a charge of extortion and the latter under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code, but both were acquitted.

Messrs. D. M. Deshpande, clerk in the Range Forest Office, Nandurbar, and K. V. Dhopeshwarkar, late Head Clerk in the Kolaba Division, who were prosecuted for misappropriation of Government money, are still at large and their cases have been kept on the *sine die* file of the Magistrates.

A theft of Government money to the extent of Rs. 130 took place in the Poona Division. This sum, which represented revenue collected by a Round Officer in the Sangamner Range, was sent to the Sangamner

Sub-treasury with a Mahar of the village. The treasury was closed when the Mahar reached Sangamner. The money was stolen while the Mahar was passing the night in the Maharwada. The loss has been made good by the Mahar and the theft case is under investigation by the Police.

The work of the Rangers and other subordinate protective staff and office establishment has been reported to be satisfactory with only few exceptions. The Conservator of Forests, Sind Circle, remarks that a number of Rangers have been well reported on by their Divisional Forest Officers for good work.

Civil Suits.—Six of the suits filed by timber merchants in the East Khandesh Division during 1928-29 for refund of duty collected on foreign timber were decided against Government. The total amount inclusive of timber duty, interest and other expenses was Rs. 2,663-13-0. Three more suits are still pending in the Court.

The civil suit filed by the Khot of Tise of Kolaba Division was decided in favour of the Khot, but the Khot not being satisfied with the decree has preferred an appeal in the District Judge's Court and the decision is awaited.

Kanara Northern Division.—Of the 4 suits filed against Government, two were dismissed with costs.

Kanara Eastern Division.—A suit for damages in connection with an old contract was lodged by the contractor concerned. The case has not yet come up for decision.

Kanara Southern Division.—Three appeals filed by the Department in the previous year are still pending in the District Court, Karwar. Five more appeals (3 by the Department and 2 against the Department) were filed in the High Court and await decision.

Belgaum Division.—Out of the 4 civil suits pending at the close of the year, 1 was disposed of in favour of Government. An appeal has however been filed against the decree in this case and the defence of this appeal has been sanctioned by Government. Another suit filed against Government was also decided in favour of Government, the defendant being ordered to pay the plaintiff's costs in addition to his own. The remaining two suits are still pending in the Courts.

Inspection and Tours.

The Chief Conservator toured in the three Circles of the Presidency proper. Divisional and other offices were inspected by the Conservators as usual. No irregularities of a serious nature were noticed.

The Honourable Minister of Agriculture inspected the Babul forests of Loni Kalbhor in the Poona Range with a view to studying the questions of regeneration and development of babul forests.

Land Revenue Administration.

The Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik, continued the Land Revenue and Excise Administration of Peint Taluka. The Divisional Forest

Officer, Surat, continued to be ex-officio Assistant Political Agent, Dangs. The Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, continued to be the Assistant Collector of the three Forest Mahals—Saiwan, Bapgaon and Sawa. The Divisional Forest Officer reports that it is not possible for the three Range Forest Officers, who are appointed ex-officio Mahalkaries of these Mahals, to attend to revenue matters without neglecting their already very heavy forest work. It has therefore been proposed to retransfer the revenue management of these Mahals to the Revenue Department and the question is now pending with the Collector of Thana, who will first visit the Forest Mahals before giving his opinion.

The Revenue management by the Forest Department of the seven villages in the East Khandesh Division was continued.

The Revenue and Excise Administration of the Akrani Mahal was managed as usual by the Forest Department with the Range Forest Officer as Mahalkari.

The Raisingpur Estate continued to be managed by the Forest Department under the Court of Wards, a Forester being in charge throughout the year.

The three Forest Mahals of Dandeli, Kulgi and Virnoli in Kanara N. D. and two Mahals of Bilki and Kirwatti in Kanara E. D. continued to be under the administration of the Forest Department. The villagers of these Mahals were contented and their relations with the Department are satisfactory.

Kumries.—In Kanara W. D. an area of 60 acres assigned in Group III of Asoli village was voluntarily relinquished during the year.

In Belgaum Division, the Divisional Forest Officer visited the more important *kumri* villages and found that most of the villagers were satisfied with their allotments. In one village (Parwad), they complained regarding the poorness of the soil in certain plots and their complaint is under investigation. Three villages have not worked their allotments fully, due chiefly to sickness. Steps are in progress regarding disforestment of such of the *kumri* lands as have been given out for permanent cultivation in the Belgaum District.

Village Panchayats.—At the commencement of the year eleven panchayats were in existence in the Kanara Coast Division, comprising seventeen villages and a total forest area of 3,640 acres. During the year four new panchayats comprising eight villages were created. One more panchayat of three villages was also formed but the forests were not handed over to it during the year. The Divisional Forest Officer reports that all the old panchayats are taking care of their forests and are also attempting a little regeneration and planting work. Accounts also are reported to have been regularly and neatly kept. At first therefore it would appear that the formation of these panchayats on an extensive scale would go far towards solving the problem of the Kanara Coast Privilege forests.

But unfortunately it appears that though the villagers are willing to protect their own small panchayat forests, they only do so because there

are large tracts of unorganized forest near at hand where they are free to exercise their privileges. In these forests the state of affairs is not at all satisfactory. It is reported that the privileges are exercised in a most wasteful manner. Young straight growing poles and saplings are cut for the sake of small posts and beams and frequently more than half of the timber is wasted and left to rot in the jungle or to form the source of next year's "dead wood" supply for fuel. The trees are seldom cut flush with the ground and there is in consequence little hope of obtaining healthy after-growth to replace the material so wasted.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL.

The financial results of the year were excellent. In the Northern Circle there were prospects of very favourable conditions for the timber market at the commencement of the year, and good prices were received at the earlier annual coupe sales. Later in the season, however, there was great depression in the timber market owing to adverse conditions in Gujarat and contractors in the Thana and Surat districts were practically without exception hardly hit. The depression still continues and is accentuated by the present Civil Disobedience movement.

The depression in trade in the Presidency showed itself too late to affect coupe revenue or timber prices in the Southern Circle, but contractors and timber merchants have been unfortunate and must have been affected severely by the drop in prices which commenced with the new year. Their losses will naturally be reflected in the revenue of the Department during the coming year and the outlook for the future is far from encouraging.

At such a time it is unfortunate that the M. and S. M. Railway should decide to cut down its dealings with this Department. During the year this Railway notified the Department that it was not only not in a position to renew its three-yearly contract for M. G. teak sleeper supply, but it would require no sleepers at all during the year 1930-31. After much effort the Chief Conservator was able to arrange for the disposal of the year's (1930-31) sleeper production, partly to the South Indian Railway and partly to the Mysore State Railway.

At the same time there has been a very marked drop in the quantity of sawn wood indented for on Dandeli by the M. and S. M. Railway. The Dandeli mill depends largely for its prosperity on these indents, and their loss is therefore a matter of great importance. Efforts have been made to open up a market for similar material with Messrs. Rhodesian Timbers Ltd., and the contract is under discussion with this Firm.

Thana Gurcharans.—Mr. F. X. Saldanha, Gurcharan Officer, Thana, started field work during the year. He carried out demarcation of areas aggregating 4,508 acres to be constituted as reserved forest in

57 villages in the Kalyan, Bhiwandi, Bassein, Shahapur and Murbad talukas. He also inspected an area of 9,632 acres scattered over 87 villages of Kalyan, Bhiwandi and Bassein talukas, in the course of which he collected the necessary data for the preparation of a Working Plan. A few villages having Woodland Protected Forests in Wada and Dahanu talukas were also visited and every attempt was made to gather first-hand information regarding the economic condition of the agriculturists, the exercise of their privileges in both reserved and protected forests, and their demand for extension of Woodland Plots.

Khairanpatti forests (*West Thana Division*).—As reported last year the Collector of Thana inspected these forests and submitted final proposals recommending the conversion of part of the reserved forest of Khairanpatti measuring 1,259 acres into protected forest and its transfer to the control of the Revenue Department. These proposals were sanctioned by Government after the close of the year.

Forest Advisory Committees.—The advisory committees formed under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 985/28 dated 28th September 1928 held their meetings during the year as follows :—

Name of District.	Number of meetings held.
1 Thana ..	Two meetings in each of these districts.
2 Panch Mahals ..	
3 Nasik ..	
4 East Khandesh ..	
5 West Khandesh ..	
6 Kanara ..	
7 Dharwar ..	
8 Kolaba ..	One meeting.

Some non-official members were under a misapprehension regarding the scope of the Committee's functions. It was explained to them that Committees were not competent to move resolutions on general matters of policy but could only discuss *local* questions and make recommendations on which, if considered advisable, further action would be taken.

There was a tendency on the part of non-official members to plead for more privileges and concessions without giving any consideration whatever to forest conservancy. It was pointed out that many privileges had already been granted under the various privilege codes and that it was rarely possible to concede more without endangering the very existence of the forests. Where, however, the removal of minor grievances pertaining to a particular locality or community lay in the hands of the officers of the Department, these were duly discussed and settled to the extent possible.

The result of the year's working showed that these Committees were to some extent useful in that they served to remove misunderstandings due to ignorance on the part of the non-official members regarding the

existing rules or orders concerning the privileges and concessions already granted to the public.

Forest Cultivation and Forest Settlements.—A sum of Rs. 23,622 was recovered as assessment for forest areas given out for cultivation in the Northern Circle. The general condition of the forest settlements in the Northern and Central Circles continued to be good and the settlers were as usual of great use to the Department in forest operations. In the North Khandesh Division a further area of 1,660 acres was cleared of tree growth with a view to opening three new settlements and providing economic holdings to the existing khatedars. In some of the settlements in this Division the crops almost failed owing to scarcity of rain and as a measure of relief full remission of the assessment was granted. The settlers were also given permission to cut and remove bamboos at concession rates for sale. A new well was constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 437 provided by the District Local Board for the Petla Settlement in West Khandesh, where, owing to defective water supply, the health of the settlers had suffered a good deal in the past.

Alnavar-Dandeli Railway.—The revenue and expenditure of this Railway for the two years 1928-29 and 1929-30 compare as follows :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus or deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1929-30	40,938	45,766	−4,828
1928-29	47,817	39,129	+8,688

The increase in expenditure is largely due to increase in maintenance charges. It is felt that more money is being spent on maintenance works than is warranted by the traffic on the line and this point has been brought to the notice of the M. and S. M. Railway. The decrease in receipts was due to less goods traffic chiefly on account of indents for sawn wood having been considerably curtailed by the M. and S. M. Railway.

The extension of the Gaikwar Baroda State Railway from Jharia (Dungarda) to Waghai in the Dangs was completed and the line was opened for traffic from 1st November 1929. This extension will greatly facilitate export of forest produce from the Dangs.

The telephone lines in Kanara which were in an unsatisfactory state last year, were, after prolonged correspondence, put into order and are now working satisfactorily.

Famine fodder operations were continued in the Panch Mahals and North Thana Divisions. The year under report is the last year of the nine-year monopoly contract. The total quantity of grass supplied by the contractors was 9,333,666 lbs. Some of the new and old grass (amounting to 4,916,112 lbs.) from the Godhra, Dohad and Palghar

Storage Depôts was sold at rates varying from Rs. 7 to Rs. 12-8-0 per 1,000 lbs. About 26,000 lbs. of damaged grass were written off. The quantity of grass on hand at the close of the year at the three storage depôts mentioned above was 33,370,948 lbs.

Match Factories.—The Gujarat Islam Match Manufacturing Co. removed 400 cartloads of matchwood timber (chiefly *simul*) from the Panch Mahals forests at annas 6 per cartload and 543 cartloads from the South Dangs at annas 4 per cartload. The special concession rates fixed for this Company are very low as compared with the average rate of Rs. 4 per cartload realized elsewhere, and might well be increased.

In the North Dangs 200 cartloads of matchwoods were sold at Rs. 2-8-0 per cartload, while in the Central Dangs 200 cartloads and in Mandvi Range 100 cartloads were sold at Rs. 4-4-0 per cartload. In the North Thana Division matchwood coupe No. 4 comprising an area of 6,446 acres was sold for Rs. 2,700. The Match Manufacturing Company, Andheri, purchased matchwood coupe No. 4 in the West Thana Division for Rs. 3,000 and removed 751 cartloads. No offers were received for matchwood coupes in the East Thana Division.

Special exploitation operations were continued in the Nagzhiri Valley compartments Nos. 24 and 25 and 1,442 logs (39,804 cft.) and 155 sleeper pieces were delivered at the sale depôt at Dandeli. The gross value of the timber was Rs. 1,30,000. The staff worked well notwithstanding increased difficulties under the guidance of Mr. V. N. Hasabnis.

There were unprecedented rains and floods in Sind. Serious damage was caused to dwellings necessitating large grants of timber free of charge to indigent cultivators. The services of the protective establishment were placed at the disposal of the P. W. D. for Bund Patrol Work, etc. The help given by certain Range Forest Officers was appreciated and duly recognised.

Another calamity which seriously affected the Sind forests, particularly parts of the Hyderabad Division and the whole of the Karachi Division, was the occurrence of abnormally severe frosts in January and February 1929. The Divisional Forest Officer, Karachi, reports that his Division has, as a result, lost all *babul* growth of five years and under and in some forests the older trees have also been severely affected. He estimates 7,000,000 cubic feet of deadwood as the result of this damage. It has therefore been decided to postpone the usual annual sale of coupes next season and to endeavour to exploit and sell as much deadwood as possible.

Remarks of Divisional Commissioners on Circle Reports are printed below :—

Commissioner in Sind (Mr. G. A. Thomas, C.I.E., I.C.S.) :

"The Commissioner in Sind has the honour to state that he has no remarks to offer on the annual administration report except that the points raised by the Conservator in the paragraph relating to the provision of irrigation facilities to the forests in the Barrage zone have been referred to the Standing Committee for consideration."

Commissioner, N. D. (Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S.):

"The Gurcharan Officer, Thana, appointed under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9811 dated 10th July 1929 has entered upon his duties and it will be possible to report upon the improvement in the management of gurcharans after two years' actual experience.

2. The total number of forest offences increased from 6,985 to 7,001 during the year under report. In 1,311 cases offenders could not be traced, 5,570 cases were compounded bringing in Rs. 39,451 as compensation; in 89 cases offenders were let off with a warning and 52 new cases were taken to court. 74 cases, out of which 41 were pending from the previous year, were decided. 66 cases ended in convictions. The number of fires increased from 711 to 903 chiefly due to the desire of the villagers to get green grass and also due to illicit distillation, shikar and carelessness, etc. In forest settlements, closing of burnt areas to grazing for 1 year, enhancement of grazing fees and other punitive measures were taken to stop recurrence of fires. Darbars were held in the Surat and Thana Districts and rewards were also given to persons for helping in forest protection.

3. Receipts from grazing fees amounted to Rs. 94,289 as against Rs. 85,836 in the previous year, the increase being due to the introduction of revised rates of grazing fees during the year of report. The number of cattle impounded decreased from 34,738 in 1928-29 to 30,606. The decrease is reported to be due to larger area being open for grazing and impounding being resorted to only in cases of deliberate trespass and absence of herdsmen.

4. The total revenue from the working of the forests in the Northern Circle increased from Rs. 25,45,000 in 1928-29 to Rs. 28,02,000 in the year under report. The total expenditure also increased from Rs. 11,74,000 to Rs. 12,33,000. The surplus revenue thus amounted to Rs. 15,69,000 as against Rs. 13,70,000 in the preceding year. The net increase of Rs. 1,98,000 was contributed by all divisions except Panch Mahals as in the previous year. The increase is reported to be chiefly due to (1) better prices realised for forest coupes in the earlier part of the year, (2) sale of old teak standards over 42" in girth in Thana Divisions and (3) revision of grazing fee rates.

5. Expenditure on 'Communications' and 'Buildings' from the provision under '52-A, Capital Outlay' and subsequently charged to revenue increased from Rs. 1,29,000 to Rs. 1,36,000 during the year.

Quarters for subordinates were among the new works constructed during the year. These supplied a long felt want and more of them are still necessary. The charging of rent at 5 to 10 per cent. of pay from rangers for quarters has produced discontent. The Conservator recommends that they should be exempted from rent as similar subordinates in other Departments get rent-free quarters.

6. The completion and opening of the Kasa-Udhwa and Kara-Akra roads to traffic in the Thana District and the extension of the G. B. S. Railway to Waghai in the Dangs have increased export facilities in these areas; further progress in this direction is still necessary.

In spite of difficulties the year's working has been successful."

Commissioner, Central Division (Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S.):

"The following review of the Administration Reports of the Northern and Central Circles for 1929-30 in respect of the areas in the Central Division is forwarded to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency, Poona, with reference to Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, Nos. 5542 dated 31st May 1919 and 1110 dated 19th April 1921.

Forest Areas.—There was a net decrease of 2·09 square miles as compared with 16·3 square miles in the preceding year in the forest areas owing to disforestments of land for cultivation in Poona, Kolaba, Satara and Sholapur districts in the Central Circle and some part of the Northern Circle. There was great demand for forest land for cultivation in the Satara Division.

Forest Surveys.—No survey work was done during the year under report. The area remaining to be surveyed is 13 square miles of the Protected Forests in the West Nasik Division.

Management of State Forests.—The revised Working Plan for the Peint and adjoining forests was sanctioned by Government during the year under report. The revised plan for the Nasik scrub and teak pole jungles (East and West Nasik Divisions) is under preparation. The revision of the Scrub Jungle Working Plan for East Khandesh Division and rewriting of the Working Plan for Taloda Teak Timber and for the exploitable areas of North Khandesh were completed and submitted to the Chief Conservator of Forests for approval. The Umarpata Working Plan of the West Khandesh Division has been approved by the Chief Conservator. The work in connection with the Working Plans for the scrub forests at Sakri, Pimpalner and Dhulia Ranges in West Khandesh Division and for the reserved forests in the Poona Division was in progress during the year of the report. Prescriptions of all sanctioned Working Plans except those for Peint and the adjoining forests were carried out. There was no time to lay out coupes according to the revised Working Plan for Peint and the adjoining forests and hence the coupes already laid out according to the original plan were worked. Some coupes however remained unsold owing to lack of demand due to one or other of the following reasons, viz. (1) poor quality of the growth. (2) long lead and (3) inaccessibility of the area due to want of communications. There was also less demand for coupes in the East Nasik and West Khandesh Divisions due partly to poor growth in Anjan working circle and to a certain extent to the method of reservation now changed—in the Satpuda and Deomogra Forests. The teak coupes in some Ranges of the Poona Division also had less demand owing to scanty poor growth. In unorganised forests of the Satara Division charcoal operations were undertaken and successfully carried out through Departmental Agency. As the charcoal brought in a good profit to the Department it is proposed to carry on the same experiment on a larger scale in future.

Communications and Buildings.

Roads and Bridges.—In the Central Circle construction work was in progress on (1) Kaccha roads, nine miles and four furlongs in the East Khandesh Division and (2) Dara-Dhadgaon road, two miles and 22 chains in the North Khandesh Division. Repairs were also carried out to the existing roads, 482 miles including a length of 132 miles of bridle paths in the Akrani. Total expenditure incurred was Rs. 20,492 on new works and Rs. 7,854 on repairs, as against Rs. 15,904 and Rs. 6,969 respectively in the year 1928-29. The progress made on the Dara-Dhadgaon road has been reported to be extremely satisfactory and it is now possible to motor to within 10 miles of Dhadgaon. The Helwak-Kisrule road in the Satara Division was repaired from the funds provided by the District Local Board, the net expenditure being Rs. 400.

Buildings.—The total expenditure incurred on buildings during the year under report amounted to Rs. 11,919 in the Central Circle, as against Rs. 22,458 in the previous year. Out of the large expenditure (Rs. 50,622) in the Northern Circle, a major part was incurred on quarters for subordinates for whom accommodation was badly required.

Other works.—The expenditure incurred on wells and surface springs in the East Khandesh Division amounted to Rs. 452, Rs. 42 were spent on other works in other Divisions of the Central Circle. Repairs were also carried out under this head at a cost of Rs. 50. The District Local Board, West Khandesh, made a contribution of Rs. 436-12-0 and Rs. 200 for the wells at Petla and Mhasala which were completed during the year. A contribution of Rs. 200 was also made for a well at Nanehal, but the work had to be postponed till next year.

Protection of Forests.—The total number of offences during the year under report was 8,440 as against 7,863 in the previous year, showing an increase of 577 offences, all Divisions except East and West Nasik contributing to it. The increase is noticeable in offences under the heads "Grazing without permission" and "Other offences". There was a slight decrease in the total number of offences under the head "Injury by fire", while the number of offences under "unauthorised felling" remained the same.

Injury by fire.—There was a decrease of 85, which is shared by East Khandesh, East and West Nasik and Satara Divisions.

Unauthorised felling.—Though there is neither increase nor decrease in the total number of offences under this head there has been a marked increase in East and West Khandesh and Satara Divisions, while the remaining Divisions record a decrease. The increase under this head is attributed to "(1) illicit stripping of Anjan leaves in East Khandesh due to lack of grazing for cattle, and (2) closer vigilance on the part of Forest Subordinates in the West Khandesh Division"—presumably because it resulted in the detection of a larger number of offences than it prevented. No reason has been given for the increase in the Satara Division. The Conservator of Forests, N. C., remarks:—"Since the suspension of communal punishment, there has been a continual rise in the number of offences in his Division and this points to the urgent

necessity of re-introducing communal punishment for illicit cutting if the extensive loss is to be effectively checked."

Unauthorised grazing.—There has been a considerable increase under this head occurring in North Khandesh and West Khandesh and Satara Divisions while the decrease is shared by East and West Nasik and Poona Divisions only. The Conservator of Forests, C. C., remarks :—"The increase under this head is mainly due to illicit grazing in closed forests of the West Khandesh Division owing to scarcity of fodder and also in North Khandesh Division by the cattle of professional graziers."

Other offences.—There has been a marked increase of 371 offences under this head in all the Divisions except West Nasik Division. The Conservator of Forests, C. C., says that the increase was due (*i*) to a number of waggons of timber and fuel coming from Central Provinces into East Khandesh Division without transit passes, and (*ii*) to the detection of a number of carts of fuel coming to Poona City without passes.

Prosecutions.—In Central Circle out of the total number of 205 cases 156 were decided, out of which 140 ended in convictions ; 6,885 cases were compounded which brought in compensation of Rs. 77,547.

Protection from fire.—The total area burnt in the Central Circle during the year under report was 322 square miles as against 259 square miles in the previous year, showing an increase of 63 square miles, which is shared by all Divisions except North Khandesh and Satara. In the East Khandesh Division in one fire only an area of 30,000 acres was burnt. Owing to the forests having become dry earlier than usual due to the partial failure of the monsoon the fire could not be controlled. The culprits are reported to have been prosecuted and convicted for their mischief. In East and West Nasik Divisions there was a slight decrease. The Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, considers that communal punishment is the only method which will prove successful in combating the danger from fire and that its application makes the villagers more careful and helpful and hence its revival in his Division is recommended by him. He adds that owing to suspension of communal punishment people take little interest in tracing the offenders. The Conservator of Forests, C. C., remarks :—"Many of these fires are believed to be intentionally started, the chief object being to get an early supply of green grass." "Other contributory causes are illicit distillation, shikar, carelessness in burning rabs and careless smoking." Rewards in the form of turbans, silver wristlets and in cash were granted to the Patils and other persons for rendering help to the Forest Officers in extinguishing fires and general protection. Grazing fees were also remitted for good fire protection in the West Khandesh Division.

Grazing fee.—The grazing fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 94,289 in Northern Circle and Rs. 3,45,054 in Central Circle as against Rs. 85,836 and Rs. 3,24,138 respectively in the preceding year. The appreciable increase is mainly due to the enhancement of grazing fees sanctioned in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4217 dated 17th May 1928.

The remaining chapters do not call for any comments.

Commissioner, Southern Division (Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S.), Southern Circle :

"The year's working shows very gratifying results. The increase of nearly 3½ lakhs of rupees both under total revenue and surplus is extremely creditable. The increased revenue was shared by all the Divisions in the Circle except Kanara C. D. and W. D. and was mainly due to a better demand for timber. Kanara E. D. alone accounts for an increase of Rs. 1,70,000 due to large deliveries of sleepers. In Kanara N. D. the increase was due to high prices for Teak Pole Coupes and standing timber and in Kanara S. D. to large stock of timber which yielded good prices. The decrease in Kanara W. D. was due to the replacement of the timber sales twice a year—in February and November—by an annual sale in November when generally more bidders attend and the realisations are greater. In Kanara C. D. it was due to the fact that almost all valuable trees in the minor forests of the division have been exploited in previous years. In consequence the abolition of the division has been sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 8016, dated 1st September 1930, Revenue Department.

Forest offences show an increase of 23 during the year. The remarks of the Collector of Belgaum on this subject are deserving of careful consideration. The increase under unauthorised fellings and other offences was counterbalanced by decreases under forest fires and unauthorised grazing. The increase occurred in Kanara E. D., S. D. and the Dharwar-Bijapur Division and it is attributed to greater vigilance and promptness on the part of forest subordinates in the first two Divisions. The Conservator has wrongly mentioned in his report that the increase is shared by Kanara E. D. and the Dharwar-Bijapur Division only. The number of fire offences shows a decrease of 75 as compared with last year and the area burnt also shows a decline. The actual damage caused by fires was however considerable as young plantations were involved in them. Communal punishment was resorted to in 30 villages in the Belgaum Division while the concession of partial or full exemption from payment of grazing fees was extended to 45 villages in the Circle. Cattle impoundings declined during the year. They were 10,453 as compared with 12,934 last year and 15,946 the average of the past three years. All divisions share the decrease and it was due to the policy of effecting impoundings only in cases of deliberate trespass and to the existence of good grazing due to favourable rainfall. Offences of unauthorised grazing show a decrease of 132.

The three sawmills noted in the margin were worked departmentally and yielded a net revenue of Rs. 2,02,586 as against Rs. 2,59,190 last year. The decrease of Rs. 56,604 was due to less output of the portable mill which replaced the Bomnalli Mill closed down last year, to sickness of millhands at Kirwatti during the rains, to one of the sawing units of the Dandeli Mill being

	Rs.
Dandeli ..	1,30,218
Foden portable	30,690
Kirwatti ..	41,678
	2,02,586

out of service for about six months and to less demand for sawn timber generally.

The cart depôt at Kirwatti was responsible for a net loss of Rs. 917 which was due to prevalence of rinderpest causing the death of five bullocks and thereby rendering the use of 2 out of the 6 carts impossible. The Conservator reports that the loss was due to abnormal conditions and hopes that the current year will show better results and that therefore the retention of the depôt is justified. The Commissioner agrees with this view.

An area of 60 acres assigned for kumri cultivation to a village in Kanara W. D., was voluntarily relinquished during the year.

A large number of the important kumri villages in the Belgaum Division was inspected by the Divisional Forest Officer and most of the villagers have cultivated their annual allotments. Proposals for the disforestment of kumri lands given out for permanent cultivation in Belgaum are under consideration.

The village Panchayats in the Kanara C. D. are reported to be doing good work all round. It is however reported that the villagers exercise their privileges in the adjoining unorganised forests in a most wasteful manner. This tendency should be checked by advising the villagers and impressing upon them the necessity for refraining from their present ruinous methods.

It is very disappointing to note that the Alnavar-Dandeli Railway continued to be a burden on the Forest Department. Compared with the last year's figures its receipts show a fall of Rs. 6,879 while the expenditure shows a rise of Rs. 6,636. The net deficit amounts to Rs. 4,828. It should be possible to reduce its maintenance charges and the Conservator has already addressed the railway authorities on the subject. It is hoped that the results during the current year will be encouraging.

The Conservator complains that allotments for communications are too meagre to keep the essential forest roads in good condition and hopes that Government will see their way to provide larger grants. This has been brought to the notice of Government from year to year with no effect. The Commissioner trusts that Government will see their way to increase their grants.

The Commissioner entirely concurs in the suggestion of the Conservator that Range Forest Officers should be exempted from the payment of house-rent which will go a long way to mitigate their present discontent and the loss involved would be a very small fraction of the revenue derived by the Forest Department. In fact it is only a revival of a very long standing privilege.

The revenue administration of the five forest Mahals in Kanara was satisfactory.

The relations between the Revenue Department and the Forest Department continued to be cordial. The Commissioner would call attention to the tactful handling of forest administration by Mr. Tavener, Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum."

Kolaba.

"The financial results show that the gross revenue during the year fell from Rs. 2,01,699 in 1928-29 to Rs. 1,91,071. Expenditure has however also decreased from Rs. 1,52,685 to Rs. 1,41,870 and the percentage of net surplus (Rs. 49,201) to gross revenue has risen from 24·6 to 25·7. The fall in revenue is presumably due to less demand for coupes, some of which remained unsold owing to poor growth. The decrease in expenditure is attributed to fewer departmental operations and to the smaller amount paid to the Khots. The latter was only Rs. 7,667-2-10 as against Rs. 13,134-3-4 last year.

The total number of offences shows an increase of 156. Increases of 29. 132 and 4 occurred under Fire, Felling and Other Offences respectively while a decrease of 9 occurred under Grazing. The Conservator attributes the increases under Fire and Felling to the suspension of communal punishment whereby people take little interest in tracing the offenders and suggests that the system should be revived. In certain cases fires were wilfully started with a view to getting an early supply of green grass. In the case of fires caused by careless rab-burning the offenders were suitably dealt with. In the casuarina plantation at Akshi 195 trees were damaged by the sea.

Excellent progress was made in the cultivation of Nagli and Wari in clear felled coupes of the Nagothna Range. The villagers in the remaining Ranges are slow in taking advantage of the concession as they have enough cultivable land outside forests. As many as 679 families utilised 47 coupes for Nagli and Wari cultivation. The restocking of annual coupes by teak shows satisfactory results, the percentage of survivals being 70.

Thinning operations according to the prescriptions of the Working Plan were carried out in old coupes at a cost of Rs. 1,773. Although the work is unremunerative the Conservator considers it necessary in the interests of the sylvicultural requirements of the growing stock.

The sale of 45,479 royalty trees in occupied numbers yielded a revenue of Rs. 19,309.

The Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, raises the question of housing accommodation for his subordinates and points out that as a result of paucity of dwellings his subordinates have to be under in obligation to villagers and consequently cannot carry out their duties conscientiously.

The Forest Advisory Committee convened one meeting during the year at which the question of publication of the recommendations of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee was raised and the members were furnished with leaflets embodying the recommendations of the Committee and the orders of Government thereon.

The administration has, on the whole, been satisfactory."

P. E. AITCHISON,
Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.

13th October 1930.

MO E 51—6

Report.

Forest Department.

Administration — of, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1929-30.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 57/23414.

Bombay Castle, 13th February 1931.

Letter from the Chief Conservator of Forests (Mr. P. E. Aitchison) No. 2/2485 dated 14th October 1930—Submitting the Forest Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1929-30.

RESOLUTION.—The financial results of the working of the Forest Department for the year 1929-30 were very satisfactory. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 79,73,000 as against Rs. 73,77,000 in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 5,96,000 over the figure of the previous year and of Rs. 5,29,000 over the average of the preceding five years. The increase occurred in all Circles excepting the Sind Circle and is attributed to the better prices realized for timber consequent on an improvement in the timber market. The total expenditure for the year increased from Rs. 42,70,000 in the year 1928-29 to Rs. 43,10,000 in the year under report, the increased timber deliveries and greater maintenance charges for the Alnavar-Dandeli Railway being mainly responsible for the increase.

2. The total number of offences increased from 21,124 in the year 1928-29 and 20,656 the average of the last three years to 21,530 in the year under report, the increase being particularly marked in the class of offences connected with unauthorized fellings. There was also an increase both in the number of fires and the acreage burnt in the Northern Circle, the former having increased from 711 in 1928-29 to 903 in 1929-30 and the latter from 89 square miles to 139 square miles. One of the chief causes which lead to forest fires is the existence of "Cattle thieves" who, in order to make their way smooth, set the forests on fire. In order to check the movements of these cattle thieves an inforest settlement in the Panch Mahals has been started. A proposal to close burnt areas to grazing for one year in villages where forest protection is bad is also being considered.

3. Forests are an important factor in the agricultural life of the Province. In addition to being a conservancy and semi-commercial department of Government, the Forest Department makes concessions and free grants of fuel, timber, and other forest produce to many people who without them would be in distress. During the year under report, the value of the concessions made of major and minor produce amounted to Rs. 11,57,000 as against Rs. 10,75,000 in the previous year. In view of the devastation caused by the abnormal floods of the year large quantities of material were also granted free in Sind to poor villagers for repairs to their damaged houses and the construction of new ones. The value of major and minor produce removed by purchasers was Rs. 36,57,000 and Rs. 12,28,000, respectively, as against Rs. 30,38,000 and Rs. 11,71,000 in the preceding year.

4. The steady progress in saw-milling activities observed during the past two years was maintained, resulting in still further reduction in cost of conversion.

5. In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Lee Commission Government have with effect from 1st October 1929 reconstituted the forest services on a provincial basis, the Bombay Forest Service Class I taking the place of the old Imperial Forest Service and Class II representing the old Provincial Forest Service. This reorganisation does not affect the position and prospects of the existing members of the Imperial Forest Service.

6. During the year under review the officers of the department under the efficient direction of the Chief Conservator carried out their duties to Government and to the public with zeal and efficiency and Government are pleased to acknowledge the spirit of service and the devotion to duty shown by all ranks.

By order of the Government of Bombay
(Transferred Departments),

G. K. JOSHI,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioners of Divisions,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
All Collectors, including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
The Chief Conservator of Forests,
The Conservators of Forests, Northern, Central, Southern and Sind Circles,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,

The Director of Industries,
The Compiler, General Administration Report,
The Director of Information and Labour Intelligence,
The Oriental Translator to Government,
The Secretary, Legislative Council (for the Reading Room for the Members of the Legislative Council),
The General Department,
The Finance Department,
The Public Works Department,
The Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, London (by letter).

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

10.

CONTENTS.

CONTENTS.

CONTENTS.

Report
of the
Committee on Primary & Secondary
Education, 1929. (1930)

-11

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

(1) The reorganisation of Primary and Secondary school courses with a view to their co-ordination.

(2) The introduction of vocational and industrial training in Primary and Secondary schools.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Stages of Instruction.

1. We recommend that there should be one continuous general course in which the vernacular is the medium of instruction from the lowest class in the elementary school to the highest class in the high school, and that the present differentiation between the upper primary standards and the Anglo-Vernacular middle standards be abolished. (Chapter V—1.)

The Elementary and the Higher Elementary Stage.

2. We recommend that the course which now ends at vernacular standard VII or Anglo-Vernacular standard III should be included in "primary education", the lower stage being called "elementary" and the higher stage "higher elementary". (Chapter V—5.)

Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools.

3. We are in favour of the small Anglo-Vernacular middle schools being gradually replaced by primary schools teaching English where the general instruction will be in the hands of trained primary teachers, with a specially qualified teacher for English. We recommend that full high schools wishing to retain the higher elementary standards should be encouraged to add the lower elementary standards. (Chapter V—6.)

The Lower Elementary Stage.

4. We recommend that the length of the elementary course should be five years as at present, but that the possibility of completing the course in four years be kept in view, and that schools be permitted to experiment in this direction.

If it is found possible ultimately to complete the present elementary course in four years, we recommend that one of the standards of the higher elementary stage be transferred to the elementary stage, so that the length of the course should continue to be five years. (Chapter V—10.)

Admission to the Infant Class.

5. We recommend that admissions to the Infant class should be limited to the beginning of the school term. (Chapter V—10.)

Minimum Age of Admission.

6. We are also of opinion that the minimum age of admission to the elementary school should be five years unless something in the nature of nursery schools can be provided. (Chapter V—10.)

7. We recommend the gradual elimination of the one-teacher schools, either by the appointment of additional teachers or by the consolidation of small schools, or by the temporary introduction of the double-shift system. (Chapter V—10.)

One-teacher Schools.

8. We recommend that the higher elementary stage should continue to be of three years for boys and should be raised to three years for girls. (Chapter V—11.)

Higher Elementary Stage.

9. While we realise that at present the majority of pupils will leave school after completing the elementary stage, we are of opinion that the ultimate aim should be a course covering approximately the present full primary stage, and that the age of leaving school, which is now 11 years under the Primary Education Act (1923) should be 13 years or 14 years. (Chapter V—2.)

School-leaving Age.

10. We recommend that the high school course should be one of three years. (Chapter V—12.)

Secondary Stage.

11. We are of opinion that a reduction of one year in the total length of the course is possible. (Chapter V—9.)

Duration of the School Course.

12. We have also considered the question of the numbering of the standards, and we recommend that the standards be numbered consecutively, *i.e.* from standard I to X, but as long as the elementary course remains as at present, the lowest class should be called the Infant class. If it is found possible to complete the present elementary stage in four years, the term Infant class should be abolished, and the lowest class should be called standard I. (Chapter V—12.)

Numbering of Standards.

13. We recommend that the vernacular should be the medium of instruction and of examination in all subjects except English. We realise that, in certain areas and in schools of a certain type, there is a demand for instruction through the medium of English, and we therefore feel that it is necessary to allow the option to schools to use English.

Medium of Instruction.

We are also of opinion that English expressions and symbols in science and mathematics should be used, *e.g.* thermometer, oxidation, H_2SO_4, unless there is a vernacular equivalent in common use. (Chapter VI—1.)

14. We strongly urge that the University should reconsider the question of allowing candidates the option of answering all papers in the vernacular except the English paper. (Chapter VI—1.)

Medium of Examination.

15. We are of opinion that the aim in teaching English should be essentially utilitarian, at any rate in the schools, and that too great a stress should not be laid upon the study of English as literature. (Chapter VI—2.)

Aim in teaching English.

16. We are of opinion that the study of English should not ordinarily be introduced before the first year of the higher elementary stage. In special cases where competent teachers are available, it may be begun at an earlier stage. (Chapter VI—3.)

When English should be begun.

17. We recommend that facilities for the teaching of English be provided in all higher elementary schools where there is a demand. (Chapter IX—9.)

English in Higher Elementary Schools.

18. We would emphasise the need of entrusting the teaching of English to specially qualified teachers, and recommend that facilities be provided for the training of such teachers. (Chapter VI—2.)

Qualified Teachers for English.

19. We may state here, however, that we favour the introduction of some additional vocational-bias work in those higher elementary schools in which English is not taught. (Chapter V—7.)

Additional Vocational-bias Work.

20. We are of opinion that the practical side of arithmetic should be emphasised and that the work should be such as to fit a pupil to deal with the ordinary problems of life, and that extraneous subjects which have merely a theoretical interest should be excluded. The subject must be taught with reference to a pupil's environment, and examples must be taken from everyday life. We realise that this will probably involve the special training of teachers and the preparation of suitable text-books. [Chapter VI—5(*a*).]

Arithmetic.

21. We recommend that the history of the province be taught in the elementary stage through the medium of stories. In the higher elementary standards we are of opinion that it should be possible to cover Indian history in outline from earliest historical times, general movements and the lives of those associated with them being emphasised.

History.

We also consider that some account should be given of the administration of India including simple ideas on "citizenship", *i.e.* the privileges and responsibilities of the individual in relation to the State and to his neighbours. We would further suggest that in the teaching of history care should be taken that communal relations are not unnecessarily exacerbated. [Chapter VI—5(*c*).]

22. We regard it as specially important that some form of elementary science be compulsory in all higher elementary and secondary schools and that instruction in physiology and hygiene should be given to all boys and girls in the higher elementary schools. [Chapter VI—5(*e*).]

Science.

23. We recommend that the study of a classical language should not be compulsory, and that in any case the subject should not be taught until the secondary stage. [Chapter VI—5(*f*).]

Classical Language.

24. We recommend that a classical language should on no account be made an alternative subject to the vernacular, except in the case of those who do not speak a recognised vernacular of the Presidency or who claim to speak English at home. [Chapter VI—5(*f*).]

Classical Language and Vernacular.

25. We recommend that singing be made compulsory in the primary stage and an optional subject in the secondary stage. [Chapter VI—5(*g*).]

Music.

26. We recommend that drawing and handwork should be introduced as a regular part of the curriculum in elementary schools in addition to nature study and school gardening. Drawing should be taught on the lines suggested in the Drawing Course recently prescribed and should be expressional rather than formal. For handwork we suggest paper-cutting, paper-folding, paper-modelling, cardboard-modelling, clay-modelling, spinning, and for girls sewing. (Chapter IX—4.)

Handwork in Elementary Schools.

27. We recommend that some form of handwork be compulsory in all higher elementary schools, both for boys and girls. For boys this work should include drawing, practical geometry, and light wood-work and for girls drawing, practical geometry, and needlework. (Chapter IX—5.)

Handwork in Higher Elementary Schools.

28. We recommend that Government should appoint a small Committee of experts to work out the detailed syllabuses. (Chapter V—9.)

Syllabuses.

29. We recommend that no differentiation should be made in the courses for urban and rural schools, but that the teaching should depend upon and be associated with the environment of the pupil. (Chapter VI—6.)

Courses for Urban and Rural Schools.

30. We recommend that there should be uniform standards for boys and girls in the higher elementary stage, with a common examination at the end, but that needle-work should take the place of handwork. (Chapter VI—7).

Elementary Stage for Girls.

31. We recommend that the higher elementary stage for girls should be extended to three years. (Chapter VI—7.)

Duration of Higher Elementary Stage for Girls.

32. We recommend that the courses in the compulsory subjects of the secondary stage should be common for boys and girls. (Chapter VI—7.)

Secondary Stage for Girls.

33. We recommend that School Boards and Heads of secondary schools be permitted to modify the courses of study with the sanction of Government provided that the total amount of work prescribed in each subject for each of the stages, elementary, higher elementary, and secondary, be completed within the period prescribed. (Chapter VI—9.)

Liberty in framing Courses.

34. We recommend that the Vernacular Reading Series be revised and that the special sections dealing with history, geography, science, and object lessons be excluded, special text-books being provided where necessary for instruction in history, geography, and science. We, however, recommend that these special lessons be replaced by easy lessons on those subjects giving only general information and spread over the Reader. We also recommend that the language be simplified as far as possible, so as to encourage the development of a vernacular which can be used as a literary medium and at the same time will be understood by the people. We further recommend that the preparation of interesting books in the vernacular for rapid reading in school and books for use in teaching Silent Reading and for children's libraries be encouraged. (Chapter VI—8.)

Vernacular Readers.

35. In view of the fact that we have proposed a revision of the Readers and a definite modification in the style, we are of opinion that separate Readers for girls are not necessary. (Chapter VI—8.)

Vernacular Readers for Girls.

36. We are of opinion that an examination corresponding to the Vernacular Final should be continued, but that English should be added as an optional subject, and that this examination should serve as a school-leaving examination particularly for those who do not continue their studies after the higher elementary stage. This examination should be conducted by Divisional committees. (Chapter VIII—1.)

Primary School-leaving Examination.

37. We suggest that the examination at the end of the higher elementary course, which will correspond generally to the present Vernacular Final examination, should be called the "Primary School-leaving Examination". This examination will be common for both boys and girls. The examination at the end of the high school course should be called the "Secondary School-leaving Examination". (Chapter VIII—1.)

Primary and Secondary School-leaving Examinations.

38. We recommend that the School-leaving examination be divided into two parts and the candidates be given the option to appear for each part separately. (Chapter VIII—3)

Secondary School-leaving Examination.

39. We recommend that a teacher who has passed the Vernacular Final examination should no longer be regarded as a qualified teacher, and that he should go through some form of formal training of at least six to eight weeks' duration before he is regarded as qualified. (Chapter VII—1.)

Qualified Teachers.

40. The policy however should be to aim ultimately at the employment of only trained teachers and no teacher should be regarded as trained unless he has gone through a year's training in a training institution. (Chapter VII—1.)

Trained Teachers.

41. We recommend the training of all teachers in charge of Infant classes. (Chapter V—10).

Teachers for Infant Classes.

Matriculates as Primary Teachers.

42. We recommend that a certain proportion of matriculates, *i.e.* those who have passed the School-leaving examination, should be appointed as primary teachers, mainly with a view to providing teachers for the higher elementary standards. They will gradually replace the third year trained teachers as the latter retire. We are of opinion that training for one year in a vernacular training college will suffice for such teachers. As an alternative we recommend that the third year classes in training colleges be restored. (Chapter VII—1.)

Rural Training Schools.

43. We recommend that the question of establishing training institutions in rural areas for the training of teachers in village schools be considered. (Chapter VII—2.)

Training of Teachers of Vocational-bias Subjects.

44. We recommend that facilities be provided in the Engineering College workshops or important industrial schools for the training of teachers of industrial-bias subjects, and in training institutions for the training of teachers of commercial-bias subjects, and that no teacher of the bias subject should be regarded as qualified to teach the subject unless he has received some form of training.

We further recommend that the teachers selected for vocational-bias training should be at least first year trained teachers. (Chapter VII—2.)

Vacation Courses.

45. We recommend that vacation courses and teachers' conferences under the supervision of selected teachers from training institutions should become an annual feature in all Districts, that "Shalapatraks" issued by training institutions be specially subsidised and that special libraries be established at convenient centres for the use of teachers. (Chapter VII—4.)

Vocational Instruction.

46. We do not recommend that the special industrial schools for pupils who have completed their elementary education should be extended. We consider that the development of higher elementary schools with a vocational bias should be the accepted policy. (Chapter IX—5.)

Pre-vocational Instruction. Higher Elementary Stage.

47. We recommend that provision should be made in all higher elementary schools for pre-vocational instruction in agriculture, commerce, or one of the following subjects :—

Cabinet-making, metalwork, tinsmith work, canework and basket-making, weaving, tailoring, calico-printing, printing and book-binding, pottery, engraving on wood and metal for boys, and lace work, embroidery, cookery and laundry, and first-aid and nursing for girls. (Chapter IX—6.)

Agricultural-bias Schools.

48. We are of opinion that the agricultural side of the work in agricultural-bias schools should be practical rather than theoretical. There should be team work as well as individual work in the fields and workshop. Records of

work should be kept. The aim should be to produce results which will compare favourably with those of the local cultivators. (Chapter IX—7.)

Pre-vocational Instruction. Secondary Stage.

49. We recommend that one "vocational" subject at least should be made compulsory for the School-leaving examination. (Chapter IX—10.)

Pre-vocational Instruction and Industrial Schools.

50. We suggest that efforts should be made to bring secondary schools and industrial schools into closer relation in places where there are schools of both classes. (Chapter IX—12.)

Age of Compulsion.

51. We suggest that the minimum age of compulsion should be 5½ years, and that a pupil should remain at school for five years from the date of his first admission, unless he passes vernacular standard IV before the end of that period. The age of pupils when first admitted will thus be from 5½ to 6 years. (Chapter X—1.)

Local Authorities and Higher Elementary Schools.

52. We recommend that the Local Authorities be made responsible for the administration, including the award of grants, of higher elementary standards, as they form part of primary schools. (Chapter X—2.)

Special Grant for Vacation Courses.

53. We recommend that a sum of Rs. 15,000 be budgetted annually for short-vacation courses as a matter of policy. (Chapter XI—1.)

Finance Committee.

54. We have not been called upon to examine the financial situation, and we are not in a position to indicate where additional funds are to come from. The question however is so important that we recommend the appointment of a Committee of financial experts to study the question. We suggest that the Committee consider the advisability of diverting for educational purposes certain amounts now allotted for other activities, the raising of loans for non-recurring expenditure, the levying of a special educational cess throughout the Presidency, and the building up of endowment funds for rural education. (Chapter XI—2.)

PREFATORY NOTE.

We have been profoundly interested by the question propounded in the terms of reference. After hearing the evidence and studying the present conditions obtaining in our schools, we cannot but feel, as we unanimously do, that the present system of school education is not related to life and is too urban in outlook. We are convinced that the present system of education with an academic bias, which is suited only to the needs of the privileged few and which does not provide for a real preparation for life for the majority of the youth, cannot be continued without detriment to the larger interests of the country.

We have therefore suggested the reorganisation of the Primary and Secondary courses so as to bring the schools into more intimate touch with the life and needs of the people, and the revision of the curricula so that they may reflect to a greater degree the life interests of the community served. The proposals made are mainly with a view to giving schooling a definite vocational implication under the stimulus of practical work and realistic studies.

We are aware that, whatever steps are taken to give a practical bias to education, radical changes cannot be brought about in a day. The success of any scheme that is adopted will depend on the training of teachers. But what is immediately possible and most desirable is a change in policy. The school which gives practical or pre-vocational instruction must become the basic institution in this Presidency. The question how many different types of schools the post-elementary system will require can only be determined by experience. What is needed at present is experiment and elasticity, and a new orientation with regard to Primary and Secondary education.

S. MOOS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

PART I.

EXISTING SYSTEM.

CHAPTER I.

APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE.

1. Constitution of the Committee.

The appointment of the Committee was sanctioned by Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 4242 of 7th October, 1927. The following are the members of the Committee as finally constituted, one or two changes having been made after the original orders had been issued :—

1. Mr. M. Hesketh, M.A., I.E.S. (Chairman) (October, 1927 to March, 1929).
   Mr. S. N. Moos, M.A., I.E.S. (Chairman) (September, 1929 to November, 1929).
2. Mr. N. M. Shah, M.A.
3. Mr. R. V. Parulekar, M.A., M.Ed.
4. Mr. D. V. Mirchandani, B.A.
5. Mr. P. K. Desai, B.A.
6. Mr. Nuruddin Ahmad Ghulamally, B.A.
7. Miss Ruby Navalkar, B.A., I.E.S.
8. Rev. Horace K. Wright, M.A., B.D.
9. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Bar-at-Law, M.L.C.
10. Mr. Kaniyalal Maneklal Munshi, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C.
11. Mr. G. N. Gokhale, L.C.E., B.Sc., M.I.E. (Ind.).
12. Mr. K. M. Pawar, B.Ag.
13. Dr. K. G. Naik, M.A., D.Sc., F.I.C.
14. Mr. K. S. Vakil, M.Ed., I.E.S.
15. Mr. P. R. Chikodi, B.A., M.L.C.
16. Sardar Bhasaheb *alias* Dulabawa Raisinghji, M.L.C.

Mr. Hesketh was placed on special duty on 22nd October, 1928, and from that date continued the duties of Chairman and Secretary till he went on leave in March, 1929. Mr. Moos was appointed Chairman in September, 1929, to complete the work of the Committee.

Mr. Vakil was originally appointed Secretary, but when the Chairman was placed on special duty by Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 4242 of 16th November, 1928, he was asked to carry on the duties of the Secretary also.

2. Terms of Reference.

The Committee was appointed to consider and report on (*a*) the reorganisation of Primary and Secondary school courses with a view to their co-ordination, etc. and (*b*) the introduction of vocational and

industrial training in Primary and Secondary schools. The detailed terms of reference were as follows :—

(*i*) To consider and report whether there is any organic relation between the present Primary and Secondary courses and if so, whether it facilitates the progress of the pupil from the Primary stage to the Secondary ; if not, how they may be co-ordinated so as to facilitate the pupil's progress from one stage to another without unnecessary waste of time and effort and curtail the total length of his present Primary and Secondary school courses ;

(*ii*) To determine and report whether and, if so, how far the present standards of instruction in Primary and Secondary schools serve the vocational (*i.e.* agricultural, industrial and commercial) needs of the different classes of pupils receiving education in these schools ; if not, how they may be revised so as to meet these needs without in any way encroaching upon the province of the minimum general education which all classes of pupils, whatever their needs in after life, must necessarily receive ;

(*iii*) To suggest measures for giving effect to any proposals that it may make, *e.g.* introduction of a special vocational bias in the upper standards of Primary schools and its continuation in Secondary schools, provision for the training of teachers for vocational subjects, arrangements for the inspection of the work of these teachers, institution of examinations for pupils undergoing different kinds of training etc., etc.

(*iv*) To frame rough estimates of the cost involved in the measures suggested ;

(*v*) To consider and report on any other matters which may be germane to the above general questions.

3. Questionnaire.

The questionnaire issued by the Committee in August, 1928 is printed as Appendix A to the Report. Replies were received from 162 witnesses in all. These may be classified roughly as follows :—

A.	Associations		.. 14
B.	Head Masters of Government High Schools		.. 12
C.	Head Masters of non-Government High Schools		.. 28
D.	Heads of Training Institutions ..		.. 16
E.	District and Municipal School Boards ..		.. 25
F.	Heads of Girls' Schools		.. 11
G.	Heads of Technical Institutions ..		.. 16
H.	Individuals—		
	(*i*) Retired Government Officers ..	4	
	(*ii*) Educationists	22	
	(*iii*) Assistant Masters	12	
	(*iv*) Vernacular Teachers	2	40
			162

4. Oral Evidence.

After considering the written replies to the questionnaire, the Committee invited 35 persons to give oral evidence, of whom 29 accepted. In selecting witnesses to give oral evidence, the Committee endeavoured to ensure that the evidence should be as widely representative as possible. A list of those who sent in replies to the questionnaire is given in Appendix B, the names of those who gave oral evidence being marked with an asterisk.

5. Meetings.

The Committee met on

14th January, 1928 ;
24th November, 1928 ;
15th—19th December, 1928 ;
28th January to 5th February, 1929 ;
16th and 18th March, 1929 ;
26th—28th September, 1929 ; and
25th October, 1929.

Out of sixteen members of the Committee, the average attendance at each meeting was 11. Ten days were devoted largely to the oral examination of witnesses.

6. Report.

The form of the report was first decided upon by the Committee. The descriptive portion was drafted by the Chairman and approved by the Committee after necessary emendations had been made. The part of the report which contains the proposals of the Committee was then considered, and tentative resolutions were passed on the questions involved. A draft report based upon these resolutions was then prepared by the Chairman and submitted to the Committee. Unfortunately owing to the illness of the Chairman it was not possible to complete the report before he proceeded on leave.

The consideration of the draft report was taken up in September, 1929, and finally adopted at the meeting of the Committee held on 25th October, 1929.

7. Cost of the Committee.

The total cost of the Committee was as follows :—

	Rs.
Establishment	15,695
Travelling Allowance of Committee	10,342
Travelling Allowance of Witnesses	1,840
Reporting and Printing	854
Other expenditure	593
Total ..	29,324

CHAPTER II.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION AND OCCUPATIONS.

1. Area and Population.

The British Districts of the Bombay Presidency comprise an area of 123,541 square miles, with a population of 19,291,719. In area Bombay stands third among the provinces of India, in population sixth. The density of the population varies from 291 per square mile in Gujarat to 71 in Sind, the average for the whole Presidency being 156, as compared with 226 for British India, 593 for Bengal, and 297 for Madras. Of the total population, 23 per cent. live in towns.

2. Divisions of the Presidency.

The Presidency may be divided into five natural Divisions, *viz.*, the Deccan, Konkan, Karnatak, Gujarat, and Sind. Part of the Kanara District really belongs to the Konkan and part to the Karnatak. These natural Divisions do not correspond exactly with the Revenue Divisions or with the Educational Divisions. Bombay City is cosmopolitan and so to a large extent is Karachi.

It is the variation in the language and character of the people which makes all administration difficult in the Bombay Presidency. Sind probably differs from the Karnatak as much as Norway does from the Balkan States, or Turkey in Europe.

3. Vernaculars.

There are four recognised vernaculars, Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, and Sindhi, in addition to Urdu. The distribution of the population according to the vernacular spoken is as follows :—

		Percentage.
Marathi	8,255,890	42·8
Gujarati	3,173,363	16·4
Kanarese	2,403,448	12·5
Sindhi	2,415,324	12·5
Urdu and Hindi	1,058,834	5·5

Besides these vernaculars, there are other local dialects, *e.g.* Bhili, Thareli, Kacchi, Khandeshi, Balochi, Brahui, and Konkani. Konkani is spoken in the Konkan, and is used largely by the Goans. It varies a good deal from place to place and there is no literature. The Goans and East Indians therefore claim that they speak no recognised vernacular, and they attend English-teaching schools, in which the medium of instruction is English throughout. In the Presidency proper, the Muhammadans claim that Urdu is their mother-tongue, and this has necessitated the opening of Urdu and Anglo-Urdu schools.

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COMPARATIVE IMPORTA
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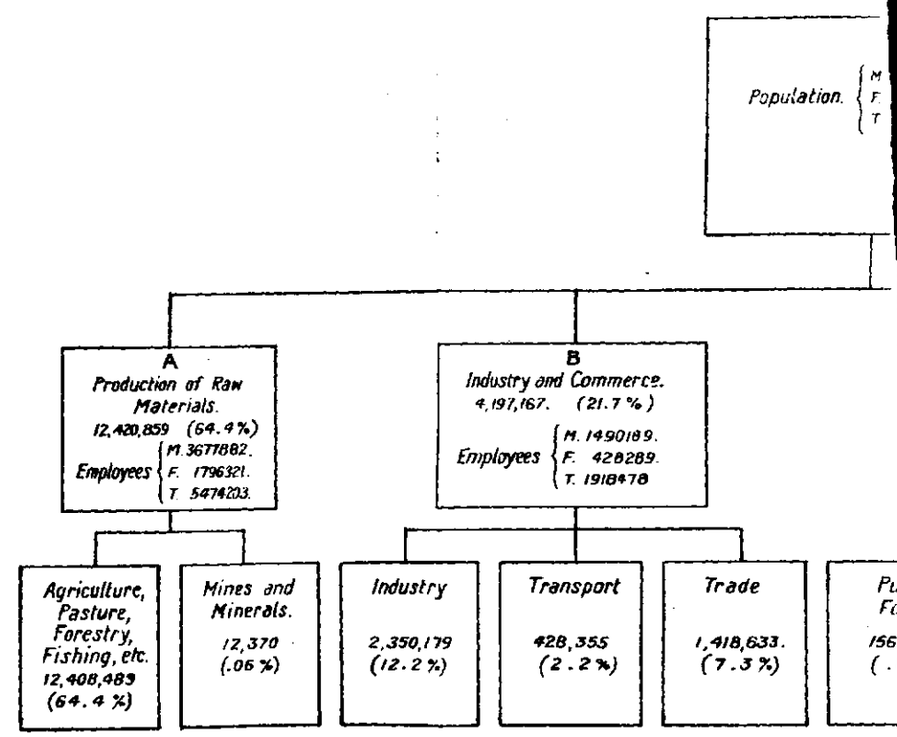

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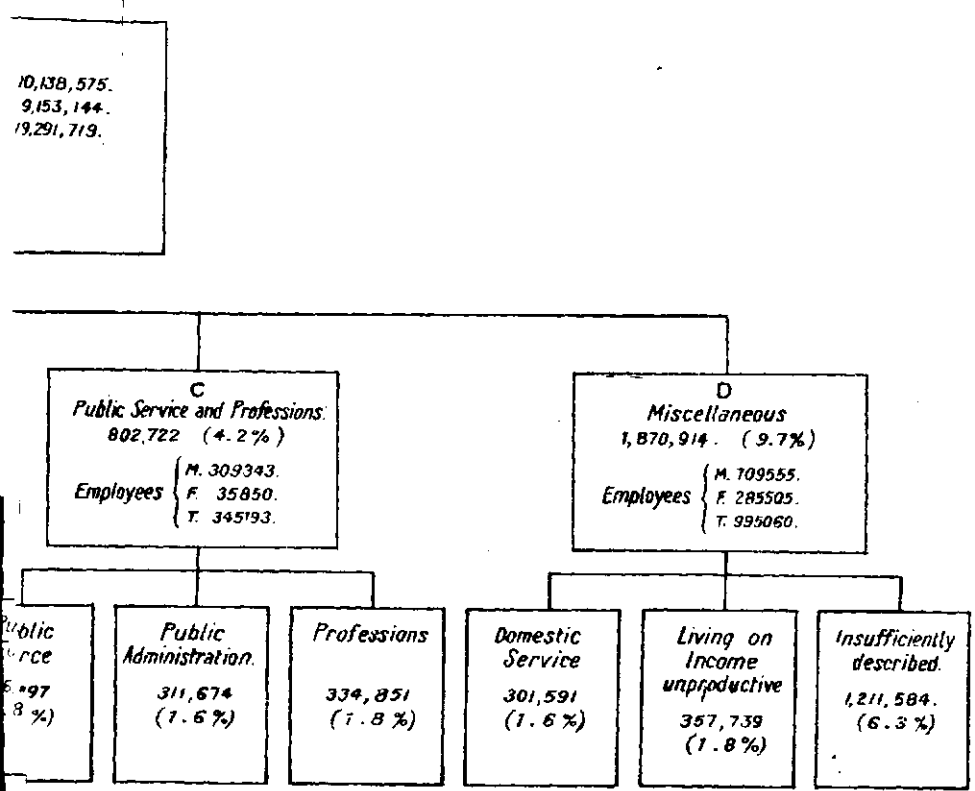

4. Occupations.

In order to consider the problem of fitting the school courses to the needs of the people and especially of introducing vocational courses it is desirable that the occupations which they follow should be investigated. A very elaborate classification of occupations was made in the Census of 1921. The statistics then collected are shown in diagrammatic form in the accompanying chart.

It will be seen from the diagram that nearly two-thirds of the people are dependent upon agriculture, including forestry, fishing, and hunting. Industry provides for 12 per cent., trade for 7 per cent., and transport for 2 per cent.

Professions and Administration—

Those dependent upon administration, form less than 2 per cent. of the population, the number actually employed in Government service being about 66,000 including Post Offices and Telephones, but excluding railways. The railways employ about 57,000 exclusive of labourers and coolies. Roughly 1½ per cent. are dependent upon the professions and liberal arts, including actors, dancers, astrologers, conjurers, and journalists, the actual number thus employed being 117,372 men and 19,004 women. The actual distribution is not uninteresting :—

	Men.	Women.
Religion	43,682	8,739
Law	6,974	142
Medicine	11,001	339
Instruction	31,484	4,339
Architects, Engineers, and Employers ..	6,023	266

Clerks—

There is no separate table for clerks in the Census returns, but 116,390 men and 7,293 women who describe themselves as clerks, accountants, etc., are included under "insufficiently described occupations". A considerable number of those returned as Government servants must be clerks. It is impossible to tell how many clerks are included among the persons described as taking part in various trades and professions. Moreover the term is used somewhat loosely. It appears to be generally recognised that there is a good deal of unemployment among clerks, and that matriculates and even graduates find it difficult to obtain posts in offices. It would appear, however, from the Report on Middle Class Unemployment in Bombay, published in 1927, that more than one-half of those unemployed in Bombay City, mostly clerks, have qualifications lower than the School-leaving examination. Out of 1,204 unemployed persons, 416 or one-third are described as having studied in standard VII. The "failed matriculate" is apparently the most serious problem. There were, it is reported, 192 undergraduates and 77 graduates out of employment in Bombay City in November, 1926. The corresponding

figures for the cities of Poona, Ahmedabad, and Karachi were 39 and 27, 21 and 4, and 45 and 10, respectively. The extent of unemployment is however far greater than the figures disclose.

Industry—

Although 834,709 men and 283,367 women are included as workers under the head "Industry", these figures include artisans such as carpenters and home workers, 322,095 men and 76,523 women only being employed in "industrial establishments", *i.e.* "establishments employing 10 or more persons for making, repairing, ornamenting, or finishing any article or part of an article for sale". The textile industry accounts for 216,994 men and 65,042 women, of whom over 80 per cent. are employed in spinning and weaving mills. The only other industries which employ over 10,000 men are metal industries (26,540), chemical industries including oil mills and salt refineries (15,406), food industries (10,354), and the construction of means of transport (19,842 of whom 12,142 are in railway workshops). Nearly 9,000 men are engaged in printing presses.

The persons engaged in industry have been classified according to their duties as follows :—

——	Men.	Percentage.	Women.	Percentage.
Managers	2,436	6·6	1	0·1
Supervisors	6,961		16	
Technical staff	11,846		66	
Clerical staff	147,079	45·7	24,373	31·8
Skilled workmen	142,160	44·1	47,723	62·4
Unskilled workmen under 14 ..	11,613	3·6	4,344	5·7
Total ..	322,095	100·0	76,523	100·0

Two industries which are developing are motor transport, and electrification schemes of various sorts, especially of railways and power supply. In 1921, 2,700 persons were employed in connection with electric power houses, etc., of whom 137 were on the supervising and technical staff and 1,417 were skilled workmen, while 12,841 persons were returned as connected with mechanically driven vehicles, including trams. Of these, 2,796 were engaged in motor workshops. The numbers are probably considerably higher now.

5. Educational Needs.

The fact that 3,672,858 men and 1,793,846 women are engaged in agriculture, or over 60 per cent. of the total number of persons employed, is sufficient evidence of the importance of agriculture and of the need for relating any system of education to the life of the cultivator.

Next in importance come those who are engaged in the production and supply of material substances, *i.e.* in industry generally and in trade and transport. Those for whom a general liberal education at school is suitable comprise only 4 per cent. of the population.

There are also the unskilled labourers whose numbers are not inconsiderable, *e.g.* nearly 600,000 appear in Class D as labourers and workmen, not otherwise specified. Many of these are migrating, and probably all that we can attempt at present is to bring their children to the elementary school.

CHAPTER III.

SYSTEM OF EDUCATION AND STATISTICS.

1. The Primary School.

The basis of the present system of education is the primary school, in which the pupils receive instruction through the medium of the vernacular. The course in these schools is divided into two parts, the elementary or lower primary, and the upper primary. The elementary course comprises an Infant class and four standards, and is believed to represent the minimum of education which is necessary to secure permanent literacy. The period of compulsion laid down in the Primary Education Act is five years, *i.e.* from 6 to 11 years of age, the intention being that a pupil should complete standard IV. It may be pointed out that the majority of the pupils spend more than one year in the Infant class, mainly owing to irregular attendance and the fact that in many village schools there is only one teacher, and most of the Infant classes are in charge of untrained teachers. The upper primary course consists of three standards, at the end of which there is a public examination conducted by the Department, known as the Vernacular Final examination.

This examination is the recognised entrance examination for the lower grades of the public service and for teachers in vernacular schools. The openings for young men who know no English are gradually being restricted. The number of candidates for the Vernacular Final examination is steadily increasing, the number having doubled during the last eight years. The following table gives details :—

Year		Boys	Girls	Total
1920	Number appeared ..	7,696	19	7,715
	Number passed ..	3,646	2	3,648
1925	Number appeared ..	8,371	915	9,286
	Number passed ..	3,697	476	4,173
1928	Number appeared ..	13,758	1.617	15,375
	Number passed ..	6,292	650	6.942

The gradual growth of the vernacular school course in the Presidency is of some interest. In the year 1865-66 there were four standards only, the number being increased to five in 1867-68 and to six in 1870-71. An Infant class was added in 1887-88, and it was not until 1901-02 that the present course of an Infant class and seven standards was fixed.

The majority of vernacular schools teach four standards only, the higher classes being maintained where the number of pupils justifies it. Out of 14,373 primary schools, 9,825 or 68 per cent. teach the elementary course only. Of the remainder, 2,425 or 17 per cent. of the total teach the full primary course, the others teaching one or two standards only above standard IV. Out of just over one million pupils in vernacular schools, about 8 per cent. only are in the upper primary standards.

2. The Anglo-Vernacular Middle School.

After passing vernacular standard IV a pupil may go on to vernacular standard V or may join an Anglo-Vernacular middle school. In the Anglo-Vernacular middle stage there are three standards. The upper primary standards are classed as "primary" in the Bombay Presidency, but as "secondary" by the Government of India. The term "secondary school" is restricted in Bombay to schools in which English is taught. The upper primary standards and the Anglo-Vernacular middle standards are parallel though not identical, the essential difference being that English is taught in the latter and not in the former. On the other hand the amount of work done in other subjects which are usually taught through the vernacular is less in the Anglo-Vernacular school. Some years ago as an experimental measure Government attached English classes to selected District Local Board schools in order to increase the facilities for boys in villages to obtain a secondary education. The pupils in vernacular standards V to VII follow the vernacular course, but in addition learn English from a teacher specially appointed for the purpose. This experiment which has on the whole proved successful is based upon the assumption that a pupil can complete the full vernacular course in the three upper primary standards in addition to the English prescribed for the Anglo-Vernacular middle standards. There is a general demand for the extension of such classes. It may be noted that there were 87,985 pupils in upper primary standards in 1928, of whom 2,524 were studying English, and 48,866 pupils in the Anglo-Vernacular middle standards.

It may also be mentioned that arrangements have been made in a few Government and non-Government high schools by which boys who have passed the Vernacular Final examination may study English intensively for one year in a special class and then proceed to Anglo-Vernacular standard IV. Reports on this experiment are generally favourable.

3. The High School.

The high school, stage which ordinarily follows the middle stage, comprises Anglo-Vernacular standards IV to VII, and at the end of this course pupils may take the School-leaving examination which in this Presidency is conducted by the University. The whole course leading to the School-leaving examination thus takes 12 years, *viz.* five years in the elementary, three years in the Anglo-Vernacular middle, and four years in the high school stage.

The system may be represented as follows :—

Age		Vernacular	Anglo-Vernacular
6	..	Infant	..
7	..	I	..
8	..	II	..
9	..	III	..
10	..	IV	..
11	..	V	I
12	..	VI	II
13	..	VII	III
14	..	..	IV
15	..	..	V
16	..	..	VI
17	..	..	VII

4. Number and Distribution of Schools and Pupils.

On 31st March 1928 there were 15,420 recognised schools with 1,160,542 pupils, in addition to 1,293 unrecognised schools with 31,511 pupils. The number of pupils is 6·2 per cent of the total population, but the number varies greatly in different parts of the Presidency. Gujarat stands first, followed by the Deccan, Karnatak, Konkan, Sind. The figures range from 9·7 per cent. in the Surat district to 1·9 in Thar and Parkar. In Bombay City the percentage is 8·7. Bombay stands first among the provinces of India as regards the percentage which the number of pupils bears to the total population.

Of the total number of institutions, 14,890 are for boys and 1,823 for girls. The total number of boys in all kinds of institutions is 955,760 and of girls 236,393 (including 80,857 girls attending schools for boys).

Of the total number of the male population, about 9·4 per cent. attend school and of the female population about 2·6 per cent.

The distribution of pupils according to institutions is shown in the following table :—

—		Boys		Girls	
Colleges		1·0		0·2	
Secondary schools	High School standards	4·0	10·0	1·4	6·5
	Middle School standards	6·0		5·1	
Primary schools	Upper	8·7	87·0	3·1	92·0
	Lower	78·3		88·9	
Special schools		2·0		1·3	
		100·0		100·0	

Special schools include technical and industrial schools, training schools, schools for adults, etc.

5. Expenditure.

The total recurring and non-recurring expenditure on education in 1927-28 was nearly Rs. 389·9 lakhs, towards which Government contributed Rs. 200 lakhs or 51·4 per cent, and Local Board and Municipal Funds 17·6 per cent., while 17·7 per cent. was derived from fees and 13·3 per cent. from other sources. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 34, towards which Government contributed Rs. 17 or one-half, and Rs. 6 only was derived from fees.

The total recurring expenditure was distributed as follows :—

	Per cent.
University and Colleges	11·0
Secondary schools	21·9
Primary schools..	55·8
Special schools	6·0
Direction and Inspection	5·3
	100·0

The Government contribution was distributed as follows :—

	Per cent.
University and Colleges	7·8
Secondary schools	12·4
Primary schools..	66·4
Special schools	6·9
Direction and Inspection	7·1
	100·0

The cost of educating each pupil is considerably higher in Bombay than in the rest of India, the average for which is Rs. 22.

6. Primary Education.

The Primary Education Act, which was passed in 1923, provides for the gradual introduction of universal compulsory education. Local Authorities may propose a scheme, and if they fail to do so, may be called upon by Government to prepare one.

For various reasons, mainly financial, little progress has been made towards introducing compulsion. So far six Municipalities* have brought in compulsion and several Local Authorities have proposed schemes, which await final sanction. The Bombay Municipality has made education compulsory in two out of the seven wards of the City. It would

* Surat, Bandra, Satara, Dhulia, Ahmednagar, and Sholapur.

appear that in most parts of the Presidency little opposition would be met with, at any rate in the case of boys. The agricultural and artisan classes are now interested in education, and anxious that their sons should have the same chances as others.

The limits of age for compulsion are from 6 to 11 years, *i.e.* a child should attend school from the beginning of his seventh year to the end of his eleventh year. As far as can be calculated about 37 per cent. of boys within these limits are attending school and about 11 per cent. of girls.

The development of primary education during the last 10 years has been rapid. The number of boys attending such school has increased from 522,962 to 809,799, or by nearly 55 per cent.

The girls have increased from 127,868 to 211,279 or by nearly 65 per cent. The number of schools has increased from 11,142 to 14,373 or by less than 30 per cent. The average number of pupils in each school has risen from 58 to 71. This would lead to some economy.

The total expenditure on primary schools of all kinds, Government, District Local Board, Municipal, and aided has increased from Rs. 68·2 lakhs to Rs. 197·6 lakhs during the last 10 years, while the Government contribution is now Rs. 122·8 lakhs as compared with Rs. 36·5 lakhs in 1917-18.

The average cost of educating each pupil in a Local Board school is Rs. 18·8. For the Bombay Municipality the cost is Rs. 65·1 and the average for other Municipalities is Rs. 20. It may be pointed out that 57 per cent. of men teachers and 59 per cent. of women teachers are trained, and all teachers except those who have passed no qualifying examination are in receipt of incremental scales of pay. These scales are comparatively high in comparison with those in force in other provinces and this mainly accounts for the high cost of primary education in the Bombay Presidency.

7. Secondary and Higher Education.

The development of secondary education during the last 10 years has also been rapid, the total number of boys in Anglo-Vernacular schools having increased by 40 per cent. and of girls by nearly 70 per cent. During the last 30 years the number of pupils has nearly trebled. The average cost of educating a boy in a secondary school is about Rs. 66 towards which Government contribute Rs. 18·6, and of a girl Rs. 108, the Government share being Rs. 38. The total cost of educating a boy in a Government secondary school is Rs. 103, the cost to Government being Rs. 63. The corresponding figures for a non-Government secondary school are Rs. 62 and Rs. 14 respectively.

The number of arts colleges has increased from 8 to 14 and of professional colleges from 6 to 11. The number of students has not increased in the same proportion, the increase for arts colleges being 48 per cent. and for professional colleges 22 per cent.

8. Education of Backward Communities.

The following table gives the distribution by race of the population and of the pupils under instruction on 31st March, 1928 :—

Race or creed		Population	Percentage of population to total population	Number of pupils under instruction	Percentage of pupils to total number of pupils	Percentage of pupils to population
1		2	3	4	5	6
Presidency Proper						
Hindus	Advanced ..	1,444,955	9·1	242,103	23·2	16·8
	Intermediate ..	9,083,618	56·7	473,053	45·2	5·2
	Backward ..	3,770,706	23·5	129,045	12·3	3·4
	Total ..	14,299,279	89·3	844,201	80·7	5·9
Muhammadans	..	1,369,075	8·6	143,676	13·7	10·5
Zoroastrians	..	79,783	0·5	16,922	1·6	21·2
Indian Christians	..	213,820	1·3	33,228	3·2	10·5
Others	..	50,385	0·3	7,753	0·8	15·4
	Total ..	16,012,342	100·0	1,045,780	100·0	6·5
Sind						
Hindus	Advanced ..	472,100	14·4	62,474	42·7	13·2
	Intermediate ..	73,361	2·2	4,857	3·3	6·6
	Backward ..	305,143	9·3	2,330	1·6	0·8
	Total ..	850,604	25·9	69,661	47·6	8·2
Muhammadans	..	2,406,023	73·4	74,458	50·9	3·1
Zoroastrians	..	2,913	0·1	752	0·5	25·8
Indian Christians	..	6,855	0·2	463	0·3	7·0
Others	..	12,982	0·4	1,039	0·7	8·0
	Total ..	3,279,377	100·0	146,373	100·0	4·5
Total						
Hindus	Advanced ..	1,917,055	9·9	304,577	25·5	15·9
	Intermediate ..	9,156,979	47·5	477,910	40·1	5·2
	Backward ..	4,075,849	21·1	131,375	11·0	3·2
	Total ..	15,149,883	78·5	913,862	76·6	6·0
Muhammadans	..	3,775,098	19·6	218,134	18·3	5·8
Zoroastrians	..	82,696	0·4	17,674	1·5	21·4
Indian Christians	..	220,675	1·2	33,691	2·8	15·3
Others	..	63,367	0·3	8,792	0·8	13·9
	Total ..	19,291,719	100·0	1,192,153	100·0	6·2

The Hindu castes are divided into Advanced, Intermediate, and Backward. Over one-half are classed as Intermediate and nearly one-quarter as Backward. While a few castes are highly advanced in regard to education, the majority are still in a very backward condition. Thus while 15·9 per cent. of the Advanced classes attend school, about 5·2 per cent. only of the Intermediate classes and 3·2 per cent. of the Backward classes are at school. It is in the secondary schools and colleges that the disparity is even more marked. Thus 357 Advanced Hindus out of one lakh are attending colleges as compared with 9 members of the Intermediate classes. Similarly more than 29 Advanced Hindus per thousand are attending a secondary school, the corresponding figure for the Intermediate classes being 2. The number of the Backward classes in secondary schools and colleges is almost negligible although some progress is being made.

The Muhammadans of the Presidency proper are considerably in advance of the Intermediate Hindus, the percentage attending school being twice as great. In Sind, however, the Muhammadans are considerably behind the Intermediate Hindus of the Presidency, only 3·1 per cent. of the Muhammadan population attend school.

During the last ten years or so there has been a very definite movement on the part of the trading classes, the cultivators and artisans, in favour of education. It was very largely the desire of the people generally to advance which led to the Primary Education Act being passed, and in some districts there have been large increases in the number of pupils attending school. Unfortunately the development has been handicapped by lack of funds, and were money available a very rapid expansion of primary education might be anticipated.

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DIAGRAM
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There is no doubt that the wastage in primary schools is great, and that a comparatively small proportion complete the elementary course. The mere fact of placing a child at school does not ensure his eventual literacy. He may either stagnate in one class for a number of years, or he may be withdrawn after a short period of study.

The following table gives the percentage of the total number of pupils in each standard of a primary school in 1927-28.

Standard.	Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.
Infants	33·2	48·7
Standard I	17·8	18·6
Standard II	15·7	13·8
Standard III	12·6	9·5
Standard IV	10·7	6·1
Total, Lower Primary Stage ..	90·0	96·7
Standard V	4·9	2·1
Standard VI	2·8	1·2
Standard VII	2·3	0·0
Total, Upper Primary Stage ..	10·0	3·3
Grand total (Lower and Upper Primary Stages) ..	100·0	100·0

It will be seen that over 90 per cent. of pupils are in the lower primary stage while over 50 per cent. are in the first two classes.

The five-year and the four-year progress of a class as given below tells the same tale from year to year.

(*a*) *Five year progress.*

—	Year.	Number.	Percentage of passes.
Infants	1919-20 ..	328,542	11·6
Pupils passing standard IV ..	1923-24 ..	38,267	
Infants	1920-21 ..	330,992	12·6
Pupils passing standard IV ..	1924-25 ..	41,733	
Infants	1921-22 ..	302,960	15·4
Pupils passing standard IV ..	1925-26 ..	46,900	
Infants	1922-23 ..	287,930	16·8
Pupils passing standard IV ..	1926-27 ..	48,596	
Infants	1923-24 ..	287,714	19·7
Pupils passing standard IV ..	1927-28 ..	56,871	

(b) *Four year progress.*

—	Year.	Number.	Percentage.
Pupils in standard I	1919-20	151,160	23·8
Pupils passing standard IV	1922-23	35,949	
Pupils in standard I	1920-21	159,425	24·0
Pupils passing standard IV	1923-24	38,267	
Pupils in standard I	1921-22	141,963	29·4
Pupils passing standard IV	1924-25	41,733	
Pupils in standard I	1922-23	150,105	31·2
Pupils passing standard IV	1925-26	46,900	
Pupils in standard I	1923-24	156,976	31·0
Pupils passing standard IV	1926-27	48,596	

It will be seen that only about 30 per cent. of the pupils in standard I are able to pass standard IV at the end of four years, and even those that pass standard IV do not all attain the standard of literacy that is likely to be permanent. These figures, serious as they are, do not reveal the true state of affairs in the village schools. The extent of the wastage in the village schools is greater even than the figures disclose because the figures given include town schools where fewer children are retarded and eliminated. This state of affairs is mainly due to premature withdrawals and stagnation.

Withdrawals are partly due no doubt to economic reasons. However anxious a parent may be to keep his child in school he is at times compelled to remove his child from school either for service in the field or for service at home. But the main cause is the ignorance and apathy of the parent. Compulsion appears to be the chief remedy, but it will not solve the difficulty completely, unless part-time and short-term schools are also established at the same time.

Stagnation is due primarily to ineffective teaching. Nearly 50 per cent. of the primary schools are one-teacher schools and the majority of them are in charge of untrained teachers. The work done also does not emphasise sufficiently the child's life and environment and the whole school and village atmosphere is such that the child does not realise what bearing education has on the life he is familiar with.

3. Secondary Education.

The work in the secondary schools depends largely upon the School-leaving examination and the subjects prescribed and the examination papers set. Comparatively few join the high school course except with the object of passing the Matriculation. This has been and still is the stumbling block, but there are signs of a change of outlook. It is generally agreed that the importance of English in the school curriculum has been overemphasised, and that the general education of the pupil has suffered in consequence.

A very common criticism is that there is unnecessary duplication of studies in part of the course, mainly as the result of a subject being taught first in the vernacular and again in English. The courses in some of the subjects are overburdened with unimportant matter, an unnecessary strain being thrown upon the pupils. There are strong criticisms of the style of teaching in secondary schools, and the facilities for the training of secondary teachers are admittedly inadequate. These questions will be considered in greater detail in Part II of the Report.

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DIAGRAM SHOWING THE
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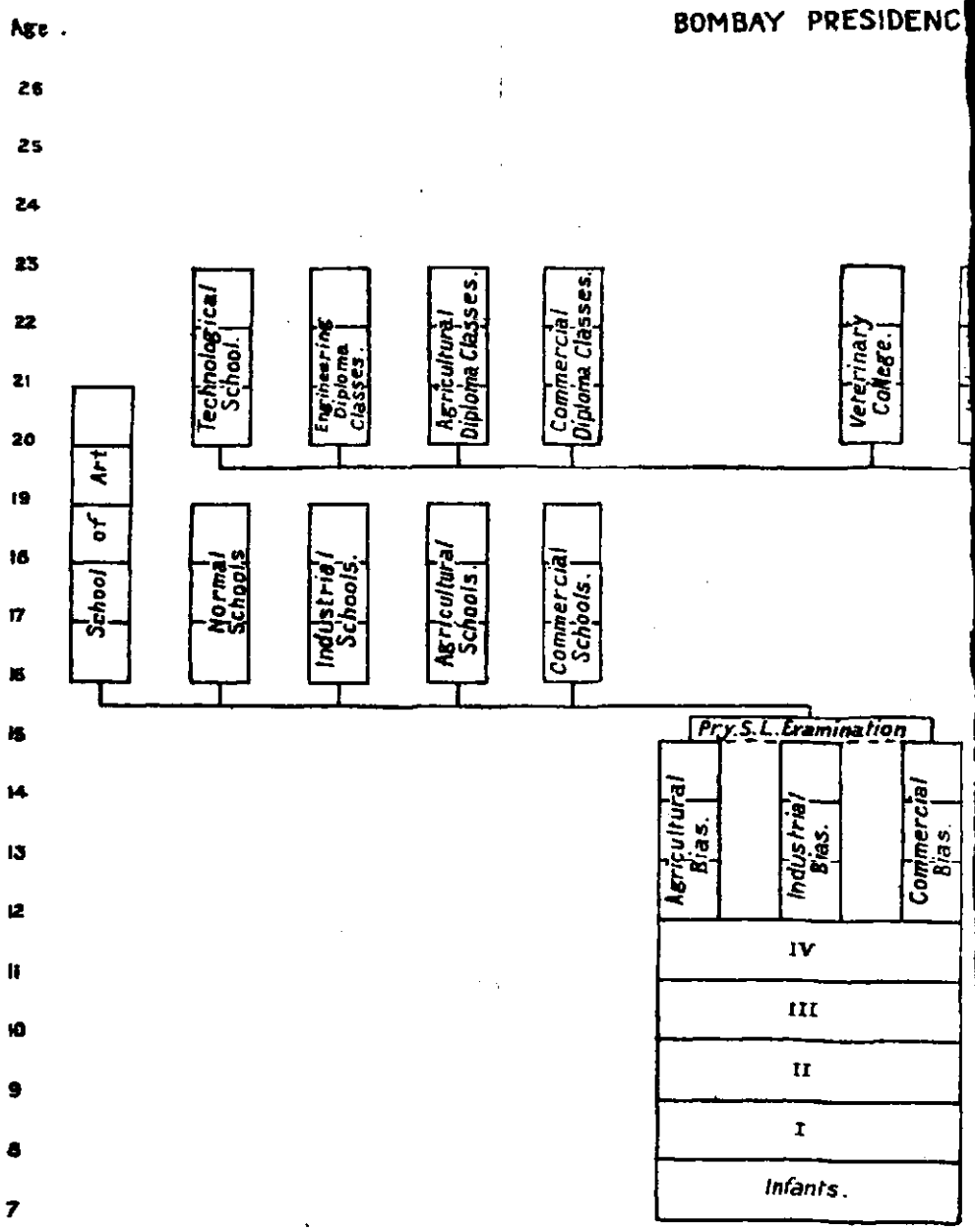

Education (B.T.)
Law
Higher work
Medicine
Engineering
Agriculture
Arts & Science
medical Schools
University Courses.
Sec. S. L. Examination.
Agricultural Bias.
Industrial Bias.
Commercial Bias.
Secondary Schools.
Elementary Schools.

G.P.Z.O.1929.

PART II.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

CHAPTER V.

DIVISION AND DURATION OF THE SCHOOL COURSE.

1. Stages of Instruction.

As explained in Chapter III, there are three stages in the full school course, the elementary or lower primary, the middle stage comprising both the upper primary and the Anglo-Vernacular middle course, and the high school stage.

There is a definite bifurcation after the elementary stage, some pupils remaining in the vernacular school, while others join an Anglo-Vernacular school.

The education given in the upper primary and in the Anglo-Vernacular middle standards is part of the general education of the pupil, and it does not appear to be necessary to have two independent types of school and two separate curricula, merely because some of the pupils learn English and others do not. The general question of the position of English in regard to school education is discussed in Chapter VI, and the conclusion arrived at is that English should be treated as a second language and that the medium of instruction and of examination in all other subjects should be the vernacular. While we realise the importance of English both for every day use and for the pursuit of higher studies, we feel that it has been allowed to influence the courses of study to an unnecessarily large extent. The general education of a boy should be in his own vernacular, and it is vain to expect the average boy to study the ordinary subjects of a general education through the medium of a foreign language, at any rate during the school stage. The problem in the University stage of instruction is a different one, and we are not called upon to deal with it.

We recommend that there should be one continuous general course in which the vernacular is the medium of instruction from the lowest class in the elementary school to the highest class in the high school, and that the present differentiation between the upper primary standards and the Anglo-Vernacular middle standards be abolished.

For practical reasons this general course must continue to be divided into three stages for some time, corresponding to the present elementary, upper primary or middle, and high stages. The duration of each stage will be discussed later.

2. Elementary Stage.

The elementary stage which now comprises the Infant class and first four standards of the vernacular school represents what is believed to

be necessary to ensure permanent literacy in the pupils who have completed it. At the present time roughly 63 per cent. of the boys of school going age, and 89 per cent. of the girls do not attend school. Of those who are at school, nearly 80 per cent. are in the elementary stage. It does not appear to be possible at present to attempt anything higher than the acquirement of literacy for the majority of pupils, but ultimately a more extended education should be the aim.

While we realise that at present the majority of pupils will leave school after completing the elementary stage, we are of opinion that the ultimate aim should be a course covering approximately the present full primary stage, and that the age of leaving school, which is now 11 years under the Primary Education Act (1923), should be 13 years or 14 years.

What we aim at therefore is that there should be two stages only, which may be called the primary and the secondary stages.

3. Aim of Education in the Elementary Stage.

The aim of education may be stated in general terms as follows: The development of mind and body, the forming and strengthening of character, and the training of tastes which will fill and dignify leisure.

The particular aim in the elementary school should be to give a pupil a mastery of the 3 R's, which may be called the "tools" of education. A taste for reading should be encouraged. The practical side should not be neglected, and a pupil should be able to write a simple letter and to perform the ordinary calculations of domestic life when he leaves school. He should understand that a knowledge of the 3 R's is for use in everyday life, and is intended to help him to perform his ordinary work more intelligently and efficiently. The development of the body should receive as much attention as the development of the mind. Special attention should be paid to personal and domestic hygiene and to what is comprised under the term "citizenship." This should be continued through all the stages. Above all, the development of character should be emphasised.

These aims may appear to be a counsel of perfection, but it is essential that teachers should realise that mere instruction is not their only duty and that they are responsible for the development of their pupils in all directions.

4. Stage corresponding to the present Upper Primary and Middle Stages.

As already stated we propose that the differentiation between the upper primary course, now taught in the vernacular schools, and the Anglo-Vernacular middle course should be abolished, and that there should be a common general course. The position will be somewhat similar to what now obtains in the English classes attached to primary schools. English will be taught as a special additional subject, and by a specially qualified teacher. It is not proposed that all pupils who continue their studies beyond the elementary stage should learn English.

For the majority this stage will be the completion of their general education. Less than 5 per cent of the total number attending educational institutions are studying in classes beyond the present Anglo-Vernacular standard III.

The aim in this stage should be to broaden the pupil's outlook and to give him an all round education of a practical and useful character. The education given should help him to discover his special aptitudes and fit him for a suitable walk in life. It should not be treated merely as a preparation for the next higher stage.

5. Nomenclature.

It has already been stated that in this Presidency the upper primary standards are classed as "primary", while the Anglo-Vernacular middle standards as "secondary". The essential difference between the two sets of standards is that English is taught in one, and not in the other, and it is the teaching of English which is treated as the criterion in determining whether the instruction in a particular school is primary or secondary.

If our proposal that the differentiation between the upper primary and the Anglo-Vernacular middle standards should be abolished is accepted, it will hardly be reasonable to treat the schools in which English is taught as secondary and others as primary. These terms connote stages in general education, and although learning a foreign language is usually postponed to the secondary stage, the fact that a second language is taught should not necessarily convert a school into a secondary school. The position of English in Indian schools is not the same as that of a classical or modern language in England, because English is practically the second language of India to-day. The analogy lies rather with bilingual countries such as parts of South Africa, Wales, and parts of Switzerland.

Although all instruction beyond the elementary stage, *i.e.* above the present vernacular standard IV is classed as secondary by the Government of India, we doubt whether the work done in the upper primary or middle stage is of a sufficiently advanced nature as to justify this designation. We should prefer to retain the term "primary" to cover the whole course below the high school stage, as this represents what, in our opinion, we should aim at as the ordinary general education of the people. This is admittedly an ideal, but the main argument is not affected thereby. The term "elementary education" is defined in the Primary Education Act as "the education from time to time imparted in Infant classes and vernacular standards I to IV inclusive". It therefore appears to be necessary to retain the term "elementary", although it would be simpler to use the term "lower primary". The next stage could then be called the "upper primary" stage. It is, however, rather awkward to use the term "upper primary" when the lower primary stage bears the title of elementary, and possibly the simplest course is to define the stage following the elementary as the higher elementary stage.

We recommend that the course which now ends at vernacular standard VII or Anglo-Vernacular standard III should be included in "primary education", the lower stage being called "elementary" and the higher stage "higher elementary".

We have adopted this nomenclature in the remainder of the Report, and restricted the term "secondary education" to the high school stage, *e.g.* the stage corresponding to the present Anglo-Vernacular standards IV to VII.

6. Retention of Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools.

While we are in favour of pupils remaining in the primary or vernacular schools for the higher elementary stage, we realise that it is not feasible to follow this plan universally. It has been pointed out that there are 53,534 pupils studying in Anglo-Vernacular middle standards. Of these, 34,839 are in the middle standards of full high schools, and it would clearly be difficult, if not impossible, to provide for them in the upper classes of vernacular schools.

We are in favour of the small Anglo-Vernacular middle schools being gradually replaced by primary schools teaching English where the general instruction will be in the hands of trained primary teachers, with a specially qualified teacher for English. We recommend that full high schools wishing to retain the higher elementary standards should be encouraged to add the lower elementary standards.

Such a school would then be in a position to provide for its pupils from the earliest stage to the end of the secondary course, and this is likely to result in an improvement in the work of the elementary standards, owing to the superior supervision. Such an arrangement is in force to a limited extent at present.

We would again emphasise the point, that the instruction in the higher elementary stage must be in the nature of general education through the vernacular, and that English should be taught as an optional second language, by specially qualified teachers.

7. Alternative to English in Higher Elementary Standards.

There is one point which calls for consideration. If all pupils follow the same general course in the vernacular, and some learn English in addition and others do not, it is probable that the curriculum for the former may prove too heavy, or that for the latter too light. It should therefore be possible to make some addition to the course in schools in which English is not taught. The majority who learn English at present do so with the intention of proceeding to a high school, and although the majority of witnesses favoured the teaching of English in village schools on the grounds that such knowledge will prove useful in village life, there are in the opinion of other witnesses certain objections to teaching English unless a boy intends to continue his studies beyond the primary stage. The majority of the pupils in schools in which English is not taught whom we have to consider are those whose

education will be completed at the end of the middle stage. The general question of vocational education will be discussed in a later chapter. **We may state here, however, that we favour the introduction of some additional vocational-bias work in those higher elementary schools in which English is not taught.**

8. Co-ordination of Higher Elementary Schools.

We would emphasise the fact that we do not recommend anything in the nature of special rural standards for village schools. These have been tried from time to time and have proved a failure. The range and standard of the ordinary cultural subjects should be the same in urban and rural schools. They may and should be taught from a different point of view, but the differences should not be of such a nature, as to place unnecessary difficulties in the way of the transfer of a pupil from a rural to an urban school or *vice versa*. Such difficulties can altogether be avoided, *e.g.*, a boy who has studied for 2 years in a school in which English is not taught will be at a disadvantage if he wishes to join another school in order to learn English. One solution of this difficulty is for such pupils to complete the higher elementary stage, and then to join a high school in which there is a special class for the intensive study of English for one year. It appears to be desirable that such facilities should be more general, and some of the scholarships tenable in Anglo-Vernacular schools should be reserved for those pupils who pass the Vernacular Final examination and join such special English classes.

9. Duration of the School Course.

One of the most important questions referred to the Committee is the possibility of a reduction in the total period required for the course leading to the School-leaving examination. There is some divergence of opinion on this question.

The majority of the witnesses who gave evidence were of opinion that a reduction is possible, some favouring 11 years and others 10 years.

The main arguments urged in favour of a reduction may be summarised as follows :—

(*a*) The total period of the course is 10 years in the Punjab, Bengal (East), Burma, Assam, and the North-West Frontier Province, and 11 years in Madras.

(*b*) The use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination is bound to result in a saving of time and will avoid unnecessary duplication.

(*c*) The present differentiation between the courses in the upper primary and the Anglo-Vernacular middle standards is unnecessary and leads to a waste of time.

(*d*) A certain amount of unnecessary matter may be deleted from the courses laid down in some subjects, and better grading of the subjects generally appears to be possible.

It was also suggested by a number of witnesses that the elementary course could be reduced to one of four years by a more careful grading of the work.

The opponents of any reduction bring forward the following arguments in favour of their view :—

(*a*) Comparatively few pupils complete the whole course without at least one failure, and the average age at which candidates appear for the School-leaving examination is 18·5 years.

(*b*) As the majority of the pupils take more than one year in the Infant class, any reduction in the elementary stage is out of the question at present.

(*c*) A reduction in the number of years required for the whole course implies an increased amount of work in each year, and this will adversely affect the Backward classes, as failure at an examination involves the addition of one year to the total time taken for the course.

We are of opinion that a reduction of one year in the total length of the course is possible.

The majority of the Committee have come to this conclusion on the grounds that the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination must result in a considerable saving of time in the higher classes. Moreover, from the experiments made in some English classes attached to primary schools it would appear that the pupils are able to complete the vernacular course prescribed for the upper primary standards in addition to English within three years. Pupils proceeding to the high school standards should therefore have made further progress as regards their general education than at present.

A careful revision of the detailed syllabuses in each subject will be necessary. We have considered one or two subjects in this connection, but we have not attempted to frame detailed syllabuses in all subjects.

We recommend that Government should appoint a small Committee of experts to work out the detailed syllabuses.

10. Length of the Elementary Course.

A reference has already been made to the fact that the majority of pupils now spend more than one year in the Infant class. This is mainly due to lack of trained teachers for Infant classes, to irregular attendance, to one-teacher schools, *i.e.*, small village schools teaching four standards with one teacher only, and to the fact that pupils are admitted at any time of the year. Compulsion is probably the main remedy for irregular attendance. It will also result in increased numbers in the schools, and thus reduce the number of schools in which the attendance does not justify the employment of more than one teacher. The abolition of one teacher schools is one of the most urgent reforms in primary education. It is a question whether the double-shift system has been sufficiently tried as an alternative. By this system the Infant class and

possibly standard I meet for 2½ to 3 hours or so at one session and the other standards at a second session. Although the total time spent in the school by each pupil is less, he is likely to receive more actual teaching.

We recommend the gradual elimination of the one-teacher schools, either by the appointment of additional teachers or by the consolidation of small schools, or by the temporary introduction of the double-shift system. We further recommend the training of all teachers in charge of Infant classes.

As pointed out above pupils are newly admitted to a school at any time of the year. Consequently the Infant class is likely to contain pupils at all stages of the course, and it is clearly impossible for a teacher in a small school who can give only one hour or so each day to each class to do justice to all his pupils.

We recommend that admissions to the Infant class should be limited to the beginning of the school term.

We are also of opinion that the minimum age of admission to the elementary school should be five years unless something in the nature of nursery schools can be provided.

In present conditions it does not appear to be possible to reduce the length of the elementary course. Many witnesses, however, are of opinion that the course can be reduced to one of four years, but usually qualify this by making a proviso that better teachers should be employed.

It is possible also that the use of better methods of teaching Reading will materially reduce the time spent in the Infant class. We understand that considerable success has been attained by experiments in this direction.

We recommend that the length of the elementary course should be five years as at present, but that the possibility of completing the course in four years be kept in view, and that schools be permitted to experiment in this direction.

If it is found possible ultimately to complete the present elementary course in four years, we recommend that one of the standards of the higher elementary stage be transferred to the elementary stage, so that the length of the course should continue to be five years.

This will not involve any increase in the length of the period of compulsion.

11. Length of Higher Elementary Stage.

The upper primary and the Anglo-Vernacular middle courses now take three years. The amount of work to be done in this stage is fairly heavy and no reduction in the length of the course appears to be possible without a reduction in the range of studies. Moreover if it be assumed that a boy first joins school at the age of six, he should complete the elementary stage by the age of 11 years, and the higher elementary stage by the age of 14 years. Education is compulsory up to the age of 14

in England, and this appears to be a suitable point for the completion of the higher elementary stage in this Presidency.

We recommend that the higher elementary stage should continue to be of 3 years for boys and should be raised to 3 years for girls.

12. Length of the Secondary Stage.

If the vernacular is used as the medium of instruction and examination, there should be a very definite saving of time, and it will no longer be necessary to study a subject first in the vernacular and then in English.

We therefore recommend that the high school course should be one of three years.

The above represents the view of the majority of the Committee.

We have also considered the question of the numbering of the standards, and we recommend that the standards be numbered consecutively, i.e., from standard I to X, but as long as the elementary course remains as at present, the lowest class should be called the Infant class. If it is found possible to complete the present elementary stage in four years, the term Infant class should be abolished, and the lowest class should be called standard I.

By the latter proposal a renumbering of the standards will be avoided if ultimately the total length of the school course is reduced to 10 years.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDIUM AND SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

1. The Medium of Instruction.

The position of English in education in India presents one of the most difficult problems. The ordinary language of the masses is the vernacular but English is being used to a growing extent among the educated classes, at any rate as a subsidiary language, it is the medium of instruction in higher studies and it is also tending to become a *lingua franca* of India. A knowledge of English lays open a vast field of knowledge, much of which is not available to those knowing a vernacular only. To what extent English should be the medium of instruction in Indian schools has been a matter of controversy for many years. It must be remembered that the educated classes in India are to all intents and purposes bilingual, and the Calcutta University Commission summed up its recommendations on the language question in Bengal as follows: "Our general aim is to make the educated classes of Bengal bilingual". From experiments and observations in bilingual countries such as Wales, Switzerland, and South Africa, the conclusion has been arrived at that bilingualism is a definite handicap. In the words of one investigator "it is a doubtful privilege to be born in a bilingual country".

It is therefore open to serious doubt whether bilingualism should be thrust upon an Indian boy at an earlier stage than is necessary. Teaching through the medium of English is definitely attempting to make him bilingual. It is generally recognised that for the present English must be the medium of instruction in the university stage, but opinion in favour of using the vernacular as the medium prior to that stage has been steadily growing. The question was exhaustively considered by the Calcutta University Commission. They came to the conclusion that the premature use of a foreign medium of instruction tends to produce an intellectual muddle, and recommended the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction in secondary schools in all subjects except English and mathematics. The Bombay University Reform Committee also reported in favour of the vernacular as the medium of instruction in schools. The majority of the witnesses who gave evidence before us were of the same opinion. This view is held generally in the Presidency except in Bombay City and parts of Sind, and among certain Muhammadans there is a body of opinion in favour of the retention of English as the medium of instruction. It is argued that it is only by the regular use of English that a boy can obtain a mastery of that language, which will enable him to proceed to a university or to obtain suitable employment. We are not satisfied that experience justifies this argument, and we feel strongly that a boy's general education must suffer and his intellectual development be arrested by the premature use of a foreign language of which he has no real understanding.

The question has been raised whether suitable text-books are available in all the vernaculars. We are assured that in some vernaculars there are already suitable books, and we believe that it will not be long before the demand is met in other vernaculars, if our proposals are accepted.

We recommend that the vernacular should be the medium of instruction and of examination in all subjects except English. We realise that, in certain areas and in schools of a certain type, there is a demand for instruction through the medium of English, and we therefore feel that it is necessary to allow the option to schools to use English.

We are also of opinion that English expressions and symbols in science and mathematics should be used, e.g. thermometer, oxidation, H_2SO_4, unless there is a vernacular equivalent in common use. This will facilitate the further study of these subjects in the University stage.

It is necessary to point out that the use of the vernacular as the medium of examination depends upon the attitude of the University, which has been somewhat conservative in this matter. It is only within the last few years that the use of the vernacular in answering the papers in a classical language and history has been permitted. As long as the examination in any subject is held through the medium of English, the schools will naturally teach that subject in the higher standards through the same medium.

We strongly urge that the University should reconsider the question of allowing candidates the option of answering all papers in the vernacular except the English paper.

2. The Aim of the Teaching of English.

We have already stated our opinion that the medium of instruction should be the vernacular. English will then be treated as a second language. There is a marked difference of opinion as to what will be the effect on the standard of English. Some argue that far too much time is assigned in the time-table to the study of English, while others believe that even more time should be devoted to English if it is no longer the medium of instruction.

A considerable proportion of those who reach the higher standards in the high schools proceed to the University where the medium of instruction is English. It is a common complaint of professors in colleges that the average student when he joins has an insufficient command of English, and cannot follow the lectures or write reasonably correct English. A similar complaint is constantly heard from those who employ matriculates in posts where a knowledge of English is required. It is clearly undesirable that there should be any falling off in the command of English which a pupil acquires at school, and we realise that there is a serious danger of this happening, if less importance is attached to the study of English in schools. The question is whether it is possible to guard against this danger without unduly infringing upon the time which should be devoted to general education.

It is necessary to determine what is the object of learning English.

We are of opinion that the aim in teaching English should be essentially utilitarian, at any rate in the schools, and that too great a stress should not be laid upon the study of English as literature.

English is required for use, and the teaching of English in India has little analogy with the teaching of Sanskrit in India, or of Latin in England. In regard to method the Calcutta University Commission advocated the use of the Direct Method, and in teaching a language for practical use this appears to be the only suitable method. It must be admitted that in the hands of an incompetent teacher this method is likely to prove a failure, but it is a question whether such a teacher is likely to prove successful with any method. At the same time we realise that there is need for experiment, and work in this direction is being done at the Secondary Training College in Bombay and by Dr. Michael West at Dacca. The first step is to enable a boy to read and understand straightforward English. A useful test is the reproduction of the substance of what he has read in his own vernacular. In this connection we would refer to Dr. West's advocacy of "Silent Reading" which was also recommended by the Philippine Islands Education Commission Skill in writing and speaking English will follow, but constant practice is essential.

We are of opinion that much of the weakness in the teaching of English is due to the subject being entrusted in the lower standards to teachers whose knowledge of the language is inadequate and who have little or no idea of how to teach it.

We would emphasise the need of entrusting the teaching of English to specially qualified teachers, and recommend that facilities be provided for the training of such teachers.

3. When English should be begun.

The next question is the stage at which the study of English should be begun. There is a considerable difference of opinion on this point. Some advocate the introduction of English at a very early stage, provided a competent teacher is available. The teaching should be mainly conversational. Others consider that a pupil will make more rapid progress if he begins the study of English at a fairly late stage, when his mind is more developed and he has acquired some idea of language from the study of his own vernacular. It is doubtful whether the introduction of a second language below the higher elementary stage is justifiable as a general rule, and the majority of the witnesses were not in favour of English being taught below that stage.

We are of opinion that the study of English should not ordinarily be introduced before the first year of the higher elementary stage. In special cases where competent teachers are available, it may be begun at an earlier stage.

4. *Methods of Teaching.*

It is generally agreed that the teaching in schools of all types is far too bookish and divorced from practical life. Pupils and parents come

to look upon education as something apart, and do not realise that it can and should be applied to ordinary life. The examples given in a subject like arithmetic deal with conditions which are unfamiliar to the pupils, *e.g.*, the cost of papering the walls of a room. The theoretical side of the work is emphasised at the expense of the practical. Unintelligent teaching also leads to a great waste of time. The teacher fails to realise what is important and what is unimportant, and frequently lays stress on the latter. There is far too much pure memory work, and the repetition of tables, etc., is insisted upon rather than the ability to use them.

We are of opinion that the teaching generally should be as simple and practical as possible, and we would especially emphasise the need of relating the teaching to the pupil's environment.

We may also refer to the influence of examinations on teaching in schools. A teacher will naturally be very largely influenced in his teaching by the type of question papers likely to be set at the examination. While a syllabus may be laid down in detail, it is the examination paper which largely defines the course, and determines the general style of teaching and the emphasis laid on each part of the subject. Some of the members of the Committee would go so far as to advocate that model examination papers should be appended to all syllabuses.

5. Subjects of Instruction.

In the elementary stage, the 3 R's will form the basis of the course. In addition, drawing and some form of handwork, and nature study and gardening should be included. A beginning will also be made in geography and history. In the higher elementary stage, the same subjects will be continued, but additions have been proposed. The course in the high school depends largely upon the regulations of the School-leaving examination. The subjects to be included in this stage are discussed in Chapter IX. Some of the more important subjects in the higher elementary and secondary courses are considered in the following paragraphs.

(*a*) *Arithmetic.*

Arithmetic is a subject which is perhaps taught on less satisfactory lines than any other. Many of the difficulties are artificial, and much is included which is of no practical use and of very little theoretical value. In the elementary and higher elementary stages, the aim should be to equip the pupil with a knowledge of the subject which will enable him to deal with the ordinary problems of everyday life. There is no reason why the greater part, if not the whole of the subject, should not be completed by the end of the higher elementary stage.

For example, what is known as true discount is purely a mathematical conception, and much time is wasted in problems on the subject. While the discounting of bills according to the methods used by a bank might form part of a commercial course in arithmetic, there is no justification for treating the subject in any detail in a general course. Arithmetical

problems which can better be solved by algebra are little more than conundrums, and need not find a place in a school course. There is also a tendency to treat portions of arithmetic in watertight compartments, separate chapters being devoted to interest, discount, stocks and shares and so on, all of which are merely examples of the use of proportion. Elementary ideas of geometry and of the use of symbols may very well be included in the arithmetic course.

A reform in the teaching of arithmetic is necessary on the lines indicated, and the special training of teachers seems to be the only course to be followed.

We are of opinion that the practical side of arithmetic should be emphasised, and that the work should be such as to fit a pupil to deal with the ordinary problems of life, and that extraneous subjects which have merely a theoretical interest should be excluded. The subject must be taught with reference to a pupil's environment, and examples must be taken from everyday life. We realise that this will probably involve the special training of teachers and the preparation of suitable text-books.

(b) *Algebra and Geometry.*

We recommend in Chapter IX that practical geometry should be a compulsory subject in the higher elementary stage. It may be treated as an introduction to the study of theoretical geometry, as well as with reference to handwork, and practical problems. Theoretical geometry and algebra should be postponed to the secondary stage.

(c) *History.*

History is a subject which lends itself to unintelligent teaching. The text-books are in many cases responsible, inasmuch as they consist of descriptions of a series of events rather than a reasoned account of the general movements of which these events form a part, *e.g.*, in Indian history a boy is expected to know the chronological order of the Governors-General, and the special features of the period of office of each of them. In the elementary stage little more than the history of the province through the medium of stories can be attempted, and attempts to add to this by the inclusion of chronological details should be discouraged. In history as in other subjects there is a tendency on the part of text-book writers and teachers to increase and amplify a course and to include much that was never intended.

We recommend that the history of the province be taught in the elementary stage through the medium of stories. In the higher elementary standards we are of opinion that it should be possible to cover Indian history in outline from earliest historical times, general movements and the lives of those associated with them being emphasised.

We also consider that some account should be given of the administration of India including simple ideas on "citizenship", i.e., the privileges and responsibilities of the individual in relation to the State and to his neighbours. We would further suggest that in the teaching

of history care should be taken that communal relations are not unnecessarily exacerbated.

There has been a considerable amount of criticism of the concentric method of teaching history, by which a part of the subject is taught in outline at an early stage and repeated in detail later. The majority of the Committee consider that this criticism is justified.

(*d*) *Geography.*

The importance of treating geography as something more than a list of facts is now generally recognised. The subject is one of great human interest and is also essentially scientific. The subject has suffered in the past because there have been no facilities for further study after the high school stage. It is understood that there are proposals to make provision for geography in the University courses, and this should result in better teachers becoming available.

(*e*) *Elementary Science.*

We regard it as specially important that some form of elementary science be compulsory in all higher elementary and secondary schools and that instruction in physiology and hygiene should be given to all boys and girls in the higher elementary schools.

In the lower standards the science lessons may take the form of object lessons and simple nature study combined with gardening, but in the higher standards we recommend a simple course in general everyday science grouped round a simple syllabus consisting of—

(1) The chemical and physical properties of air and water and some of the commoner elements and their compounds.

(2) Elementary physics and mechanics abundantly illustrated by easy experiments.

(3) Broad outlines of biology describing methods of assimilation in plants, the process of growth and reproduction, principles of heredity.

(4) Instruction in elementary physiology and hygiene.

The lines and development of the syllabus would vary according to the type of school. The work need not entail in the elementary schools the provision of an expensive laboratory, a very modest equipment being sufficient. Secondary schools should, however, have a properly equipped laboratory.

(*f*) *Classical Languages.*

The position of a classical language in the school curriculum has given rise to much controversy. Until about 5 years ago a classical language or a modern European language was compulsory for candidates for Matriculation. It has now been made an alternative to a vernacular, although it is still compulsory in the First Year Arts examination.

Although it is recognised that the study of a classical language is valuable and is calculated to promote the more scholarly study of the vernacular, the question of its inclusion in the general school course has

to be considered with reference to other subjects. In the secondary school all pupils have to take English in addition to their own vernacular, and the majority of the Committee consider that it is unnecessary to insist on more than one additional language. Further a classical language appears to have no place in the elementary school course.

We recommend that the study of a classical language should not be compulsory, and that in any case the subject should not be taught until the secondary stage.

There was a strong feeling among the Committee that a classical language should on no account be made alternative to the vernacular. The latter subject must be taken by every pupil. There are, however, some communities, *e.g.* the Goans, who speak no recognised vernacular of the Presidency, and others who claim to speak English at home, and for them some provision should be made.

We recommend that a classical language should on no account be made an alternative subject to the vernacular, except in the case of those who do not speak a recognised vernacular of the Presidency, or who claim to speak English at home.

(*g*) *Music.*

There was a general agreement among the members of the Committee that vocal music should be given a definite place in the school curriculum and that it has a definite educational value.

We recommend that singing be made compulsory in the primary stage and an optional subject in the secondary stage.

(*h*) *Nature Study and Handwork.*

Our proposals in connection with these subjects will be found in Chapter IX.

6. Differentiation of Courses in Urban and Rural Areas.

It was agreed that the subjects and standards of a general education should be the same for all boys, whether residing in urban or rural areas. This does not mean of course that the subjects should be taught in exactly the same manner.

We recommend that no differentiation should be made in the courses for urban and rural schools, but that the teaching should depend upon and be associated with the environment of the pupil.

7. Courses for Girls.

Although some of the witnesses advocated different courses of study for boys and for girls, the Committee were generally opposed to this view.

We recommend that in the elementary stage the course for girls should be the same as for boys, except that needlework should be included.

At present there are only two upper primary standards for girls, V and VI, and the Vernacular Final examination is taken at the end of standard VI instead of after standard VII as in the case of the boys.

It is understood that it is in contemplation to make the course for girls of the same length as for boys, and that the teachers in the schools will then be able to undertake the more advanced work.

We recommend that the higher elementary stage for girls should be extended to three years.

This will involve a modification of the course of the Training College for Women, as the course for the First Year eertificate now covers two years, the work in the junior year corresponding generally to what is done in standard VII of a boys' primary school. If standard VII is added to the girls' school course, it should be possible to reduce the course for the First Year examination of the Training College for Women to one year.

In regard to the work of the higher elementary stage we do not consider that separate courses are necessary for girls in the general or cultural subjects.

We recommend that there should be uniform standards for boys and girls in the higher elementary stage, with a common examination at the end, but that needlework should take the place of handwork. (Vide Chapter IX).

The question of text-books for girls will be considered in the next paragraph.

In regard to secondary education for girls there is greater support for separate courses for girls. It is pointed out that many of the girls who join a high school do not intend to proceed to a university, and it is argued with some force that courses of study should be laid down which will prepare them for their duties as wives and mothers, and members of society. It would appear that this object can be achieved by reducing the number of compulsory subjects in the secondary stage, and allowing a greater amount of choice in selecting additional subjects. Latitude may also be allowed to schools which definitely do not attempt to prepare their pupils for an examination leading to higher studies.

We recommend that the courses in the compulsory subjects of the secondary stage should be common for boys and girls.

8. Vernacular Readers.

There has been a good deal of criticism of the present Government Vernacular Reading Series, both in regard to the subject-matter and in some vernaculars to the language. When these Readers were prepared about 25 years ago, it was intended that they should not only be used for the teaching of languages, but should also be definitely instructional in character.

It is felt that greater use should be made of the literature of each vernacular, and that as far as possible translations from a common English origin into the various vernaculars should be avoided. In this way a pupil should be brought into contact with the literature and culture of his own people. Moreover, suitable text-books in the different subjects of the primary course are now available, and it is no longer

necessary to insist upon the instructional character of the Readers and to include so many lessons of this nature.

In regard to language it is stated that the language of most of the Readers is artificial as many of the lessons are mere translations. The language of some of the Readers is also highly Sanskritised and is difficult for the average pupil to follow.

We recommend that the Vernacular Reading Series be revised and that the special sections dealing with history, geography, science, and object lessons be excluded, special text-books being provided where necessary for instruction in history, geography, and science. We, however, recommend that these special lessons be replaced by easy lessons on these subjects giving only general information and spread over the Reader. We also recommend that the language be simplified as far as possible, so as to encourage the development of a vernacular which can be used as a literary medium and at the same time will be understood by the people. We further recommend that the preparation of interesting books in the vernacular for rapid reading in school and books for use in teaching Silent Reading and for children's libraries be encouraged.

Care must be taken that the introduction of additional text-books and reading books does not materially increase the cost of primary education, and additional provision may be necessary for the supply of books to the children of the poorer parents.

If boys and girls are to have a common course in both the elementary and higher elementary stages, the question arises whether there is any need of separate Readers for girls. At present there are common Vernacular Readers up to and including standard III. The Committee which prepared the present Vernacular Reading Series decided that separate Readers were necessary for standards IV to VI and such Readers have been prepared in Gujarati for standards IV to VI, in Marathi for standards IV and V, and in Kanarese for standard IV.

In view of the fact that we have proposed a revision of the Readers and a definite modification in the style, we are of opinion that separate Readers for girls are not necessary.

9. Liberty in framing Courses.

It is a common criticism that too little freedom is allowed to headmasters in the framing of their school courses. Provision is made in the Grant-in-Aid Code that the courses laid down by Government may be modified with the sanction of the Educational Inspector. The migration of pupils from school to school, which is very common in this Presidency, makes it more difficult for a headmaster to depart from the detailed courses laid down. We are of opinion, however, that considerable latitude may be permitted.

We recommend that School Boards and Heads of secondary schools be permitted to modify the courses of study with the sanction of Government provided that the total amount of work prescribed in each subject for each of the stages, elementary, higher elementary, and secondary, be completed within the period prescribed.

CHAPTER VII.

THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

1. Primary Schools.

Men and women who have passed the Vernacular Final examination are eligible for appointment as primary teachers, and on confirmation teachers are entitled to certain scales of pay. It is laid down in the Primary Education Rules that not less than 50 per cent. of the teachers in primary schools should be trained, and not less than 15 per cent. or more than 30 per cent. should hold the second or third year certificate. The third year certificate has been abolished and the highest certificate now obtainable is that of the second year.

On 31st March, 1928, the proportion of trained teachers employed in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal primary schools was as follows :—

	Per cent.
III year	15·2
II year	15·9
I year	25·9
Qualified	37·8
Unqualified	5·2
Total ..	100·0

There is a strong feeling that the standard of the Vernacular Final examination has deteriorated, due possibly to the great increase in the numbers who appear for it, an increase made up mainly of candidates from classes backward in education, and that the examination no longer affords a sufficiently high standard of general education for a teacher in a primary school. This deterioration is probably also due to the decrease in the number of third year trained teachers. Either a higher standard of general education should be demanded, or all candidates who have passed only the Vernacular Final examination should attend a training college for one year, during which they should receive further general education in addition to training in the theory and practice of teaching.

We recommend that a teacher who has passed the Vernacular Final examination should no longer be regarded as a qualified teacher, and that he should go through some form of formal training of at least six to eight weeks' duration before he is regarded as qualified.

We suggest that all the present so-called "qualified" teachers be given a short course of intensive training during vacations by selected men from training institutions and that such vacation courses be held annually at important District centres.

The policy however should be to aim ultimately at the employment of only trained teachers and no teacher should be regarded as trained unless he has gone through a year's training in a training institution.

We have recommended that the higher elementary stage should be included under the head of primary education, and that the differentiation between the upper primary standards of vernacular schools and the Anglo-Vernacular middle standards should be abolished. The teachers of these standards will be primary teachers in name, and a good many witnesses urged that a better educated type should be recruited. Formerly primary education attracted a good many men of ability, and many of the third year trained teachers were fully competent to teach the higher elementary standards. It is urged that an inferior type of teacher is now being recruited, partly owing to the falling off in the standard of the Vernacular Final examination, and partly to the rule by which a majority of the new appointments in primary schools must be given to men belonging to classes which are educationally backward. It is therefore suggested that matriculates should now be employed as primary teachers, mainly with a view to providing teachers for the higher elementary standards as the third year trained teachers retire. The majority of the Committee are in favour of this proposal.

We recommend that a certain proportion of matriculates, i.e. those who have passed the School-leaving examination, should be appointed as primary teachers, mainly with a view to providing teachers for the higher elementary standards. They will gradually replace the third year trained teachers as the latter retire. We are of opinion that training for one year in a vernacular training college will suffice for such teachers. As an alternative we recommend that the third year classes in training colleges be restored.

We have already recommended that special teachers should be appointed to teach English in higher elementary schools, whether in towns or villages, and recommended that facilities be provided for training such teachers in training colleges. It may be pointed out that matriculates, who have been trained in the ordinary vernacular training college courses should not be used for the teaching of English unless they have received a special training for this purpose. The former are essentially teachers of ordinary school subjects through the medium of the vernacular. The latter have to teach and use a foreign language.

2. Teachers for Village Schools.

We have recommended that the teaching in primary schools should be related to the environment of the pupils. It is a common complaint that the teachers in village schools either do not belong to the rural classes or have been trained in an urban atmosphere. Almost all the primary training institutions are in fairly large centres of population and the atmosphere and curricula are no doubt urban rather than rural in character. Further we are recommending that the higher elementary standards should have a definite vocational bias. This bias will usually be agricultural in village schools. Even if no special instruction in agriculture is given to teachers for village schools under training, we are of opinion that the wo k should be closely related to rural life.

We recommend that the question of establishing training institutions in rural areas for the training of teachers in village schools be considered.

We recommend, however, that facilities be provided in the Engineering College workshops or important industrial schools for the training of teachers of industrial-bias subjects, and in training institutions for the training of teachers of commercial-bias subjects, and that no teacher of the bias subject should be regarded as qualified to teach the subject unless he has received some form of training.

We further recommend that the teachers selected for vocational-bias training should be at least first year trained teachers.

3. Secondary Schools.

The facilities for the training of teachers in secondary schools are admittedly inadequate. The Secondary Training College will take 50 or 60 candidates annually, a very small number in comparison with the total number of teachers in secondary schools.

We have, however, proposed that the higher elementary stage should be treated as " primary " and that even if matriculates are appointed as teachers they should be trained in vernacular (or primary) training colleges. This should naturally lessen the demand for trained teachers for secondary schools.

4. After-care of Trained Teachers.

We should like to refer here to the necessity of providing special facilities for trained teachers to enable them to keep in touch with modern educational developments. It has been urged that the majority of trained teachers within a few years of training get fossilised, and their work degenerates into mechanical forms of teaching in which drill is predominant.

The ordinary village teacher's environment is narrow and uninspiring. His means are limited and he cannot afford to buy books. He has no one near him with whom he could discuss his problems, no one to encourage him and to appreciate his work, and no one to help him in his difficulties. Except for a hasty visit or two of the Inspecting Officer, he is completely isolated from others engaged in education. It is not surprising that in few years time he gets discouraged, and his work degenerates into unthinking routine.

We urge that more should be done than at present to keep up the enthusiasm and interest of these teachers in their work, and to give them facilities to keep in touch with modern educational developments. We suggest (1) the appointment of a sufficient number of efficient supervisors, whose chief function should be sympathetic and constructive supervision rather than inspection of details and criticism of breaches of regulations, (2) the holding of annual conferences and vacation courses, (3) the establishment of central libraries and teachers' associations, (4) the circulation of interesting and useful literature by training institutions.

We recommend that vacation courses and teachers' conferences under the supervision of selected teachers from training institutions should become an annual feature in all Districts, that " Shaiapatraks" issued by training institutions be specially subsidised, and that special libraries be established at convenient centres for the use of teachers.

CHAPTER VIII.

EXAMINATIONS.

1. Examination at the end of the Higher Elementary Stage.

At present there are two public examinations, the Vernacular Final conducted by the Educational Department for candidates who have completed the upper primary standards, and the School-leaving examination which is conducted by the University for those who have completed the high school course.

The former, as its name suggests, is an examination in the ve nacular, and those who have passed this test are eligible for the lower ranks of Government service and for appointment as primary teachers.

We are of opinion that an examination corresponding to the Vernacular Final should be continued, but that English should be added as an optional subject, and that this examina ion should serve as a school-leaving examination particularly for those who do not continue their studies after the higher elementary stage. This examination should be conducted by Divisional committees.

The present Vernacular Final examination is held in each Division by the Educational Inspector, and the new examination might be held on a linguistic basis, with a general committee for each language, on which the Local Authorities, school masters including representatives from approved schools and inspecting officers would be repre ent d, with local committees for each centre.

It is not easy to suggest a suitable name for this examination. It will correspond to the middle school examination which was formerly held in some provinces, but as it will mark the end of the primary school courses, the name " Middle " is hardly suitable.

The fact that the examination marks the end of the primary school course suggests " Primary School-leaving Examination " as a suitable title.

We suggest that the examination at the end of the higher elementary course, which will correspond generally to the present Vernacular Final examination, should be called the " Primary School-leaving Examination". This examination will be common for both boys and girls. The examination at the end of the high school course should be called the " Secondary School-leaving Examination".

2. Entrance Test for Secondary Schools.

Until recent years a boy had to pass a formal examination in the subjects of vernacular standard IV before he could be admitted to an Anglo-Vernacular middle school, which is at present classed as a secondary school. Government were formerly responsible for this examination,

but this duty has now been handed over to the School Boards of the Local Authorities, to whom the power of determining whether a pupil has completed his elementary education has been delegated under Section 19 (*b*) of the Primary Education Act. If a boy continues in the same school when he joins the higher elementary stage no formal examination other than the ordinary promotion examination of vernacular standard IV will be imposed upon him. In order to ensure that there should be some formal test of a boy's fitness to proceed to the secondary stage, some members of the Committee are in favour of the Primary School-leaving examination being made the entrance examination to a high school. The majority of the Committee are opposed to this proposal and deprecate putting obstacles in the way of pupils anxious to continue their education beyond the primary stage.

3. Secondary School-leaving Examination.

(a) General.

The School-leaving examination, to which we have suggested that the word "Secondary" be prefixed, is conducted by the University. For any modifications in this examination it will be necessary to approach the University.

It may be argued that the University is concerned mainly with a school-leaving examination in so far as the examination serves as an entrance examination to the University, and it is a question whether that body is specially concerned with subjects which a candidate for admission to the University is not required to take. The subject is a thorny one and has been settled for the time being, and it hardly appears to be necessary to discuss it.

(b) Subjects of the School-leaving Examination.

A candidate for Matriculation, *i.e.* for entrance to the University, is required to pass in the following subjects :—

English.

A Vernacular or Classical Language or a modern European Language (French, German, and Portuguese).

Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, English and Indian History

Geography.

Science (One of the following groups)—

Physics and Chemistry ;
Botany and Zoology ;
Physiology and Hygiene ;
Domestic Science (for girls).

These subjects are recognised as forming the basis of a general education.

A candidate may, however, obtain the School-leaving certificate, which will qualify for Government service, but not for entrance to the University, by passing in English, vernacular, and any three of the other subjects mentioned above, including the following four additional subjects,

provided that he passes in arithmetic at the same or a subsequent examination :—

Drawing ;
Manual Training ;
Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic ;
Shorthand and Typewriting.

We are of opinion that some option should be allowed to candidates. Some consider that arithmetic can be omitted, as this subject should be completed in the primary school, and that algebra and geometry should be optional. It is also considered that a course in general elementary science would be more suitable than the more formal course in physics and chemistry.

We recommend, however, that one "vocational" subject at least (vide Chapter IX) should be made compulsory for the School-leaving examination.

We further recommend that the School-leaving examination should be divided into two parts and the candidates be given the option to appear for each part separately.

CHAPTER IX.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

1. General.

The statistics of occupations have been given in Chapter II, where it has been pointed out that the cultivating and artisan classes form by far the largest portion of the population. These usually have an hereditary occupation, and in any case the large majority will not continue their education beyond the higher elementary stage. The problem in their case is to produce a type of education which will fit them for their future calling.

As stated before, the commonest criticism of the present system of education is that it is too literary in character and fitted only for those who wish to enter the learned professions. It is divorced from realities and is far too bookish, and curricula and text-books are too urban in outlook. This type of education has engendered a tendency among the educated to look upon all education but literary as inferior, a tendency which has been confirmed by the recognition of literary education from the very start as a passport for Government service. The spread of education among the artisan classes has also to a certain extent created a feeling of contempt for occupations which involve manual labour. This tendency is fraught with serious dangers to the future economic life of the country.

To the majority of the population the chief problem in life is how to earn a living and education must be so adapted as to give them a definite lead. "Sound educational theory must maintain the principle of continuity between school and life after school, and accept the inference that all schooling should be vocational, and that the vocational criterion, liberally conceived, should be applied to all educative purposes without exception."*

We consider it absolutely essential in the larger interests of this country and the children themselves that a definite vocational bias should be given to school education beyond the elementary stage.

2. Existing Vocational Schools.

In addition to the agricultural-bias classes to which reference is made later, there are 25 or 30 special schools, mostly in urban areas, which teach carpentry, weaving, printing, and a few other occupations. These schools, which are under the supervision of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education, are attended by about 1,800 pupils as compared with 43,000 in Anglo-Vernacular middle and nearly 35,000 in high school standards.

Although these special schools have been described as pre-vocational, some of those which were visited by members of the Committee were

*Adamson : "The Individual and the Environment", p. 249.

definitely approaching the vocational in character, the work being done under commercial conditions and the pupils being able to obtain employment after completing the course. It may be noted that graded examinations are held by the Committee of Direction, *e.g.* the course in carpentry is of three years, with an examination at the end of each year. Little of general education is given except some instruction in the 3 R.'s for those who are educationally backward plus mechanical drawing and mensuration. Candidates for admission are supposed to have passed vernacular standard IV. The usual age of admission is 13 or 14 years, and the village boy of the poorer classes probably does not complete the elementary course until this age. Some of these schools are maintained by missionary bodies, and the pupils are mainly Indian Christians.

There is a tendency for such schools to be treated as a refuge for those who have failed in a more literary course. This is in accordance with the tradition that "head work" is more honourable than work with the hands. It is this prejudice that manual labour is inferior which has done much to prevent the success of schools of a vocational type. It is necessary to combat this prejudice and to create a new tradition.

3. Vocational Education in Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Little or nothing has been done in the way of introducing vocational training in Anglo-Vernacular middle schools and in high schools. An experiment is being made in the Ahmednagar District in which practical farming on a large scale forms part of the course, and experiments are being made in some high schools* by the introduction of agriculture, printing, and weaving.

There would appear to be a definite gap in our educational system between the so-called technical and industrial schools under the Committee of Direction for Technical Education, in which the standard of general education is low and no knowledge of English is required, and the professional colleges, including the V. J. Technical Institute, which usually fix the School-leaving examination as the minimum standard of admission. The Ahmedabad and Surat Technical Schools, which held an intermediate position, are gradually raising the standard of admission. The only other institutions in addition to the high schools referred to above, which are secondary in character, appear to be the commercial classes attached to certain high schools**.

4. Elementary Stage.

It is generally agreed that nothing of a very definite vocational character can be attempted in the elementary school. It is felt, however, that the importance of the training of hand and eye should be emphasised more strongly at this stage. There is far too great a tendency to look upon "book-learning" as the sole aim of education, and although

*A. M. A. V. School, Vadala; K. E. Society's High School, Alibag; Gokhale Education Society's S. P. H. High School, Bordi; S. P. G. Mission High School, Ahmednagar.

**Elphinstone High School, Bombay; R. S. Dalal High School, Broach; Sorabji J. J. High School, Surat; B. J. Parsi Charitable Institution, Bombay.

attempts have been made from time to time to combat this view, they have not been altogether successful owing largely to the apathy or lack of training of the teachers.

We recommend that drawing and handwork should be introduced as a regular part of the curriculum in elementary schools in addition to nature study and school gardening. Drawing should be taught on the lines suggested in the Drawing Course recently prescribed and should be expressional rather than formal. For handwork we suggest paper-cutting, paper-folding, paper-modelling, cardboard-modelling, clay-modelling, spinning, and for girls sewing.

5. Higher Elementary School with a Vocational Bias.

The majority of the Committee do not favour the extension of the special schools of the type described in section 2 above. They are usually expensive, and they provide for a comparatively small proportion of the pupils coming up from the elementary schools. It has been pointed out in Chapter II that over 60 per cent. of the population of the Presidency depend upon agriculture for a living, and the problem is to provide an education suitable for the children of the cultivators and artisans.

We do not recommend that the special industrial schools for pupils who have completed their elementary education should be extended. We consider that the development of higher elementary schools with a vocational bias should be the accepted policy.

We further recommend that some form of handwork be compulsory in all higher elementary schools, both for boys and girls. For boys this work should include drawing, practical geometry, and light woodwork, and for girls drawing, practical geometry, and needlework.

The latter proposal is intended to meet the criticism that our present system of education is too literary, and to do something to develop a sense of the dignity of labour. The aim is educational rather than vocational.

In regard to the woodwork for boys we are of opinion that this should be made as interesting as possible, and that the work should not be restricted to planing and sawing and the making of joints, but that definite articles should be produced.

6. Vocational Instruction.

The next question is the introduction of a definite vocational bias. The following vocations are suggested :—Agricultural, industrial, and commercial. The term "industrial" is used to cover those trades or industries in which some manual skill is essential. The following have been suggested:—Cabinet-making, metalwork, tinsmith work, cane-work and basket-making, weaving, tailoring, calico-printing, and printing and book-binding, pottery, engraving on wood and metal for boys, and lace work, embroidery, cookery and laundry, and first-aid and nursing for girls. It is understood that there is a demand by commercial firms for young men who do not necessarily know English, and that a

commercial course comprising commercial arithmetic, book-keeping, commercial geography and correspondence and other subjects relating to commercial life would be successful.

We recommend that provision should be made in all higher elementary schools for pre-vocational instruction in agriculture, commerce or one of the following subjects :—Cabinet-making, metalwork, tinsmith work, cane-work and basket-making, weaving, tailoring, calico-printing, printing and book-binding, pottery, engraving on wood and metal for boys, and lace work, embroidery, cookery and laundry, and first-aid and nursing for girls.

We have used the term pre-vocational as more or less synonymous with " bias ". The object of the courses proposed is to prepare a pupil to enter an industry, rather than to make him a skilled workman.

7. Agricultural-bias Schools.

Experiments have been made from time to time to teach agriculture both in primary and secondary schools. It is hardly necessary to review the history of these experiments. It is generally recognised that the agricultural-bias classes which have been opened in one or two villages in each district during the last 4 or 5 years have been the most successful of the various experiments. The Royal Commission on Agriculture has definitely approved of schools of this type, and we have no hesitation therefore in recommending that the majority of the higher elementary schools in rural areas should be of the agricultural-bias type. There have been some criticisms of the existing agricultural-bias schools, and in some areas they are unpopular as they are believed to constitute an attempt to come in the way of the villagers obtaining English education.

We are of opinion that the agricultural side of the work in agricultural-bias schools should be practical rather than theoretical. There should be team work as well as individual work in the fields and workshop. Records of work should be kept. The aim should be to produce results which will compare favourably with those of the local cultivators.

8. Other Higher Elementary Schools with a Vocational Bias.

Although a number of vocations have been suggested, it is not intended that a school should necessarily take up more than one, and the selection of a subject must depend upon local conditions. Some of the trades probably require considerably less training than others, *e.g.* in cane-work or basket-making, a boy can probably be in a position to earn something after a few weeks' training. Possibly work of this type might be introduced as a subsidiary vocation in an agricultural-bias school.

9. General Courses in Higher Elementary Schools.

In the present agricultural-bias schools the bias extends to most of the school subjects, not only in regard to the method of teaching, but also to the content, and history is omitted. It is stated that the agricultural-bias and similar industrial course will never be altogether popular as long as there is a differentiation in the work done in the general subjects in these schools and those in which English is taught. We have

recommended in Chapter VI that the courses in the general or cultural subjects should be the same in all schools, so as to facilitate the transfer of a pupil from one school to another, and the fact that parents object to any lower level of work in any of the ordinary subjects may be used as an additional argument in favour of this recommendation. A doubt has been expressed whether the average boy in a village school can complete the ordinary general course plus the "bias" subjects, but **we repeat the recommendation that the cultural portion of the course in higher elementary schools should be similar for all classes of schools, rural as well as urban, and for girls as well as boys. We further recommend that facilities for the teaching of English be provided in all higher elementary schools where there is a demand.**

10. Vocational Instruction in Secondary Schools.

There is perhaps greater diversity of opinion among the witnesses on the subject of introducing vocational instruction into secondary schools than on any other question. Some would insist on every pupil taking up a vocational subject, while others are of opinion that such instruction should have no place in an ordinary high school and that there should be special technical and industrial schools. A middle course has been put forward in the following terms :—

> "The aim should be (1) to create a mind set favourable to productive labour, (2) to create a more practical goal for the boy in a secondary school than the present one of passing the Matriculation examination, and (3) to provide an education which can be used as a foundation either for further vocational training or for further literary education. It does not seem that the object of the secondary school is to train boys vocationally but rather to fit them to make use of such vocational training opportunities as already exist."

The chief openings for boys in secondary schools so far as we can discover are for mechanics of various kinds in railway workshops and similar places. We do not refer here to the ordinary artisans but to those who will rise to superior posts, not the highest perhaps, but those of an intermediate nature, *e.g.* foremen. A good deal might be done by negotiation with the Railway Companies and other employers of labour. Other openings are in the electrical and motor industries and possibly in spinning and weaving mills. Another vocation which appears to be suitable for secondary schools is printing and there should be good openings for competent Indians.

We wish to emphasise the point that in the secondary schools we must aim at producing young men who will be able to rise to superior posts in industry, and will have to use their heads as well as their hands. The training should be such as to enable them ultimately to occupy posts intermediate between those of graduates of professional institutions and the ordinary skilled workmen.

In regard to the actual training we should concentrate on the general education suitable for a young man entering a particular industry rather than on the technical details of that industry, *e.g.* for any form

of engineering, practical mathematics and mechanical drawing are essential, and some skill in wood and metal work. We would, for instance, attempt to give a pupil some knowledge of the theory of a steam engine or an internal combustion engine, rather than details about the parts of modern engines. He will learn the practical details when he joins a workshop.

In regard to commercial and clerical education, the complaints usually are that the ordinary matriculate fails as a clerk owing to his weakness in English and want of general commercial knowledge. We should, besides aiming at teaching the ordinary school subjects from the commercial point of view, include in the course one or more general commercial subjects which would be of direct use to him whatever line he takes. Here also the training would be general, the practical details of a business firm or an office he will learn when he joins service.

We therefore recommend that one " vocational " subject at least should be made compulsory for the School-leaving examination.

11. Subjects of Instruction.

We propose to recapitulate here briefly the subjects that may be taken up by schools. We have already recommended the appointment of a special committee for the grading of the courses and for drawing up detailed syllabuses, and details will have to be worked out by them.

(*i*) In the lower primary stage (Infants and standards I-IV) the 3 R.'s will form the basis of the course, but in addition geography, history, drawing, handwork, nature study, and school gardening should be included as a part of the curriculum. Handwork should comprise paper-tearing, paper-cutting, paper-folding, paper-modelling, cardboard-modelling, clay-modelling, sewing, spinning, etc.

(*ii*) The upper primary course (Standards V-VII) should be cultural and pre-vocational. The cultural part should be exactly the same for all classes of schools, rural as well as urban, for girls as well as for boys, and should include the vernacular, arithmetic and practical geometry, history and geography, everyday science, and English as an optional subject. The pre-vocational part should be one of the following three :—

(1) Agricultural,
(2) Industrial, and
(3) Commercial.

The agricultural-bias part of the course should be more practical than theoretical and should require practical work (team-work as well as individual work) not only on the school farm but also in the workshop (carpentry and smithy) by every pupil taking the course.

The industrial part of the course should comprise drawing, practical geometry, light woodwork, and one of the following : Cabinet-making, metalwork, tinsmith work, cane-work and basket-making, weaving, tailoring, calico-printing, printing and book-binding, pottery, engraving on wood and metal for boys, and lace work, embroidery, cookery and laundry, and first-aid and nursing for girls.

The commercial part of the course should include commercial arithmetic, book-keeping, commercial geography, commercial correspondence, and other subjects, relating to commercial life.

We consider that little beyond what has been outlined above need be or can satisfactorily be attempted by pupils of the age of 11 to 14 for whom the upper primary course is intended.

(*iii*) The secondary course of standards VIII, IX, and X should be both cultural and vocational. It should include the vernacular, English, history (Indian history and administration, and growth of the British Empire), world geography (physical, economic, and political), and everyday science as compulsory subjects for all secondary schools for girls as well as boys, and two additional subjects one from each of the following groups at the option of the pupil :—

Group A.

(*i*) Sanskrit, Pali, Ardha Magadhi, Zend-Avesta and Pahalavi, Arabic, Persian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew.

(*ii*) Hindi, or any modern European Language.

(*iii*) Elementary Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry).

(*iv*) Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

(*v*) Elementary Botany and Zoology.

(*vi*) Elementary Physiology and Hygiene.

(*vii*) Domestic Science (for girls).

Group B.

(*i*) Agriculture including animal husbandry, horticulture, poultry raising, etc.

(*ii*) Chemistry of local trades and industries (theoretical and practical).

(*iii*) Workshop practice in wood and metal including moulding, turning, lathe work, etc.

(*iv*) Practical Mathematics.

(*v*) Applied Drawing (Machine and Building) and Design.

(*vi*) Printing and Book-binding.

(*vii*) Weaving and Calico-printing.

(*viii*) Pottery.

(*ix*) Business Correspondence and Typewriting.

(*x*) Typewriting and Stenography.

(*xi*) Book-keeping and Accounting.

(*xii*) Elements of Banking and Exchange.

(*xiii*) Principles of Co-operative Organisation.

(*xiv*) Housecraft and First Aid.

(*xv*) Infant Care and Nursing.

All the work in any or all of the subjects enumerated above should be done under one head with undivided responsibility.

12. Policy.

We have indicated our recommendations in regard to vocational instruction in higher elementary and in secondary schools. We suggest that the agricultural-bias schools be extended as rapidly as possible, and that an industrial and commercial bias be introduced into schools.

It has been suggested that by co-operation between high schools and existing industrial schools a good deal of useful work might be done, *e.g.* at Ratnagiri, Satara, Jacobabad, Dhulia. It would certainly appear to be unnecessary to build workshops and fit them up in places where there is already an adequately equipped industrial school.

We recommend that efforts should be made to bring secondary schools and industrial schools into closer relation in places where there are schools of both classes.

CHAPTER X.

LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES.

1. Age Limits of Compulsion.

We have proposed in Chapter V that pupils joining the Infant class of an elementary school should be admitted at the beginning of the school term only. This proposal, if accepted, will involve an amendment of the Primary Education Act.

We suggest that the minimum age of compulsion should be 5½ years, and that a pupil should remain at school for 5 years from the date of his first admission, unless he passes vernacular standard IV before the end of that period. The age of pupils when first admitted will thus be from 5½ to 6 years.

2. Administration of Higher Elementary Education.

At present the Local Authorities established under the Primary Education Act are responsible for the maintenance and administration of primary schools. Although this Act deals more especially with elementary education, the maintenance of primary schools is a statutory obligation under the Local Boards and District Municipal Acts. Anglo-Vernacular schools are aided directly by Government, and although a number of District Local Boards and Municipalities maintain such schools, there is no statutory obligation for them to do so. The English classes attached to Local Board primary schools are recognised as secondary, but the primary teachers are employed by the District Local Boards, and grants on their account are paid according to the Rules made under the Primary Education Act. The District Local Boards also employ the teacher of English and meet other expenditure in connection with the teaching of English, but grants are awarded separately on the expenditure thus incurred from the allotment for secondary schools. Moreover, the District Local Board cannot meet expenditure on this account directly from the Primary Education Fund.

If the middle stage of the course is to be treated as part of primary education, the question has to be considered whether the Local Authorities should assume responsibility for administering schools in which higher elementary standards are taught.

As a large number of the pupils in this stage will be attending schools teaching what is called the full high school course, corresponding to the present Anglo-Vernacular standards I to VII, there are obvious difficulties if two authorities, *viz.* Government and a Local Authority, exercise control over different parts of the same school. There will also be difficulties in assessing the grant. Primary schools which are not maintained by a Local Authority are aided mainly on a capitation basis, while in Anglo-Vernacular schools the grant is determined by the expenditure.

The present system is not a very logical one and depends upon a somewhat arbitrary definition of the term "secondary education".

The majority of the Committee are in favour of the administration of higher elementary standards in all classes of schools being handed over to the Local Authorities. Some of the members object to this on the ground that it is too early to add further to the responsibility of these bodies, and that additional expenditure may be involved, especially in the case of Local Authority Municipalities if they have to maintain a staff for the inspection of the teaching of English.

We recommend that the Local Authorities be made responsible for the administration, including the award of grants, of higher elementary standards, as they form part of primary schools.

Legislation appears necessary if this proposal is accepted, as it is clearly desirable that there should be a redefinition of "primary education" in the Acts which lay down the duties of Local Authorities in respect of such education.

CHAPTER XI.

FINANCE.

1. Estimates of Cost.

We are asked in the terms of reference to give an estimate of the cost of our proposals. The financial implications of our proposals are very difficult to estimate as many factors are involved. The main factors are the financial resources of Government and the Local Authorities, the rate of expansion of the proposals, and the rapidity with which trained teachers can be supplied. It appears unnecessary, at this moment, to attempt any detailed estimate of the probable future cost. Such an estimate would have no relation to the immediate financial requirements, and besides no estimate of any value can be made till all details of the courses are laid down, and the position in each District is carefully examined. We propose therefore to give only a rough idea of the cost involved.

Our proposals involving additional expenditure fall under three heads—

(*a*) Training of all primary teachers.

(*b*) Employment of specially qualified teachers of English in elementary schools.

(*c*) Introduction of a vocational bias in elementary and secondary schools.

(*a*) *Employment of Trained Teachers.*

There were in 1928, 11,728 untrained teachers. If all these teachers are replaced by trained hands and paid at the existing rates laid down for such teachers the additional annual recurring expenditure will amount to Rs. 15·5 lakhs, of which the Government share will be 9·4 lakhs.

In view however of the heavy recurring expenditure involved, and the difficulty of training such a large number within two or three years, we have recommended short vacation courses for "untrained" men. The expenditure involved will be the cost of such training courses. As the courses are proposed for vacations, the expenditure will be only on account of the allowance and travelling allowance that will have to be paid to supervisors. If two classes of 50 to 60 teachers each are held annually in each District under the supervision of two trained teachers from training institutions, the total annual cost should not exceed Rs. 15,000.

We recommend that a sum of Rs. 15,000 be budgetted annually for short vacation courses as a matter of policy.

(*b*) *English Teachers in Elementary Schools.*

The employment of trained matriculates and of trained teachers of English in higher elementary schools is likely to be counterbalanced by the saving which will result from the amalgamation of Anglo-Vernacular middle classes and the higher primary standards.

(c) *Introduction of a Vocational Bias.*

The main proposal is that vocational bias classes be extended. The present agricultural-bias subjects involve a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,100 per school for the Presidency proper, and Rs. 1,400 for Sind, and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 425 for equipment. As some of the subjects are replaced by agricultural-bias subjects it is possible for the present to replace an ordinary teacher by the agricultural-bias subject teacher, and the additional cost is Rs. 480 for the Presidency and Rs. 800 for Sind.

The cost of a school with a commercial bias will mean an expenditure of Rs. 700 or more on account of a special teacher.

The cost of a school with an industrial bias will depend on the subject selected. The recurring liability should not exceed Rs. 700 for the teacher, and Rs. 300 for material, while the non-recurring expenditure should not exceed Rs. 500 per school.

There are in all over 2,400 full primary schools, and if we take the annual recurring expenditure roughly at Rs. 800 per school on the average, the total recurring expenditure will amount to over Rs. 19·2 lakhs, of which the Government share of the expenditure will be Rs. 12·5 lakhs. If an ordinary teacher is replaced by a vocational subject teacher, the cost will be roughly Rs. 500 per school and the total expenditure will amount to Rs. 12 lakhs, of which the Government share will be Rs. 8 lakhs.

The expenditure on account of vocational training in secondary schools will depend on the subject selected, and on whether an ordinary teacher can be replaced by the teacher of the vocational subject or not. Assuming an additional teacher is employed, we estimate on the average the additional annual recurring expenditure at Rs. 1,000 per school, and the non-recurring expenditure at Rs. 500 per school for equipment. There are in all roughly 226 high schools, and on the basis of the figures given above, the total recurring expenditure will amount to Rs. 2·3 lakhs, and the non-recurring expenditure to Rs. 1·1 lakhs. If an ordinary teacher is replaced by the vocational subject teacher the additional recurring expenditure will be only Rs. 250 per school.

As stated above this is not an estimate of the cost involved, but only a very rough indication of what the cost is likely to be per school.

2. Finance.

The fundamental and most important educational problem this Presidency has to face is that of finance. We have made proposals, *e.g.* the training of teachers, and the introduction of vocational education which involve additional recurring expenditure. We are fully aware of the necessity for further expansion of primary education, but we are convinced that mere expansion without improvement will lead to considerable wastage, and that both expansion and improvement will have to be faced simultaneously.

We have not been called upon to examine the financial situation, and we are not in a position to indicate where additional funds are to come from. The question however is so important that we recommend the appointment of a Committee of financial experts to study the question. We suggest that the Committee consider the advisability of diverting for educational purposes certain amounts now allotted for other activities, the raising of loans for non-recurring expenditure, the levying of a special educational cess throughout the Presidency, and the building up of endowment funds for rural education.

The present position is impossible. So far there has been one long struggle to meet an impossible situation with inadequate funds. Unless there is much greater sacrifice for education by all concerned than is being made at present, we fail to see how any progress can be made.

*† S. Moos (Chairman).
‡ N. M. Shah.
R. V. Parulekar.
D. V. Mirchandani.
P. K. Desai.
N. A. Ghulamally.
† R. Navalkar.
† Horace K. Wright.
K. M. Munshi.
K. M. Pawar.
K. G. Naik.
K. S. Vakil.
Bhasaheb.
§ G. N. Gokhale.
B. R. Ambedkar.
P. R. Chikodi.

Poona, November, 1929.

* Subject to reservation in Note, p. 55.
† Subject to reservation in Note, p. 57.
‡ Subject to reservation in Note, p. 60.
§ Subject to reservation in Note, p. 61.

NOTE BY MR. S. MOOS.

In Chapter IX the Committee have recommended a definite vocational bias in both the higher elementary and the high school stage of education. The Committee were unanimous on this point. I entirely agree to the general principle that whatever scheme of education is adopted there should be a definite vocational implication, but, I regret, I am unable to agree to the proposals regarding the degree and nature of the bias proposed to be introduced.

Vocational Bias.

2. Whatever bias is introduced, it is necessary to have a very clear idea of the aim of such instruction and what relation it should bear to the ordinary school course. For children in the higher elementary stage (age 11-14) the important distinction between general education and vocational education, I think, should not be ignored, and we should aim essentially at the improvement of general education by treating *all* subjects from the practical point of view and by laying greater stress on practical work of a nature which would be useful for any occupation. Manual work may take any form, *e.g.* school gardening (agriculture as some would call it), woodwork, metalwork, weaving, needlework, embroidery, etc., but the aim should be essentially educational and not vocational. I am emphasising this point as there is a definite tendency in some of the existing bias schools to become definitely vocational. The Punjab type of schools, for instance, recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture, although the professed object is cultural, are tending in reality to be vocational. These schools are mentioned in the Reports on the Progress of Education in the Punjab under 'Vocational Training', and in schools where this bias is introduced all boys are obliged to take it. On paper it may be voluntary, in practice it is compulsory. We must, I feel, guard against establishing a large number of schools with an inelastic curriculum, and giving to large numbers an education adapted to specific vocations, *e.g.* tailoring, book-binding and printing, agriculture, which may not be able to absorb more than a fraction of those trained.

Higher Elementary Stage.

Higher elementary schools with a vocational bias will be more expensive than the existing upper primary schools. Funds will not permit of every rural school which now teaches up to vernacular standard VII being turned into a 'bias' school, and it is suggested that there should be concentration of effort and something of the nature of 'Central' schools may be established, perhaps one per taluka at the start. If this policy is followed it should not be necessary to restrict a school to one vocation.

3. For the secondary stage the Committee are in favour of insisting upon one of the two optional subjects being a vocational subject, and they have suggested the introduction in ordinary high schools of such subjects as printing, book-binding, weaving, fabric printing, chemistry of local trades, typewriting, shorthand, etc., which are very definitely vocational in character.

High School Stage.

My view is that vocational subjects to be introduced should be limited to those for students of which there are likely to be openings, and that the work should be definitely prevocational rather than vocational. A subject like the chemistry of local trades, for instance, is narrowly vocational in character. I should prefer to concentrate upon pure chemistry and physics, theoretical and practical, rather than attempt to teach applied chemistry. Again, special subjects such as typewriting, shorthand, printing, etc., can be learnt in special schools, and it is possible that by an intensive course of a few months a boy will learn more than in several years in a high school.

I am not convinced that any useful vocational bias can be given in an ordinary high school by the addition of stray subjects which involve work in the technicalities of any one specific trade or occupation. I am certain that the necessary time for really useful work in vocational subjects of the type suggested will not be available in an ordinary high school. On the other hand, there is every danger of the cultural subjects being treated far more superficially than at present. The complaint of all headmasters is that the course is over-congested and that sufficient time is not available to treat any subject fully. The matriculation and school examination results also show that the course is beyond the powers of the majority of boys who take it to complete it in seven years. It will, therefore, be a mistake to add materially to the burden that already exists in ordinary high schools, specially in view of the fact that it is proposed to reduce the high school stage from 4 to 3 years.

I am, however, in full sympathy with the idea of making the secondary course more elastic and of introducing a definite vocational bias in the secondary stage, but the bias, if the training is to be of real use in after life, should extend to all the school subjects not only in regard to the method of teaching but also to the *content*. This bias should not be limited merely to the acquisition of mechanical skill, but should aim at an intelligent understanding of the problems of a group of allied occupations, and the instruction must be in the hands of a specialist with a certain amount of teaching ability. This is only possible if separate and distinct schools are established. What is needed is a new type of high school of the same dignity and status as the existing high schools, but with a distinct curriculum and with crafts and commerce as the objective. This type of school should become the basic institution in this Presidency. But I am not convinced that it is either feasible or desirable to convert all secondary institutions into vocational-bias institutions. Adequate provision must also be made for the needs of pupils who may profit more by following a more general course of study.

It appears to be desirable to proceed with caution at first. Vocational-bias schools are found to be more expensive, and money is not likely to be available except for experiments on a modest scale. In any case it is wise to make sure of the foundation before completing the building.

S. MOOS.

NOTE BY MR. M. HESKETH, REV. H. WRIGHT, MISS R. NAVALKAR, AND MR. S. MOOS.

Some of the members of the Committee are in favour of an examination at the end of the higher elementary course, with or without English, corresponding roughly to the present Vernacular Final examination being used as an entrance examination to the high school course. The majority rejected this proposal.

The only test will be the certificate of a headmaster that a pupil has passed the school examination in the highest standard of the higher elementary stage. Experience has shown that there is a marked tendency, on the part of some headmasters at least, to be lenient in the matter of promotion from class to class. Their position is a difficult one and they are subject to pressure of various kinds. The fact remains that a large proportion of the candidates fail at the School-leaving examination, and this suggests that many pupils promoted to Anglo-Vernacular standard VII are not fit for that standard. If a boy is a little below the standard required to pass in each class the effect is cumulative. There is little doubt that a formal examination by an outside agency is likely to prove a stricter test than the ordinary school examination conducted by the staff.

The proposal that there should be an entrance test for admission to a secondary school is not a new one. A pupil cannot be admitted to an Anglo-Vernacular school unless he has passed vernacular standard IV, and until recently there was a formal examination of such pupils by the Government inspecting staff.

This formal examination has now been done away with, and the responsibility for deciding whether a boy has passed vernacular standard IV and is eligible for admission to an Anglo-Vernacular school now lies with the Local Authorities. The headmaster of an Anglo-Vernacular school may of course hold his own entrance examination.

There are fewer objections to holding a formal examination at the end of the higher elementary stage than at the end of the primary stage. A pupil is 3 years older, and will ordinarily have reached the age of fourteen. The number of candidates will also be very much less, and an examination can be conducted more efficiently.

The objections raised, however, are not to the examination, but to its being made the entrance test for admission to a secondary school. We have used the term 'secondary school' in the sense recommended by the Committee, *i.e.* as one teaching the high school standards. There is undoubtedly a feeling that obstacles should not be placed in the way of boys desiring to join a high school. It appears to us that the interests of the individual are less important than those of the community, even if it is assumed that a boy who is not fit for secondary education will profit by attending a high school, an assumption which in our opinion cannot be accepted.

We may quote from a speech by the President of Harward University delivered in 1869 :—

> " The community does not owe superior education to all children, but only to the elite—to those who, having the capacity, prove by hard work that they have also the necessary capacity and endurance."

It is true that this quotation dates back 60 years, and that the maximum school age has been steadily rising in America and other countries, but as long as less than half the boys and a small proportion only of the girls attend school at all we cannot agree that every boy has a claim to join a secondary school. It is a common complaint that there has been a marked falling off in the standard of education in secondary schools, and this has been attributed largely to the fact that the increase in numbers has been mainly from pupils of less ability, and that there has been a deterioration in the average quality of the pupils in these schools. It must be remembered that the pace of a class is set up by the duller pupils. The more dull pupils there are, the slower the pace and the lower the general standard of the class. There are undoubtedly openings for young men of ability who have passed through a high school. The trouble is that so many are now turned out who are unfit for posts in which they will have to use their heads rather than their hands.

The imposition of a formal entrance test will do much to keep out the more incompetent. It must be admitted that the secondary school is the avenue to what are considered the more honourable and lucrative callings, but we see no use in encouraging vain hopes by admitting pupils to secondary schools indiscriminately. In elementary education we are prepared to agree that there is justification for aiming at quantity rather than quality, at any rate at the present stage, but as regards secondary and higher education we feel strongly that quality should not be sacrificed.

We realise that a formal test may be considered to affect adversely the interests of the backward communities. We have every sympathy with these communities and their desires to better their lot and to obtain their fair share in the administration of the Presidency. We consider, however, that this end will be arrived at more surely by selecting the best men of the communities and giving them facilities for secondary and higher education. There is already a wide system of scholarships, and if necessary this might be extended. To encourage the incompetent is to invite failure and to create a discontented class by turning a man who might have proved an efficient cultivator or artisan into an unsuccessful aspirant to a clerkship.

The demand for English in primary schools in rural areas is growing, while one or two careful observers have stated plainly that it is useless to teach a boy English unless he is going on with the study in the secondary stage, a view which is not unreasonable. We are prepared to make concession to sentiment by not placing obstacles in the way of the spread of the teaching of English in higher elementary schools. At the end of that stage, however, there should be a definite test, and the fit only should be allowed to go on. The amount of English he has learnt should not unfit a boy to go back to the ancestral plough, but if he joins a high school he will begin to feel that he is superior to ordinary village

life. We may say in passing that we would not insist on a boy passing in English at the examination at the end of the higher elementary stage, on the understanding that if he failed he should devote his first year in the high school to an intensive course in English. The handicap of the village boy would thus be reduced and the need for expanding the teaching of English in rural areas lessened. It may be argued that if a boy is prepared to take a vocational course in the high school we should not insist upon the entrance test. Our view is that in high schools in which there is a vocational bias we should aim at turning out men who are capable of taking up responsible posts in industry ultimately. They will not be mere artisans, but men who will have to use their heads as well as their hands, and we agree with one of the witnesses that we should not recruit for vocational courses those who have proved failures in the general course. Ability is at least as necessary in industry as in other walks of life.

We have written at great length on this question of an entrance test for secondary schools. Our excuse is that the question is one which appears to be of fundamental importance to education and also to the welfare of the people of this Presidency.

M. Hesketh.

H. K. Wright.

R. Navalkar.

S. Moos.

NOTE BY MR. N. M. SHAH.

While I agree with the majority of the Committee in their view that the secondary course for standards VIII, IX, and X should be both cultural and vocational, I cannot agree to the scheme suggested by them in Chapter IX, section 11 (*iii*), and to the relevant recommendations in the body of the Report.

As recommended by the Committee at the end of Chapter VIII, the School-leaving examination may be divided in two parts and the candidate may be given the option to appear for each part separately. If the examination is spread over two years, the examination strain on a candidate will be decreased. If, in addition, the courses in various subjects are made more practical, we may expect a further lightening of the student's burden.

But I would insist on a certain minimum knowledge of a Classical Language, a Vernacular (or optional English for those who have no Vernacular), Mathematics, History, Geography and General Science. Without this minimum knowledge it is vain to expect a boy to find out what his aptitudes are and choose the optional group for which he is best fitted. I have found many a third year student in our University making a wrong choice of the optional group and regretting it afterwards.

After providing for the necessary minimum knowledge in the subjects mentioned above, I would make three broad divisions: (1) Classics and Vernaculars, (2) Mathematics and Sciences, (3) Modern Humanities. The last would include modern languages, history, etc. Mathematics and science must go together at first and cannot be separated at this early stage.

This gives in outline my views on what the Secondary School-leaving examination course should be, with the addition of one vocational subject selected from Group B mentioned in section 11 (*iii*) of Chapter IX.

5th November, 1929. N. M. SHAH.

NOTE BY Mr. G. N. GOKHALE.

I agree with most of the Committee's recommendations, but there are a few points on which I hold different opinions, or which I would like to specially emphasize; and that is my only excuse for writing this minute.

Chapter X (2).

2. Of all the proposals made by the Committee, the most mischievous recommendation, in my opinion, is the one in Chapter X (2), that the Local Authorities should be made responsible for the administration including the award of grants for higher elementary schools. Under the present Act the statutory obligation to provide lower primary education is placed upon the Local Bodies; and how this function is being discharged during the last few years, is a matter of common knowledge. The Local Bodies complain that they have been given the responsibility without power or resources, and that they are hampered at every step by the Educational Department, who in their turn divide the blame between the inefficient management of the Boards, and the "financial stringency". Whatever the reasons, no one has contended that the new Primary Education Act has been a great success, and it is surprising to see the Committee suggesting that the responsibility for higher elementary schools should be shoved on to shoulders which have thus failed—and miserably failed—to bear the burden already put on them. The aim of higher elementary education is *entirely different from the lower elementary*, and it is not right to confound the two. The lower elementary marks the present compulsory stage, and for a generation, at any rate, it is futile to look forward to raising it. Inasmuch as the proposed change will reduce the financial responsibilities of Government, their financial conscience is likely to welcome it, and that is why I called the recommendation "mischievous". I am afraid the majority in the Committee have not realised how they are throttling the cause of education by blessing this proposal, and I do hope Government and the Public will reconsider this aspect of the question before proposing any legislation.

Chapter V (3).

3. The aim of education in the lower primary stage, as stated in Chapter V (3), is comprehensive but not clear. We have all along interpreted "education" to mean "literacy" and so it is that when so many children who have once attended school lapse into illiteracy, the school leaves practically no effect upon them. I am therefore of opinion that Government should definitely lay down in the Act that the compulsory education of every citizen will include :—

(*a*) Sound physical development,

(*b*) Formation of habits of cleanliness,

(*c*) Cultivation of an active temperament,

(*d*) The three R's—reading more of poetry, with special attention to rythm, writing a good hand, and arithmetic as applied to problems of every-day life.

4. To put this aim into practice, I would recapitulate the following detailed suggestions, some of which have been already accepted by the Committee :—

(*i*) Physical education should be given a definite place in the curriculum ;

(*ii*) As is done in all civilised countries, Government and Local Bodies should at least recognise their moral responsibility with respect to medical inspection, medical attendance and proper nourishment of school children, and should do what they can ;

(*iii*) Habits of cleanliness should be encouraged by providing and using in each school soap, towel, a bucket of water and a mirror, in preference to elaborate lessons on cleanliness, and by getting all the boys to wash their teeth, eyes and ears properly in the school at intervals, instead of reading jaw-breaking lessons on those subjects ;

(*iv*) Introduce the practical aspect in schools—(*a*) by cutting out stenciled letters with a pair of scissors in preference to writing them on paper : (*b*) by tracing the outline of letters and figures of animals, birds, etc., and then filling them with colours ; (*c*) by getting boys to make paper-boats and boxes (without calling it paper sloyd) ; (*d*) by getting them to make clay models of mangoes and bananas and later on of more complicated patterns ;

(*v*) Music should be introduced in all schools in the form of devotional songs, like those of Kabir and Mirabai and national songs of various countries sung as loud choruses ;

(*vi*) The teaching of Legeem, Tipri and other indigenous varieties of rhythmic exercises should be encouraged in all schools ;

(*vii*) Story-telling as an art should be taught in all Training Colleges, and encouraged in all primary schools.

Higher Primary Stage.

5. Inasmuch as the Higher Primary stage is at present a distinct stage, I think the chief aim of education during this stage need to be separately defined. I would suggest the following :—

(*a*) A good knowledge of the vernacular ;

(*b*) Cultivating exactness by good handwriting and geometrical drawing ;

(*c*) Acquiring manual dexterity by some handwork ;

(*d*) Physical training and games which should form part of the regular time-table ;

(*e*) A beginning of the working knowledge of English should be made at this stage, but this should not be compulsory.

In schools where English is not taught, I would earnestly urge the teaching of Hindi instead as the other *lingua franca* of India.

Secondary Stage.

6. The aim of education in the secondary stage ought, in my opinion, to be similarly laid down in clear terms. I would suggest the following :—

(*a*) A good working knowledge of English but this should not be compulsory, except for those who wish to proceed to the University ;

(*b*) A better acquaintance with vernacular ;

(c) Beginnings of a classical language with more attention to ability to understand than to the intricacies of grammar;

(d) A practical knowledge of science, with special reference to the pupil's own physical well-being, *i.e.* hygiene and science in every-day life, with some physical geography;

(e) Acquaintance with algebrical methods and more geometry combined with accurate drawing;

(f) Special subjects—literary or vocational, as detailed in the Vocational Sub-Committee's report.

7. I consider a working knowledge of the students own classics a necessity for cultural reasons, and would have this to be made compulsory for all students proceeding to a University. Experiments carried out at the Secondary Teachers' Training College have proved that this can be done by competent teachers in a reasonable time, and even the backward classes take to it very easily.

Freedom in Teaching.

Chapter VI (9).

8. One of the greatest defects in our present system of education is its cast-iron rigidity. In a Presidency where the parts, in the words of the report, differ from each other, as Norway does from the Balkan States, an attempt at a dead uniformity kills out all life and initiative. We were told that requests for change of curriculum are rarely made and still more rarely refused. The American Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education have, after a careful study, come to the conclusion that "more cases of lack of initiative can be traced to some big discouragement than to any other single cause", and perhaps that is the reason for the existing state of affairs. One Headmaster of a Government school who laid before us very sound ideas, when questioned as to why was it that he had been unable to put those into practice told us that his business was to obey orders. Another Headmaster of an aided school told us how difficult it was to get the Department to agree to proposed changes, and I have heard of one case, where instead of sanctioning a revised curriculum sent up for approval the Department has asked the school to adopt a revised curriculum of their own. Perhaps the latter is really better, but then the Department should try it out in one of their own schools, and leave the aided schools to carry out their own ideas.

9. Another way in which the Department controls curricula more effectively though indirectly is by the grant-in-aid system. Schools cannot get on without money, and as long as human nature is what it is, people will always omit things which do not bring in Government grant. The value of scouting for instance may be very loudly proclaimed, and yet as long as Government are not willing to allow even a reasonable expenditure on this head, its adoption is bound to be hampered. I know of a Municipality, who introduced music, drawing and physical training in schools, by appointing special teachers for the purpose, and are now seriously thinking of sending away all staff, because Government refuse to pay a share of their pay. All this, I think, militates greatly against the creation of an atmosphere where initiative can grow. Whatever

the reasons, I am convinced that it is the dread of the Department which is (rightly or wrongly) at the root of the trouble, and until this is removed, no great improvement can be expected.

10. Having clearly laid down the aim of education in each of the three stages, including the subjects expected, I am of opinion that we should give complete *statutory freedom* to the schools (acting under their own administrative officers or governing bodies) to arrange the curriculum as they like. The number of years and the detailed syllabuses should be recommended only as a guide, but not enforced for purposes of grant. I would propose the following set of rules :—

Changes in Curriculum.

(1) The schools must not omit any of the subjects compulsorily required during each stage, but may add to them or re-arrange them as they like. Each school must send a copy of the syllabus it proposes to follow to the Director of Public Instruction for information, *not for previous sanction*. The Director's remarks, if any, should be always welcome but not binding on the school.

(2) Three years after any changes are introduced the Director should have the right—if he thinks it necessary—to institute an enquiry into the effects of the change by a committee, on which the Department, the governing body, and the parents of the pupils will all be represented. The report of the Committee with the Director's remarks should be sent to Government, and if after reading it, they come to the conclusion that any features of the experiment have proved unsuccessful or harmful, Government should order necessary alterations.

Text-books.

(3) All schools should be free to use any text-books they like, subject to a veto by Government. If a school does not like to adopt the text-book recommended (*not laid down*) by the Department, it should be required to send on to the Director copies of any new texts it may have in view, not less than four months before commencing their use. On receipt of this, the Director should invite public criticism of these, and if after taking that into consideration, he is of opinion that any contents of the book are repugnant to the morals of the pupils, or are likely to give any offence to any section of the public, he should move Government to veto their use permanently or until the offending passages are removed. If no such veto is exercised by Government within the four months, the use of the new text-books in all schools should be considered lawful.

Standards.

(4) A school may divide their classes according to standards or subjects (horizontally or vertically) as may be feasible, and the Headmaster of the school should be free to impose what he considers necessary for deciding on the promotion of pupils from one class to another within one of three definite stages laid down. The responsibility for promotions within the stage will rest on the Headmaster of the school, assisted by his teachers.

(5) For the examinations at the end of each stage, common papers should be set by a committee for each linguistic division, but the answer papers should be marked and oral examinations where necessary be

conducted by a Board of four Headmasters of similar schools, the school being examined being one of them, a fifth officer appointed by the Educational Department, and a sixth representative appointed by the Local Board, or governing body, the two latter not being lower in status than the Headmasters. This Board will grant to successful pupils a certificate for having passed the minimum requirements of that stage, and this certificate will be accepted by all schools recognised by Government.

Transfers.

(6) Students would be well-advised to change a school only at the end of a stage, but if they have to leave it when they are half way through, their place in the school they wish to join will be decided solely by the Headmaster of that school, after imposing any test he considers necessary. The leaving certificate from the previous school will be considered only as a recommendation, and in no way binding on the school which the pupil wishes to join.

General.

11. I am sorry to have to write a minute at some length; but as Government have done me the honour of appointing me to the Committee, I have considered it my duty to place before them what I feel on these important questions, to be taken for what they are worth.

Karachi, 9th November, 1929. G. N. GOKHALE.

APPENDIX A.

Questionnaire.

INTRODUCTION.

The object of the introduction is to define as far as possible the terms used in the questionnaire.

The following shows the stages of instruction in this Presidency and it is desirable that the terms Primary, Secondary, and so on should be used as defined here, unless it is clearly stated in the replies that they are used in a different sense.

Vernacular Schools (Primary)—

Infants and Standards I-IV ..	Elementary or Lower Primary	.. Five years.
Standards V-VII ..	Upper Primary	.. Three years.

A. V. Schools (Secondary)—

Standards I-III ..	Middle	.. Three years.
Standards IV—VII ..	High	.. Four years.

A. V. Standard I follows Vernacular Standard IV and is parallel to Vernacular Standard V. The Elementary stage, *i.e.* the first five vernacular classes, is intended to cover the period of compulsory education (6-11) years. In the questionnaire Vernacular Standards V-VII and A. V. Standards I-III are included in what is called the Middle stage. The High stage comprises A. V. Standards IV to VII.

In some provinces all classes above Vernacular Standard IV are classed as Secondary, but in Bombay this term is restricted to schools in which English is taught.

2. Subjects of instruction may be divided into two classes, cultural and vocational. The term 'cultural' is used in the questionnaire to denote those subjects which form part of what is usually known as a general education. They are not intended to train a boy for one occupation rather than another.

The term 'vocational' is used in the widest sense to cover those special subjects or special courses in general or cultural subjects which are intended to give a pupil's studies a definite direction towards the requirements of some particular calling.

For convenience pre-vocational courses and courses with a practical bias have been included under the term 'vocational'. A hard and fast distinction cannot be drawn between cultural and vocational subjects. Thus, Arithmetic is ordinarily a cultural subject, but when it is taught on practical lines with special reference to a particular calling, *e.g.* if practical mensuration is introduced or special attention is paid to commercial questions, it becomes part of a vocational course.

3. It is not necessary to answer every question. The Committee will particularly welcome replies based upon personal experience, giving the results of any experiments or modifications of the ordinary course which may have been made. Suggestions of a concrete rather than an abstract nature will be specially valuable.

As in some cases two or more questions refer to the same subject, there is no objection to an answer being given which will cover the combined questions, *e.g.* question 9 is of a general nature, while questions 10-16 deal with particular aspects of the general question. Question 20 deals with one scheme which has been suggested.

The questionnaire is not exhaustive and if anyone has any information or suggestion to make on points which are not covered by the questionnaire, the Committee will be very glad to receive it.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

N.B.—(*i*) Please read the introduction before answering the questionnaire.

(*ii*) It is requested that the answer to each question should be begun on a separate page.

SECTION A.

The questions in this section deal mainly with general education.

1. (*a*) (*i*) Name.

(*ii*) Academic qualifications.

(*iii*) Profession.

(*iv*) Postal address.

(*b*) What opportunities have you had of studying the question of primary, secondary, or vocational education and what has been your practical experience of educational problems ?

2. (*a*) What do you consider should be the aim of education in each of the stages (primary, middle, and high) ?

(*b*) To what extent are these aims being kept in view, and how far are they being realised ?

3. On the assumption that the elementary stage represents the minimum of general education for the pupil who leaves school on reaching the limit of age for compulsion.

(*a*) What should be the duration of the elementary stage, and the limits of age ?

(*b*) Mention the subjects and the extent or range of each, which in your opinion should be included in the elementary stage.

4. Do you consider that any vocational subjects can be included in the elementary stage or that any vocational or practical bias can be given to the work in that stage ?

5. To what extent should there be separate courses in Vernacular schools in urban and rural areas ?

6. To what extent should there be separate courses for boys and girls in Vernacular schools ?

7. Do you consider that any reform in the style of teaching in the elementary stage, *e.g.* with a view to bringing the school work into closer relation with life, is necessary or feasible, apart from the question of the actual subjects taught ?

8. Do you consider that the present division of education into elementary, middle, and high stages is satisfactory ? If not, what modifications do you suggest ?

9. Have you any suggestions to make in regard to the subjects taught and the extent or range of each subject in the general course in the middle and high stages ?

10. Criticisms have been made against the present courses to the effect that—

(*a*) there is a duplication of studies in the primary and secondary curricula ; and

(*b*) the total length of the course leading to the S. L. examination could be reduced by one or two years.

Do you consider that these criticisms are justified, and if so, what remedies do you suggest ?

11. (*a*) What should be the position of English in the school course ?

(*b*) What do you consider should be the aim of the teaching of English ?

(*c*) At what stage should the study of English be introduced ?

(*d*) To what extent should English be the medium of instruction and of examination?

(*e*) Do you consider that the length of the whole course could be shortened by the greater use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction without a falling off in the standard of English ?

(*f*) Do you consider that too much attention is devoted to the study of English in secondary schools, and if so, what changes do you suggest ?

(*g*) Have you any suggestions to make for the improvement of the teaching of English in regard to the method of teaching and the courses of instruction ?

12. Have you any general suggestions to make in regard to the general style of teaching in secondary schools apart from the subjects taught, *e.g.* do you consider that it is too literary in character and not sufficiently related to the environment of the pupil. ?

13. Do you consider that a classical language should be a compulsory subject in A. V. schools, and if so, at what stage should it be introduced ?

14. Should Drawing and Handwork form a part of the general course in the middle and high stages, and if so, what form should Handwork take ?

15. What should be the place of music in the school curriculum ?

16. (*a*) To what extent should there be separate courses in secondary schools for boys and girls ?

(*b*) What should be the position of Domestic Economy in the course for girls in secondary schools ?

17. Do you consider that any material modifications are required in the syllabus and standard of the S. L. examination ?

18. Do you consider that there should be an examination before the end of the A. V. course ? If so, at what stage and by what agency should it be held ?

19. Do you consider that there should be any age restriction in regard to the admission of pupils to any stage of the course, *e.g.* should a maximum limit of age be fixed above which a pupil should not be admitted to the High School course, *i.e.* to the present A. V. Standard IV ?

20. (*a*) Do you consider that the present differentiation between the courses in purely vernacular schools and in A. V. schools should be abolished, and that there should be one common continuous course ? If so, can you suggest a scheme ?

(*b*) If there is a common course, how many years will be required to complete it ? Can a course corresponding generally to the present course and leading to a S. L. examination on the present lines, which now takes 12 years, be reduced to one of 10 years ?

(*c*) At what stage should the study of English be introduced into such a course ?

(*d*) On the assumption that English is introduced in the middle stage of a general course, do you consider that the teaching of English should be introduced generally in the upper primary standards of vernacular schools, especially in rural areas ? If so, how would you provide teachers ?

(*e*) If English is introduced generally into the upper primary standards of vernacular schools, should it be treated as an additional subject or made an alternative, and if so, to what subject or subjects should it be an alternative ?

(*f*) If English is introduced generally into the upper primary standards of vernacular schools, would you retain the present A. V. Middle schools ?

(*g*) If English is not introduced into the upper primary standards of vernacular schools, especially in rural areas, what steps do you suggest to facilitate the transfer of a pupil from a purely vernacular school to one in which English is taught in a lower standard than that which the pupil has reached ?

(*h*) Should there be a Vernacular Final Examination, and if so, at what stage of the course ?

21. Can you suggest any measures by which general education can be extended to those who are not in a position to attend a day school ?

Section B.

The questions in this section deal mainly with vocational training.

22. What is your opinion in regard to the agricultural-bias classes, which have been attached to various primary schools in rural areas ? Do you consider that the experiment has been successful and should be extended ?

23. (*a*) Do you consider that other vocational subjects should be introduced into the higher primary standards of vernacular schools, *e.g.* that classes with an industrial bias should be started ?

(*b*) If so, what subjects do you suggest ?

(*c*) Who should decide whether classes with a vocational bias are to be opened in a particular school ?

(*d*) Should the general course be retained in addition, in a vernacular school in which a class with a vocational bias has been opened ?

(*e*) Are classes with a vocational bias likely to prove popular ?

24. Are you in favour of opening special vocational schools for pupils who have attended a vernacular school only ? If so, what should be the age and standard of admission and the courses of study ?

25. Do you consider that special vocational schools and classes with a vocational bias are both necessary ? If so, what should be the function of each ?

26. Have you any general scheme for the organisation of vocational education in secondary schools to suggest ?

27. (*a*) What are your views in regard to the introduction of vocational instruction (in the widest sense) in secondary schools ?

(*b*) What should be the extent of vocational instruction, *e.g.* will it suffice if a practical or vocational bias is given to the instruction in general subjects, or should a definite training for a particular calling be provided ?

(*c*) At what stage should vocational instruction be introduced ?

(*d*) Should there be a definite bifurcation of classes at any stage of the secondary course into 'cultural' and 'vocational'?

(*e*) If vocational subjects are made alternative to cultural subjects, will a reasonable number of pupils take the former ? If not, how are they to be induced to do so ?

(*f*) Do you consider that vocational instruction should be compulsory for all pupils ? If so, to what extent will the addition of compulsory vocational instruction to the school curriculum necessitate a reduction in the number or range of the cultural subjects to avoid a lengthening of the school course ?

(*g*) For what particular callings do you consider that provision for vocational training should be made ? Can you suggest a detailed scheme for any vocation or vocations showing the subjects to be taught and the range of each and the division of the time table between cultural and vocational subjects ?

(*h*) On what principle should a particular school select the vocation or vocations in which training is to be given ?

28. Are you in favour of opening special vocational schools for pupils who have studied for some years in an Anglo-vernacular school ? If so, what should be the age and standard of admission and the courses of study ?

29. Do you consider that special vocational schools are necessary if vocational training is introduced in secondary schools ? If so, what should be their special function ?

30. To what extent should the vocational training in secondary schools be devised so as to lead up to the courses at the V. J. Technical Institute and similar institutions ?

31. What should be the place of English in regard to vocational education ?

32. What openings are there likely to be for boys and girls who have been through a vocational training ? Discuss with special reference to your own area.

33. Is any special provision necessary for the training of teachers of vocational subjects ?

34. What arrangements do you suggest for the inspection of vocational instruction ?

35. Do you consider that special examinations should be instituted for pupils who have received vocational training ? If so, what should be the scope of these examinations and by what agency should they be conducted ?

36. To what extent can morning and evening classes giving vocational instruction be organised for those who have left school and are at work in the day ?

APPENDIX B.

List of persons who gave evidence.

(The names of persons who gave oral evidence are marked with an asterisk).

1. Advani Mr. R. D., B. A., Karachi.
2. Akkad, Mr. B. J., Surat.
3. Alavi, Mr. T. A., Karachi.
*4. Ambalal Sarabhai, Seth, Ahmedabad.
5. Amembal, Mr. K. V., B.A., L.T., Sirsi.
6. Amin, Rajya Ratna B. D., B.A., Baroda.
7. Angal, Mr. G. C., B.A., Poona.
8. Anklesaria, Mr. V. H., B.A., Bombay.
*9. Atiya Begum, Bombay.
*10. Bahadurji, Miss G. J., M.A., Bombay.
11. Baptista, Miss V., M.A., B.T., Ahmedabad.
12. Bhagwat, Miss I. N., B.A., Ahmedabad.
13. Bhagwat, Mr. N. K., M.A., Thana.
14. Bhise, Mr. S. S., B.A., Karad.
15. Bhojwani, Mr. L. G., B.A., Karachi.
16. Bhopatkar, Mr. T. G., B.A., Baramati.
17. Bhuji, Mr. N. G., Panchgani.
18. Bhutto, Khan Bahadur S. N., Larkana.
*19. Baman Beheram, Mr. J. B., B.A., LL.B., J.P., Bombay.
20. Bruce, Miss Clara H., Ahmednagar.
21. Chablani, Mr. M. L., M.A., Karachi.
22. Chaitram Dharamdas, Mr., Tando Adam.
23. Chapman, Miss G., Sholapur.
24. Chichghur, Mr. P. E., I.M.I.Mech., Surat.
25. Chilson, Miss E. M., B.A., Baroda.
26. Chiplunkar, Mr. G. M., M.A., Poona.
27. Choksi, Mr. M. H., M.A., Ahmedabad.
*28. Contractor, Khan Bahadur S. D., B.A., Karachi.
29. Cuthbert, Rev. J. R., M.A., Bombay.
30. Dalal, Mr. M. D., B.A., Broach.
*31. Daudpota, Dr. U. M., M.A., Ph.D., Karachi.
32. Deodhar, Mr. C. A., M.A., Satara.
33. Deodhar, Mrs. Kashibai, Poona.
*34. Desai, Rao Saheb Dadubhai P., Nadiad.
35. Desai, Mr. G. M., Nadiad.
36. Desai, Mr. H. A., B.A., Ahmedabad.
37. Desai, Mr. J. M., B.A., Bombay.
38. Desai, Mr. L. R., Bombay.
39. Desai, Mr. N. K., B.A., Broach.
40. Deshpande, Mr. H. G., B.A., Dharwar.
41. Dike, Mr. G. C., B.A., Bhiwandi.
42. Duvedi, Mr. M. H., B.A., Karad.
43. Dwivedi, Mr. M. N., B.A., Ahmedabad.
44. Dwivedi, Mr. M. S., M.A., Rajkot.
45. Eason, Mr. J., Poona.
46. Gajra, Mr. T. D., B.A., Shikarpur.
47. Garud, Rao Bahadur S. D., B.A., Dhulia.
48. Gaurishankar Nanjibhai, Mr., Ahmedabad.
49. Ghate, Mr. K. B., B.A., Dhulia.
*50. Ghate, Mr. V. D., M.A., B.T., Ahmednagar.
*51. Gidwani, Mr. A. T., M.A., Karachi.
*52. Gidwani, Mr. K. G., B.A., Hyderabad.
53. Gogte, Mr. B. R., B.A., Miraj.
54. Goheen, Mr. J. L., Sangli.
55. Gokhale, Mr. C. H., B.A., Erandol.
56. Gokhale, Mr. J. G., M.A., B.Sc., Amalner.
57. Goklani, Mr. V. V., Shikarpur.
*58. Gordon, Miss E. A., M.A., Poona.

59. Gray, Miss E. J., M.A., Ahmednagar.
60. Gupte, Mr. V. R., B.A., Amreli.
*61. Hamley, Mr. H. R., M.A., M.Sc., Bombay.
62. Haroon, Mr. H. A., Karachi.
63. Hassanally, Mr. W. M., B.A., LL.B., Karachi.
64. Hiremath, Mr. S. C., B.A., Bagalkot.
65. Holiman, Mr. C., A.M.I.Mech., Dapori (Poona).
66. Javli, Mr. R. L., B.Sc., Bijapur.
*67. Joshi, Rao Bahadur K. G., B.A., I.E.S., Poona.
68. Joshi, Mr. R. G., Bombay.
69. Joshi, Mr. R. S., B.A., Satara.
*70. Joshi, Mr. V. M., M.A., Hingne Budruk (Poona).
71. Kale, Mr. G. V., M.A., Bombay.
*72. Kanitkar, Mr. K. R., M.A., Poona.
73. Karira, Mr. L. M., B.A., Tharushah.
74. Kelkar, Mr. K. H., M.A., Poona.
75. Kelkar, Mr. R. H., M.A., Yerandavna (Poona).
*76. Khalique, Mr. N. A., B.A., Surat.
77. Khasnis, Mr. V. K., B.Ag., Poona.
78. Kolhapure, Mr. B. P., Karad.
79. Kolhatkar, Mr. B. S., L.Ag., Poona.
80. Koranne, Mr. S. V. Jalgaon.
*81. Koreishi, Mr. A. O., M.A., Broach.
*82. Kshirsagar, Mr. K. A., B.A., Nasik.
83. Kshirsagar, Mr. N. K., Nasik.
84. Kudale, Mr. B. D., Satara.
85. Lilaram Premchand, Mr., B.A., Hyderabad.
86. Limaye, Mr. P. G., B.A., Nasik.
*87. Long, Rev. I. S., M.A., Ankleshwar.
88. Mantri, Mr. K. T., B.A., B.T., Alibag.
89. Master, Mr. A., B.A., I.C.S., Kaira.
90. McMichael, Miss M., M.A., Poona.
91. Mehta, Ganga Girdharlal, Ahmedabad.
92. Mehta, Mr. H. M., B.A., Ahmedabad.
93. Mehta, Mr. N. D., B.A., Ahmedabad.
94. Mehta, Mrs. Sharada, B.A., Baroda.
95. Mehta, Mr. V. N., B.A., LL.B., Bhavnagar.
96. Mirza, Mr. G. M., Karachi.
97. Memon, Mr. M. A., B.A., Hyderabad.
*98. Modak, Mr. M. G., M.A., Ahmednagar.
99. Modak, Mr. V. A., B.A., Hingne Budruk (Poona).
100. Moomaw, Rev. I. W., M.Sc., Ankleshwar.
101. Mudholkar, Mr. Y. R., B.A., Bhusawal.
102. Mulherkar, Mr. D. G., B.A., Thana.
103. Mulla, Mr. Mahomed Salleh Jiand Memon, Nawabshah.
104. Munshi, Mr. R. M., B.A., LL.B., Ahmedabad.
105. Munson, Miss K. E., B.A., Gokak Falls.
*106. Naik, Rao Bahadur B. R., Surat.
107. Napp, Rev. J. E., M.A., Kolhapur.
108. Nathani, Mr. G. A., B.A., B.T., Shikarpur.
109. Nawalkar, Miss R., B.A., I.E.S., Poona.
110. Needham, Miss M. A., B.A., Baroda.
*111. Nilkanth, Lady Vidyagavri Ramanbhai, B.A., Ahmedabad.
112. Oka, Mr. N. A., M.A., Dhulia.
113. Pangarkar, Mr. S. B., Ratnagiri.
*114. Paranjpe, Mr. M. R., M.A., B.Sc., Poona.
115. Parikh, Mr. A. M., B.A., Umreth.
116. Pathak, Mr. G. N., Jalgaon.
117. Patel, Mr. B. K., B.A., Anand.
118. Patel, Mr. K. G., Ahmedabad.
119. Patil, Mr. N. N., B.A., LL.B., Jalgaon.
120. Patwardhan, Mr. G. P., M.A., Sholapur.
121. Patwardhan, Mr. N. M., M.A., L.T., Poona.
122. Perez, Mr. G. S., Manila (Philippine Islands.)
123. Phadnis, Mr. S. V., M.A., Bombay.
124. Phadnis, Mr. V. B., M.A., B.T., Bombay.
125. Phervani, Mr. S. N., M.A., Shikarpur.

126. Pithavala, Mr. M. B., B.A., B.Sc., Karachi.
*127. President, Secondary Teachers' Association, Khandesh, Amalner.
*128. Ranade, Mr. V. G., M.A., B.Sc., Alibag.
129. Rege, Mr. G. L., B.A., Andheri.
130. Rochlani, Mr. G. N., Ratodero.
131. Sabnis, Mr. M. P., B.A., Poona.
132. Sane, Mr. G. G., M.A., Thana.
133. Sant, Mr. G. S., B.Sc., Amreli.
134. Sant, Mr. M. B., Sangamner.
135. Sant, Mr. S. G., Patan.
136. Secretary, Educational Committee of the General Council of the A. M. Mission, Ahmednagar.
137. Secretary, Gujarat Kelavni Stree Mandal, Surat.
138. Seth, Mr. A. D., M.L.C., Ahmedabad.
139. Shah, Rao Saheb G. P., B.A., Surat.
140. Shahane, Mr. G. G., Baramati.
141. Shastri, Mr. B. J. G., M.A., Nadiad.
142. Shukla, Mr. K. L., Ahmedabad.
143. Smith, Rev. S., Ahmednagar.
144. Syed, Mr. H. R., B.A., B.T., Poona.
145. Syed, Mr. J. A., B.A., Kaira.
146. Swart, Rev. W. Q., M.A., Ahmednagar.
147. Tambe, Mr. S. L., B.A., B.T., Dapoli.
148. Tannan, Mr. M. L., M.A., I.E.S., Bombay.
149. Tawde, Mr. S. R., M.A., Poona.
150. Tevermalani, Mr. S. T., M.A., Sukkur.
*151. Thakore, Mr. B. P., B.A., Ahmedabad.
152. Thakore, Miss P. I., M.A., B.Sc., Ahmedabad.
153. Thairiani, Mr. H. W., M.A., Sukkur.
*154. Tirodkar, Mr. M. S., B.A., Ratnagiri.
155. Trivedi, Mr. T. P., M.A., LL.B., Karachi.
156. Trivedi, Mr. V. S., B.A., Ahmedabad.
*157. Turner, Mr. A. J., B.Sc., F.I.C., Bombay.
158. Vagal, Mr. B. N., B.A., Satara.
159. Valimbe, Mr. T. J., B.A., B.T., Dhulia.
160. Varde, Mr. B. G., B.A., Dhulia.
*161. Varti, Mr. K. G., M.A., B.T., Gokak.
162. Vasavda, Mr. G. B., B.A., Ahmedabad.
163. Wadhvani, Mr. H. R., B.A., Jacobabad.
164. Wiley, Rev. A. L., Ph.D., Ratnagiri.
165. Wright, Mr. J. C., Washington (U.S.A.)

N.B.—Nos. 34, 52, and 87 did not give written evidence.

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REPORT OF THE COTTON CONTRACTS ACT COMMITTEE, Dec. 1930.

On Thursday, the 17th April 1930, the Government of Bombay published the following Press Note :—

"After consultation with representatives of the Associations interested in the administration of the Cotton Trade, Government have decided in the general interests of the Trade, to extend until August 31, 1931, the operation of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act.

"In view of criticisms that have been made of certain details of the Act as administered Government have under consideration the appointment of a Committee to make recommendations for the amendment of the Act ; and it is hoped that if any amendments are found necessary it will be possible to carry through the required legislation before the expiry of the extended period."

Subsequently, by an order which was published in a Press Note on the 17th of June, Government appointed our Committee. The Press Note ran as follows :—

"The Bombay Cotton Contracts Act

With reference to the Press Note published on the 17th of April last relating to the extension of this Act until August 31, 1931, the Government of Bombay have now decided to appoint the following Committee to consider the working of the Act and to make recommendations for its amendment :—

Mr. G. Wiles, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Chairman),
Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.,
Sir Joseph Kay, Kt.,
Mr. H. P. Mody,
Mr. W. Lamond,
Mr. Hirachand Vanechand Desai,
Mr. A. Fotiadi,
Mr. Purshotam Jivandas,
Mr. Kishan Prasad,
Mr. Shivpratap Joshi,
Mr. Begraj Gupta,
Mr. Durgadutt Sawalka,
Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik, and
Rao Saheb C. S. Shirhatti.

The terms of reference will be as follows :—

(*i*) To examine the working of the Cotton Contracts Act of 1922, with particular reference to the constitution of the East India Cotton Association therein approved ;

(*ii*) To consider whether any addition to the present activities of the Association should be embodied in the constitution ;

(*iii*) To consider whether any of the bye-laws made by the Board and sanctioned by the Governor in Council have acted to the detriment of the Trade or any section of the Trade ;

and to make recommendations.

The first meeting of the Committee will take place on Monday the 23rd June. Any person or Association wishing to make any representation or to give evidence before the Committee is requested to address the President at the Secretariat, Bombay."

Mr. Mody having been deputed to the Round Table Conference attended only the preliminary meetings. Sir Ness Wadia was nominated in his stead. Mr. Hirachand Desai was unable, owing to ill-health, to attend any meeting, and submitted his resignation early in November.

We held a preliminary meeting of the Committee on the 23rd and 24th of June and decided that copies of the terms of reference should be distributed throughout India to all Associations which were likely to be interested. Considerable delay took place in the receipt of replies to this reference, and it was not until the 15th of October that we were able to meet again. Some of the replies received were not very satisfactory and it was reported to us that a misapprehension existed that the Committee was about to issue a questionnaire. We therefore framed what we considered to be the most important issues arising out of our terms of reference and published them in Bombay. A considerable number of representations were received, based on this questionnaire, and we were able to meet on November the 3rd, from which day we sat continuously until the 22nd. We received deputations from the Brokers' Association and the Muccadums' Association, and also took oral evidence regarding Option business in Liverpool and Teji Mandi transactions in Bombay.

2. The following are the issues which we framed :—

(1) Whether a single controlling authority with legislative sanction is necessary, and whether it is desirable that no other Association should be allowed to control dealings in cotton.

(2) Whether any change is desirable in the present constitution of the East India Cotton Association. In particular

(*a*) should the panel system be retained ;

(*b*) if so, should the number of panels be increased or reduced ;

(*c*) should representatives of the growers or other up-country Associations be admitted.

(3) Whether any change is desirable in the conduct of forward business and the existing system of Hedge Contracts.

(4) Whether any change is desirable in the present system of survey and arbitration.

(5) Whether there is any objection to be raised against the present Trading Hours, and the system of Holidays.

(6) Whether any change is desirable in the system of licensing brokers ; and the fixing of brokerage rates.

(7) Whether any change is desirable in the present system of fortnightly clearings.

(8) Whether the Association should introduce the system of "certified godowns."

(9) Whether Teji Mandi transactions should be recognised and brought under control or suppressed.

(10) Whether any improvements can be effected under the following heads:

(a) *Handling charges*, including Railway charges, muccadum allowance and insurance, and the rules under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act;

(b) the bye-laws relating to pucca sampling;

(c) watering and other malpractices.

We propose to discuss these in order and make our recommendations regarding each.

Necessity of a single controlling authority with legislative sanction

3. Act XIV of 1922 established the East India Cotton Association as the sole controlling authority for transactions in cotton in Bombay City and provided that all transactions which contravene any bye-laws made by the Association with the sanction of the Governor in Council will be void. We are unanimously of the opinion that it is essential for the well being of the cotton trade of Bombay that forward dealings in cotton should be under the control of a single body. The Act of 1922 is in our opinion to this extent defective that it does not provide for the exclusion of other Associations purporting to deal in or to control forward contracts. We therefore recommend that steps shall be taken to prevent the setting up of any rival association purporting to deal in or to control forward business by declaring such associations to be illegal under the Act.

We are also of opinion that the making void of contracts that contravene the bye-laws of the Association has not been effective in suppressing illegal forward contracts, and we therefore recommend that forward business be permitted to be done only with or through a member of the Association, and that the passing of illegal contracts be made an offence punishable with fine. (From the last part of the recommendation one member—Mr. Joshi—dissents.)

We desire to make it clear that we are not proposing that cotton transactions other than forward business shall necessarily be done through a member; but we consider it to be most desirable that ready business also shall follow the procedure laid down by the Association; and that all contracts should therefore be brought (as at present) within the scope of the Act.

Constitution of the East India Cotton Association

4. This constitutes the most difficult and important of the problems which we have been given to solve. The objections to the present system of panels with a Representative Committee have been most forcibly stressed by the Brokers' Association, who feel that their numerical superiority does not obtain the representation which is their due. Out of 369 members of the Association those from the Brokers' panel number

no less than 197. The system of panels which divides the trade into compartments representing different interests was admittedly an arrangement designed as a compromise in order to enable the trade to carry on without undue disturbance the then existing organisation at a time when the removal of Government control seemed likely to plunge the trade into chaos. On the whole the system has worked well, but it is admittedly not an ideal arrangement. A considerable section of the trade has felt that the time has come for a modification, in order to bring the system more in accordance with the constitutions usual in such Associations in other parts of the world.

5. The members of the Association are at present divided into 6 electoral panels representing (1) the Millowners, (2) Exporters, (3) Importers, (4) Commission Agents and Merchants, (5) Jethavalas, (6) Brokers. Each panel elects a Representative Committee consisting of not more than 15 members of the panel, and these Representative Committees together compose the general body which disposes of the business required to be done at the general meetings of the Association. Each Representative Committee elects two Directors, one Indian and one European, to represent the panel on the Board of Directors.

6. It has been represented to us that this division of the trade into compartments has not been for the good of the general trade, that it has tended to encourage the various sections to think not of the welfare of the cotton trade as a whole but to work for the advantage of their own particular and immediate interests, in other words to think sectionally or communally rather than as a body of merchants all engaged in a great enterprise of national importance, and that the result is to the ultimate disadvantage of the vast body of cotton growers. Particular exception has been taken to the retention of the separate representation of Europeans.

7. We agree that the time is now opportune for a departure from the complicated system of representation at present in force. The reason for this system is to be found in the history of the evolution of the present Association since the conclusion of the Great War. This demonstrates that by a series of compromises practically every merchant engaged in the cotton trade in Bombay was admitted to membership of the body which eventually evolved into the East India Cotton Association. The difficulty which then arose from the overwhelming numerical superiority of the section of the trade, engaged particularly in the forward market, which formed itself at about the same time into the Brokers' Association, was solved by the creation of the panel system, which restricted the voting power of this section.

8. We are agreed that the time is not yet quite ripe completely to abolish the special representation of the other interests, and that a concession is required to the apprehensions of that section which has the greater share in the handling of actual cotton. We therefore propose that there shall be special representation on the Board of buyers and sellers, and for this purpose we propose to amalgamate the existing panels (1) and (2) in order to constitute the buyers' section, and panels

(3), (4) and (5) to constitute the sellers' section. We are agreed that the Representative Committees shall be abolished, and that the general meetings shall consist of the general body of members. Our recommendation then is that the Board of Directors shall consist of 16 members, 4 each representing buyers and sellers, 6 to be elected without reservation, and 2 nominated to represent the growers. (To the last-named we shall refer hereafter.) The elected Directors should be members who have not less than 5 years' experience of the Cotton Trade in Bombay.

Majority View

9. It is at this stage that we cease to be unanimous. A majority of the Committee (excluding the four members named in the next paragraph) insist that the election of the representatives of the buyers' and sellers' sections shall be made by the general body. They are anxious that a step shall be taken forthwith towards what they regard as the ideal—a completely democratic constitution, with one member one vote, in order to bring it into line with all the other leading Cotton Trade Associations—especially Liverpool and New York. They do not share the apprehensions of the rest of the Committee that the numerical majority will tend to neglect the interests of the real cotton trade, and will control the market primarily in the interests of the speculator. In this matter they are prepared to trust the good sense of the general trade. They propose that the amalgamation of the panels referred to above shall be for the purpose only of the first election, and that thereafter the panels shall be abolished, and candidates for election to represent buyers' or sellers' interests be selected by a Nominating Committee (to which reference will be made later on in the report), whose function it will be to determine whether the candidate can fairly represent the section to which he claims to belong. They also recommend that the special representation of buyers and sellers shall cease after the 6th annual election, and that provision shall be made to this effect in the Articles of Association.

Minority View

10. A minority of the Committee consisting of Sir Joseph Kay, Mr. Fotiadi, Mr. Lamond and the Chairman dissent from the majority view and hold that so long as the special representation of the buyers' and sellers' interests on the Board remains the members belonging to the respective panels should elect their own representatives. They are unwilling to fix any date for the abolition of the special representation, which must depend on the success of the new constitution. They feel that in agreeing to the form of constitution outlined above they are calling upon the interests which have hitherto had a voice in the management of the Association more commensurate with the volume of their trade in actual cotton, to make very considerable concessions. They have done so because they realise the strength of the claim of the brokers to a larger share in the administration of the forward market and the desirability of paving the way to greater unity in the Association, so far as this is practicable. But they hold that the apprehension of a section of the trade that their voice will be swamped by the numerical

superiority of the Brokers requires recognition; and they can see no reason why during the next transition period these apprehensions should not be allayed to some extent by permitting those interests to choose their own representatives. The history of the Bombay Market during the past year justifies in their opinion the apprehension that it will be unwise to move too fast: and they feel that the majority of the Committee while recognising the need for a temporary representation of the special interests of buyers and sellers, have, in their desire to remove forthwith all taint of the panel system, in effect nullified the concession by refusing to agree to the logical conclusion—that those interests should appoint their own representatives.

11. They point out that the ultimate objects of the Association are to control speculation and to secure the interests of the *bona fide* trader. They do not deny the importance of the outside investor and of the speculative element in general to the success of the cotton market, but desire to recall what sometimes tends to be forgotten, that speculative business is a product of the trade in actual cotton, and that the justification for its existence is the benefit it confers on the trade in actual cotton, and on the cotton grower. It is admitted that a considerable proportion of the Broker's panel, as at present constituted, consists of jobbers, that is to say, men whose position in the Cotton Trade is solely that of operators in the forward market, and the minority therefore feel that the proposal of the majority places too much potential authority in the hands of this section of the trade whose interests are not always identical with those of the other sections. They are willing that the six seats on the Board assigned to the general trade shall be filled by Brokers, but cannot agree that the election of the reserved seats shall be left to the general body.

12. Finally they would point out that there is general agreement in the trade that the East India Cotton Association should be given by legislative enactment a monopoly of control over forward trading in cotton. They do not feel justified in asking Government to take action on these lines (which they believe to be without precedent elsewhere) unless there is substantial unanimity on important matters of principle between all important sections of the trade. They do not accept the extreme view that the panel system has been a complete failure, and in the modified form to which they have agreed they recommend that it should for the present be retained.

Representation of Growers

13. There is unanimity of opinion in the evidence that we have received that the Board should include representatives of the growers. It is most desirable that such representatives should be themselves growers of cotton, and not cotton merchants, and there is a very obvious difficulty in obtaining up-country men who can be of real service on a Board which is practically in continual sessions, and may at any time be summoned to meet at a moment's notice. This is a problem however which will have to solve itself; and we believe that such representatives may be able to influence the Board in matters of general policy affecting the interests of the grower. We recommend that there should be two

representatives of the growers on the Board ; and that in the absence of any other means readily available for their selection, they should be nominated by the Indian Central Cotton Committee from the growers' representatives on that Committee.

These Directors should not be connected in any way with ginning or pressing factories, nor have dealings in forward contracts. They should be honorary members of the Association during their period of nomination, with power to attend and to vote at the general meetings : but with none of the other privileges of membership.

Nominating Committee and other Committees

14. For the purpose of receiving and examining nominations for election to the Board, to the Ring Committee, and to the Nominating Committee for the next ensuing year, the majority of the Committee recommend that there shall be a Nominating Committee consisting of 5 members, who shall be elected annually at the same time as the Board of Directors. (Under the proposal of the minority, to retain the panel system in a modified form, there would be little need for such a Nominating Committee.)

We recommend that the power of appointing all other Sub-Committees shall vest in the Board of Directors.

Emergency Powers

15. We have had under consideration the emergency powers of the Board laid down in present bye-law 52. We are agreed that it is essential that the Association shall have power to deal with emergencies as they arise, and we therefore recommend that bye-law 52 should be retained subject to the amendment that, before exercising the powers given to them in this Rule, the Board shall refer their proposals to the general body and will only act with the approval of 75 per cent. of the members present at the general meeting.

Hedge Contracts

16. This is a question which has greatly exercised the minds of all interested in the cotton trade in Bombay for a considerable number of years. It may be said that there are two extreme schools of thought : the one represented by the Millowners' Association which favours a single hedge contract on the lines of Liverpool which would include most of the cottons of India, and the other by the Brokers' Association which recommends a considerable number of contracts on a narrow basis. We do not consider it necessary to go into great detail or to discuss the merits and demerits of the extreme schools of thought. On the one hand the Millowners' Association have admitted that the time has not arrived for the introduction of a single hedge contract : on the other hand it is conceded by the more reasonable representatives of the other school that it is improbable that what is known as " the bazar " would be willing and able to trade in a very considerable number of hedge contracts. There is a reasonable consensus of opinion among all sections of the trade that there should be three hedge contracts to cover the three main divisions into which the cottons of India can be distributed. Our discussions have therefore been confined to the composition of these

three contracts. We have had before us the evidence of the Millowners' Association who would include within the scope of these three contracts most of the growths of cotton in India. In this they are supported by a number of the Associations representing growers who are reported to feel the need of a contract against which they can tender their own cotton. Representing the opposite view we have the evidence of what we may call (without any derogatory meaning) the speculative element of the trade, who desire narrow contracts on the ground that they appeal more to the investor and are therefore bullish contracts : and they hold that this must be for the benefit of the grower.

17. We hold that it is desirable to steer between these two extremes. The contracts must be broad enough to give the growers an opportunity and at the same time to prevent the possibility of a corner. On the other hand it is not possible to force on the trade something that will not function : and if it is made evident that the inclusion in a contract of any particularly valuable cotton or a cotton which for any reason has become unacceptable to the market or is liable to great fluctuations in class or staple, will make the contract unpopular with investors, then it is clearly advisable for the present to exclude that cotton. We do not accept the contention of the Brokers' Association that the existing Broach contract has tended to depress prices. The figures of trading and tenders against this contract in particular indicate that it has been successful as a hedge contract, and we think it will be inadvisable to make great changes in any of the contracts, which experience shows have been acceptable to the bazar and on the whole afforded reasonable hedge contracts for the general trade. We propose therefore to retain the Broach contract as it is, with the addition only of the Kumpta and Upland growths of the Dharwar district and to leave the existing two contracts in Fine Oomra and Bengal untouched.

The demand for the inclusion in the Broach contract of the Kumpta and Upland growths, in which great improvements have recently been introduced by the Agricultural Department, has been forcibly expressed by the growers' association of the district and has been supported by the Agricultural Department and by the Millowners' Association. We have agreed by a majority that this cotton, with a minimum of $\frac{7}{8}''$ staple, may properly be included in the contract.

It may be added that Sir Ness Wadia and Sir Joseph Kay in this matter disagree with the rest of the Committee and remain of the opinion that we shall not be giving the grower a proper hedge contract unless all the main growths of cotton are made tenderable against one or other of the contracts.

18. We recommend that in future forward trading should be for single months and for any month of the year, and that the present system, under which new crop contracts cannot be opened until the 1st of May, should be retained. We see no reason to change the present system under which the delivery period in each month is from the 1st to the 25th of the month. It is true that the historical reason for closing on the 25th, viz. the convenience of shippers, is no longer of much force, but the system remains a convenience for the monthly clearings and

should be retained. It may be laid down in the bye-laws that all contracts for delivery after the 1st of October shall be presumed to be for new crops, unless it is stipulated in the contract that old crop may be tendered.

Unit of Tender

19. In regard to the unit of tender, it has been proposed by the growers' representatives that the unit should be as low as 25 bales. It is objected to this that such a small unit might encourage speculation and would certainly unduly increase the number of tenders. We agree that the unit may conveniently be reduced to 50 bales.

Arbitrations on quality known as Surveys

20. That the present system is unsatisfactory is the almost unanimous view of all who have sent representations to us. The system is one in which each of the two parties nominates its own arbitrator and when the two arbitrators differ in regard to the award to be given they nominate an umpire whose decision is final. There is a tendency inherent in the system for the arbitrators, instead of acting as assessors, to act as advocates. That the results are not always satisfactory is, we think, proved by the mistrust in the system now evinced particularly by up-country traders. We recommend that a system of blind surveys with whole-time sworn surveyors should be introduced forthwith. Under this system, the most conspicuously successful example of which is found in the Bremen Exchange, the surveyors are not made acquainted with the names of the parties. The success of the system must rest entirely on the skill and independence of the surveyors: and in order to ensure the retention of these qualities it is essential that the surveyors shall be paid sufficiently to put them above temptation and suspicion; and an additional qualification must be that they are not connected directly or indirectly with anybody in the cotton trade in India. The surveys would be subject as at present to appeal to an Appeal Committee. It is further most desirable in order to retain the independence of these officers that they should feel that they are not dependent for their position on the goodwill or favour of any particular persons, and we recommend therefore that this should be assured by some means which will prevent their being lightly dismissed and which will also place them beyond the possibility of ill-natured or prejudiced attack.

Universal Standards

21. Closely connected with this question of quality surveys is that of universal standards, which do not exist in India but are a matter of great importance in the American system. It has been brought to our notice that a considerable difference may exist in the standards of different centres, as for example between those of Karachi and Bombay. It is true that the bulk of the cotton in India is actually sold on type, and not on class, so that the question is not really so important in India as elsewhere: and it is also true that if the Bombay system of survey succeeds in establishing a reputation, Bombay standards will in this way indirectly spread throughout India. But we recognise that some

universality of standard is most desirable, so that, for example, what is known as 'Fine Bengal' in Bombay may be 'Fine Bengal' throughout India, in all places where there is an association controlling cotton dealings according to class. We recommend therefore that the Standards Committee of the East India Cotton Association should refer this question to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research established by the Government of India and invite their assistance.

Other arbitrations

22. No general complaints of importance have been made to us regarding the system of arbitrations other than those of quality, and the only recommendation we have to make for their improvement is that no Director shall sit as arbitrator in any case which is liable to appeal to the Board.

Certified Godowns or Bonded Warehouses

23. The introduction of blind surveys brings us to the proposal that the Association should maintain certified godowns or bonded warehouses in which the Association should hold in trust for members cotton which it is proposed to tender eventually against hedge contracts. The proposal is that, when the cotton is tendered, samples will be drawn in the presence of buyers' and sellers' representatives and, after survey by the official surveyors, the cotton will be marked and would thereafter become a certified lot, remaining certified so long as it remained in the bonded warehouse, so that it could be tendered subsequently without a fresh survey. It is contended that the system would save about Rs. 4 a khandi on every transfer of ownership, and that it would have the further advantage that it would save the risk of passed cotton being rejected later on in the year. The introduction of the system in Bombay is much complicated by the fact that cotton tends to deteriorate in the climate of Bombay City and that the deterioration of some cottons is very rapid during the monsoon months, particularly if the cotton has been watered at the time of packing.

24. The difficulties of dealing satisfactorily with the malpractice of watering cotton are very great, chiefly owing to the fact that certain styles of cotton, particularly Berars, cannot easily be baled to the standard size without a certain amount of dampness. We have discussed this matter at considerable length and have come to the conclusion that, on the evidence before us, it is not possible to make any recommendation. We therefore propose to leave the solution of this problem of watered cotton to the Central Cotton Committee who have, we understand, undertaken some investigation. The solution of this difficulty, if found, will be of help in solving the other problem of certifying cotton stored in the bonded warehouses of Bombay.

25. One of the advantages claimed for the system is that it will tend to prevent the abuse of constant re-tender of rejected cotton. But we do not approve of the suggestion that rejected bales shall be indelibly

marked, as this would undoubtedly have an unnecessarily depreciating effect on the price of the cotton in the ready market.

26. Broadly speaking, we suggest that the following general principles should govern such a scheme :—

(1) That the East India Cotton Association should take power to establish bonded warehouses for storage of cotton tendered against hedge contracts.

(2) That the 'on' and 'off' allowances that may be awarded by the original survey certificates should be treated as a final allowance if the same cotton is re-tendered during subsequent delivery periods.

(3) The Association should receive delivery orders or Railway Receipts for tenders against contracts and give instructions to buyers for their sampling.

(4) In the event of cotton being tendered against contracts from godowns other than bonded warehouses the allowance awarded should not be treated as final and should not be applicable if the same cotton is re-tendered against contracts for subsequent delivery periods.

(5) Sellers should be allowed to store their cotton in godowns other than bonded warehouses, but the buyer should have the option of asking for cotton to be sent to the East India Cotton Association's bonded warehouses.

(6) The Association should charge only the actual cost of the scheme.

(7) The survey certificates would be subject to the existing rules relating to false packing which entitle the buyer at any time to demand a survey and reject the cotton.

(8) The possibility of a special 'off' allowance for deterioration after July should be investigated. It is intended that this 'off' allowance should not count towards other 'off' allowances for purposes of rejection. The evidence given to us regarding the deterioration of cotton after July in Bombay indicates that approximately the following allowances would be required :—

1 per cent. for Bengal,
1½ per cent. for Broach,
1¼ per cent. for Oomras.

27. We recognise that the scheme would depend for its success very greatly on the ability, loyalty, and incorruptibility of the Association's staff, and that it must have some effect upon the vested interests of the present godown owners and Jethawallas. The scheme is strenuously opposed by the Muccadums' Association who consider that the scheme will be expensive, give rise to the usual abuses which invariably attach themselves to officially managed bonded warehouses, and will tend to depress the price of the hedge contracts. It is stated that the application of the scheme is likely to bring about a decrease of some 10 per cent. in the total volume of their business. They also apprehend that the acceptance of the scheme would place a severe handicap upon the dealers in Berar cotton for reasons to which we have already referred, since

it will give a decided advantage to those merchants who buy their cotton direct for foreign shipment. A minority of the Committee feels that the utility of the scheme has not been fully established, and that the Association should not be in a hurry to force it at present on the Trade. The majority is convinced of the benefit of the system to the cotton trade as a whole, and therefore recommend that the scheme of certified godowns as broadly indicated above should be introduced one year after the system of blind surveys has been started. We propose this postponement of its introduction in order to permit the vested interests at stake to adjust their business to the new system, and also to give time for the system of blind surveys to be firmly established. We recommend that the Board should be authorised, under the Articles of the Association, by a majority of two-thirds of the members present at a Board meeting, to suspend the issue of permanent certificates, if the scheme shows signs of being ineffective and of shaking confidence in the hedge contracts.

Trading Hours

28. We are of opinion that trading hours should be fixed and enforced by the Association except for trading in ready cotton. We do not wish to make any recommendation regarding the actual trading hours but are content to leave this for the determination of the general body of the Association. We would, however, give authority to the Board to change the hours in an emergency for a period not exceeding fourteen days with a proviso that on no day shall trading be open for more than ten hours. The fixing of hours for trading raises the vexed question of the illegal trading in the speculative transactions known as Katcha Khandi and Katcha American. It is useless to insist on fixed trading hours if many members of the Association would continue to break the rule of the Association by trading in the Katcha market. We have reason to believe that the East India Cotton Association have in the past been unable to enforce their bye-laws which prohibit these transactions, and there are allegations that a large proportion of the Association's members do actually trade outside the business hours in what is a purely gambling market. While agreeing with the suggestion that has been made to us that it is desirable that every member of the Association shall sign an undertaking annually not to trade in Katcha Khandi, we are of opinion that it would be impossible to enforce the undertaking unless the temptation be removed. We, therefore, strongly recommend to Government that they should take special measures for the suppression of any Association which purports to deal in contracts which are not in accordance with the bye-laws of the East India Cotton Association.

Holidays

29. There is undoubtedly too much ground for the complaint that the constant closing of the cotton market has recently brought the cotton trade in Bombay into serious disrepute with the other markets of the world. But we find that the excessive closing of the markets has not been the action of the Board of the Association, but of a certain section

of the trade who have continually refused to do business. Into the reasons for this, political and otherwise, we need not now enter. But we are of opinion that the existing Rule 51 (e) of the Association does not confer excessive power on the Board and should in essence remain. The rule might be amended so as to provide that the Board shall fix the holidays at the beginning of the year, in accordance with the present practice of the Board. We also recommend that the powers of the Board to close the market in an emergency should be limited to three consecutive days. On giving notice of the closing of the market for a period of three days the Board should be required to give notice of a general meeting on the third day to consider whether further closing was required. In the absence of a quorum of the general body on that day, adjournment of one day could be given, and business proceeded with in the absence of a quorum on the next day.

Brokerage Rates

30. We have considered the advantages and disadvantages of fixing a minimum rate of brokerage for forward business. We find that while the general rate in force to-day is ¼ per cent., in special circumstances the rate is in practice reduced, or increased to ½ per cent. The bye-laws of the East India Cotton Association do not at present fix any minimum and, in the absence of any general demand from the trade for fixing any minimum rate, we have decided to make no recommendation on this point.

Ring Trading

31. Under the proposed revised constitution the licensing of brokers would be unnecessary. But we recommend that a system of issuing cards for Ring traders shall be introduced on the lines of the Liverpool system. A few words are necessary regarding the present system followed in the Association. By a long standing practice of many years the trading in forward contracts is daily being carried out in two separate periods and in two separate places. The evening sessions took place under the regime of the old Association at Colaba, and this sessions has now been transferred under the present Association to the Sewri rooms. The midday sessions has always taken place in the Marwari Bazaar, and since the foundation of the Brokers' Association it has been under the control of this association. We do not desire to enter into any discussion of the manner in which the Brokers' Association have conducted the forward trading in the bazaar; but we are convinced that the time has now come for complete control of all forward trading to be taken over by the one Association. Though the existing system has worked on the whole with wonderfully few complaints, the difficulties and dangers which are likely to arise from the dual system of administration are obvious. At the same time now that the trading rooms of the East India Cotton Association have been transferred to Sewri the convenience of a considerable majority of the members makes it necessary that the system of having two trading rings for the morning and evening should be continued. The apprehension of the "Bazar" that this may be altered

is so great that considerable stress has been laid on the need of provision being made in the Bye-laws of the Association. We therefore recommend that the Association shall take over the control of the ring trading in the bazaar and that, for the general purpose of regulating forward trading both in the bazaar and at Sewri, a ring committee shall be elected annually by the general body.

32. The ring committee will work on the authority of suitable bye-laws which will include provisions for regulating the admission of traders to the ring, the hours of trading, and the places at which trading will take place. The bye-laws should also make it clear that all members of the Association who are British subjects have full right to make use of the trading ring but will be required to obtain cards from the ring committee before exercising this right either in person or through representatives on their behalf.

33. We have received from the Brokers' Association a very strong appeal on behalf of special associate members of their Association who are not members of the East India Cotton Association. A considerable number of these traders, who act as a kind of sub-broker, at present do business in the ring. It is represented that it will be unfair to deprive these men of their means of livelihood, that their reputation over many years has been good, that they serve a useful purpose in bringing together brokers and members of the Association, and that they may easily be kept under complete control since their card of admission could be withdrawn in case of misconduct. With the exception of Sir Ness Wadia, who would insist that all card-holders of the ring should be employees of members who will accept responsibility for them, the Committee favours the admission to the right of a ring card of all those members of the Brokers' Association who were on their registers on November the 30th, 1930, on payment of the fee which they pay at present to the Brokers' Association. Future admissions of such outside traders should be regulated by the Board acting on the recommendations of the ring committee.

It is desirable that the Association should themselves provide a trading hall in the bazaar as soon as practicable, but in view of the difficulty of obtaining at short notice a suitable building or site for the erection of one we recommend that the Brokers' Association be asked to lease their present building to the East India Cotton Association.

Fixing of Differences

34. While dealing with forward trading in the ring it will be convenient for us to discuss two other questions which have come before us for our consideration, namely, the fixing of rates for differences between standards of growths, and the method of determining the settlement rate. Regarding the first question we are of opinion that the duty of fixing rates for arriving at differences between standards of growths, and of fixing the bases of hedge contracts, should lie upon the Board of Directors themselves who should determine the rates on the first day of each delivery

period and revise them periodically if circumstances render it advisable to do so. The Board should also fix the differences between the different grades of the various descriptions of cotton tenderable against the contracts, on the first day of each delivery period, and revise them periodically, if circumstances necessitate it.

Settlement Rates

35. Regarding the second question it has been proposed to us that the system in force in Liverpool under which settlement rates are automatically determined as the rates at which transactions are reported to have taken place just before the closing of the ring on the date of maturity, should be adopted in Bombay also. We are of opinion that the system would be open to the danger of creating fictitious business in hedge contracts to the detriment of the trade. It is unsuitable to the Bombay market, and we recommend that the present system should be retained. We are however of opinion that the registration of prices of forward contracts entered into in the ring should be made at frequent intervals and published daily by the East India Cotton Association.

Periodical Settlements

36. With the exception of a few reactionaries who would abolish the Clearing House altogether, there is a consensus of opinion that the fortnightly settlements have worked well. There is some evidence that more frequent settlements would be of advantage particularly in times of crisis or quick fluctuations of price, but we are satisfied that it is not practicable in the present conditions of Bombay to insist on more frequent clearings.

Teji Mandi Transactions

37. These correspond to the "call" and "put" options of some European and American markets. An option may briefly be described as the purchase of a right to buy or sell cotton at some time in the future when a fall or rise in the market price makes it profitable for the buyer of the option to do so. A Teji or Call Option is an option to buy cotton. A Mandi or Put Option covers the right to sell cotton. And a Teji Mandi or Double Option gives the buyer the right to buy or sell as the market may suit him. Such operations are discouraged in the Liverpool market, though they are not prohibited in the Exchange. We are informed that the business is carried on, but to a small extent in comparison with Bombay. In New York such transactions are entirely prohibited to members of the cotton exchange. We have been able to obtain no evidence to account particularly for the prohibition in America and the non-recognition in Liverpool of these transactions. In Bombay they have for a great many years been a feature in the cotton market, and some traders have gone so far as to say that they have made the Bombay market what it is. The estimate of the volume of business in Bombay done under Teji Mandi contracts covers from 6 to 9 lakhs of bales per annum.

38. Legal opinion has been taken both by the Brokers' Association and the East India Cotton Association regarding the validity of these transactions and the relation of the East India Cotton Association to them, and is briefly summarized below. We have been informed that the courts in India have held that they are not *per se* by way of wager. There is no presumption that such transactions are wagers, and in the absence of evidence to the contrary they should be treated as genuine contracts. This being so, the Board of the Association is competent to make rules for the regulation of such transactions. But in the absence of any such regulation the Board is not competent to take any disciplinary action against its members for default under Teji Mandi contracts. The position in the market to-day is, therefore, anomalous. Inasmuch as a considerable amount of business is done in Teji Mandi dealings as part of the general dealings of a cotton dealer, the present dissociation of the two sets of transactions leads often to real injustice, in that, whereas in fact the dealings of a member may be actually closed or squared, if one takes into consideration both dealings under the rules and the dealings in Teji Mandi, when separated they both remain outstanding; and whereas dues in respect of the contracts made under the rules are enforced by the awards of the Association, the corresponding dues on outstanding contracts in respect of Teji Mandi dealings cannot be so enforced even by the Court, by reason of section V of Act XIV of 1922.

39. There would seem, therefore, only two alternatives open to the Association, one to attempt to suppress the transactions entirely, and the other to recognise them and bring them under control by bye-laws. The evidence which has been submitted to us is unanimous in holding that the transactions have become to such an extent a feature of the Forward market that the Association will be unable to suppress them. In view of this universal expression of opinion we consider it advisable that the Association should frame bye-laws for their control.

40. The objection which has been urged against the recognition of these dealings is that they do undoubtedly tend in certain conditions of the market to increase the fluctuations of price, up or down as the case may be, and it is feared that an attempt to regulate them may only increase the already excessive speculative element in the trade. On the other hand we are convinced that bye-laws can be so framed as to reduce both the volume of dealings and their speculative character.

We recommend, therefore, after full consideration (Sir Ness Wadia dissenting), that the Association should frame bye-laws providing for the compulsory payment of cash premia and the regular payment of differences through the Clearing House. We are aware that in making this recommendation we are going against the opinion given in the Report of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, but we are inclined to believe, from the evidence which was put before us, that there is a proper use in a well regulated Forward market for these dealings, and we believe that the provisions for their control which we recommend will not only result in a reduction of their volume but will assist in reducing the liability of the market to sudden crises. We may add that the two

members of the Committee who represent the growers feel that their practical ignorance of the working of these dealings precludes them from expressing an opinion.

Handling Charges

41. At the request of a number of witnesses who have made representations to us, we have taken this question into consideration though it leads us to some extent beyond the limits of our terms of reference. The following are some of the factors entering into these charges which have been brought to our notice.

The town duty of Re. 1 per bale on all cotton entering into Bombay has, we believe, on several occasions been reported to Government by various authorities interested in the trade of Bombay City, as being a tax unsound in theory and unfair in incidence. We desire to endorse these views and to emphasize the desirability of Government reducing this cess as soon as practicable.

The excessive charges for railway freight are, we understand, being investigated by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, and we have had insufficient evidence put before us to make any recommendation in this matter.

The rents paid for the Port Trust godowns and jaithas are a matter which is receiving the close attention of the East India Cotton Association.

We recommend that the Muccadum's allowance of 8 annas a bale, which by long continued practice is payable by the seller to the buyer both in Forward and Ready transactions, should be discontinued, and that bye-laws should be framed to effect this.

There is also a practice of long standing in Ready transactions that the buyers take from the price paid half per cent. brokerage allowance, although a broker may or may not be employed. The practice, it is said, gives the appearance of an addition to the handling charges in Bombay in the eyes of up-country sellers. We recommend that the amount to be paid by the seller should be reduced to ¼ per cent.

It has also been brought to our notice that there is considerable dissatisfaction in certain sections of the trade with the rates of Muccadumage fixed by the Muccadums' Association, and from the evidence sent to us we are of opinion that there may be scope for reduction. We recommend that the East India Cotton Association should investigate this question.

The question of the scale of survey and appeal fees, excess measurement charges, and the charity allowance are matters of administrative detail which we are content to leave to the Board of the Association.

In regard to the system of pucca sampling enforced in Bombay, complaints have been made to us of the considerable loss which this entails on the seller, owing to the number of bales which may be burst in a lot before it is sold, and the amount of loose cotton which is thus left in the hands of the seller. We recommend that the Karachi system should be adopted in Bombay. Under that system loose samples from bales

opened by the buyer for inspection would be retained by the buyer, who would pay for them at a rate to be fixed for the month by the Board.

42. We summarise our main proposals below. We recommend—

(1) *Paragraph 3.*—That a single association shall be given control of dealings in cotton and that the passing of contracts contravening bye-laws drawn up by the Association and sanctioned by Government shall be made an offence punishable with fine ; that all forward business shall be done through members of the Association and that the Act shall prevent the formation of other associations for the control of forward business.

(2) *Paragraphs 4-14.*—We recommend that the constitution of the East India Cotton Association shall be amended. The proposals of the majority and the minority are given in parallel columns :

Majority	*Minority*
The Board of Directors to consist of 16 members, 4 each to represent Buyers and Sellers, 6 to be elected without reservation and 2 to be nominated to represent Growers. Election to be by the General Body, 1 member 1 vote. For the purpose of the first election existing Panels 1 and 2 to be combined to form the Buyers' section, and Panels 3, 4 and 5 to form the Sellers' section. Thereafter candidates for election to be selected by a Nominating Committee. The special representation of the Buyers and Sellers to cease after the sixth election after which there should be no reservation of seats.	The Board to consist of 16 members, 4 each to represent Buyers and Sellers and 6 the Brokers. Each section to be elected by the members of the existing panels combined as recommended in the Majority Report, the Brokers' Panel remaining as at present. 2 representatives of the Growers to be nominated.

(3) *Paragraph 15.*—That the present emergency powers of the Board shall be transferred to the General Body of the Association.

(4) *Paragraphs 16 and 17.*—That the three existing Hedge Contracts shall be retained with the addition only of Kumpta and Upland growths of the Dharwar district to the Broach contract.

(5) *Paragraph 18.*—That forward trading shall be for single months throughout the year.

(6) *Paragraph 19.*—That the unit of tender shall be 50 bales.

(7) *Paragraph 20.*—That Blind Surveys shall be introduced at once.

(8) *Paragraphs 23-27.*—That the Association shall take power to establish Bonded Warehouses one year after the system of Blind Surveys has been introduced.

(9) *Paragraph 28.*—That there shall be fixed trading hours for forward business.

(10) *Paragraph 29.*—That the power of the Board to close the market in a crisis shall be limited to three consecutive days.

(11) *Paragraphs 31-33.*—That the Association shall take over complete control of all Forward trading both in the Bazaar and at Sewri, and shall provide a building in the Bazaar as soon as possible. A Ring Committee shall be elected for the purpose of this control.

(12) *Paragraph 34.*—That fixing of differences between standard growths and between different grades shall be done by the Board themselves on the first day of each delivery period.

(13) *Paragraph 35.*—That fluctuations of prices in the Forward market shall be regularly registered and published.

(14) *Paragraphs 37-40.*—That Teji Mandi dealings shall be brought under control by the enforcement of cash premia and regular payment of differences through the Clearing House.

(15) In paragraph 41 we make certain recommendations for the reduction of handling charges.

G. WILES, *Chairman.*

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.

JOSEPH KAY.

N. N. WADIA (subject to a minute of dissent).

W. LAMOND.

A. FOTIADI.

PURSHOTAM JIVANDAS.

KISHAN PRASAD.

SHIVPRATAP JOSHI.

BEGRAJ GUPTA.

DURGADUTT SAWALKA.

BHIMBHAI R. NAIK.

C. S. SHIRHATTI.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE

We think it is very necessary to enlarge upon paragraph 9 of the Report which puts forward the views of the majority of the Committee. Our colleagues, who form the minority on the Committee are anxious that the election of representatives on the Board of Directors for buyers and sellers of ready cotton should be made by panels to be retained for this purpose from the existing body. We are anxious that our recommendation that the election of the representatives of the buyers' and sellers' interests in the trade should be made by the general body, should be carried out and not delayed any longer. This is the immediate step which must be taken at this juncture in the evolution of the correct system of control of the cotton trade of Bombay. We are aware of the apprehension of some in the trade, and, especially, of our colleagues on the Committee who form the minority in this question, that the numerical majority of the section of the trade known at present as the Brokers' section may neglect the interests of the section which actually handles ready cotton, and may even control the Association primarily in the interests of dealers in forward contracts only. We not only do not share this apprehension, but are convinced that this apprehension is unjustified and is based on the comparative ignorance of the real interest of the major section of the cotton trade of Bombay referred to above as the Brokers' section. The division of the cotton trade in panels which started with the East India Cotton Association in 1921 has done considerable harm to the solidarity of the trade. We are prepared to concede that this was inevitable with the revision in the system of control of the cotton trade in 1921, but we emphatically refuse to be a party to a continuation of the control of the trade by a system of compartments within the trade. Those of us who have worked from day to day in the cotton trade in Bombay during the last ten years have no doubt that to continue this panel system in the trade is practically to ruin the fabric of solidarity and smooth working of the cotton trade of Bombay. We have come to the conclusion that owing to the present system of panels, the trade are inevitably, even though unconsciously, driven to think, not of the welfare of the cotton trade of Bombay as a whole, but, in terms of the immediate gain to each section's special interest, e.g., the interests of the mill-owner, the broker, the muccadum, or the exporter as the case may be; and if it is remembered that the dividing line between the various sections is extraordinarily fine and comparatively misleading, the continuation of the system seems to be doubly unnecessary and almost dangerous in its working.

2. We wish to point out that in no other Cotton Exchange in the world (and the important ones for this purpose may be taken to be Liverpool, New York, New Orleans and Alexandria Exchanges) has there been devised till now any system of control by a division of the trade according to their special interests. In reply to this argument of ours we have heard it said that there are special circumstances prevailing in

Bombay which necessitate a different method of control of the cotton trade from the one in vogue in the other Exchanges referred to above. The argument most often advanced in support of this is that a large bulk of the members of the cotton trade in Bombay are interested only in trading in futures, and do not handle spot cotton. We do not know the percentage of members of the Cotton Exchanges of Liverpool, New York, New Orleans and Alexandria which actually handles spot cotton. We have tried to get figures in this connection, but have not succeeded in getting an analysis of the activities of the members of these important Cotton Exchanges. We feel, therefore, that there can be no force in the argument of our dissenting colleagues, unless they are able to prove by actual statistics, obtained from these Exchanges that the majority of the members there handle spot cotton and do not restrict their operations only to forward cotton. Until figures are produced to this end, we do not think it necessary to follow up this argument any further.

3. Irrespective of this point, however, we have no doubt that the cotton trade of Bombay depends on the correct handling of ready cotton and on free and unfettered trading in forward contracts, regulated in a manner which will help the marketing of the cotton growers' produce in India. To say that those whose operations are chiefly confined to forward trading are less concerned in the welfare of the Bombay Cotton Market than those who handle ready cotton, strikes us as being based on incomplete information. In fact, the prosperity of every one in the trade irrespective of whether he handles ready cotton or forward contracts is based upon the confidence inspired by the correct control of the cotton trade of Bombay. For those who handle ready cotton there may be said to be a limit to which their prosperity can increase. That limit is the size of the cotton crop of India, and the quantity of it which may find its way to Bombay in transit for the markets of ultimate consumption. On the other hand, for those who are interested in futures, naturally, there is not such a limit. Business in the forward market comes to Bombay from all over India and also from Liverpool and other foreign centres. If the cotton market in Bombay is well regulated and conducted in a manner which will inspire confidence in these customers of the trade in future contracts, that section of the trade benefits most. It is, therefore, to the interest of that particular section to build up the cotton market of Bombay with all the prestige of a sound and solid market. It follows then that those who trade in forward contracts only can be regarded as having, if anything, a greater stake, and by no means a smaller stake, than those who handle ready cotton in Bombay.

4. For the reasons mentioned above we have come to the conclusion that it is necessary now to fully trust every section of the trade including the section about which there is said to be some apprehension. In order, however, to meet the fears of our colleagues and of that section of the trade, which may hold similar views, we have agreed that for the next six elections, seats shall be reserved on the Board for buyers' and sellers' representatives. Indeed, some of us consider the period of six years too long, but they have given way on this point out of consideration for the apprehension of the small section of the trade which entertain

same at present. In fact, the signatories to this minute hope that, after the working of the new Association on the lines recommended by the majority in this Report, Government may find, at the end of three or four years, an almost unanimous opinion in the trade to cancel the reserved seats, and should that happen, they trust that Government will make the necessary alterations in the constitution.

5. We consider it necessary to make these supplementary remarks in order to explain at greater length than is done in paragraph 9, the grounds on which we attach importance to what is recommended in that paragraph.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
DURGADUTT SAWALKA,
BEGRAJ GUPTA,
KISHAN PRASAD,
SHIVPRATAP JOSHI,
C. S. SHIRHATTI,
PURSHOTAM JIVANDAS,
BHIMBHAI R. NAIK.

Minute of Dissent by Sir Ness Wadia.

I regret that I have to write this Minute of Dissent and to differ from my colleagues on the Committee on four fundamental points, the more so as I was originally a Member of the MacKenna Indian Cotton Committee of 1917-18 whose recommendations led to the formation of the East India Cotton Association, and on whose recommendations I was requested to proceed to Liverpool and prepare a scheme for the purpose of establishing such an Association here.

I. The first point on which I am obliged to differ from the other members of the Committee has reference to the placing by the East India Cotton Association of the control of the Ring in the hands of the Cotton Brokers Association.

In Chapter 18, paragraph 252 of their Report, the MacKenna Committee expressed their opinion as follows :

> "We are of opinion that the time has arrived for the establishment in Bombay under a Royal Charter of a Central Body similar to the Liverpool Cotton Association to control trade. This body which may be known as the East India Cotton Association should take the place of the seven different associations at present existing, the different interests concerned being represented on it."

When this Committee began discussing the main question whether there should be a Central controlling body in Bombay, it was only by accident that I learnt that at present the Ring of the East India Cotton Association was under the direction and control of the Cotton Brokers Association. I am at a loss to understand why a body like the East India Cotton Association established under Bombay Act No. XIV of 1922 should have delegated such an important duty as the control of the Ring to the Cotton Brokers Association.

Under Section 3 (1) of Bombay Act No. XIV of 1922, it is provided that

> "the Board may make By-laws for the regulation and control of transactions in cotton."

Under Clause III (*b*) of the Memorandum of Association of the East India Cotton Association, one of the objects of the Association is stated to be

> "To control, promote, and regulate the cotton trade in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere in India."

Under Clause III (*c*) (*f*) of the Memorandum of Association, another of the objects of the Association is stated to be

> "To establish, take over, control, manage or regulate the cotton market in Bombay or the cotton market or markets in any part of India."

By Article 74 of the Articles of Association of the East India Cotton Association, the Association is expressly empowered to make, alter, add to or rescind By-laws in regard (*inter alia*) to

"the times when the Exchange or Clearing House shall be open and when closed, and the rights and privileges of the original Members, Members, Associate Members and special associate Members in regard to the use thereof and the circumstances in which original members or members or Associate members or special associate Members shall be disqualified from using the same and the Holidays to be observed,"

and

"Admission to and exclusion from the Exchange and Clearing House, the visitors, if any, to be admitted thereto, and the terms and conditions of their admission and the privileges to be accorded to them."

It is, I submit, clear, from the Section, Clauses and Articles which I have quoted, that one of the fundamental duties of the Board of the East India Cotton Association was to regulate and control all transactions in cotton, and with that end in view to frame By-laws regulating the places where, the times at which, and the conditions under which transactions in forward and ready dealings in cotton should take place and to exercise full and complete control over all such transactions by controlling the Ring. I have been unable to obtain any explanation of the action of the Board of the East India Cotton Association in failing to undertake and carry out this fundamental duty of the Association as declared by the Legislature and its own constitution, and in entrusting it to another party.

Further, I learnt that until last March all morning transactions in ring trading were allowed to be done in the Brokers Association Hall in the Marwadi bazaar where only members of the Brokers Association are privileged to enter (although I am informed that no member of the East India Cotton Association who desired to enter the Hall to trade in the ring was prevented from doing so), and all afternoon transactions in the Ring of the East India Cotton Association at Sewri. Since last March, however, I understand that both morning and afternoon transactions are done in the ring of the Brokers Association in the Marwadi bazaar and that the Brokers Association now declare, without any previous reference to or sanction from the Board of the East India Cotton Association, on what days the market shall be closed and trading prohibited.

Further, to my great surprise, I learnt that there were 150 sub-brokers of the Brokers Association known as "special Associate Members" who were privileged to trade in this ring although not Members of the East India Cotton Association, on payment to the Brokers Association of an annual subscription of Rs. 11.

I have therefore insisted in Committee that the control of the Ring must be invested in one controlling body, the East India Cotton Association, if and when a new Act is passed. The brokers accept this condition provided the 150 sub-brokers are still permitted by the East India Cotton Association to work in the ring. These sub-brokers do not themselves deal as Members in the Ring. They canvass orders from outside

investors and others and then put the orders through a Member in the Ring, subject to that Member accepting liability for the contract. In other words they are mere canvassers of orders.

Such a proviso would constitute a curious anomaly in any Association, and particularly in the East India Cotton Association if constituted as we recommend under the new Act, inasmuch as it would give a privileged position to such sub-brokers by admitting them to the Ring on payment of a subscription of Rs. 11 per year without any personal responsibility to the Members of the Association or the public who may trade with them. It was urged by the other Members of the Committee that the sub-brokers having enjoyed this privilege for a long time should not now be deprived of it. A reference however to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Brokers Association will disclose that no provision was made for sub-brokers until the year 1927 when the Articles were altered and a new class of Special Associate Member was created at an annual subscription of Rs. 11. It can hardly therefore be contended that the sub-brokers have acquired any vested interest or privileged position. I further enquired why, if these 150 were sub-brokers, they could not be made ring traders by obtaining cards from Members of the East India Cotton Association, so that the Board of the East India Cotton Association could hold such Members responsible for their actions. This suggestion does not apparently appeal to some of the Members of the East India Cotton Association who are averse to accepting responsibility for these sub-brokers. The Brokers even go so far as to insist that these sub-brokers should hold a privileged position, free of responsibility for trading in the Ring; and that this special Associate Membership should be continued and new sub-brokers admitted to such Membership on the same terms. No Association can, I submit, exist unless the Members thereof accept full responsibility to one another for their transactions, and unless all their employees and sub-brokers are responsible to them and through them to the Board of the Association, and unless also all Ring traders are on an equal footing.

I am therefore entirely opposed to the decision of the Committee to allow a privileged position to these sub-brokers. In my opinion from the evidence we heard, no case has been made out to justify such position. I think Government will be well advised to insist that Members of the East India Cotton Association and particularly the Broker Members who desire to have these sub-brokers in the Ring, shall distribute the sub-brokers among themselves by appointing them their sub-brokers. These 150 privileged persons can then be absorbed at once and no further Ring traders except as employees of Members should be hereafter admitted. My opinion is to some extent confirmed by Article 13 of the Articles of Association of the East India Cotton Association, which makes provision for special Associate Members who shall be entitled to trade in the Ring in their own name and to use the Clearing House, but shall have no vote and no vested interest in the Association.

II. The second point on which I am obliged to differ from the other Members of the Committee has reference to the question whether single

and double option transactions should be recognised by the Association and legalised. The Indian Cotton Committee in their recommendation No. 2 paragraph 257 are distinctly opposed to such action and state:

> "All speculative transactions in Kutcha Kandy, Katcha American, single or double options should be entirely prohibited."

I still adhere to that opinion. On the New York Exchange single and double option transactions are entirely prohibited, and in many States of America such transactions have been declared illegal. The Liverpool Cotton Association does not recognise single or double option transactions at all. It is true that some Members in Liverpool indulge in these transactions, but they are done sub rosa, i.e., that such contracts although entered on the Liverpool Cotton Association form for future delivery contracts contain an endorsement that it is a "put and call" transaction. Neither the Clearing House nor the Board of Directors know anything of such transactions. They are put through the Clearing House as if they were regular Hedge contracts under the "Difference Sheets" and neither the Clearing House Superintendent nor the Board are cognisant of them. I understand that no case has so far been brought before the Directors where there has been trouble in single or double option transactions and therefore they have given no decision in the matter as to their legality under the Articles of Association of the Liverpool Cotton Association.

The Chairman of the East India Cotton Association placed before the Committee an opinion of the Advocate General and another Counsel to the effect that if in single and double option transactions delivery is contemplated, it is possible they may be valid contracts, but a single or double option does not become a transaction in which delivery is contemplated until such transaction is declared, and I think therefore that it must at least be questionable whether any single or double option transaction can be a legal contract as the Law stands at present. The main argument of some Members of the Committee was that single and double options were being carried on in Bombay on a large scale and therefore they should be brought under control. I do not agree with that view. If such transactions are doubtful in Law, then I do not think that any new Act of the legislature should legalise them. It is well known that the Board of the East India Cotton Association have not been able to stop transactions in Katcha Kandy and Katcha American although they are declared void under the present Act. It is also well known that some Members of the Association indulge in them even now, and the Board of the East India Cotton Association have not been able to take any disciplinary steps against them because evidence to prove such a charge is very difficult to obtain. No doubt speculation on a large scale goes on both in Katcha Kandy and Katcha American and during the eight years of the existence of the present Association single and double options have been increasing day by day. At present the single and double option transactions are made for certain specified deliveries, but there is nothing to prevent such options being made for any period, for one day, for a week or for a month at any time of the

year, if the principle as proposed by the Committee is once admitted. I do not think passing cash payments and the differences through the fortnightly clearing would help to control or reduce the over-speculation that is going on.

My main objections to these option transactions are as follows:—

(*a*) Options are not recognised by any known Trading Association outside the Bombay Cotton Brokers Association.

(*b*) The recognition of options will entail the creation of a nominal contract for the benefit of a limited number of traders.

(*c*) Options have no relation, in the main, to supply and demand. The evidence in favour being entirely based upon their utility to take the place of hedge contracts thereby striking at the foundation upon which the Association is created.

(*d*) In view of the admission that it was impossible to enforce the brokerage rules, it is doubtful whether the Association can enforce any rules they may enact in regard to options.

(*e*) Another problem which was avoided by the supporters of recognition was "how the Association could protect buyers in the event of the failure of a seller as there is a chance that at any one time there may be no market in options."

(*f*) Options hinder the marketing of cotton by the creation of fictitious traders, and the creation of false contracts.

(*g*) Options will encourage speculation and manipulation of the market and thus vitiate the very purpose for which the Association has been created.

One of the results of transactions in options is that in time of crisis when big fluctuations take place, the Board of the East India Cotton Association had to fix maximum or minimum prices which in my opinion, after the experience of July last, is very dangerous and deleterious to trade. This power should be removed from the Board some of the Members of which are interested in cotton contracts. If the trade once realises that the Board cannot interfere, speculation will be kept in check.

I am therefore strongly of opinion that under no circumstances should Government undertake the responsibility of legalising single and double options and further that the Board of the new Association should not be empowered to fix maximum or minimum prices. Single and double option transactions should in my opinion be entirely prohibited and made illegal on the same lines as Katcha Kandy and Katcha American. If the trade insists on the recognition of these option transactions, and also on the inclusion of irresponsible sub-brokers, then I would strongly advise Government to allow the present Act to lapse, and to refrain from passing a new Act as desired by the majority of the Committee, which would only result in the creation of an unsound market.

III. The third point on which I am obliged to differ from the conclusions of the Committee has reference to the question of hedge contracts. The Committee have decided to adhere to the present three

contracts, viz., Bengal, Oomra and Broach and to make no change except a slight addition of Upland Dharwar in Broach contract. This means that against the whole of the Southern India crop and the Hyderabad State crop, there is no valid hedge for any purchaser. These crops form an important portion of the total crop of India, and I am strongly of opinion that these crops should be included in one or the other of the contracts. According to the recommendation of the Millowners Association, I suggest that the Southerns as well as Moglai cotton from Latur, Nanded, Purna, Umri, Bhensa and Kirkelly should be included in the Broach contract, and Moglai cotton of Barsi, Parbani and Sailu should be included in the Oomra. The Committee do not wish to widen the hedge contracts. The ideal to be aimed at in all well established large markets of the World is that there should be one contract open for the whole of the twelve months. Having two or three contracts leads to straddle business between such contracts which in my opinion is detrimental to the interest of the grower and the trade as a whole, although it may mean to clever manipulators a certain profit. It is a pity that in Bombay, the full meaning of the word "hedge contract" is not appreciated and there is a tendency to confound it with a delivery contract. The Indian Cotton Committee in their Report (paragraph 250) recommended a

> "classification sufficiently wide to enable any grade to be tendered against such contracts."

The Indian Cotton Tariff Board (Textile Enquiry) 1927 in paragraph 55 of their Report made strong remarks on the different hedge contracts and suggested that while one hedge contract was the ideal to be aimed at, in the immediate future, the East India Cotton Association should make every effort to reduce the number of contracts even if possible by accepting the scheme proposed by Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co.

The written evidence of the Indian Central Cotton Committee also makes it quite clear that all grades of cotton should be made tenderable against one or other of the contracts. They recommended that

> "the remaining three hedge contracts, viz., Broach, Fine Oomra and Bengal should be considerably broadened to include all important growths of cotton."

In face of such authoritative Government reports and strong expert opinion, I fail to understand on what grounds the Committee can recommend the continuance of the present method. I am strongly of opinion that the time has arrived when a distinct step forward should be taken so that in the three contracts advocated by the Committee both the Southerns as well as Moglai cotton can be incorporated.

The recent news that the Liverpool Cotton Association has sanctioned at a meeting of that Association held on the 1st December after much deliberation and careful thought, a new East India Cotton contract for future delivery to be traded in Liverpool and decided that this contract shall come into force on and after the 2nd February 1931, confirms my views. This is a very wide contract and is more or less on the lines

recommended by me, and I am sure that Liverpool will take from Bombay a portion of its business in future delivery contracts if the East India Cotton Association persists in its present policy of maintaining three hedge contracts of a restricted nature.

IV. Lastly, as regards Certified Warehouses I have given this question careful consideration, and have come to the conclusion that the Committee have not heard enough evidence to warrant their recommendation regarding Certified Warehouses. The question requires much deeper and further consideration than we were able to give it. If Certified Warehouses are established, a tremendous reorganisation of the trade will be necessary. I am therefore of opinion that the new East India Cotton Association when re-formed, should appoint a representative Committee of the trade with one or two men from the Port authorities and a Banker to examine this question *de novo* to find if the scheme recommended in our main Report is feasible. Any hasty step will in my opinion lead to a great disorganisation of the Forward market with consequent ill effects not only on the Bombay trade but the marketing of Indian cotton.

In conclusion, I desire to state that ever since my appointment as a Member of the Indian Cotton Committee, I have taken the greatest interest in the Cotton trade and the details connected therewith, and it is for that reason that I desire to see, as recommended by the Indian Cotton Committee, the creation of a really strong Association capable of establishing and maintaining a full and efficient control over the cotton trade of Bombay to the greater advantage of all persons interested in that trade.

N. N. WADIA.

12th December 1930.

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CONTENTS OF APPENDICES.

Report of the Depressed classes & Aboriginal Tribes Committee, Bombay Presidency, March 1930.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. The Government of Bombay in Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 4370, dated the 5th November 1928, appointed this Committee in acceptance of the Resolution moved by Dr. P. G. Solanki and passed by the Legislative Council with the following terms of reference :—

"To enquire into the educational, economic and social condition of the Depressed Classes (untouchables) and of the Aboriginal Tribes in the Presidency and to recommend measures for their uplift."

By Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 4370 of 26th August 1929 we were informed that "Government have decided that Sind should be excluded from the purview of the present Committee."

The Committee was first asked to report by the 15th November 1929. The period was extended to 31st March 1930 by Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 4370, dated the 26th August 1929. The following were the members appointed :—

1. Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S. (Chairman).
2. Dr. P. G. Solanki, M.L.C.
3. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M.L.C.
4. P. R. Chikodi, Esq., M.L.C.
5. L. M. Deshpande, Esq., M.L.C.
6. Lt.-Col. Burfoot, Salvation Army, Bombay.
7. A. V. Thakkar, Esq., L.C.E., Servants of India Society.
8. A. A. Thorat, Esq.
9. Rao Saheb J. K. Mehta, Dangs Diwan.
10. D. A. Janvekar, Esq., M.L.C.

To our great regret Mr. D. A. Janvekar died on the 12th July 1929. Government under Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 4370, dated the 2nd September 1929, appointed Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri, M.L.C., to replace him in the Committee.

The Chairman was on Special duty from 15th December 1929 to 25th January 1930 in connection with the work of this Committee. For the rest of the period he did the work in addition to his ordinary duties of Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer.

The Committee held its first meeting on the 15th February 1929. Meetings of the full Committee have been held in Bombay (twice), Poona (twice), Dharwar (twice), Belgaum (once), and Ahmedabad (once). The total number of days in which the full Committee has been in session has been 32.

More detailed work was done by three Sub-Committees of the Members which toured in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions of the Presidency respectively. In addition the Chairman visited Madras Presidency to obtain information relating to the work done by that Government for the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes.

A Questionnaire (*vide* Appendix IV) was issued to many officials, local authorities, philanthropic societies and private individuals. Considerable interest was taken in the subject and written replies were received from 185 persons or Societies. Sixteen Officials, 16 deputations consisting of 47 persons, and 34 non-officials speaking individually were examined orally. A list of their names together with those who have submitted written replies is given in Appendix V.

The cost of the Committee has been approximately Rs. 16,000 divided as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pay and allowances of establishment	5,315	0	0
Travelling Allowance of Committee and witnesses ..	9,395	0	0
Contingencies (including printing)	1,290	0	0
Total ..	16,000	0	0

CHAPTER II.

THE PROBLEM OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES AND ABORIGINAL TRIBES.

THE PROBLEM OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

2. The problem of the Depressed Classes arises largely from the peculiar position they are made to occupy amongst the people of the Presidency. They form a large part of the total population as in the Presidency proper, they number about 1,476,000 out of 16,012,342 persons. It is not easy to define exactly the position of this large body of people. Notwithstanding the fact that it has the culture of the Hindu Community, notwithstanding the fact that it observes the religious rites prevalent in the Hindu Community, and recognizes the sacred as well as the secular laws of the Hindus, and celebrates the Hindu festivities, yet as a mere touch of the Depressed Classes is held to cause pollution, which the orthodox Hindus are taught in the name of religion to avoid as sin, the Depressed Classes are obliged to live in a state of isolation from the rest of the Community.

The effects of this isolation have been disastrous both to the untouchables as well as to the orthodox Hindus. It has prevented the two from working as a single unit. There is very little inter-relationship of that praiseworthy unity of purpose and welfare or loyalty to public ends, or mutuality of sympathy, which goes to make up an ideal society. On the other hand in the material field the exclusiveness resulting from this isolation has ended in each group having interests of its own, so that the prevailing purpose of each is the protection of that which it possesses, instead of reorganization and progress through wider relationships. In the cultural field it has prevented social osmosis. The vast difference between the cultural developments of the Depressed Classes and the other Hindus is largely to be explained by this isolation.

In the social field the result of this has been most deplorable. This exclusiveness has developed in such a manner that it has educated the Hindus to become masters and the Depressed Classes to become servile. Thus isolation is not the only characteristic of the inter-relation between the Depressed Classes and the rest of the Hindus. Servility is also another noteworthy characteristic, and the effects of it are worse than those following from isolation. As a degraded people the Depressed Classes are expected to follow a code of behaviour according to which the Depressed Class man may not do anything, which will raise him above his appointed station in life. He should not dress in a style superior to that of his status, nor should his wife adorn herself with ornaments after the fashion of the higher class Hindu women. He should not have a house better or bigger than the houses of other people in the village. He should not own land or be independent. He should not take to new and more remunerative services except those which are customary. It is true that some members of the Depressed Classes have risen above the low status prescribed by custom for them, and have acquired

property, high place, and even social esteem. But for the majority this particular attitude of the orthodox Hindus has been responsible for keeping them in their servile position.

But the overwhelming characteristic which includes both the isolation and the servility is that of untouchability. There is nothing strange in the idea that an unclean person or thing causes repulsion which underlies the idea of pollution. But what is regrettable about it, as applied to the Depressed Classes, is its irrationality. It stamps an individual as untouchable by the mere accident of his birth. A person born untouchable, remains untouchable however superior he may be in personal cleanliness to the so-called touchable, and there is no way open to him by which he can escape his fate. What is surprising in all this is that an orthodox Hindu, notwithstanding the differences between his religious notions and mode of living and outlook in life and those of the Mahommedan, Parsis and Christians treats them as touchables. This has resulted in further aggravating the position of the Depressed Classes. For by this unjust discrimination on the part of the orthodox Hindus in some cases, being influenced by the orthodox Hindus especially in villages, even the Mohammedans, Parsis and Christians observe untouchability towards the Depressed Classes though their religions teach contrariwise. What we are concerned most to point out are the evils arising out of untouchability. They include the social and economic evils attributable to it, in so far as untouchability includes isolation and inferiority. But there are evils specifically attributable to untouchability as such. Pressed to its logical limit, in an orthodox Hindu Society, it would prevent the Depressed Classes from obtaining entry into a public school though it is maintained at the expense of the State, it would prevent them from entering the public services though they may be qualified for it, except for the services customarily allotted to them. It would also prevent them from taking water from the public watering places maintained out of public funds. Looked at from this point of view untouchability is not merely a social problem. It is a problem of the highest political importance and affects the fundamental question of the civic rights of the subjects of the State.

Times are however fortunately changing and the solution of this problem is being tackled from many sides. Especially we do not wish to undervalue the services of those Hindus who have risen above tradition and have laboured nobly to remove the disabilities of the Depressed Classes.

The Problem of the Aboriginal Tribes.

3. To a certain extent the problem of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes is not essentially different from that of the Depressed Classes. In both cases the difficulty arises from the fact of isolation from the main body of the community. But the problem of the Depressed Classes becomes different because in their case the evils of isolation are aggravated by the fact of untouchability, and the result is that while in the case of the Depressed Classes the problem is due to denial of opportunities, in the case of the Aboriginal Tribes the problem is due to

geographical difficulties combined with the lack of desire to avail themselves of such opportunities.

Unlike the problem of the Depressed Classes which, because of its peculiar features, has attracted the attention of the whole world the problem of the Aboriginal Tribes and Hill Tribes has not been brought before the public in any very definite form hitherto. It is only in the Annual Report of the Director of Public Instruction that it is presented to the public, when the education of children of these Classes is reviewed. In spite of their large population in this Presidency they have no representative in the Bombay Legislative Council; much less have they any spokesman in the Central Assembly, though they number not less than 5 per cent. of the total population of the country. The words of Sir Chunilal Mehta, uttered in 1928 when he was the Finance Member of the Bombay Government, are memorable in this connection. He said "These (Aboriginal) Classes are far removed from the touch of civilization, and I think they will feel proud, and it would be a great encouragement to the uplift of these people, if one among them is appointed to represent them in this Council and rub shoulders with all of us." But it is some satisfaction to note that their condition did attract the notice of the Bombay Legislative Council in August 1928, when Dr. P. G. Solanki moved and carried a resolution in the Council, as a result of which this Committee has been appointed in the interest both of the Depressed (untouchable) Classes and the Aboriginal Tribes.

4. The sense of servility which has been noted above as one aspect of the problem of the Depressed Classes is absent in the Aboriginal Tribes. Rather they are characterised by a pride of race despising the culture of the other Communities. As their condition and habits differ more widely from the other Communities than do those of the Depressed Classes and are also not so well-known, perhaps the best means of conveying a conception of their position in Society will be by a short description of three such Tribes. The following description of Bhils, the most numerous of the Aboriginal Tribes of this Presidency is taken from Encyclopaedia Britannica (11th Edition). It applies more or less to all the Aboriginal Tribes found in this Presidency :—

> "Bhils ('Bowmen', from Dravidian bil, a bow), a Dravidian people of Central India, probably Aborigines of Marwar. They live scattered over a great part of India. They are found as far North as Aravali Hills, in Sind and Rajputana, as well as Khandesh and Ahmedabad. They are mentioned in Sanskrit works, and it is thought that Ptolemy refers to them as 'Leaf-Wearers' though this word might equally apply to the Gonds. Expelled by the Aryans from the richer lowlands, they are found to-day in greatest numbers on the hills of Central India. In many Rajput States the Princes, on succession, have their foreheads marked with blood from the thumb or toe of a Bhil. The Rajputs declare this to be a mark of Bhil allegiance but it is more probably a relic of days when the Bhils were a power in India. The Bhils eagerly keep the prestige alive, and the right of giving the blood is hereditary in certain families. . . . Under the Moghuls

the Bhils were submissive, but they rebelled against the Marathas. . . . The race became outlaws, and they have lived their present wild life ever since. Their nomad habits and skill with their bows helped them to maintain successfully the fight with their oppressors. An unsuccessful attempt was made in 1818 by the British to conquer them. Milder measures were then tried, and the Bhil Agency was formed in 1825. The Bhil corps was then organized with a view to utilizing the excellent fighting qualities of the tribesmen. This Corps has done good service in gradually reducing their more lawless countrymen to habits of order, and many Bhils are now settled in regular industries." After quoting this general description of Bhils, the most numerous of the Aboriginal Tribes in this Presidency, it would be as well to mention their distribution over the various districts and State of this Presidency. Bhils are found chiefly in Khandesh and both the Indian States and British Districts of Gujerat. Besides, they are found in fairly large numbers in the district of Nasik and in the desert area of Tharparkar and Hyderabad Districts of Sind. In these areas the Bhils are found in various grades of civilization from the primitive man to the Hinduised cultivator. Their literacy qualification is very low, the lowest of all the castes in the Presidency, being only four per thousand males which is much below that of even the untouchable Dhed and Mahar, who can boast of 65 and 23 literate males per thousand respectively.

In the words of Mr. R. E. Enthoven "the Bhil is frank, thriftless, timid, fond of spirits, and loathes steady work. At the same time he is simple, faithful and honest, kindly and intelligent. In the Mahikantha (States bordering on the river Mahi) they go armed with bows and arrows ready to fight with each other or their neighbours, either to please their chief or to shelter a criminal. In the Panchmahals, where 60 years ago there were almost daily complaints of their daring aggressions, though they are still poor and somewhat unsettled they are not as a class given to serious crime. The women, who in former times went to battle sometimes using slings with great effect, have much influence over the men."

Their number in the Presidency proper is about 5,00,000.

5. The Varlis are chosen for mention here as being an example of a backward section of the Aboriginal Tribes. They are found chiefly in the Thana District, but are also found in the States of Surat Agency (Bansda and Dharampur) and Jawhar State in Thana. A large number of them reside also in Nasik District. This tribe is slightly influenced by Hinduism. Like Thakurs, Katkaris and other Forest Tribes, Varlis follow no regular craft or calling. They generally make their living by collecting or selling grass and firewood, and by hunting; only a few are employed in tillage during the rainy season. Their boys have taken to education very slightly. Some Varli boys have recently been admitted in the Hostel at Mokhada, the north-easternmost Taluka town of Thana District, but none in the State Hostel of Jawhar nearby. A large number of the tribe who once owned land have parted with them in favour of the

Sahukar Class, whose tenants they continue to be. A large majority of them are servants, often servants of some rich money-lender or Kunbi, to whom they have pledged their labour, or have had their labour pledged by their fathers for 12 or 15 years in consideration of having their marriage expense paid. They are said to be immoderately fond of drinking. Their total population in the Presidency is about 1,24,000.

6. The Dhodias are chosen for description as they are a community on the border line between the Aboriginal Tribes and the intermediate Classes. They are found only in Gujerat, *viz.*, in Surat District in the northern or Gujerati-speaking portion of Thana District and in the Surat States of Bansda and Dharampur. Like Dublas, they work chiefly as field labourers and hereditary servants (Halis). Their women put on solid rings or tiers of brass from ankle up to the knee and also on the arm from the wrist to the elbow. These weigh from 18 to 20 lbs. They have cleared many of the jungles of Surat District and Navasari District of Baroda State and made the land fit for cultivation. In 1921 their population was enumerated as nearly 75,000 in this Presidency.

They are educationally in advance of other Aboriginal Tribes of Gujerat and the Deccan. They can boast of 31 literates per 1,000 *males*, as against 25 for Chodhras, 21 for Dublas, 8 for Vaghris, 4 for Bhils, and 3 for Varlis. If adequate encouragement be given to this community, it will easily come into line with the Hindu " Intermediate " Classes.

7. We have only described three of the Aboriginal Tribes. The names of the others can be seen in Schedule II of Appendix II of this report and description of them can be found in Mr. Enthoven's volumes on " The Tribes and castes of Bombay ", and for many of them also in the glossary of the 1911 Census, Volume VII, Part I, pages 228-310.

Whatever their own desires may be, the march of civilization inevitably brings the Aboriginal Tribes into contact with others. If they remain in their present condition they will become more and more the prey of the unscrupulous from among the more educated communities. The problem for them is to implant a desire for education, to break down their exclusiveness and to enable them to take a part in the national life befitting their numbers. Yet one fears for them in this closer contact with other communities which is inevitable, lest they lose some of those characteristics of cheerfulness, hardihood and truth-loving, which bind them to the hearts of all those who come into close contact with them.

CHAPTER III.

NOMENCLATURE.

8. We consider that the word "untouchable" is an offensive term to apply to those unfortunate people whose touch is deemed by the orthodox section of Hindu Society to cause pollution, and we have discussed various alternatives which would be sufficiently definite and yet not so offensive. Adi Hindus, Adi Dravidas, etc., have been proposed but we consider that ethnologically none of the proposed terms could be accurately applied to all the untouchable Classes. Finally we have come to the conclusion that *the term "Depressed Classes" should be retained, to designate the untouchable castes included in our Schedule I, Appendix II.* We do this because in most Provinces the phrase "Depressed Classes" is used as a synonym for the untouchable classes, and it is so used in the reports of the Educational Department of this Presidency and of several other Provinces. It is also used in this sense by the Government of India in their latest Quinquennial Report (1922-27) on the Progress of Education in India, and in very many other reports by the Central and Provincial Governments. It is similarly used in the same sense by the recently issued Hartog Committee Report. Thus the use of the phrase "Depressed Classes" in this sense will coincide with the existing common practice. We are of opinion that as long as the higher classes of Hindus do, in actual fact, treat others as untouchable no change in name can disguise the fact. In the vernaculars for the Depressed Classes we consider that (बहिष्कृत) Bahishkrita may be used.

But our recommendation is made with an important proviso. We consider that great confusion has been introduced into the classification of the communities of this Presidency by the system adopted in the Schedule to the rules published by Government under the Primary Education Act (Government Notification, Educational Department, No. 2534 of 10th October 1924), where in the phrases "Backward Classes" and "Depressed Classes" have been given another meaning to that in which they had hitherto been used by the Educational Department of this Presidency.

In this new nomenclature the phrase "Depressed Classes" has taken on a much wider meaning, and includes besides the untouchable classes also the Aboriginal Tribes and the Criminal Tribes, and some other wandering and backward Castes. This classification has, in our opinion, been very unfortunate and has resulted in much confusion of thought in this Presidency, as in ordinary usage the phrase Depressed Classes is taken as meaning the untouchables, and any figures or facts relating to the progress of the Depressed Classes, are thought to refer to the progress of the untouchable classes, whereas they do not form half of this new and enlarged grouping of Depressed Classes. This difficulty of the dual meaning for Depressed Classes has been very present in all our investigations, and in each case in taking evidence it had to be made clear in which sense the phrase was being used. We therefore propose that the nomenclature of the classifications now made in the rules under

the Primary Education Act should be changed and that the classes therein called Backward Classes should be named "Intermediate Classes" and the Classes therein called the Depressed Classes should be named "Backward Classes" in fact to adopt the same nomenclature as was adopted by the late Mr. Sedgwick in his Census of 1921 (Volume VIII, Part II, pages 9 and 10 of Provincial Table II).

We also recommend that the "*Backward Classes" should be again sub-divided into "Depressed Classes" which will consist of the untouchable classes only and the "Aboriginal and Hill Tribes" and "other Backward Classes.*" An exact definition of "Aboriginal and Hill Tribes" is not possible. It cannot be done wholly on ethnological lines. Our attempt at the classification of "Aboriginal and Hill Tribes" has been based on the consideration as to whether a large proportion of the caste inhabit or did inhabit until recent times the forest areas. However as we do not propose any separate treatment for the "Aboriginal Tribes and Hill Tribes" than that proposed for the "other Backward Classes", the distinction between the two classes is not important. As far as we are concerned we would prefer that the "Aboriginal and Hill Tribes" and "other Backward Classes" should be grouped into one category called "Primitive Classes", but we fear this classification might involve difficulties in the Government of India Statistics for Educational purposes.

The sub-divisions of the "other Backward Classes" will include the wandering tribes whose origin ethnologically may not be aboriginal and who do not live in forest areas but who need special care as being very backward. They usually obtain their living in part at least by begging and in part by some minor trade such as weaving toddy-leaf mats, shaving buffaloes, etc. Examples of such tribes are Sikligars and Gollars.

Criminal Tribes.

9. We are of opinion that it is unnecessary and inadvisable in the records of the Educational Department to include separate figures for the Criminal Tribes. They can either be included in the Depressed Classes if they are untouchable, for example, Mang Garudis, or in the "Aboriginal and Hill Tribes" if they live or lived mainly in forest areas for example Bhils in areas where they are so declared, or in the "other Backward Classes" for example Berads and Wagris. In actual fact the present classification by the Educational Department for Criminal Tribes differs widely from that obtained by making a list of castes declared as Criminal Tribes under the Criminal Tribes Act. The classification of the Criminal Tribes according to the Criminal Tribes Act is a very technical matter, and the same caste is in fact declared to be a Criminal Tribe in some districts and is not in other districts. Moreover as the Criminal statistics improve for a tribe, either as a whole or in certain areas, the notification of the tribe as a Criminal Tribe under the Criminal Tribes Act will be cancelled as a whole or in the areas in which they have improved. Thus the total figures for the Criminal Tribes will be changing continually and no separate comparisons of educational progress for the Criminal Tribes as a whole can usefully be made.

illustration of the difficulty in classification can be found in the violent oscillations of figures in the educational returns for the Criminal Tribes. It would be sufficient if information relating to the Special Schools under the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer is noted in the Educational Annual and Quinquennial Reports separately.

Hereafter in this report we are using the phrase "Backward Classes" "Depressed Classes", and "Aboriginal and Hill Tribes", and "other Backward Classes" in the sense recommended in paragraph 8.

Sub-Divisions of the Backward Classes.

10. It is difficult to define in exact terms who should be included in the Schedules for the "Aboriginal and Hill Tribes" and in "other Backward Classes". Roughly they will consist of the castes included as Depressed Classes by the Schedule to the rules under the Primary Education Act excluding those who can be classed as untouchables. There is however one important exception. The Bhats or Barots are included in the above Schedule but compared with the rest of the castes in the list, they are enterprising and well advanced. Though relatively a small community they have by the pure accident of their inclusion in the list of "Depressed Classes" (called by us Backward Classes) captured four out of the 14 seats of the School Boards of the Northern Division, but it cannot be said that they are likely to represent either the interests of the untouchables or of the Aboriginal Tribes or Hill Tribes or of the Criminal Tribes or of the Wandering Tribes on these Boards.

Their case supports the usual apprehension that the most advanced castes in the list will probably capture a high proportion of the seats, and therefore care must be taken to exclude any caste which does not need that special protection required by the other castes. On the other hand we consider that the Gollas of Belgaum and Dharwar should be included amongst the Backward Classes. We append a classification of the communities we propose to include in the Backward Classes (Appendix II) and have sub-divided it into :—

Schedule (I)—the Depressed Classes ;

Schedule (II)—the "Aboriginal and Hill Tribes" and

Schedule (III)—"other Backward Classes".

We admit the possibility of error and the lists may need further examination, but we think that once the list is fixed, no change should be made except with the consent of Government, as progress and its absence as tested by figures may easily be obscured, and in fact are so obscured at present, by frequent changes of classification. Once fixed this list should be applicable for all purposes such as educational, recruitment of services and representation.

11. Though we have not proposed any name such as Adi Hindu, Adi Dravidas to the Depressed Classes as a whole, we consider that there are occasions when a particular caste will desire to change its name. We propose that Government should announce, as has been done by

the Madras Government, that if Government are satisfied that the great majority of a caste desire to change their caste name for the purpose of social betterment, Government will accept their request and will order the change to be made in the future Government records.

There is a general desire on the part of the Dheds of the whole of Gujerat to be known as Wankars (weavers) which is also a name by which their caste is known in Northern Gujerat and Cutch and Kathiawad. We recommend that this should be done in all Government records including of course the coming Census.

We would suggest that, if it is at all possible, Government should consider our classification at an early date, so that the classification for the "Backward Classes" may be decided before the Census Officer settles his forms.

Removal from the Backward Classes.

12. A community should not be permitted to remain in the Backward Classes category after the special aids and protection to be afforded to these Classes become no longer necessary for its advancement.

In practice we consider that the *Backward Classes Board* (the institution of which is recommended in paragraph 111) *should review the list of Backward Classes periodically and propose to Government to remove from it any community which*—

(*a*) *Is not treated as untouchable by the other Classes of the community*; *and*

(*b*) *Has reached a certain standard of literacy*, the exact standard to be fixed by Government in consultation with the Educational Department, and the Backward Class Board; and

(*c*) *Has reached an economic status that special assistance is not necessary.*

Indian Christians.

13. The position of the Indian Christians has been considered. They form a difficult problem as in culture and economical position they are found in all grades of Society. But in some areas, *e.g.*, Gujerat and parts of the Deccan those who formerly belonged to the Depressed Classes, or who are descendants from such, still live in the Depressed Class quarters in large numbers and share their life. They also share their disabilities in all respects for example exclusion from the common well of the village or from the common school.

Though the general level of the Christians prevent us from placing them in any category of the Backward Classes, it seems to us that in those areas, where in actual fact they are still treated as untouchables, the efforts we propose to make, to raise the other communities treated as untouchables must be extended to them also. In fact the struggle for the common rights will be made much easier if both unite for this purpose. This would apply to questions relating to wells, entry in common schools, sites, etc. In questions relating to employment however the Christian

community, whatever their origin, should not be reckoned amongst the Backward Class recruits for the purpose of statistics, similarly for electoral purposes the Christians even if they are from the Depressed Classes and are still treated as such, should not be entitled to vote in the Depressed Class Constituency.

The question of scholarships stands intermediate between these two positions. It would probably suffice if the help recommended in the Primary and Secondary education is also given to those Christian candidates who come from the Depressed Class and whose families are at the time of the grant of the assistance actually being treated as untouchables. Any such assistance should be removed as soon as they are freed from the disabilities arising from untouchability.

A somewhat similar position would arise with those communities which though nominally Mahommedans are in fact treated as untouchables.

It is obviously necessary however that a community should not get a double advantage by inclusion in two sets of preferential rules. For example, Tadvi Bhils and Mianas and Mahommedan Bhangis.

CHAPTER IV.

EDUCATION.

Primary Education of the Depressed Classes.

Early Attempts.

14. In the Pre-British and in early British days no attempt was made to educate the Depressed Classes, education being confined to the higher classes. The earliest efforts to educate the Depressed Classes seem to have been made by Christian Missionaries. In 1855 the first separate school for Depressed Classes was opened in Ahmednagar. In 1856 the question of admission of a Depressed Class boy into a Government School (Dharwar) was first raised. Though the right of the Depressed Classes along with the other Communities to enter Government schools was asserted in a despatch of 1858, as a matter of fact no effort was made for some years to enforce this theoretical right, and also very few separate schools were opened so that in 1882 only 2,713 pupils of the Depressed Class population were in Primary Schools. The handicap to the Depressed Classes which resulted in the race for education has been very real.

Matters however have gradually improved. The rate of this progress in recent years is shown by the following figures of Depressed Class children in Primary Schools :—

1917	30,212
1922	37,892
1927	59,693

Present Position.

15. We rejoice to find that we are able to record an important advance in the position of the Depressed Classes in Primary Schools in recent years and particularly after 1922, for looking at the figures of 1927 we find that there is a rise of 57 per cent. in the number of children of these classes in the primary stage between that year and 1922. This advance is largely due to the policy of Government requiring the admission of the children of the Depressed Classes in the common schools conducted by public authority without distinction of caste or creed by the Press Note No. P. 23 of 23rd February 1923, wherein they publicly stated their determination to see that no disabilities were imposed on Depressed Class children in any school conducted by public authority in its own or hired building.

Admission in Common Schools.

This policy of admission to Common Schools has unfortunately not been applied in all places. Consequently in the primary schools at which the Circular chiefly aimed the results regarding the admission of Depressed Classes have varied from locality to locality. We would however pay our tribute of praise to those Educational Officers of the Bombay Government and of the Administrative Officers of the Local

Authorities who have loyally tried to carry out the Government policy in this respect. Their task has no doubt been rendered easier by the general arousing of public conscience to the wrongs of these Classes, and to a feeling that their present treatment is a blot on the national life of India, a change which is largely due to the influence of the Christian and other social organizations and of Mr. M. K. Gandhi : At the same time we would raise a note of warning against taking too rosy a view of the situation, and against an assumption that the battle is won. We agree that in the majority of the common schools the Depressed Class children are admitted. But we are of opinion that there are very many schools in which after admission they are not allowed to sit along with the rest of the children attending the school. In one District the Depressed Classes gave a list of 57 primary schools in which their children had to sit on verandahs or quite outside. Of these about half were held in temples. This District is rather more orthodox than most, but it is by no means the only district where instances on a similar scale could be given. The most extreme case actually seen by any member of the Committee during its investigation was in Nasik District where a Depressed Class boy was made to sit on a platform (as used by cultivators when watching their crops) exposed to the sun and rain outside the school which was held in an upper room, whilst the teacher occasionally leaned out of the window to give instruction to him. On rainy days he had to go home.

In the cases of schools held in temples, normally Depressed Class children are not admitted. In some cases they are admitted and made to sit outside. We heard of rare cases where they were admitted inside these schools.

16. Progress in this matter of entry into the common school has depended mainly on the firmness or otherwise of the Educational or Deputy Educational Inspectors. We commend the example shown in certain instances wherein, though the villagers have threatened a boycott of the school when the Depressed Class children were admitted, the Educational Authorities have remained firm and carried on the school with the Depressed Class children only, until the others yielded and sent their children back. We have heard of no instance wherein firm action by the Educational Authorities has not been successful.

These cases refer mainly to incidents before primary education was handed over to the Local Authorities. It remains to be seen if the Local Authorities will be as firm as in such matters. Some of us have doubts lest some of them may be more sensitive to local orthodox opposition. In one case in Thana District in village Deheri commonly called Daviyar the Administrative Officer had ordered the Depressed Classes to be made to sit inside the school, but as a result of local opposition the School Board passed a resolution the result being that 25 Depressed Class boys were made to sit altogether in a separate building in the same compound. On the other hand we all agree that some Boards, *e.g.*, Satara have pressed forward strongly the policy of admission of the Depressed Class children in common schools.

As we find doubts in some places as to the meaning of Press Note No. P-23 of 23rd February 1923 *we would suggest that Government reaffirm the above order stating definitely that "admission" of the Depressed Class children to a school implies that the children are allowed to sit jointly with the others and not made to sit separately.*

We also urge that the removal of schools from temples or from buildings rented subject to a clause on non-admission of Depressed Classes should be expedited.

Separate Schools *versus* Common Schools.

17. The relative merits of the separate schools for the Depressed Classes as against the admission of these classes into the ordinary schools has taken a prominent place in our deliberations. These separate schools have admittedly been a very potent influence in the past in helping the Depressed Classes to obtain such education as was possible, and without such institutions in the past the educational progress of the Depressed Classes would not have been possible. Nevertheless it must be admitted that from the standpoint of standard of education the separate school is an inefficient school. Moreover the existence of such schools perpetuates the difference between the Depressed Classes and the rest of the community instead of helping to remove it. Again being for the most part one-teacher schools there is an absence of that stimulus and supervision which is exercised over the other teachers by the Head Master in a large school. The Depressed Classes themselves not being keen on education do not put that pressure of public opinion on the teacher to be regular in attendance and keen on his duties, which is exercised by the more advanced communities over their schools, with the result that the only thing upon which the proper conduct of the school can depend is the conscientious regard of the Depressed Class teacher himself to his duties, which in the absence of supervision is likely to be at a very low ebb. But assuming all these things to be equal, the consideration of economy alone we fear must set a limitation upon the education of the Depressed Classes, if their education is to wait upon the opening, of separate schools. For it cannot be gainsaid that separate schools involves duplication of educational agencies which must result in a needless duplication of costs and to that extent must lead to a curtailment in the growth of their education. We therefore agree that the principle of Common Schools must be preferred to that of separate schools, and that the Government Circular of 1923 has struck the right line of action. We are glad to find that the Hartog Commission came to the same conclusion when they say "We are strongly of opinion that the policy of the mixed school is the right one". The system of segregate schools tends unnecessarily to emphasize rather than reduce the differences between the Depressed Classes and the other Hindu castes.

18. We cannot however shut our eyes to the difficulties in the way of making the common school a success. We have said that, as far as Government orders are concerned, the Depressed Class child has a right

to demand entrance to the common school, but this is a right the Depressed Classes are often not in a position to exercise. If the caste Hindus object they can, and in fact do, put pressure on the Depressed Classes not to send their children to the common school. The Depressed Classes are the village servants and have very little chances of standing against a village boycott. Even if admitted, an orthodox school master can, and sometimes does, make it very hard for the Depressed Class pupils in his Class.

The majority of the Depressed Classes themselves have, during our enquiry, expressed themselves in favour of separate schools. This is partly due to a sense of protection, for the reasonable treatment of their children which a separate school gives. Partly it is due to the facilities which result from the school being in or very close to their own quarters, and so making for the safety of their younger children when going to school. Partly it is due to the existing policy of staffing these separate schools with the Depressed Class teachers; and the Depressed Classes fear that the tenure of these teachers may be insecure if such schools are closed.

When a separate school is opened for the Depressed Classes the number of Depressed Class pupils increase as the teacher has then no caste scruples of the touchable Hindus to consider, and also it is in his interests to increase the Depressed Class pupils in order to swell the numbers in his school. Conversely when a separate school for the Depressed Classes is closed there is a danger lest there be a drop in numbers in the Depressed Class pupils attending school.

At the same time statistics show that in recent years the main increase in the number of Depressed Classes pupils attending Primary Schools is in the number of those attending the common schools, for example between 1921-22 and 1926-27 the increase in Depressed Class children attending the separate schools was only 2,716, whereas the increase of Depressed Class children attending the common primary schools in the same period was 21,091.

19. The procedure to be recommended would be quite clear if compulsory education was likely to be enforced immediately for all communities. Then attendance at common schools could be quickly carried through. But we have to consider the question on the assumption that it will be many years before Compulsory Primary Education can be enforced in a complete manner. Even accepting this *we consider it is most important to press forward with the admission of these children into the common school*, and we do not advocate the opening of new separate schools unless the opposition is so strong that it means a practical exclusion of the Depressed Classes to insist on the right of entry into the common school.

20. With a view to remove the difficulties and to make the common school a success we suggest the following measures :—

(a) *An admixture of staff.*

We consider that the time is ripe for a more frequent interchange of teachers between the common schools and the separate schools. We are of opinion that if more Depressed Class teachers are placed in the common schools, the entry of the Depressed Class children in these schools will be greatly facilitated.

The entry of such teachers into the common schools will be much easier if the teachers so transferred are trained teachers. We refer to this side of the question again in the section on the training of teachers. We are of opinion that Government should set an example in this respect and introduce a Depressed Class teacher into each Practising School.

(*b*) *A bonus to teachers.*

This point is referred to later in paragraph 39.

21. In practice we propose that before a new separate school for the Depressed Classes is recognised by the Educational Department for a grant, the latter should be satisfied that the interest of the Depressed Classes will be best served by its institution.

Regarding the question of closing the separate schools now in existence we propose to make a distinction. We have found that the opposition to the entry of the Depressed Classes children to the common schools seems to lessen in the higher standards, and if the separate schools are limited to the Infants and first four Standards, their efficiency will increase. We found in a few villages that standards higher than the fourth were being taught in separate schools having one teacher only, though there were full primary common schools in the same area. We consider this undesirable and see no reason why the practice should not now be definitely forbidden.

22. We do not think the time is ripe for closing the separate schools of the lower primary grade immediately. The closing of such schools should be accomplished as the social and political opinions of the higher classes advance. In cases where the school is conveniently situated it will often be advisable not to close it, but to convert it into a common school, by encouraging other children to attend it. To facilitate this we suggest that hereafter no schools should be labelled as Depressed Class schools. We saw some schools in Gujarat definitely labelled "Low caste schools" on the entrance. This seems objectionable and should be forbidden. We accept the position that in cities and towns and big villages it will be necessary to have schools conveniently situated to the areas occupied by the Depressed Classes, and that thereby such schools will probably get a preponderance of Depressed Class children, but the right of other children to attend such schools, and of the Depressed Class children to attend the other schools should be enforced.

23. It seems to us that the policy of closing the smaller separate schools and insisting on the right of entry into the common schools should be pressed provided it does not check the increase in the number of pupils attending schools and becoming literate thereby. For this a

very careful watch for each local authority and year by year ought to be kept on the following figures and a comparison made between them :—

(*a*) the population of the Depressed Classes,

(*b*) the number of common schools,

(*c*) the number of separate schools,

(*d*) the number of Depressed Class children in common schools,

(*i*) where there is one or more Depressed Class teachers in the school,

(*ii*) where there are no Depressed Class teachers in the schools,

(*e*) the number of Depressed Class children in separate schools,

(*f*) the number of Depressed Class teachers in ordinary schools,

(*g*) the number of Depressed Class teachers in the separate schools.

Later on in paragraph (65) we are advocating the appointment of an Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction for the Backward Classes and an important part of his duty should be to watch on behalf of the Director of Public Instruction the interests of the Depressed Classes as represented by any change or absence of change in these figures.

Primary Education of the Aboriginal Tribes.

24. The problem of the education of the Aboriginal Tribes differs vitally from the corresponding problem for the Depressed Classes. The latter as a whole live in villages in which they are in a minority, and if the special disabilities attaching to their position in relation to the Hindu Society could be removed they would soon advance.

The Aboriginal Tribes on the other hand lived originally in forest areas, and to a considerable extent still live there, though many, and in fact perhaps the majority, now live in the plains especially in the areas adjacent to the forest. As a whole they despise education as being a useless and cramping thing which unfits them for their free life in the jungle, and for agricultural pursuits if they are leading a settled life.

It is difficult to obtain a conspectus of the progress of the Aboriginal Tribes in education, as changes in classification confuse the issues, but this much seems quite clear that the education of the Aboriginal Tribes is much behind that of the Depressed Classes, and that far less educational progress has been made amongst them than amongst any other class in the Province.

We regret very much that the Hartog Committee was not able to find time to investigate the progress of the Aboriginal Tribes as it did for the Depressed Classes.

The problem of the Aboriginal Tribes children who live in villages in the plains is largely that of attracting them to the common village

school and of opening more schools where none exist, as there is no serious objection on the part of the other communities in admitting them to their schools. Many of them will need assistance by way of scholarships if they are to proceed beyond the IV Standard, and we propose to meet this partly by means of an increased number of primary scholarships. But many of them will have no relatives in places where there are full primary schools and thus they will need hostels to live in.

25. The problem of education of children scattered in forest hamlets with parents who are indifferent or despise education resolves itself into making a small school as efficient and attractive as possible. Much has been said in recent years of the inefficiency and waste of the one-teacher school, but this type of school is inevitable in most forest villages, and all one can do is to make it as efficient as possible. One great drawback to the progress of these schools is the reluctance of the ordinary teacher from the plains to remain in such forest areas, and he uses every excuse and influence to get away, and failing that to reduce the attendance so that the school may be automatically closed. *While not desiring to exclude the higher caste teachers from such schools we feel that the solution lies in the recruitment of more teachers from the Aboriginal Tribes:* We look forward to an increase in the number of lower Primary Schools in forest villages manned by teachers who are prepared to live in such villages and take their share in the uplift of these people. At the same time we recognize that it is not feasible to carry education in most of these villages beyond the IV Standard, and in very small villages, *where it is not possible to gather* more than an average attendance of 10 children it will not be possible to have a school of any description.

Primary Hostels.

26. A certain number of Boarding schools admitting day scholars, on very simple lines near to their own homes are therefore needed for the Aboriginal Tribes of villages where no school is possible for boys from Infants to IV Standard. Central Hostels attached to full Primary Schools are equally necessary for the Aboriginal Tribes boys who wish to proceed to the higher Primary stage. Some of those in existence have achieved excellent results for example Godsamba in Surat District. We recommend that their number be expanded. But we would urge that they should be kept on as simple lines as possible, and the boys made to do much of the cooking and house-work, and that also the boys of relatively well-to-do parents should be made to contribute part of the expenses. It is very necessary to inculcate a spirit of independence and self-respect in them.

27. It is not necessary or even advisable that all these hostels or boarding schools should be under direct School Board control. Voluntary Agencies both Hindu and Christian are doing excellent work amongst these people, and their hostels are often run on a more practical and economic basis than those under direct management. Thus we recommend that where suitable hostels exist under voluntary agencies the

boys should be encouraged to go to them and that a capitation grant be given to these societies for the maintenance of these boys.*

28. Whatever be the decision in regard to schools attended mainly by boys from the other communities, we consider that at least for the primary schools attended mainly by the Aboriginal Tribes the curriculum should be that of the Agricultural bias and at an earlier period of a boy's career than that given in the present curriculum. We would however urge that the course be made more practical than is the case in the average agricultural bias school at present. This will help them in after life to take a more intelligent interest in the cultivation of their fields, and those who pass the Agricultural vernacular School Final, and become teachers will have a better back-ground for their teaching in forest villages than those who pass the ordinary Vernacular School Final can possess.

Where there is a hostel for Aboriginal Tribes attached to a school practical agriculture should be introduced into the hostel life outside school hours if it is not being taught in the school.

Experimental Areas.

29. Though we admire much of the work which has been done for the education of the Aboriginal Tribes, we think that there is room for much more investigation. The education of the Aboriginal Tribes is the hardest problem which the educationalist has to solve in this Presidency, and it is the one in which least success has been obtained hitherto. It may well be that the methods and curricula which are suitable for ordinary schools are not suited for such people. It hardly seems a fair task to ask the School Boards to solve this problem without special assistance. To facilitate this experimental work we would suggest that intensive experiments on bold lines be tried in hill areas, carefully selected, as being those in which practically all the inhabitants are Aboriginal Tribes and in which at present schools are very few, and in which very little success has been obtained hitherto in the work of educating the Aboriginal Tribes children. We suggest in particular that more experiments are required amongst the Katkaris and Varlis, and Bhils of the hilly areas.

Probably areas could be chosen where the School Board would voluntarily hand them back for the purpose of experiment, or in the alternative accept control and guidance of a special kind in return for specially high grants. The following amongst the proposals suggested to us might be tried as experimental methods and the results watched carefully :—

(*i*) The giving of prizes every third month to those children who have learnt a certain amount in that period.

(*ii*) Part of the salary of the teacher to depend on results (this is suggested because of the difficulty of supervision.)

* Mr. Thorat is of opinion that where the School Boards are prepared to undertake direct control of the hostels this is the cheapest and most efficient way. Hostels under Voluntary Agencies might tend to accentuate caste distinctions.

We are aware that the principles underlying suggestions (*i*) and (*ii*) are usually condemned by educationalists; but the conditions of the Hill Aboriginal Tribes are very different to those in which others live, and it may be that methods condemned as inadvisable elsewhere will be the most suitable in these special conditions.

(*iii*) Enlisting the support of the Revenue or Forest Officer most closely connected with the people, by giving him a voice in location of schools and securing his presence to preside at meetings of the Tribes to discuss educational questions.

(*iv*) Before starting a school, getting the people to promise before this Revenue or Forest Officer that they will send their children to school, and after the school has been started asking this Officer to use his influence to keep them to their word.

(The idea underlying suggestions (*iii*) and (*iv*) is that democratic Government has proceeded too fast for the Aboriginal Tribes, and that the strongest influence over them is still that of the Revenue or Forest Officer, so that the Educational Authority, whether he be a direct representative of the Educational Department, or is on the staff of a School Board, who tries to work without the aid of their influence, is working without utilizing the most powerful influence available.)

(*v*) Vacation Training Schools for the teachers and frequent conferences with them to prevent them from stagnating.

(*vi*) Schools held for part of the day only so that for the rest of the day the pupils can graze cattle or do other work, and night schools for the older lads.

(*vii*) After much propaganda and discussion in caste Panchayats, compulsory education should be introduced into one or more typical hill areas.

We consider that compulsion forms the final solution for the education of these people, and though on financial grounds general compulsion may not be possible at present throughout the Presidency, very valuable experience might be gained meanwhile without much expense by introducing it into limited areas populated mainly by Aboriginal Tribes Compulsion should start with the children now aged six. It would not be of any use bringing children aged ten newly to school for one year. The Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction for the Backward Classes should, if administratively possible, be in charge of these experimental areas and should have such staff under him as is necessary for supervision. His staff should not limit themselves to questions of education. They should start co-operative societies amongst the people and preach sanitation and temperance among them. They should enlist the teachers to help them in this work and for this purpose study the various experiments which are being made for community work in villages in the Punjab and elsewhere in India. In this way they and the teachers should endeavour to raise the whole community. The Officer for the Backward Classes who is being recommended later on in

this report should specially interest himself in the experiment and endeavour to make it a success. The advantages of experimental areas of this kind would be many and its influence felt in all the other areas inhabited by the Aboriginal Tribes.

Revision of Curriculum.

30. In the next revision of the Curriculum for the Primary Schools we regard it as very important that an educationalist who has spent much of his life amongst the Aboriginal Tribes should be included in the Committee for revision so that sufficient latitude for adaptation to their special needs should be permitted. In particular the question should be considered whether in forest areas agriculture can be introduced at a very early stage of the curriculum. We consider that at least in the interests of the Aboriginal Tribes, if for no other reasons, the present curriculum urgently needs revising. We feel too that it would be preferable to hold examinations more frequently than once a year to lessen the serious stagnation which occurs at present in the Infants and First Standard. This has proved of great advantage in the Criminal Tribes Settlement Schools.

31. In the new text books we consider that more lessons on simple lines dealing with moral principles, humanitarianism, cleanliness and the like should be introduced, but we have come to the conclusion that it would be unwise to introduce lessons dealing directly with the evils of untouchability, as such lessons might be wrongly used by unsympathetic teachers.*

Compulsory Education.

32. We have considered the question of the separate introduction of compulsory primary education amongst the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes. We do not think that in most areas it would be feasible to introduce it before its introduction for the other communities in the same areas. But it may be tried in those areas where the leaders of the community are prepared to accept compulsion for their community separately. At the same time we would record our opinion that the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes should not be left out of any scheme of compulsion on the score of poverty. We consider that it is quite possible for them to spare their children to go to school and they should be made to send them.

Education of the other Backward Classes.

33. In this paragraph we are concerned with the other Tribes referred to in paragraph 10, and enumerated in Schedule III of Appendix II. They live mainly in small numbers in the villages of the plains, and as they are not untouchables, there is no bar to them attending the common school except the distrust between themselves and the villagers. The whole problem is how to entice them into school.

* Mr Thorat adds "lessons from Puranas depicting life in ancient India when people lived under a common roof without a caste or creed may be introduced."

If as proposed later on in the report facilities are given to the wandering tribes referred to above to settle down (*vide* paragraph 83), we consider that the recommendations for the education of the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes, if applied to them also, will be as much as can be attempted for the present. Compulsory Primary Education will be needed, as for the rest of the Backward Classes before a final solution of their educational needs is obtained.

These castes were outside the purview of our enquiry, and so we have not paid special attention to the study of their education and uplift. But large castes like Berads and Vaghris are included in them, and we suggest that the Backward Classes Officer proposed by us, should look as carefully after their interests as after those in Schedules I and II.

Education of Backward Classes Girls.

34. The education of the Backward Classes girls whether they belong to the Depressed Class section, or to the Aboriginal Tribes or to the other Backward Classes, presents difficulties even greater than that for the boys, but as urged by the Hartog Committee for all classes, so too *we consider for the Backward Classes in particular, preference should be given to girls' education.* According to the Quinquennial Report of 1927, page 273, with a total population of 1,983,415 backward class females in the Presidency in 1927, only 5,739 girls were studying in the lower primary and only 159 girls in the middle classes, one in the higher classes and none in the University classes. To a limited extent this preference can be fostered by giving preference for the scholarships to Backward Class girls who will live at home whilst studying. We understand this is already being done to some extent. We are of opinion however that, to foster education amongst the girls studying in the upper primary and in secondary schools, hostels must be developed. We are not however in favour of mixed hostels of boys and girls as are found occasionally even though the girls have a separate matron. The dangers are too great. The Superintendent of a hostel for girls must be a thoroughly responsible woman and we are strongly against the recognition of any girls hostels where this cannot be ensured. *We suggest that the existing girls hostels or boarding schools controlled by Voluntary Associations such as the Seva Sadan or Christian Missions where they are efficiently conducted, should be asked if they will accept such girls as boarders and treat them on equal terms with other inmates. In addition attached to the Practising Schools of the Women's Teachers Training Colleges we would suggest the establishment of hostels for girls of the Backward Classes under the general supervision of the Superintendents of the Training Colleges.* These would serve a double purpose. They would introduce Depressed Class and Aboriginal Tribes girls into the Practising Schools—a change very urgently needed as an example to the teachers under training, and also it would enable an option to be given to the parents of the girls to decide whether they would prefer to send their girls to these hostels, or to the approved hostels, of the Voluntary Associations. In this way any religious difficulty would be avoided. In making this recommendation

one purpose is no doubt to accelerate the growth of Depressed Classes women teachers to take charge of the education of the Depressed Classes. But we do not desire that these hostels should be merely boarding houses. Rather they should be Boarding Schools in which besides providing accommodation to girls going to the practising school, opportunities should be afforded to others for instruction in useful Arts and Crafts with a view to open to them new ways of earning a living. If such provision is not available in other institutions near to the hostel it should be organized in connection with these hostels.

35. We would suggest that eventually provision be made for 400 girls in hostels for girls from the 3 groups of the Backward Classes. Though it will take time to work up to these figures, those who are in closest touch with the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes do not despair of obtaining a sufficient number of girls within a decade to absorb this provision in hostels.

Hostels for Aboriginal Tribes Girls.

36. In addition to the hostels for girls attending Upper Primary and Secondary Schools there is a need for small hostels for Aboriginal Tribes girls from the forest areas who are in the lower primary stage. Hindu or Christian Missions should be encouraged to open such hostels in suitable areas. Such hostels could continue the girls for the upper primary stage also. These hostels could only obtain a limited number of girls in each, probably not more than 25 in most cases.

Wastage for the Backward Classes in Primary School.

37. Unfortunately separate figures for the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes which would show the proportion of children who enter school but leave before passing the IV Standard and so may be presumed to lapse into illiteracy, are not available. Such figures would have been very instructive. In the 1927 Quinquennial Report the Director of Public Instruction calculated that of the children of all classes of this Presidency who entered school roughly 33 per cent. passed the IV Standard and so may be regarded as having attained literacy. Approximate calculations on the same basis show that only about 17 per cent. of the Backward Classes children who enter school, attain literacy. The appalling waste of public money which results from this can be readily conceived.

A policy which concentrates on the number of Backward Class children in schools and does not consider the number which become literate thereby is a very wasteful policy. It thus becomes very necessary to reduce this wastage. One cause is the indifference to education on the part of the parents. They quickly give up the idea of making their children literate when the latter become old enough to work. In the absence of compulsory education, we propose this should be attacked by propaganda by the Backward Classes Board and Officer through district conferences and communal organizations.

38. Another reason for this wastage is the lack of keenness on the part of the teacher in teaching the pupils from these Classes, and an inbred assumption on their part and on his alike that they will not be able to pass examinations as readily as the pupils of other classes. Most of the parents of the Backward Classes pupils are uneducated and so can give no assistance in the home to the studies of their children. This makes it more difficult for the latter to pass the class examinations, and thus they need more attention from the teacher than the children of the more advanced parents. In addition in the case of the Depressed Classes the same feeling of aversion which until recently kept them out of school entirely and which even now often makes them to be seated separately, and the teacher to refuse to take a book out of their hands or give it back to them, must also react against giving them even an equal chance with the other children. The stagnation is specially serious in the Infants Class.

REWARDS TO TEACHERS.

39. To encourage the teacher to take a special interest in such children *we propose that rewards should be given to the Class teachers from whose class the Backward Class child passes its examination for promotion to the next class.* We propose the following scale :—

	Rs.
For each Backward Class pupil passing each standard from the Infants to the Sixth	1
For each Backward Class pupil passing Vernacular School Final	3

When there has been a change in masters during the year the rewards should be divided in proportion to their period of work. The reward should not be paid to masters of classes where the boys of the Depressed Classes are made to sit separately from the others.

In the Central Provinces rewards are given to Head Masters for each pupil from the Depressed Classes who passes the Primary Certificate Examination. Such rewards would generally be earned by the Head Masters. The Masters in this Presidency already have a special allowance and we prefer a system which will give more encouragement to the Class Master. So far from being an added expenditure it will be a measure of true economy if it reduces, as we believe it will, the wastage which is now so serious.

We also consider that the pamphlets which the Officer for the Backward Classes should issue would help in retaining literacy, if he is careful to see that they were written in very simple language.

Secondary Education.

40. Having considered separately the needs for the Depressed Classes and the Aboriginal Tribes children in Primary Education the remaining spheres of education can be considered jointly for all the Backward Classes. It is very necessary that a sufficient number of the

Backward Classes should receive secondary education. It is from this group, and in particular from those who having passed successfully through the Secondary School course proceed to College or to some technical training, that the future leaders of the Backward Classes must be drawn. For the uplift of these classes it is also essential that they should obtain a fair footing in all Government Departments and this cannot be accomplished without Secondary and College education.

There are very few signs of differential treatment in admission or seating or teaching of the Depressed Classes in secondary schools, and where it exists the Educational Department are taking adequate steps to end it.

The number of Depressed Classes attending Secondary Schools in March 1927 (the latest figures available) was 730. On the same date only 54 pupils of the Aboriginal Tribes were in Secondary Schools.

41. The figures for the pupils of the Aboriginal Tribes in Secondary Schools are very disappointing. If these classes are to obtain a fair share of the appointments in the Government Departments a large increase in their number taking secondary education must be encouraged. In particular it seems to us that if secondary education spreads more amongst these classes, useful recruits for executive and clerical work in the Forest Department could be obtained who would not shrink from the life in the jungles. This increase is needed also for another reason. As a class they are taking no part in the political life of the country. To a restricted extent persons of other communities become their leaders, but they have raised no leaders of their own, and as a result, to a much greater degree than is the case with the Depressed Classes, they have little or no influence on the local politics of the district, or on the broader politics of the Presidency.

Had the Aboriginal Tribes any educated representatives of their own in the Councils, and more representatives in the Local Boards and the School Boards their interests would not be so easily overlooked, as they often are at present when the interests of the different communities conflict.

42. It appears that the number of Backward Class boys in the Government High Schools is small. In their present backward state and ignorance of procedure rigid rules regarding admission are not suited to them. We therefore recommend that *the present rules for admission to Government Secondary Schools should be relaxed so that they may be admitted at any time of the year* even though this may temporarily mean an excess over the sanctioned strength of a particular class. We understand that such relaxation is permitted for sons of Government Officers on transfer.

43. We understand that at present the proportions of admission to the Government Secondary Schools are fixed at 40 per cent. for the Advanced classes, 45 per cent. for the Intermediate and Backwards together, and 15 per cent. to the Mohammedans. In view of the many excellent aided schools which have now been established we consider

that the proportion of 45 per cent. for the Intermediates and Backward Classes in the Government Schools should be increased, as these schools are under direct Government control and orders can easily be enforced. This increase should be so proportioned that the further influx of Backward Classes into these Schools should not be at the expense of the intermediate classes.

Hostels for Boys attending Secondary Schools.

44. Special hostels for the Backward Classes have many advantages in providing for corporate life for the boys. They have however the grave drawback that they do not mix the boys with those of the other castes. Where the boys can live in a mixed hostel many advantages follow: We would draw attention to the vacancies at present in many of the hostels attached to Government Secondary Schools, and suggest that the Backward Class boys and specially Depressed Class boys should be accommodated therein. The success of this would however depend on making such a hostel cheap, and securing fair treatment for the boys.

We recognize however that this does not provide a full solution for the problem, and separate hostels will be needed in Taluka towns and large villages where there are Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Hostels controlled Societies working for the uplift of the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes fulfil a very useful function and deserve to be encouraged. We would emphasize the need of more adequate inspection by Government Officers and of audits of their accounts. This is as much in their own interests as in that of Government.

45. In most of the hostels whether run by Government or by the voluntary agencies, we noticed the absence of any effort to provide manual work for the students for any part of the day. A large proportion of the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes pupils fail to pass their standards and have to leave the secondary course before completing it. If they had some skill of hand they would not flounder so hopelessly, when they have to leave school. We do not think that some manual work would detract from their other studies. Thus we would like to see weaving, printing or carpentry introduced into the Depressed Class hostels and other work such as agriculture in the Aboriginal Tribes hostels for about 4 hours a week. Such work would also serve to emphasize the dignity of manual labour.

At the same time we consider that the real place of such manual work is in the school curriculum and our recommendation is also meant for operation until such change is made in the present curriculum for Secondary Schools.

46. For all hostels whether under direct Government control or under voluntary agencies we advocate great simplicity. This is not only on the score of economy, but also because of the bad effect on the boy who becomes accustomed to a style of living which he may not be able to live up to when he has to fend for himself.

Scholarships.

47. It is in the Primary School stage that we consider the greatest encouragement is needed in order to increase rapidly the number of students who continue their studies beyond the IV Vernacular. The present provision of Government upper primary scholarships for the Backward Classes for the Presidency proper in the Primary Schools is 300 only, *i.e.*—

5	for each	district of	Rs. 5	tenable in	5th Standard.
5	,,	,,	Rs. 6	,,	6th Standard.
5	,,	,,	Rs. 7	,,	7th Standard.

The value of these scholarships seem quite adequate. We consider however that the number should be increased by 600 more upper primary scholarships and in addition the savings made by adjustments from the present unused secondary and college scholarships.

In the Hill Tracts lower primary scholarships will also be needed in a few cases. We propose a provision of Rs. 10,000 for these.

It may often prove advisable not to pay the whole value of the scholarship in cash but to deduct from it the necessary expenditure on books and clothes, and in some cases enough for a midday meal.

Midday meal.

48. Besides the above scholarships in some areas the Local Authorities also award scholarships for Primary Education. These are usually of smaller value than the above. Before handing over Primary Education to the Local Authorities these scholarships were paid in full by Government and no part of it was paid from Local Board or Municipal funds and this practice has been continued. We understand however that no instructions have been issued to the Local Authorities as to the proportion of such expenditure which must be allotted to the Backward Classes. If this is the case, we consider that the proportion should be fixed by Government.* It is a healthy sign that in some areas local authorities are anxious to take an increasing share in the uplift of these people by raising the number of scholarships for the Backward Classes, paying their share of the increased cost, and we trust such proposals will be considered sympathetically.

49. For the boys attending Secondary Schools the existing rates of scholarships seem quite sufficient in value. We understand that a number of these lapse. It seems to us that the reasons for this are as follows :—

(*a*) The system is very rigid and has provided the same number of scholarships from the 1st to the 7th Standard without taking into consideration that the number of Backward Class boys is sure to be larger in the lower classes than in the higher.

(*b*) The special scholarships for the Backward Classes have only been recently instituted, and sufficiently wide publicity has not been

* Mr. Thorat is of opinion that the proportion of scholarships for Backward Classes should be fixed by the School Boards, which are the best judges of the peculiar local conditions obtaining within their respective areas. The proportion should be as a rule fixed upon the basis of population, and care should be taken to see that one Class does not take a lion's share to the detriment of the more Backward Classes.

given to them to attract the notice of the parents of all suitable candidates.

(c) The lapsed scholarships are only awarded in the beginning of each year and consequently many boys who in their ignorance fail to apply in time do not suceed in obtaining one.

50. *We therefore recommend that the rigidity of the system should be relaxed in favour of the Backward Classes by placing the amount of the scholarships at the disposal of the Divisional Inspector without restricting his discretion concerning the number to be awarded to each standard or the dates on which they may be awarded or the Districts.* We consider that this will result in more elasticity. Also wider publicity should be given to them especially by Circulars to the Head Masters of the Primary Schools.

We anticipate that the present provision for Secondary Schools will soon be insufficient and therefore we have made an additional provision of Rs. 20,000 on this account.

51. In all scholarships preferences should be given to girls, and secondly to boys who are unmarried and whose parents cannot afford to educate them without assistance. We heard of a few cases where the boys of the Depressed Classes, who were given these special scholarships, had parents who could have well afforded to educate their sons without assistance.

52. We consider that it is important that the scholarships meant for the Backward Classes should be retained for their benefit.

In the past the surplus amounts if any of the amount allotted for the benefit of the Backward Classes as scholarships have been transferred to the Intermediate Classes. Instead of this *we propose that the scholarship allotment for the Backward Classes be considered as one unit, and where, as at present, insufficient suitable applicants apply for the secondary schools and College scholarships, the amount should be transferred to the primary scholarships.* This will increase the number of primary school scholarships.

53. In awarding the scholarships we suggest that care be taken that no one community of the Backward Classes absorbs an undue proportion of the scholarships. As these scholarships are for the express purpose of advancing the education of the Backward Classes we consider that the principle that the more backward the caste, the more need for assistance in its advancement be recognized. But at the same time in awarding these scholarships the economic position of the community and also of the individual himself should be taken into consideration. The scholarships should not be, however, awarded to candidates below the minimum capacity necessary to complete the course.

54. There does not appear to have been any injustice done to the Depressed Classes, or the Aboriginal Tribes hitherto by their joint grouping for the purposes of scholarships. But this joint grouping may produce difficulties in future as the number of competitors increase and the point will need to be watched carefully by the Educational Department and Backward Classes Officer and Board.

Exemption from Fees.

55. The value of the scholarships we have said is sufficient but this is on the understanding that the studen from the Backward Class gets exemption from fees while in school. We understand however that such exemption from fees is only given to a limited number and is also subject to restrictions as to age. We are of opinion that in the backward state of these classes every poor student of the Backward Classes in the Secondary Schools who is not proved to be incompetent by misconduct or repeated failures should be exempted from fees irrespective of the question whether he gets a scholarship or not. There are many economic and other reasons which operate in the case of the Backward Classes to break the steady progress of their education, and though raising the age has its dangers, we feel that the number of deserving cases which are now excluded by the operation of the age limit make it desirable to remove this limit. As the majority of the boys attend aided schools we recommend that the managers of such schools should be compensated by appropriate additional grants for the loss so incurred through exemption of fees to backward classes. We understand that such exemption of fees is granted to sons of all school mistresses. We do not think that our proposed concession will be very costly to Government. We would point out that by the time a considerable number of students from any one caste among the Backward Classes take to Secondary Education, the question of the removal of the caste from the Backward Class list according to the conditions in paragraph (12) will have to be considered.*

Charitable Funds for Promoting Education.

56. Many other communities have funds for promoting education amongst their community, *e.g.*, the Shirsangi Lingayat Education Fund, Raddi Educational Scholarship Fund, Anjuman Educational Scholarship Fund, etc. The existence of such funds has been of great advantage to the communities concerned. If the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes could raise through themselves and through their sympathisers funds for this purpose much good could be done. Nor do we consider the establishment of such funds beyond the reach of possibility.

College Education.

57. The number of Backward Classes students attending Colleges is very disappointing. The number of Depressed Class students in March 1927 was only nine and there were none from the Aboriginal Tribes or from the other Backward Classes.

Scholarships

We consider that the present provision of scholarships by Government is more than adequate in number but they are only adequate in amount if exemption from fees, or an extra scholarship to cover fees is added to it. We understand that such extra help is not always given.† We

* Mr. Thorat is of opinion that exemptions of fees in schools and colleges should be granted on the basis of population. A certain percentage for that purpose be fixed and the percentage once fixed should be as far as possible adhered to.

† Mr. Thorat would add that this is specially the case in aided colleges.

however recommend that it should always follow the scholarship. If the existing provision for College scholarships is absorbed by the increase in the number of College students which we anticipate we would recommend that those boys who do not succeed in getting a scholarship should at least get exemption from fees.

The number of Backward Class students attending college is likely to be so small that this concession will not be expensive to Government. We have received no complaints of differential treatment by Depressed Class students in Colleges and we have no reason to suppose that any such differential treatment exists.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR FOREIGN STUDY.

58. We consider it would be of great advantage if one scholarship is available for study abroad in technical or literary subjects for a member of the Backward Classes. It is very important that there should be a few men among these communities of wide views and experience. The existence of such men, though they will necessarily be very few, will give greater confidence to these communities that they are not for ever doomed to be the under-dog of Society, but that they too can rise and take an honourable and important place in the life of the nation.

Adult Education.

59. Adult education can be defined as the instruction in the three Rs of men and lads who are working for their bread during the day time. This education besides doing good to those that receive it, helps the education of their children,who will be sent more certainly to day-schools than would otherwise be the case. It is this latter advantage that is of greater national value than the former.

We find that very little is being done for the adult Primary Education of the Backward Classes in this Presidency, specially when compared with Madras and the Punjab. However we found Chambhars in Dharwar who had been taught solely in the night school conducted for some time by the Central Co-operative Institute through the generosity of the late Sir Vithaldas Thakersay, and who still retained their literacy. Similar good work is being done by the opening of a large number of night schools in Paradi Taluka of Surat District where a large number of Aboriginal Tribes learn to read and write. But in other places the results seem very disappointing. However, considering the importance of the issues involved *we recommend an increase in the number of Night Schools in areas occupied by the Backward Classes though we do not propose that the schools should be limited to them.*

Such schools need not be located for a long time in one place. On the other hand, if after three or four years a school is found to be attracting an insufficient number of adult men, it may be closed. Here it may be said to have fulfilled its mission by making as many of such grown up people literate as desired literacy. Moreover such schools are cheap, and the teacher's work may be encouraged by a part of his salary being made to depend upon results at the end of six months. The teacher in the Local Board School of the same or an adjacent village will very much appreciate such work as making a substantial addition to his earnings.

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.

Such Night Schools may be supplemented by circulating library boxes containing books for children and also for grown up people in the village, which will help them to keep up their literacy. Such boxes may easily be obtained by the help of philanthropic gentlemen of the district and will not cost much.

Recruitment of Teachers from among the Backward Classes and their training.

PRESENT POSITION.

60. The following figures represent the position of recruitment as teachers in Primary Schools as given in the last Quinquennial Report :—

—	For all castes	Aboriginal Tribes and Hill Tribes	Depressed Classes	Criminal Tribes	Total for Backward Classes
Trained	15,372	121	200	31	352
Untrained	10,644	167	381	19	567
Total ..	26,016	288	581	50	919
Total for 1922 ..	24,777	237	328	44	609

It will thus be seen that though there has been a satisfactory increase in the number of teachers amongst the Depressed Classes the progress amongst the Aboriginal Tribes has not been so satisfactory. The percentage increase of the Aboriginal Tribes teachers being only 21 in the five years as compared with the percentage increase of *77·1* for the Depressed Classes. This smaller percentage is the more regrettable as it is not easy to find teachers from other communities who are willing to remain in forest areas.

There also seems some danger that the recruitment of Depressed Class teachers may receive a severe set back if the policy advocated by us in paragraph 20 is accepted, wherein it is proposed that Depressed Class teachers should be introduced in greater numbers into the ordinary primary schools, as to do this requires a strong determination on the part of the Local Authorities, and the easier course would be to reduce the recruitment of the Depressed Classes.

PERCENTAGE OF RECRUITMENT.

To obviate this risk and to ensure that a sufficient number of Backward Class teachers are recruited *we advocate that just as a percentage has been fixed by Government for the admissions to the Primary Teachers Training Colleges, so too a similar minimum percentage should be fixed for the future recruitment of primary teachers from the Backward Classes by the Local Authorities.* By the Quinquennial Report only 919 out of a total of 34,611 teachers in Primary Schools belonged to the Backward Classes, *i.e.*, a proportion of 2·7 per cent. The proportion of the Backward,

Classes to the total population is about 23 per cent., so that it will be seen that their recruitment is by no means poportionate to their numbers.

TRAINING.

61. In the training of teachers from amongst the Backward Classes much leeward has to be made up. Government have ordered that of the persons to be recruited to the Primary Teacher's Training Colleges and who receive Government stipends, there should be 15 per cent. of the Backward Classes for the Bombay, Central and Southern Divisions and 10 per cent. for the Northern Division. According to the Quinquennial Review of 1927 in the Training Colleges out of 1,608 students only 85 belong to the Backward Classes, *i.e.*, only 5·3 per cent. These figures refer to the total number of teachers in the Training Colleges but it seems that there is a divergence of the actual practice from the expressed desire of Government. We have been told that suitable candidates were not available. On the other hand we were confronted with statements from the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes that there are very many persons qualified to be teachers having passed the Vernacular School Final who cannot get posts. This is supported, at least for some areas, by the statement of the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, quoted in the 1927 Quinquennial Report page 189. "Instead of there being a lack of Aboriginal Class teachers for schools for Aboriginal Classes as there was 25 years ago there is now an excess for whom in these days of financial stringency which has prevented the opening of any more schools since 1921 it is now impossible to find employment."

Taking the latest figure the following table shows the admissions of Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes compared with the corresponding admission for 1924-25 :—

—	Number admitted to Government Training Institutions in the Presidency (excluding Sind) (All Castes)		Out of the number admitted, how many were from the Local Authorities (District Local Boards and Local Authority, Municipalities) (All Castes)		Out of the numbers admitted on behalf of Local Authorities, the number admitted from the			
					Depressed Classes		Aboriginal Tribes	
	1924-25	1929-30	1924-25	1929-30	1924-25	1929-30	1924-25	1929-30
Bombay Division..	49	35	49	35	..	..	..	..
Central Division ..	486	346	465	312	26	27	9	9
Northern Division..	131	68	87	17	2	2	15	..
Southern Division..	30	30	25	15	2	..	..	..
Total ..	696	479	626	379	30	29	24	9

The practical absence of any Depressed Classes sent up for training in either of the years in question from Bombay Division and Southern Division and also the drop in the figures for admission for the Aboriginal Tribes are very disquieting. There seems no sufficient reason why the Depressed Classes from the Bombay Division and the Southern Division or the Aboriginal Tribes from all divisions are not being sent to the Training Colleges. The figures for the Northern Division where are no members of the Aboriginal Tribes in Training Colleges compared with 15 in 1924-25 form a sad commentary on the quotation given above of the excess of qualified candidates from that division from among the Aboriginal Tribes. Of the total of nine teachers under training from the Aboriginal Tribes seven are Kolis and only two are Bhils. The total Bhil population is about 500,000 excluding Sind, and it is very regrettable that only two persons of this community are found fit for selection for the Training Colleges.

62. We feel, that it is even more important for the teachers from among the Aboriginal Tribes and Depressed Class to receive a training in the Training Colleges than for teachers from the higher classes. They have so little cultural background that they specially need this contact with other communities to give them a broader outlook on life. The figures, however, given in paragraph 60 show that whereas the percentage of the Trained teachers to the total for all castes is 59·1 per cent., the percentage of trained teachers for the Depressed Classes is 34·4 per cent. and for the Aboriginal Tribes is 42·1 per cent. Thus it seems essential that more attention should be paid to the admission of Backward Class teachers in Colleges. In particular the totals of admissions from the Backward Classes from each Local Authority over a number of years should be carefully watched, so that a lessened percentage in one year would have to be made up in succeeding years. *We consider that the existing percentages fixed by Government are not bringing the proportion of trained teachers from among the Backward Classes to their total number, to the proportion for the rest of the community at a sufficiently rapid rate, and until this is done the proportion should be raised.*

In this it must be watched that the Depressed Classes are not neglected as compared with the other Backward Classes. On the other hand we feel that the Aboriginal Tribes teacher does not get the proper rural background in the present Training Colleges, which are mostly situated in big towns. We should suggest that it be considered if more Training Colleges cannot be established in rural areas, even if this means the closing or reduction in scope of some of the present Training Colleges.

Vacation Training and Re-training Classes.

We would press also for vacation Training and re-training classes for teachers in which the Backward Class Teachers should be given preference, because of their greater need of being kept up to a standard of alertness and efficiency owing to their lack of cultural background.

PRACTISING SCHOOLS ATTACHED TO TRAINING COLLEGES.

63. We would like to draw attention to the Practising Schools attached to the present Training Colleges. There are extremely few Depressed Class pupils in these schools.

Statement showing the number of students studying in the Practising Schools attached to :—

Practising School attached to	Approximate total number of pupils	Depressed class pupils
Poona Training College for Men ..	250	2
Ahmedabad ,, ,, ..	*226*	*0*
Dharwar ,, ,, ..	*249*	*8*
Poona ,, ,, Women	*230*	*0*
Ahmedabad ,, ,, ..	250	0
Dharwar ,, ,, ..	200	1

The general impression seems to be that these schools attract the pupils of the higher castes, and that most of their parents are comparatively rich and educated. This seems to us to be an entirely wrong principle which is seriously affecting the interests of the education of the poorer classes, and especially of the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes.

The teachers under-training look to these schools as Model Schools on which they should fashion the schools in which they will teach hereafter. But we fear that under the present circumstances they will draw the conclusion that the best way to get good results is to concentrate on the children of the higher classes whose parents being educated, will take an interest in the education of their children, and will send them regularly and clean to school. Also they will not learn in the Training College how to mingle the Depressed Class children with the other children, and to insist on equality of treatment for them. Thus a very valuable opportunity, which would influence the outlook of all the teachers who come under the influence of the Training Colleges, is being neglected. We understand that some of the Training Colleges, *e.g.*, Poona Men's Training College are situated in areas surrounded by well-to-do people and they might find it difficult to obtain Depressed Class pupils. Nevertheless we would urge that *Government should insist on the proportion of Depressed Classes in the Training Colleges being not less than the proportion of the Depressed Classes to the general population, i.e., not less than 9 per cent.* We do not believe that this is an impossible task if strenous efforts are made to ensure the results. The proposal made in paragraph 34 would help to solve the difficulty, as regards the girls in the Practising schools attached to Women's Training Colleges. *Another aid would be the introduction of a Depressed Class teacher into every Practising School, and we recommend that this should be done.*

If this means that these Practising Schools would attract a poorer type of boy or girl than at present, we would welcome the change. For the problem of the future is how to provide teachers trained to work among the children of the poor, as it is these who most need primary education if they are to take their proper place in the life of the nation.

Training for Schools.

64. We understand that the Training Colleges are giving instruction in methods of carrying on a one-teacher school, and take a few pupils from each of the different Standards of the Practising School to form a one-teacher school for demonstration purposes. We would suggest however that this idea be carried further and made more practical, and that attached to each Training College, there should be a real one-teacher school situated in a poor area where on account of the situation the pupils would be mainly (but not wholly) members of the Depressed Classes. There the teachers would learn how to deal with the real problems of poor attendance, lack of cleanliness, absence of educated parents, etc. This school should not however be used as an excuse to avoid the admission of Depressed Class children in sufficient numbers in the main Practising School.

ADMINISTRATION

65. There has been progress made in the education of the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes but it has lacked uniformity, and we fear, that unless carefully supervised, this lack of uniformity will increase, as each School Board will have its own policy. Much leeway remains to be made up and the education of these classes forms the most serious problem which the Educational Department has still to face. In the hill areas bold experimental work is required. A very careful watch needs to be kept on the various returns to see that Government orders relating to the Backward Classes are not being evaded.

We consider that it is essential for the Director of Public Instruction to have under him an Assistant who would specialize in the educational needs of the Backward Classes. He should be of the grade of the Bombay Educational Service.

He should be put in direct charge of the supervision of the experimental areas for Aboriginal Tribes education referred to in Paragraph 29. Later on (Paragraph 107), we are recommending the establishment of a Backward Class Officer and Board. This Assistant should prepare on behalf of the Director of Public Instruction the progress reports which will be required by them. He must be an enthusiast for the cause of these classes, and if a suitable person cannot be found in the present cadre Government should not hesitate to make the experiment of appointing one from outside. The administration of the ordinary district work relating to Backward Classes should be retained as at present, except for the experimental areas for Aboriginal Tribes, in the hands of the existing inspecting staff, as any separate organization would increase the divergence of interest between the Backward Classes

and the rest of the community. The policy should be guided by the Director of Public Instruction who would be aided by his Assistant for the Backward Classes, and this Assistant should have the right of inspecting any educational institution to see if the Backward Classes are admitted, and the Government or Departmental orders obeyed.

Supervisors.

66. We have come to the conclusion that a separate inspecting staff for the Backward Classes under the School Boards is not advisable, as it would tend to harden the present difference between themselves and the other communities, but *we consider it very advisable that for each School Board one or more Supervisors should be drawn from the Backward Classes.* He should have his area of inspection as other Supervisors, but his presence would encourage the Backward Classes (especially the Depressed Class section) if he is a member of the Depressed Classes, and would keep the School Boards in touch with the needs and difficulties of these Classes, and we accordingly recommend that a rule to this effect should be added.

INSTRUCTIONS IN TRADES.

67. The problem presented by the students from the Backward Classes particularly from the Depressed Classes who fail to complete their high school course is graver than the problem of the failed Matriculate from the other classes. His failure is a terrible blow to him, For the educated boy of the Depressed Classes who fails to get into Government service is barred from entering many avocations, open to the boys of the higher castes. For example he cannot be set up in business as a shop-keeper in most trades nor can be employed in such shops, on account of caste prejudice.

But there is another aspect of his failure which shows that his failure has wider consequences. For there can be no doubt that if he fails he not only discredits himself but also brings education into general disrepute and thereby defeats the object of Government, namely to induce people to take to education. Special care has therefore to be taken of those from the Depressed Classes who fail to complete the High School Course. In their interests we propose vocational training. We realize that there are certain caste occupations which the non-caste men cannot adopt.

Industrial Scholarships and Training.

There are however newer trades in which such caste prejudices do not operate to such an extent, and it is to these trades that the attention of some of the educated Depressed Class lads should be attracted. We therefore *propose that provision for scholarships for industrial training as apprentices in Mills and Railway Work-shops and in big Engineering works and to other suitable trades should be made.* The control of such scholarships should be in the hands of the Officer for the Backward Classes. We propose an annual expenditure of Rs. 10,000 on this account.

In addition the Backward Class Officer should secure entrance for some of them in the existing Industrial Training Schools, and if this provision proves insufficient separate industrial schools should be started.

We fear that one important reason why the Backward Classes do not take advantage of the existing provision of the scholarships now available for industrial training is that sufficient publicity is not given to the vacancies. The Backward Class Officer should take steps to ensure wider publicity for these scholarships among the Backward Classes.

68. *We also consider that instruction in improved methods of tanning, rope making and basket making, etc., should be organized by the Director of Industries* on the lines of his present weaving schools.

CHAPTER V.

ECONOMIC.

Indebtedness and Co-operation.

69. One of the reasons why the Depressed Classes have remained in their degraded condition is their poverty and the consequent want of economic independence without which they cannot be expected to rise in social status and free themselves from the many injustices to which they are subjected. Witnesses have stated to us that in the Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts where the Mahars have been carrying on an extensive movement of social uplift, the landlords of the District evicted them from the lands which the Mahars cultivated as tenants, and the Sawkars either refused to give them loans or commenced recalling former loans. In such conditions the progress of a community is effectually blocked and the situation must be remedied.

INDEBTEDNESS.

The Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes are heavily indebted, and the rates charged to them by the moneylenders are very high. The main reason for these high rates of interest is not that they are Depressed Classes or Aboriginal Tribes, but that they have very little real property capable of being given in security and (more especially in the case of Aboriginal Tribes) advantage is taken of their isolation and ignorance of accounting. This indebtedness can only be slowly removed by an increase in the earning capacity of these classes, and by an improvement in their social habits. Education may be expected to give much assistance in the reduction of intemperance, of costly death ceremonies, and caste dinners for marriage, and of other evil habits among them. As steps for immediate action we recommend the measures outlined below.

CO-OPERATION.

70. Co-operation is of great value in freeing them from the grip of the money-lender but at present it is only touching the fringe of the population which seems to be in great need of it.

We consider that as far as possible the Depressed Classes should be encouraged to join the common village Co-operative Credit Societies, as they will learn thereby to work with other communities. We would like however to see more of the Depressed Classes on the Managing Committees of such Societies, and we trust that the Co-operative Department will continue to use their good offices to see that these classes get due representation where this is not accorded at present.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR MUNICIPAL CONSERVANCY STAFFS.

We would like to draw attention to the great field which is open to Municipalities in organizing Co-operative Credit Societies amongst their

conservancy staff, who are normally in debt bearing extraordinarily high rates of interests. Being in receipt of regular pay and deduction being possible from it, there will hardly be any bad debts. We would wish that Government should circularize all Municipalities pointing out the great necessity for starting such Societies. Already there are a few Societies of this type working successfully.

71. Where the Aboriginal Tribes live in villages occupied also by other classes we consider that they too should be encouraged to join the general societies. This is not possible in hill areas, and special societies must be organized on their behalf. We are glad to learn that Government have appointed a Special Mamlatdar for furthering the establishment and supervision of Societies amongst the Aboriginal Tribes of the Dohad and Jhalod talukas of the Panch Mahals District, and *we would like the principle to be extended by similar appointments being made in all areas where there is a large Aboriginal Tribes population ready for such Societies*, such as Khandesh, Surat and Thana districts.

72. Separate Societies for the Depressed Classes are needed in the case where they are Producers Societies and should be encouraged. We were impressed by the value of the "Dharwar Machigar Co-operative Credit Society" not only in improving the finances of its members, but also in the sense of self-respect, and confidence which has been given to the community by the training in self-Government and the opportunities afforded through the Society of mixing with other communities in Co-operative Conferences. At present the Annual Report of the Co-operative Department of this Presidency does not enable the reader to ascertain what progress the co-operative movement is making amongst the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes. More information on this point would be very valuable. *We accordingly recommend that this should be given.*

Provident Fund for Municipal Conservancy Staffs.

73. We would draw attention to the absence of any pension or Provident Fund Scheme in the majority of the Municipalities for their conservancy staff. We consider such provision is very necessary and are of opinion that a Provident Fund is more suitable than a Pension Scheme. *We would suggest that it be made an obligatory function for at least the City Municipalities to organize some such Provident Fund*, the funds being provided partly by contributions from the workers and partly from the Municipal funds.

The majority of us consider that compulsion also should be used to the staff to join. We would note in this connection that the Bombay City Municipality has a Provident Fund on a voluntary basis for its conservancy staff.

Protection by Legislation.

74. We also recommend that some enactment on the lines of the English Money Lenders Act or the Punjab Money Lenders Act should be

passed for this Presidency. In view of the illiteracy of the masses and their chronic indigence such measures seem to be urgently called for.

LAND.

75. In recent years much land has been given out to the Aboriginal Tribes through the Forest Department in the "inforest Settlements," and through the Revenue Department when lands have been disforested. We would suggest that it be made a condition hereafter in the inforest settlements that the grantees of land should send their children to school if a school is established in the vicinity and that the Divisional Forest Officer should ask the School Boards to open schools for these villages where the numbers permit.

The Depressed Classes would gain economic independence much earlier if more of them were land holders and we regard it as of great importance that attention should be paid to the problem of obtaining more land for them. There are scattered Government waste lands available in the cultivated areas of most districts. Most of these are however not fit for cultivation, but some are suitable and under existing orders are given out to applicants with or without occupancy price. We have not been able to make a detailed study of the present rules under which the disposal of land is governed, but we think that the Backward Class Officer should go into the question in detail and in particular consider the working of the malkano system of the Punjab, where the payment of occupancy price can be made by instalments for a certain number of years in addition to the payment of assessment, and see if it can be applied to the purchase of lands by the Depressed Classes where the lands are valuable and the occupancy price is beyond their immediate capacity to pay, if the finances of Government do not permit the remission of the occupancy price.

In practice it seems that the grant of disforested lands is mainly reserved for the Aboriginal Tribes. We agree that they have a prior claim to such lands, at the same time we consider that some share of the land should be given to the Depressed Classes as in many respects their need is greater than that of the Aboriginal Tribes.

76. One great drawback to the colonization of forest lands is the prevalence of malaria. It is comparatively easy to get theoretical advice on the way in which a campaign against malaria should be undertaken, but it is extremely difficult to get practical advice which the layman can follow out. *We suggest that experiments be made in recolonizing, by the Backward Classes, some of the areas which have become depopulated by malaria* (and sometimes by damage by pig in addition). There are many such areas on the borders of North Kanara and Dharwar districts. It is quite possible that the increased income to Government through Land Revenue would more than counterbalance the expenditure which might have to be incurred by Government in the commencement of the experiment.

We also consider it possible that some of the Depressed Classes would take up land in Sind if a suitable scheme could be worked out by the

Barrage Revenue authorities in consultation with the Backward Class Officer. Such a movement would be slow in the beginning but would gain impetus if the early colonists were successful, and we recommend action in this direction. We have of course no intention of excluding any other community of this Presidency from obtaining land in similar ways.

We consider that the present policy of giving out land to the Backward Classes on restricted or inalienable tenure has been of material advantage to the Backward Classes.

There is much land passing from hand to hand. We think it advisable to find ways and means to enable members of the Backward Classes to take advantage of such transfer of land wherever it takes place, so that instead of such land passing into the hands of the Sawkars and richer Classes, it may be secured to the members of the Backward Classes or other equally poor persons.

Land Banks.

For the purchase of lands by the Backward Class for private holders, Land Banks should be of advantage, but such Banks are in their infancy, and cannot give much assistance at present though attempts should be made to get the Backward Classes to use them for this purpose. Membership of such Banks should be open to all communities but if such fail to materialize or the Backward Classes fail to obtain facilities from them, then an effort to start Land Banks with money raised from the Depressed Classes themselves should be made by the Co-operative Department.

Having discussed the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act as far as it affects the Backward Classes, we consider that the Act has been of benefit to them, and though we would not object to its amendment in certain directions, we consider that its complete repeal would be detrimental to the interests of the Backward Classes.

RECRUITMENT TO PUBLIC SERVICES.

77. The Depressed Classes labour under many disabilities in seeking for employment in Government service. It is not only the question of lack of education which stands in their way, but also the general prejudice against them. This is well illustrated by the admitted fact that very few are employed as menials such as peons though no standard of education has been required in the past for such posts. Their excellent record for honesty in carrying Government money to the Treasuries from the villages shows that they are not unfitted for such posts on account of character.

Army.

Their position has been made materially worse by the closure of recruitment to the Army. This is to be the more regretted as the army gave to the Depressed Classes an opening for employment and an

opportunity to rise to the Indian Commissioned ranks such as Jamedar, Subhedar and Subhedar Major. The attainment of such positions by some of the Depressed Classes has been of great benefit to the rest of the community in raising its status, and in providing leaders for them. *We urge that the present bar to the recruitment of the Depressed Classes in the Army should be removed* by the Government of India and that the Government of Bombay, should represent the matter to them.

POLICE.

78. We regret to note that there is at present no member of the Depressed Classes of the rank of a Sub-Inspector or in any of the higher grades of the Police. We were given to understand that the hindrance to their recruitment is not solely an absence of candidates with the necessary educational and physical fitness, for there are a number among the younger Depressed Classes who satisfy these conditions. We were referred to the opinion of the Police Commission in which it was stated that the candidates selected should be of "good social status" and were told that in the past it has been held by the appointing Board that the Depressed Classes were not of good social standing. We consider that whatever may have been the position in the past, Depressed Classes should not in these days be debarred from service in the higher ranks of the Police Department solely on the ground that their untouchability makes them unsuitable for such service. Given the authority, a Depressed Class Police Officer will be respected by all communities, and there will follow a rise in his social status as a result of his authority. This we believe to have been the case in the Army where the Depressed Classes rose to the ranks of Subhedar Majors. We are the more anxious to press this point as the closing of recruitment to the Army has stopped the opportunities of rising in that direction. and it was from the families of the pensioned Military Officers that many of the natural leaders of the Depressed Classes have been drawn hitherto. The time has now come for the Government to say definitely that it is determined to give the Depressed Class communities equal opportunities with others. We consider that a Depressed Class Sub-Inspector or Inspector will, if he is of the right calibre, be able to enforce his orders and carry out his duties. It is sometimes said that a grave difficulty in the way of employment of the Depressed Classes in the higher ranks of the Police is that on account of caste feeling it could not be possible to employ them in discharging of such duties as house-searches, etc., which fall to the lot of a Police Officer. We do not think that there is much substance in this, as there are many Mahommedans, Christians, Jews, and Parsis in the higher Police ranks and as such they have to perform house-searches, an action which is strictly speaking equally an offence to the orthodox as the entry of a member of the Depressed Classes.

No such bar has been raised in connection with the difficulty in the way of recruitment of the Aboriginal Tribes to the higher ranks of the Police. The difficulty for them is the lack of persons of suitable educational qualifications.

We were told that 66 Depressed Classes were recruited in the 2 years (1927 and 1928) in the Lower ranks of the Police. We consider that this proportion of Depressed Class recruits could be increased, and that this would have a great effect in raising their social status. The difficulties of housing the Depressed Class sepoys in the lines and providing water for them should not be exaggerated. There are examples where such recruits live in amity with the others, and we consider that a District Superintendent of Police should be able to insist on their admission to the lines. We specially emphasize the need of more recruitment of Depressed Classes in the Police Force of Bombay City where caste distinctions are not so acute as in the mofussil.

Recruitment to Higher Services.

Referring next to the higher appointments to other Government ranks, we note with pleasure that Government have recently appointed a person from the Depressed Classes as a Deputy Collector. We agree that in these higher appointments qualifications both educational and physical must be the main considerations in making a choice, but we do regard it as important that when suitably qualified men from the Backward Class are available their applications should be sympathetically and preferentially considered, and the fact that they belong to the Backward Classes should not be a bar to their appointment, but rather a recommendation.

Recruitment to Clerical Posts in all Departments.

79. The existing orders of Government are sufficient in regard to the recruitment of the Backward Classes to clerical posts in all Departments, if properly carried out. In most districts a qualified Depressed Class or Aboriginal Tribes candidate can get a Government clerical appointment if he applies. This is not always the case however. We regret to note that according to a statement made by Government (Bombay Legislative Council Debates, 1928, Volume XXII, Part II, page 96) out of 993 clerks in Government offices in Bombay City (Secretariat, High Court, Police, etc.) not a single person belonging to the Depressed Classes has been recruited. One of the difficulties of a candidate is that he has no friends in the offices, and does not know how and when to apply to the many Officers who make clerical appointments in their own Departments. The present staffs in the offices are often against the introduction of a Depressed Class man into the Office and may throw hindrances in the way of the would-be applicant. One of the duties of the Backward Class Officer should be to obtain lists of qualified candidates for clerical posts from amongst the Backward Classes who are searching for Government employment, and to send on their names to suitable appointing Officers. He should also study the returns obtained periodically by Government and see how far their orders in relation to the appointment of Backward Class candidates are being carried into effect.

Menials.

In view of the fact that no educational tests are required for the posts of menials, it might have been expected that a large number of Depressed

Classes would be employed as menials but in fact very few menials are so appointed from amongst them. We consider that a radical change in this respect should be made and that *Government should insist on a number not less than that represented by their proportion to the total population be employed.* Indeed in view of the fact that they are shut out from many of the avocations open to the ordinary Indian, it would not be unjust if a larger number than their population ratio were so employed. It would be an advantage in compensation of the many disadvantages they suffer in social life. Their contact with the officers would tend also to blunt the angularities of castes and would pave the way for the entry of the Depressed Class into the higher clerical ranks. Besides giving a new opening to these Classes the presence of Depressed Class peons would check the petty but none the less galling insults which Depressed Classes are likely to receive from the peons of other castes when approaching an office. Such insults are more likely to be offered by the peon class than by the higher grades of service. There should be no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of recruits physically qualified to work as menials. We strongly recommend immediate action in the matter.

We consider there is more room for employment of the Aboriginal Tribes as Forest Guards. We believe that this will result from the spread of education amongst them.

Postal Services.

We also consider that Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes could be used in larger numbers than hitherto in the Postal Service as runners and Postmen.

SERVICE IN THE VILLAGES.

80. In most villages the main services are performed by the Mahars in the Deccan and by the Vethias in Gujerat but where there are no Mahars they are performed by other castes from among the Backward Classes. In our succeeding paragraphs regarding services except in references to the Hereditary Officer's Act we intend our remarks to apply to the Vethias as well as to the Mahars.

The conditions of service and the system of remuneration are extremely complicated and varied, and we feel that the material at our disposal is not sufficient to permit us to make detailed suggestions, in view of the fact that any change in the system of remuneration involves very great financial issues, the details of which are not calculable by us. At the same time we feel that the existing conditions of service to the Government and to the Rayats touch the life of the Depressed Classes so intimately that we cannot pass over the subject in silence.

There is much to be admired in the old village system. Amongst the Depressed Classes it has produced a feeling of hereditary loyalty, and a pride in their watans. Considering their poverty and the amount of money conveyed annually to the local Treasuries it is remarkable that cases of misappropriation by them are practically unknown.

Their services to the Rayats have had much value in the economic and social life of the village. But the old conditions are rapidly changing,

and the traditional services rendered to the Government and to the Rayats are in urgent need of readjustment. Some of the services they render are unnecessary. The transition will take time and any legislative measures or executive steps taken by Government to hasten this process must be based on an intimate study of the facts and figures.

We would draw attention to the great waste of time involved in the Mahars waiting in the village on the chance that service may be required from them. Much time is also being wasted by the use of an unnecessary number of persons under the present system of Mahars escorting at night the kit of an Officer to the next village, waking up the Mahars of that village and handing over charge of the lamps, etc., to them so that they may perform the escort duty to the next village. None of these persons so awakened can be expected to do a full day's labour on the morrow if they have lost from two to four hours sleep in the night. It is admitted on all sides that the present number of Watandar Mahars is excessive, and their number can safely be reduced. The mere existence of this excess encourages the exaction of illegal or unnecessary service from them.

The nature of the work done for the villagers by the Mahars is gradually changing. In some villages the Hereditary duties and the hereditary payment by baluta has already been replaced by service on a basis of free contract, and it is desirable that this process should extend, as the present system leads to an inactive life in which the work and remuneration alike are not regular.

One customary service to the villagers is the removal of the carcasses of dead animals, the Depressed Classes generally receiving the skin in return. Intimately related to this is the eating of carrion. It must be admitted that in many instances the Depressed Classes would object if prevented from eating this carrion, but a reforming spirit is abroad and many are leaving off the practice. When they are persuaded successfully by their leaders to leave off the use of carrion they often do not wish to remove and skin carcasses on account of the ideas of degradation commonly held about such work. When doing so they sometimes incur opposition from the higher classes even to the extent of social boycott. It is not so much the removal of the dead animal which grates as the compulsion to do so, and the inference is that the compulsion is made because they belong to the Depressed Classes.

The eating of carrion is one of the important causes which keeps the Depressed Classes down. We believe that the time is approaching when the practice can be forbidden by law, and *we would recommend legislation to be applied when the leaders of the Depressed Classes of that area consider that the majority of their number would accept willingly such a restriction.*

The practice of receiving scraps of daily bread as part of their remuneration is also very degrading to these castes. We consider that eventually every service whether to Government or to the rayats should be on a free contractual basis, the remuneration being fixed according to the nature of the service. We look forward to the time when the idea, now so prevalent, that an official suffers in prestige if he carries his own Daftar

will vanish and to the time when transport of kit will no longer need the escort of a Mahar. We also look forward to the time when the Mahar will be paid in cash by the Rayats for each service he renders according to its value. The solution must incorporate some provision whereby the Watan can be commuted though we have not sufficient data at our disposal to suggest the terms.

Need for Detailed Enquiry.

Though the injustices and uneconomic waste of time are admitted by officials and non-officials alike to exist in the present system, the eventual financial issues involved are very great. We agree that patient study of the details of the existing practices is necessary before any solution is found but the matter is of such urgency that *we are obliged to recommend, that an enquiry should be made into the customary services performed by the Depressed Classes, and in some areas by the Aboriginal Tribes, and their remuneration.* This enquiry should be extended to all classes of service and not to be limited to those under the purview of the Hereditary Offices Act. In particular it should include an inquiry into the Vethia system of Gujerat.

Forced Labour.

81. We have received many complaints from witnesses that forced and unpaid labour is exacted from the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes by the Subordinate Government Officers. This is a long standing injustice which needs to be stopped with a firm hand by Government through its district officers. We understand that the orders of Government are against such forced labour, but such orders are not sufficiently known to the Backward Classes affected. We therefore consider that simple pamphlets explaining to the Backward Classes the Government orders in this respect and their rights, and also the provisions of section 374, Indian Penal Code, in this connection should be widely circulated amongst them.

HOUSING OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES.

Housing.

82. The housing of the Aboriginal Tribes presents as a rule no difficult problem, but the same cannot be said for the Depressed Classes. Often their houses are in an insanitary part of the village close to the village dung-heaps. This insanitation is often increased by the long established practice of placing dead animals near the Depressed Class quarters in the absence of a suitable defined place. In very many cases these quarters are very crowded in a small area and require land for expansion. Very often the low-lying nature of the land makes them very insanitary especially in the rainy season, and is the cause of epidemics.

In the Madras Presidency much work has been done in securing more healthy sites for the Depressed Classes. Where possible a Government site adjacent to the Gaothan is developed into suitable plots. Where this is not possible suitable areas have been acquired. A percentage

of the aquisition cost varying from 5 per cent. to 20 per cent. has to be paid by the Depressed Classes at the time of acquisition. The balance is recovered from the holders in instalments either directly by the Revenue Department or through Co-operative Societies formed for this specific purpose. Since the commencement of the operations in the Madras Presidency 27,329 house sites have been so acquired up to 31st March 1928. 6¼ per cent. is charged at present on the loans both to Co-operative Societies and to individuals in connection with acquisitions of house sites. We learn that so far very few bad debts had been incurred in working out the scheme. We do not consider that work on this scale is required in this Presidency, but there are a number of cases in which sites are urgently needed for the Depressed Classes. These fall into three classes :—

(*a*) Where the sites are in an extremely unhealthy position or are congested.

(*b*) Where the present huts of the Depressed Classes are on sites held by the higher Classes who use the position as a threat to make the Depressed Classes conform to their wishes on pain of eviction.

(*c*) Where there is an influx of the Depressed Classes into towns or cities in search of work.

We propose that in general the lines on which Madras Presidency has been working for the development of sites in villages should be followed in this Presidency, but in view of the fact that the cases requiring attention will be far fewer, we do not propose a special staff, but consider that the ordinary District staffs could cope with the work with the advice of the Backward class Officer and his staff. Every endeavour should be made to keep the scheme on a self-supporting basis.

Migration to Towns.

83. We would draw attention to the influx of the Depressed Classes into the towns and cities. This influx is mainly due to the fact that caste prejudices are less strong in towns and cities than in villages and hence a Depressed Class person has less difficulty in breaking through tradition and obtaining work. We are of opinion that the Depressed Classes have benefitted by this migration. It has however raised housing problems.

In cities a man of the Depressed Classes cannot ordinarily expect to become a house owner as the capital involved would be too great for him. In many cases also it would not be to his advantage, as he needs to move from one part of the city to another in search of work. We would draw attention however to the Poona City Municipality Scheme for housing the Depressed Classes as suiting those cases where the Depressed Classes desire to acquire houses. The scheme is only in its infancy but it should be watched sympathetically and if possible copied elsewhere. In such schemes however we prefer that they should not be exclusively for the Depressed Classes but should be open to all persons who are poor and need accommodation, as the admixture of castes would prove an advantage. In smaller towns we consider that often the best solution will be to acquire a suitable area, and divide it into streets and plots, and sell

the plots on some instalment scheme as in the Madras schemes to the Depressed Classes. The latter should put up their own huts, subject to some simple rules about the plinth and minimum height of the hut.

There is a need for similar assistance to be given to some of the small wandering tribes who are classed as Backward Classes though not as Aboriginal Tribes or Depressed Classes. There seems now a tendency on the part of many such tribes to settle down in places where work is available and this tendency should be encouraged.

Housing of Municipal Conservancy Staff.

84. We would draw the attention of the Municipalities to the housing of their conservancy staff. Each Municipality has its own problems in this respect and no one solution would fit all cases, but we think that in some cases the best solution would be to provide well drained sites provided with the necessary water and sanitary conveniences on which they could put up their huts. Where possible opportunity should be given to the staff to purchase their hut sites. In other cases the Poona City Scheme of housing of the Depressed Classes might be adopted. A system permitting purchase reduces the danger of restriction of freedom of contract.

Migration outside the Presidency.

85. Besides migration to towns, some of the Depressed Classes have migrated to Assam and to East Africa. Though instances of recruitment through false promises are not wanting, on the whole such emigration has been of material benefit to them both financially and in the removal of their disabilities and *it should be the duty of the Backward Class Officer to promote their emigration.*

CHAPTER VI.

SOCIAL.

Untouchability within Untouchability.

86. It must be admitted that a good deal of untouchability within untouchability exists in this Presidency. This complicates many questions relating to their life, especially the provision of the water supply. Too often each community of the Depressed Classes demands its own well, and in consequence, since in the typical village the number of members of each community is small, it becomes an impracticable proposition to provide a water supply which will be permanent throughout the hot weather for each community. The reason for the maintenance of these distinctions is not far to seek. Each caste except the lowest within the Depressed Classes realizes the disabilities imposed upon it by its supposed untouchability, and feels some sense of pride in being at least higher in caste than some other community. They fear that by uniting themselves with the lowest of the Depressed Classes they will lower their own position.

They have frequently used the argument before us "Let the touchables remove our untouchability and immediately we will remove the untouchability of those castes lower than our own". As against this we have heard an argument from the touchable Hindus to the effect that "We will remove untouchability for all Depressed Classes when they remove it between themselves". We are glad to say however this argument is rarely used, and it is surely a very poor argument for the more advanced communities to use, as it implies that they will wait to right the wrongs they are committing against the Depressed Classes, until the latter are able to show a lead to the more advanced communities in this respect.

We are pleased to be able to record, that the leaders amongst the Depressed Classes are striving to remove this untouchability within untouchability.

Furtherance of Temperance.

87. The question of the use of liquor and other intoxicants affects the social and economic condition of all Backward Classes to a great extent. Almost all the castes comprising all the three groups of Backward Classes, and forming more than one-fifth of the total population form a great part of what are called drinking classes, in the phraseology of the Excise Department. It is a patent fact that a large part of their hard earned money goes to the drink-shop, specially if the allurement of a liquor or toddy shop be very close to their door.

In 1941 208 castes total + 50 this profession

But we have seen signs of the reformer's work in this connection also in various districts. Large masses of these people, when asked in a body why they do not voluntarily abstain from drink, reply by a counter question "but why don't you get the Government to close the drink-shops?" They mean thereby that the temptation to drink is too great to be resisted by them at every minute of their life with so many facilities placed next door to them. This is especially so with the child races like Bhil or Varli. Where drink-shops are reduced in number or the quantity

rationed to them in a Taluka or a District, the total consumption goes down, and the people concerned are benefitted materially and morally.

A very large proportion of witnesses have expressed in writing and orally their great desire for complete prohibition. Almost all the Depressed Class and Aboriginal Tribes witnesses have told us their view that prohibition is the only solution to many of the economic ills of their classes. We are aware of the fact that Bombay Government have declared prohibition as their goal, but the method and period of attaining it is not settled. At the same time we are not unmindful of the fact that complete prohibition, if introduced within a short period, is likely to cause disturbance to the State finances and lowering of the moral tone of Drinking classes. So we are not prepared to recommend prohibition suddenly. But the system of rationing adopted by Government for about 5 years, and then discontinued, took this Presidency a long way in the direction of prohibition. We very much wish that it may be re-introduced, if not all over the Presidency at least in the areas where the problem of illicit distillation is not serious.

An argument is usually advanced that any restriction of drinking facilities increased the number of offences of illicit distillation, possession, etc. But naturally when people are denied the luxury of a vice which they are used to indulge in unrestrictedly before, they will rebel for a time and thus for a short time the number of such offences will increase. But there is no reason to believe that in this country where drink is looked at with abhorrence by all the major communities, the illicit distillation will ever go on increasing even after things have settled down to a normality and after many of the present hard drinkers have died.

88. Failing the re-introduction of rationing system, we would strongly advocate the following changes in the present Abkari policy in the interest of the Backward Classes :—

(1) Restriction of the hours during which a shop is kept open to the period from 10-30 a.m. to 7 p.m. only—every minute that a shop is open after 7 p.m. adds to the enticement which the drinker cannot resist to an increasingly greater extent.

(2) Close all shops on Divali, Holi and similarly large festivals of local importance, at the time of riots, and on all Sundays or all weekly Bazaar days whichever may be suitable.

(3) Reduce the number of shops by slow and sure degrees, specially in areas inhabited by Aboriginal Tribes, and in areas occupied by factories in towns.

(4) Remove the shops, wherever they be situated amidst or close to the localities inhabited by Backward Classes from their present position to a distance of at least a furlong if not two.

(5) Reduce gradually the strength of the liquor served *at all* the shops to 60° under proof.

(6) Strive to obtain bilateral agreements from the Indian States bordering this Presidency not to have shops selling more than 60° U. P. near the borders.

(7) Increase the Preventive Force to the extent necessary to prevent illicit distillation and importation from increasing.

89. We recognise that such a Policy would result in a reduction in revenue and cannot be carried out unless there is co-operation from the political parties in the support of Government in its efforts to raise additional taxation from other sources to compensate for this loss and for the increase in the Preventive Force. We therefore appeal to all temperance reformers to support proposals for taxation rendered necessary by a policy advocated above.

Use of Wells and other Public Conveniences.

90. In 1923 the Legislative Council passed a resolution to the effect that "the untouchable classes be allowed to use all Public Watering places, wells and Dharamashalas which are built and, maintained out of Public Funds, or are administered by bodies appointed by Government or created by Statutes as well as public schools, courts, offices and dispensaries."

Upon this resolution Government issued the following order :—

"In pursuance of the foregoing Council Resolution the Government of Bombay are pleased to direct that all heads of offices should give effect to the resolution so far as it related to the public places and institutions belonging to and maintained by Government. The Collectors should be requested to advise the local bodies in their jurisdiction to consider the desirability of accepting the recommendations made in the Resolution so far as it relates to them."

The majority of the District Local Boards and Municipalities then considered the question. Some Boards voted for its acceptance, others voted against it. Kaira District Board first voted for its acceptance, but afterwards rescinded the resolution. This was not the only case of this kind.

USE OF PUBLIC WELLS.

91. But whatever the nature of the resolution the result has been the same. We have not been able to find a single instance where the Depressed Classes are using continuously the same public well as the higher classes. There may be such wells, but if so, they must form an infinitesimal proportion of the hundreds of thousands of the public wells of the Presidency.

The cause of this complete failure deserves attention.

The public wells under direct Government possession are very few as practically all are in the possession of the Municipal or Local Boards. A few of these Boards seem to have made a genuine attempt to enforce their resolution to throw open the public wells to the Depressed Classes, and they placed notice boards near the wells stating that they could be used by all classes including the Depressed Classes. In still fewer cases the Depressed Classes themselves attempted to use these wells. But the anger of the touchable Hindus was too much, and the practice was given up. There are a few instances where the Depressed Classes have insisted on their right to use a public well, but though they may have succeeded in this the cost has been heavy, and the victory has been unreal. For example in one village the touchable Hindus had several wells containing water all the year round while the Depressed Classes wells ran dry in the

hot weather. The Depressed Classes aided by their more educated brethren from the town, decided to insist on their right to the use of one of the touchable wells, and having given prior notice to the police of their intention went in procession and used it. The presence of the police prevented a riot, but the effect has been that the touchable Hindus have boycotted the Depressed Classes and refused to sell them anything from their shops or to employ them. This has entailed great suffering on the Depressed Classes. The Depressed Classes are still using the well in question but the touchable Hindus have abandoned its use, so that at the most the Depressed Classes have gained an additional well for their use, but at the time of writing this report they are just as far off as ever from the ideal of the common well, and meanwhile they have been suffering for several months the hardships of a boycott. This instance has a number of parallels in other villages.

92. In many villages the Depressed Classes have separate water supplies, but their wells are usually very poor and in many cases except in parts of Gujarat become dry in the hot weather. When there is no water in their wells or if they have no wells, they have to wait for the charitable amongst the higher classes to draw water and pour a little into their pots. The economic loss caused to the Depressed Classes by this waste of their time, and the difficulty of getting sufficient water for drinking and washing purposes can well be imagined. The question of the use of public wells is becoming a burning question with the Depressed Classes, and will become increasingly so, as they become more organized, and realize their grievances and their inherent rights as human beings more clearly. The educated ones amongst them read of the resolutions passed by the Legislative Council, the Municipal and Local Boards, the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha. They see the negative results of all this talking, and their hearts are sick with the unreality of it all.

The passing of resolutions will be of no avail until some remedy is found for the social boycott which is effectually barring the efforts of the Depressed Classes to insist on their common rights. Until that time often harm rather than good is done by reformers who go for a few days to a village and persuade the Depressed Classes to insist on their rights, and then leave them to suffer the cruelties of the inevitable boycott.

The remedy for the social boycott will either have to be by propaganda or legislation. We would earnestly commend to those organizations which advocate the removal of untouchability as an important plank in their creed, that they should actually go into the villages and persuade the higher classes who nominally accept their creed, to be willing to be put their lip service into practice. If only they could persuade the inhabitants of a dozen villages to permit the Depressed Classes willingly to use the general wells without inflicting a boycott or taking revenge in any other way on them an immense step forward would have been made as the fame of the movement would spread.

Though no solution of immediate general applicability can be proposed we consider that attempts should continue to be made to gain permission for the Depressed Classes to use the public wells. The heart-breaking

hardships they now endure in some villages for lack of water cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely. In those villages where the need of the Depressed Classes for drinking water is very acute, while the rest of the villagers claim exclusive right to the use of the public well with an abundant permanent supply of water the villagers should be confronted with the alternative of subscribing for the construction of a satisfactory well for the Depressed Classes, or of permitting the latter to use the public well or of paying a cess for the wages of a person to pump or otherwise raise water for them. Such a policy could only be enforced gradually, and cautiously after every effort at amicable settlement has failed.

We consider that it would be valuable to have a Notice Board placed near every public well stating that it is for the use of all castes. Though this notice will not have much immediate effect the accumulative effect will eventually be great, and incidentally it will make clear to the Depressed Classes which wells are public property. We recommend that this should be done by the Municipalities and Local Boards.

Much propaganda amongst the Depressed Classes is also required to persuade them not to insist on separate water supplies—for each caste among themselves.

93. Though there has been little or no progress made towards the ideal of the common well, some progress has been made in certain areas towards allowing the Depressed Classes the rights to take water from tanks, though insistence is made that they draw from another part of the tank.

Dharamasalas.

94. The Depressed Classes are often not permitted to use the Dharamasalas. Many dharamasalas have been built by private funds and are in private ownership, and no action can be taken in respect to these. Where however Government or Municipal or Local Board money is used for the maintenance of dharamasalas we consider that the rights of the Depressed Classes to use them should be insisted upon. A notice board to the effect that the dharamasala is for the use of all classes including the Depressed Classes would be valuable.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

95. We have had no evidence of differential treatment between the Depressed Classes and other classes in the larger hospitals and dispensaries, but there still seems to be difference in treatment in some of the smaller Local Board dispensaries. Such differential treatment is against all the traditions of the medical profession. If the Depressed Classes obtain adequate representation in the Taluka Local Boards and District Local Boards, their representatives can voice their grievances in this direction, and obtain disciplinary action against any Sub-Assistant Surgeon who is proved to have refused to allow a Depressed Class man within the dispensary or to touch him during the medical examination. Here again a notice board stating that all communities are entitled to treatment without distinction would be helpful to inform the Depressed Classes of their rights and the Medical Officer of his duties.

Notice Boards by themselves will not have much immediate effect where there is a strong feeling on the part of the majority of the touchable Hindus against the assertion by the Depressed Classes of their rights as in the use of wells, but they will be of immediate value where, as in the case of Dharamasalas and Dispensaries, their rights have been conceded in many instances.

All such notice boards for wells, Dharamasalas and dispensaries should be in very simple vernacular language that it may be understood by the Backward Classes who can only read with difficulty.

Travelling in Railways.

96. It is very seldom nowadays that objection is taken to Depressed Classes travelling in any compartment of a train. In fact the railway rules have been of great service in educating the travelling public to the equal rights of all communities. Some times difficulties arise in the supply of drinking water and refreshments to the Depressed Classes on Railway Stations and occasionally in seating. We bring these and similar difficulties which occasionally arise whilst travelling to the notice of the Railway authorities and of the Railway Advisory Committees.

In areas where these grievances remain unremedied a member of the Depressed Classes in the Advisory Board would be helpful.

Travelling in Public Buses, etc.

97. We have received complaints from some parts of the Presidency and specially from Gujerat that Depressed Classes are sometimes hindered from travelling in licensed buses owing to the objections of the other travellers or of the driver. These complaints have been received from several areas, and we fear that there must be some truth in them. We regret this the more, as travelling in buses is a new form of conveyance, and it would be a great pity if wrong traditions grow up in connection with it. We suggest that Government circularize District Superintendents of Police asking them to make enquiries whether such a practice is in vogue in their District, and if so to put it down with a firm hand by the suspension of the license of the Offender, or in the last resort by its revocation.

Similar difficulties occasionally arise with licensed horse conveyances and a similar action is required.

Dedication of Girls as Murlis and Males as Waghyas, etc.

98. Though the practice of the dedication of girls as Murlis, Devadasis or Basvis is not confined to the Depressed Classes yet it is more widely practised by them than by other communities. Most of these dedications by the Depressed Classes will be found in the Karnatak. It is still very widespread in spite of Government efforts to stop it.

We understand that prosecution under section 372 of the Indian Penal Code has been made more difficult by High Court Ruling in Emperor *Vs.* Parmeshwari Subbi (22 Bombay Law Reporter 894 of 1920) and by Emperor *Vs.* Sahebba Birappa (Bombay Law Reporter 1022 of 1925) and similar cases in other parts of India whereby the ceremony of dedication of the girl is not held in itself to be an offence in the absence of the

proof that it is for the purpose of prostitution. The actual effect of these decisions has been serious. After the issue of notification 3866 of July 8th, 1909, Bombay Judicial Department, drawing attention to the conviction of certain persons for performing the shej ceremony of certain minor girls, the number of dedications became reduced, but since these judicial decisions the number of dedications appears to have increased considerably. We doubt if the extent of the practice still existing in the Karnatak is generally realized. We could get no exact figures of the girls so dedicated but we believe that it runs into thousands.

99. We are of opinion that dedication of minor girls to temples leads inevitably to an immoral life and legislation should be introduced, so that it should not be necessary in each case to prove that the intention of the person arranging for or abetting the dedication is that the girl so dedicated should lead an immoral life.

We would suggest three alternatives—

(*a*) An amendment of the Children's Act,

or

(*b*) Special separate legislation,

or

(*c*) The addition of new illustrations to sections 272 and 273 of the Indian Penal Code.

The dedication of boys as Vaghyas or Potras is prevalent to some extent though not to the extent to which the dedication of girls is practised and should be legislated against.

Some boys more especially in North Gujerat are made into eunuchs. They are largely drawn from the Depressed Classes. It is an offence under section 320 of the Indian Penal Code to make a boy into a eunuch, but evidence is very difficult to obtain.

We look forward to the formation of a Vigilance Society composed largely of the leaders of the Depressed Classes in the areas in which these practices are prevalent and affiliated, if it proves advisable, to one or other of the existing agencies in other parts of the Presidency, which will help the local authorities in checking these practices. The Backward Class Officer should assist in inaugurating and aiding this Society. A reforming movement has been going on for some time, and at intervals numbers of these dedicated girls have been remarried (in some cases after a formal divorce from the deity to which they have been "married"). The rescue of such girls has often resulted from the interest taken in the question by some local official or non-official; but more uniform and steady action is however required.

Treatment of Depressed Classes by Government Officers.

100. There has been a great improvement in the treatment of the Depressed Classes by Government Officers in recent years and complaints that they are kept outside of law courts or Katcheris are now rare. The refusal to hand any paper to or to receive it from a member of the Depressed Classes is still fairly common in Government and semi-Government Offices. We consider that the time has come for Government to enforce the principle of polite treatment by its officials of all communities,

and to say that the refusal to take a paper from the hand of a person, or to throw it on the ground rather than hand it to him is not polite treatment, and will be punished. We believe that the addition of a section to the Government Servants Conduct Rules to the effect that "A Government Officer is not permitted to refuse to take a paper from the hands of a person or to hand it to him on the ground that he belongs to a Depressed Class" would be very helpful and result in a great improvement in the treatment of Depressed Classes in public offices. We consider that unless a person is prepared to do this he should not enter public service.

We would bring to the notice of the High Court the need of restating or removing the last four lines of Section 87 of the High Court Circular Orders, page 55 (1925 edition), in which it is stated ".....at the same time to be careful that such arrangements are made as will avoid the possibility of their (*i.e.*, the out-castes) being brought in any sort of contact with the rest of the Community."

We recommend that Government should restate the policy which the senior Government Officers should enforce on their subordinates towards the Depressed Classes making it quite clear that more sympathetic attention should be paid to the rights of the Depressed Classes as members of the public.

101. We have received complaints that Postal peons refuse to enter the Depressed Class areas to deliver letters or telegrams, but hand them over to some intermediary to deliver at his will. The Postal Department undertakes personal delivery of letters and telegrams, and it would seem that the inspecting staff of this Department need to enforce this principle more strictly on their subordinates.

Depressed Classes and Social Boycott.

102. Although we have recommended various remedies to secure to the Depressed Classes their rights to all public utilities we fear that there will be difficulties in the way of their exercising them for a long time to come. The first difficulty is the fear of open violence against them by the orthodox classes. It must be noted that the Depressed Classes form a small minority in every village, opposed to which is a great majority of the orthodox who are bent on protecting their interests and dignity from any supposed invasion by the Depressed Classes at any cost.* The danger of prosecution by the Police has put a limitation upon the use of violence by the orthodox classes and consequently such cases are rare.

The second difficulty arises from the economic position in which the Depressed Classes are found today. The Depressed Classes have no economic independence in most parts of the Presidency. Some cultivate the lands of the orthodox classes as their tenants at will. Others live on their earnings as farm labourers employed by the orthodox classes and the rest subsist on the food or grain given to them by the orthodox classes in lieu of service rendered to them as village servants. We have

* Mr. Thorat is of the opinion that this is not true of all villages. In many villages the interests of the majority of the inhabitants do not clash with the interests of the Depressed Classes.

heard of numerous instances where the orthodox classes have used their economic power as a weapon against those Depressed Classes in their villages, when the latter have dared to exercise their rights, and have evicted them from their land, and stopped their employment and discontinued their remuneration as village servants. This boycott is often planned on such an extensive scale as to include the prevention of the Depressed Classes from using the commonly used paths and the stoppage of sale of the necessaries of life by the village Bania. According to the evidence sometimes small causes suffice for the proclamation of a social boycott against the Depressed Classes. Frequently it follows on the exercise by the Depressed Classes of their right to the use of the common-well, but cases have been by no means rare where a stringent boycott has been proclaimed simply because a Depressed Class man has put on the sacred thread, has bought a piece of land, has put on good clothes or ornaments, or has carried a marriage procession with the bridegroom on the horse through the public street.

We do not know of any weapon more effective than this social boycott which could have been invented for the suppression of the Depressed Classes. The method of open violence pales away before, for it has the most far reaching and deadening effects. It is the more dangerous because it passes as a lawful method consistent with the theory of freedom of contact. We agree that this tyranny of the majority must be put down with a firm hand if we are to guarantee to the Depressed Classes the freedom of speech and action necessary for their uplift. If propaganda and compromise fail, legislation provides the only remedy.

CHAPTER VII.

GENERAL.

Representation of the Backward Classes on Public Bodies.

103. We have been impressed with the importance of representation in the Legislative Council, Municipalities, Local Boards and School Boards not only for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of these Classes, but also for the value of the training in leadership and administration which such representation affords. In addition the intermingling with other communities in the Council or Board meetings is of service in providing an object lesson of the equal rights of these Classes with the rest of the community.

Representation in the Legislative Council.

104. The question of increased representations of the Depressed Classes in the Legislative Council has been considered in most of the representations submitted to the Indian Statutory Commission but the need for representation of the Aboriginal Tribes and other Backward Classes has attracted practically no notice, though they too need spokesmen in the Council and under the present constitution they are practically unrepresented.

We venture to draw attention to this need. Owing to the confusion of thought in the dual use of the phrase Depressed Classes it is sometimes not clear, whether the special representation is meant only for the Depressed Classes (untouchables) or if it is meant for all the Backward Classes as defined by us, of which the Depressed Classes form only 38 per cent. In our view however the interests of the Depressed Classes are so divergent from that of the other Backward Classes (the Aboriginal Tribes and Hill Tribes and the " other Backward Classes ") *that separate representation is required for them.* Whether that be by separate election, reservation of seats or by nomination or by any other method we do not feel ourselves competent to judge. But that it should be secured to them in some way seems to us very necessary, and this must not be at the cost of the Depressed Class representation.

Representation in Municipal, Local and School Boards.

105. We are of opinion that in many areas the representation of the Backward Classes in Municipal Boards, District Local Boards, Taluka Local Boards and School Boards is inadequate in view of the proportion of their population to the rest of the community and to the fact that in practice they stand no chance of election in a general electorate. Adequate representation on these Boards is the more important because exceedingly wide powers especially in relation to Primary Education have been given to them. It becomes very important therefore that the interests of the Backward Classes especially in education should be watched and this can best be done by their own representatives.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

106. At present no provision exists for the representation of the Backward Classes on the Village Panchayats. *Adequate representation is necessary on these bodies and we recommend that it be provided for.*

Backward Classes Board and Officer.

107. We consider it to be essential that the needs of the Backward Classes should be considered as a whole and that there should be some one definitely charged with the duty of seeing that their progress is continuous and their rights upheld. Though their uplift must come mainly through education it is by no means the only way in which help is needed. Education alone will not solve the problem. Highly educated Depressed Classes are still treated as untouchable, and refused the ordinary rights which they should share equally with the rest of the community. We would emphasize the grave danger to the rest of the community, if the Backward Classes are neglected. We have been much impressed with the growing sense of bitterness of the Depressed Classes, especially the younger and more educated members, who are realizing their inherent rights as human beings, and the injustice under which they now labour.

The interests of the Aboriginal Tribes are specially liable to be overlooked as they are very unorganized, and have no effective means of making their grievances and needs known and redressed. *We therefore consider that it is very necessary that a Backward Class Board with a Backward Class Officer working with it should be appointed to watch over their interests.*

BACKWARD CLASSES OFFICER.

108. We note that Madras has a permanent Officer, the Labour Commissioner, whose main duty is to look after the interests of the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes. He is also responsible for the Criminal Tribes Settlements. He is in grade always a senior Collector. We have considered the alternatives of a separate officer, or (as in Madras) combining the work of the Backward Classes with the supervision of the Criminal Tribes Settlements. The former proposal had many attractions but eventually in the interests of economy we decided to recommend the latter course. We are of opinion however that the designation of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer should be changed to "Backward Class Officer". The Criminal Tribes already form one branch of the Backward Classes. We have made the proposal in this form as we feared that it would be impossible on financial grounds for Government to consider the creation of a new senior post. The proposal involves Government in no additional expenses as far as the Officer is concerned. The Backward Class Officer should always be of a Collector's grade of not less than 12 years' service.

109. We enumerate some of the duties of the Backward Class Officer which we consider he should undertake. He should—

(*a*) investigate and report on any question relating to the Backward Classes referred to him by Government.

(*b*) make suggestions to Government on any change in policy he considers necessary for the moral or material progress of the Backward Classes.

(*c*) collect the reported facts and figures which are available, and prepare for the use of Government and the public a short Annual Report on the progress of the Backward Classes and a more detailed report after five years working.

(We attach great importance to the attention to the public being continually drawn to the needs of the Backward Classes, and to more exact information as to their real progress being made available.)

(*d*) draw the attention of any Department to the needs of the Backward Classes in so far as it relates to that Department, provided the proposal made by him is in consonance with the declared policy of Government.

(*e*) be responsible for the allocation of the Trade Apprenticeship scholarships (*vide* paragraph 67).

(*f*) assist the Backward Classes in obtaining employment under Government (paragraph 79).

(*g*) obtain from the respective Departments or Societies suitable simple pamphlets on health, temperance, and co-operation, where pamphlets of a simple enough nature are not available, cause them to be prepared. In particular by this means he should explain in simple language the orders of Government in relation to entry into schools, buses, dispensaries, etc.

(*h*) keep in touch with the various Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Societies which have been formed or may be formed hereafter, and through their aid where possible, and by other agencies where this is not feasible, distribute the above pamphlets. We consider that distribution on a large scale of reading matter interesting to the Backward Classes will help to retain their literacy.

(*i*) investigate the need for house sites for the Backward Classes and where the need seems urgent and a scheme feasible, draw the attention of the local authorities to it, and where necessary assist them in preparing the scheme (paragraph 82).

(*j*) promote suitable schemes for emigration (*vide* paragraphs 83 and 85).

110. We do not regard it as necessary that the Backward Classes Officer should have a staff in every district, and we do not contemplate that the disposal of the various questions which arise in connection with the Backward Classes in every district should be taken out of the hands of the representatives of the existing Departments. Though we feel strongly the need of an officer to care for the needs of these Classes, we feel equally strongly that the present departments must still remain responsible for carrying out their own duties to the Backward Classes as well as to the other classes.

The Backward Classes Officer would however require a small staff to assist him in investigating the problems enumerated above and in ascertaining the needs of the Backward Classes, so that he may approach the appropriate authority for aid. We suggest that two officers of the pay of Deputy Collectors should be appointed (though we would not necessarily limit the selection to the Deputy Collector's cadre). One of these should work in the Northern Division as the position of the Depressed Classes seems worse there than elsewhere in the Presidency, and the other should work in the rest of the Presidency.

We have given in Appendix III a rough estimate of the cost of clerical and menial establishment required. It would be advisable as far as possible to draw such staff from qualified members from the Backward Classes.

Backward Classes Board.

111. We are of opinion that this Officer should have a Board associated with him for consultative and directive purposes on important problems relating to the Backward Classes. The Board will help to keep him in touch with current public opinion, and in shaping that opinion towards the removal of the disabilities of the Backward Classes.

In this connection we recognise the growing importance of the Legislative Council as a means for considering the needs of these Classes and enforcing their rights and for shaping public opinion to assist in their uplift, but the Council needs assistance from a small body of persons who can spare the time to study the subject in more detail. We therefore propose the institution of a Board called the Backward Classes Board mainly composed of the members of the Legislative Council.

We suggest for its composition—

(*a*) Three persons to represent the Depressed Classes (to be chosen as far as possible from the Depressed Class members of the Legislative Council).

(*b*) Three persons to represent the Aboriginal Tribes (to be chosen as far as possible from amongst the Aboriginal Tribes members of the Legislative Council, or if this is not possible from influential members of the Aboriginal Tribes. If this also does not prove possible the choice should be made from among the workers for their uplift).

(*c*) Three members of Legislative Council to represent general interests.

(*d*) Any Government Officer or Social worker co-opted for the purpose of explanation or guidance, but having no vote.

The members of the Board from the Legislative Council should, we think, be elected by the Members of the Legislative Council. In case the number of members of the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes in the Legislative Council are not sufficient to provide their quota the Government should choose them.

We suggest that this Board should meet for a few days during such Legislative Council Session and at other times when necessary but not less than four times a year. Service in this Board should be honorary

but its members should receive travelling and halting allowances at the rate allowed for Committees of the Legislative Council.

The Backward Class Officer should act as Secretary of the Board, and collect such information as may be required by it.

The resolutions of the Board should be forwarded to Government for its consideration.

112. We propose that the whole scheme and the appointments made under it should be regarded as temporary and sanctioned for seven years only, and that the position should be reviewed again before the expiry of that period. The detailed progress report after the scheme has been working for five years [*vide* paragraph 109 (*c*)] would be of assistance to Government when a decision is being made in regard to the future of the work.

Expenditure.

113. We give in Appendix III an estimate of the expenses. It will be seen that the annual expenditure proposed is Rs. 3,70,000. This estimate is necessarily very approximate.

Conclusion.

114. It may be said that we are asking much for the Backward Classes, but we would venture to point out that whereas at present about Rs. 2 per head per annum is spent on education for the population of the Presidency as a whole, only about 8 annas per head per annum is now spent on the education of the Backward Classes. Nor can it be said the Backward Classes do not contribute their quota to the public revenues. Though we could wish it were otherwise, through the Abkari receipts their share in contributing to the public income is considerable. Thus the additional expenditure now proposed for the Backward Classes is really only a small part of that which is really their due.

Though the number of our recommendations may seem large, our financial requests only amount to Rs. 3,70,000. This would form a very small percentage of the total budget of the Presidency.

We believe that there is a keen desire on the part of Government and of all the communities of this Presidency that the Depressed Classes and the Aboriginal Tribes should be raised from their present level, and that the injustices from which they suffered from centuries past should be removed. We therefore have confidence that our recommendations will be examined in a constructive spirit. We realize that we have not been able to do justice to the manifold questions involved in the terms of our reference, and for our short-comings in this respect we crave the forgiveness of the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes.

To the very great regret of the other members of the Committee owing to a very serious illness one of our colleagues Mr. P. R. Chikodi, B.A., M.L.C., was not able to be present at the final discussion though his advice has been very helpful to us in the earlier stages. We are very glad to learn that he is recovering. The circumstances in which he has

signed the report will be made clear by the following note written by him :—

"On account of my serious illness I could not be present at meetings of the Committee during the discussion of evidence and its deliberations ; nor am I able to go through the draft report owing to weakness. But Mr. Iyer read out to me the main conclusions arrived at, and I agree with them generally."

In conclusion we would desire to express our gratitude to the many gentlemen both official and non-official who have spared much of their valuable time to give us assistance and advice in our investigations.

We would also like to express our thanks to Mr. N. Rama Iyer, the clerk to the Committee, who has worked loyally in its interests.

Finally we desire to express to Government our appreciation of this opportunity it has given to us to study the condition and needs of the Depressed Classes and the Aboriginal Tribes. If our study assists in any degree in the uplift of these classes our efforts will not have been in vain.

O. H. B. STARTE.

P. G. SOLANKI, M.L.C.

B. R. AMBEDKAR.

H. F. BURFOOT.

A. V. THAKKAR.

G. G. THORAT.

J. K. MEHTA.

L. M. DESHPANDE
(*subject to a minute of dissent*).

P. R. CHIKODI.

A. M. MANSURI.

APPENDIX I.

Summary of Recommendations.

The term "Depressed Classes" should be retained to designate the "untouchable" castes, but the nomenclature of the classifications now made in the rules under the Primary Education Act should be changed, and the classes therein called "Blackward Classes" should be named "Intermediate Classes", and the classes therein called "Depressed Classes" should be named "Backward Classes". The latter should be subdivided into "Depressed Classes" (which will consist of untouchable classes only) and the "Aboriginal and Hill Tribes" and "other Backward Classes". (Paragraph 8.)

The measures proposed for the Backward Classes regarding wells, entry in common schools, etc., should be extended to those Indian Christians also who are treated as untouchables, but for purposes of statistics and voting they should not be reckoned amongst the Backward Classes. (Paragraph 13.)

Education—(Chapter IV).

Education in common schools is recommended for the Depressed Classes. (Paragraph 17.)

To encourage this, bonus to teachers should be given. (Paragraph 20.)

There should be an interchange of staff between the separate schools for the Depressed Classes and the common schools. (Paragraph 20.)

Separate schools should be lower primary only.

More teachers should be recruited from the Aboriginal Tribes. Central hostels attached to full primary schools should be started. (Paragraph 26.)

Experiments should be undertaken in selected areas under the direct supervision of the Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction for the Backward Classes. (Paragraph 29.)

The Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes should not be left out of any scheme of compulsory education on the score of poverty.

The same facilities that are recommended for the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes should also be given to the "other Backward Classes". (Paragraph 33.)

Preference should be given in scholarships to Backward Class girls. (Paragraph 34.)

Hostels or Boarding schools controlled by Voluntary Associations should be developed for girls studying in upper primary and Secondary Schools. (Paragraph 34.)

There is also a need for small hostels for Aboriginal Tribes girls in the Lower primary stage. (Paragraph 36.)

Pamphlets in simple language should be issued to help these classes in retaining literacy. (Paragraph 39.)

The present rules for admission to Government Secondary Schools should be relaxed so that Backward Class boys may be admitted at any time of the year. (Paragraph 42.)

The proportion of admission of these Classes to such schools should be increased. (Paragraph 43.)

Boys from these Classes should be accommodated in the existing vacancies in the hostels attached to Government Secondary Schools. (Paragraph 44.)

Hostels controlled by Voluntary Associations should be encouraged. (Paragraph 44.)

There should be great simplicity of these hostels, and boys should be provided with manual training. (Paragraphs 45—46.)

The upper Primary and Secondary School scholarships should be increased. (Paragraph 47.)

The system should be made more elastic and the scholarship allotments of the Backward Classes should be considered as one unit for all the stages of education and the amount should be transferred from College to Secondary and from Secondary to Primary whenever necessary. (Paragraph 50.)

An undue proportion of scholarships should not be absorbed by any particular community. (Paragraph 53.)

Exemption of fees is recommended to be given in all cases including College education. (Paragraphs 55 and 57.)

Charitable funds should be promoted where possible for Backward Class education. (Paragraph 55.)

There should be one scholarship available for study abroad. (Paragraph 58.)

More Night Schools should be established in areas occupied by the Backward Classes. Such Night Schools should be supplemented by Circulating Library Boxes. (Paragraph 59.)

A percentage should be fixed for the future recruitment of Primary teachers from the Backward Classes by the Local Authorities. (Paragraph 60.)

Until the proportion of the trained teachers from the Backward Classes reaches the same level as that attained by the rest of the Community, admission in Training Colleges should be secured for these Classes at a more rapid rate than at present. (Paragraph 62.)

Vacation training and re-training classes should be held. (Paragraph 62.)

Training in one-teacher schools should be given. Depressed Class teachers should be introduced in Practising Schools. (Paragraphs 63 and 64.)

In the Practising Schools there should be more Backward Class and specially Depressed Class pupils. (Paragraph 63.)

A special Assistant under the Director of Public Instruction should be appointed to look to the educational needs of the Backward Classes. (Paragraph 65.)

School Boards should appoint one or more Supervisors from the Depressed Classes. (Paragraph 66.)

Scholarships for Industrial Training as apprentices in Mills, Railway Workshops and in Engineering works should be awarded, and the Director of Industries should organize classes for training in tanning, rope-making, etc.. (Paragraphs 67 and 68.)

Economic—(Chapter V).

The Depressed Classes should be encouraged to join the common village Co-operative Credit Societies. Credit Societies and Provident Fund schemes should be organized by all Municipalities for their Conservancy staff. (Paragraphs 70 and 73.)

For supervision of Societies among the Aboriginal Tribes special arrangements should be made in hill areas. (Paragraph 71.)

Separate Producers Societies should be encouraged to improve the earning capacity of these Classes. (Paragraph 72.)

Legislation relating to money-lenders should be undertaken. (Paragraph 74.)

Experiments should be made in recolonizing the Backward Classes in areas depopulated owing to the ravages of Malaria and pig. (Paragraph 76.)

We advocate the formation of Land Banks. (Paragraph 76.)

We consider that a complete repeal of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act would be detrimental to the interests of the Backward Classes. (Paragraph 76.)

We emphasize the need of more recruitment of the Depressed Classes in the Police Department and we urge that the present bar to the recruitment of the Depressed Classes in the Army should be removed. (Paragraphs 77 and 78.)

The Backward Class Officer should obtain lists of qualified candidates from these Classes and promote their recruitment to clerical posts. (Paragraph 79.)

We recommend more recruitment of the Backward Classes as menials in all Departments. (Paragraph 79.)

The traditional services rendered to Government and to the Rayats in villages by these classes are in urgent need of re-adjustment and we recommend that a detailed enquiry should be made into the customary services performed by the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes. (Paragraph 80.)

We recommend that legislation may be applied in certain areas to stop the eating of carrion. (Paragraph 80.)

Housing schemes for the Backward Classes, especially the Depressed Classes and the wandering Tribes, should be promoted. (Paragraph 82.)

We draw the attention of the Municipalities to the housing of their Conservancy staff. (Paragraph 84.)

It should be the duty of the Backward Class Officer to promote migration. (Paragraph 85.)

Social—(Chapter VI.)

We advocate some changes in the present Abkari policy of Government. (Paragraphs 87—89.)

We recommend that Notice Boards should be placed near every public well, Dharmashalas, Hospitals and Dispensaries to the effect that all communities are allowed to use them. (Paragraphs 90 to 96.)

Cases where the Depressed Classes are hindered from travelling in public buses should be dealt with firmly. (Paragraph 97.)

We recommend that legislation should be introduced to prevent the dedication of minor girls to temples. (Paragraphs 98—99.)

We recommend that Government should enforce the principle of polite treatment by its officials of the Depressed Classes and that an addition should be made to the Government Servants Conduct Rules. (Paragraph 100.)

Social boycott which operates against the Depressed Classes should be checked by propaganda and compromise and in the last resort by legislation. (Paragraph 102.)

General—(Chapter VII.)

Separate representation is required in the Legislative Council for the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes. Also adequate representation should be given to these Classes in Municipal, Local and School Boards and in the Grama Panchayats. (Paragraphs 103 to 106.)

A Backward Class Board with a Backward Class Officer working with it should be appointed to watch over the interests of the Backward Classes. This work may be part of the work of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, but if so his designation should be changed to Backward Class Officer.

The Board should have nine members: Three members from the Depressed Class Members of the Council, three members from the Aboriginal Tribes Members of the Council and three Members of the Council to represent general interests. If no suitable Members of the Legislative Council are available, others may be chosen. The Backward Class Officer should be the Secretary of the Board. The whole scheme should be regarded as temporary and sanctioned for seven years only. (Paragraphs 107—112.)

APPENDIX II.

Classification of Castes.

Backward Classes.

Schedule I Depressed Classes	Schedule II Aboriginal and Hill Tribes	Schedule III Other Backward Classes
1. Agers.	1. Adwichincher or Pardhis.	1. Alikar.
2. Asodi.	2. Barda.	2. Bahirupi.
3. Bhambi.	3. Bavcha.	3. Bajania.
4. Bhangis.	4. Bhils.	4. Bal-Santoshi.
5. Chakrawadya-Dasar.	5. Chodhra.	5. Bandi.
6. Chambhar or Mochigar.	6. Dhanka.	6. Battal.
7. Chelwadi.	7. Dhodia.	7. Bava.
8. Chena-Dasaru.	8. Dubla.	8. Bazigar.
9. Chuhar (Chuhra).	9. Gamit or Gamta.	9. Beldar.
10. Dakleru.	10. Gond.	10. Berad or Bedar, or Talwar, or Walmiki, or Naik-Makkalu.
11. Dhed.	11. Katkari or Kathodi.	11. Bhampta.
12. Dhegu-Megu.	12. Kokna.	12. Bhand.
13. Dhors or Tanners.	13. Koli Mahadev.	13. Bharadi.
14. Garoda.	14. Mavchi.	14. Bhavaya.
15. Halsar (Haslars) or Halsavars.	15. Nayak or Naikdas.	15. Bhavin.
16. Holiya.	16. Phanse Pardhi.	16. Bhistis.
17. Khalpas.	17. Patelia.	17. Bhute.
18. Koli Dhor.	18. Pomlas.	18. Buruds.
19. Kolghas or Kolchas.	19. Rathawa.	19. Chamtha.
20. Kotegar (North Kanara only).	20. Thakurs.	20. Chandlagar.
21. Kotwal or Kotwalia.	21. Tadvi-Bhils.	21. Chapparband.
22. Lingaders.	22. Valvi.	22. Charans.
23. Mahar or Mhar.	23. Varlis.	23. Chitrakathi.
24. Mang and Madig.	24. Vasava.	24. Dasa.
25. Mang Garudi.		25. Depla.
26. Meghwal or Menghwar.		26. Gandhrap.
27. Mini-Madig.		27. Garudi.
28. Mukris.		28. Ghisadi or Tinkar.
29. Nadias.		29. Golla.
30. Shindawa or Shenwas.		30. Gondhali.
31. Sochi or (Mochi except Gujerat where they are touchables).		31. Gopal.
32. Timalis.		32. Helav.
33. Turis or Drummers.		33. Jagiasi (Sind).
34. Vitholia.		34. Jajak (Sind).
35. Wankars.		35. Jatia.
36. Wansfodas.		36. Jogi.
		37. Jogin.
		38. Joshis.
		39. Joharis or Javeris.
		40. Kahar.
		41. Kaikadi.
		42. Kanjari.

Schedule I	Schedule II	Schedule III
Depressed Classes	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes	Other Backward Classes

Pop.n in 1941

43. Kapdis.
44. Kattais.
45. Khavas.
46. Khati (Sind).
47. Killiket or Katbus.
• 48. Kolhatis or Tumblers, or Dombaris, or Khelkaris.
✓ 49. Koli Malhar. 37,000
50. Korwas or Korchas.
51. Kori (Sind).
52. Kucchria (Sind).
✓ • 53. Lamani. 1,99,000
54. Mairal.
• 55. Manbhavs.
56. Mangelas.
57. Me.
58. Miana (Mahomedans).
• 59. Mochi (touchables in Gujerat and untouchables elsewhere).
60. Modikar (same as Garudi).
61. Nat.
62. Ods.
63. Padharia.
64. Padiar.
65. Padti.
66. Pangul.
67. Patradavaru.
• 68. Patharvat.
69. Phudgi.
70. Rachevar.
71. Raekari. 58,000
✓ 72. Ramoshi.
73. Ravalia.
74. Sahadev Joshi.
75. Salat.
• 76. Sangar.
77. Sanjogi.
78. Sappalig.
79. Sarnias.
80. Sarodi.
81. Sarvades.
82. Shikari.
83. Shikligar.
84. Suler.
85. Suthria (Sind).
• 86. Takari.
What caste is this? ✓ 87. Thakar. * 38,000
88. Tirgar.
89. Tirmali.
• 90. Vaddar. — 95,000
91. Vadi.
• 92. Vaghri. — 72,000
• 93. Vaidu.
94. • Vaiti.
• 95. Valhar.

* In Ahmednagar 13,400
Poona 13,300
Ahmedabad 3,300
Nasik. 3,500
33,500
Others 4,600
38,100

Tilori Kunbi 3,50,000
100,16,000
Others 4,62,000
or say 15 lacs. 14,78,000

Schedule I	Schedule II	Schedule III
Depressed Classes	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes	Other Backward Classes
		96. Vanjari. 97. Vasudev. 98. Vir.
Total approximate population according to Census of 1921 (excluding Sind) 1,475,785..	1,323,429	1,041,023
Backward Classes Grand Total ..	3,840,237	

Note I.—Some names given in the Schedule A attached to the Primary Education Rules No. 2534 of October 10th, 1924, have been omitted by us as we considered that they were names of professions only and that such persons had caste names in addition.

Note II.—As we have not been requested to investigate into the condition of the "other Backward Classes" (Schedule III) we have not made detailed investigation regarding them.

Note III.—It was not clear in some cases if certain minor castes had been included or not in the Census of 1921 in the figures of other castes. The error for the first two Schedules would however not be more than 1 per cent. but it might be much higher in the last Schedule.

APPENDIX III.

BUDGET.

Estimated expenditure under Educational Budget.

Assistant to Director of Public Instruction.

(Average pay of Bombay Educational Service selection grade)	8,695	...

His Staff.

1. Clerk on 85—5/2—100 and 1. Clerk on 30—5/2—80 2. Peons at Rs. 18 each	2,220	13,915
Travelling allowances for the Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction and staff	3,000	....

Additional Upper Primary Scholarships.

(*Vide* para. 47)	45,000	55,000
Lower Primary Scholarships (para. 47)	10,000	....
New Hostels for boys and additional grants to existing hostels for Primary students (para. 26)	40,000	40,000
Hostels for Backward Class girls in connection with the women's Primary Teachers Training Colleges, and maintenance of girls in aided hostels (paras. 35-36) ..	44,000	44,000
Additional expenditure in connection with the experimental areas for Aboriginal Tribes (para. 29)	20,000	20,000
Additional expenditure on hostels for Secondary School students of the Backward Class (paras. 44-46) ..	30,000	30,000
Compensation to aided schools for free tuition to Backward Classes (para. 55)	5,000	5,000
Additional Scholarships for Backward Classes in Secondary Schools (para. 50)	20,000	20,000
Rewards to teachers (para. 39)	60,000	60,000
Re-training Classes for Backward Class teachers (para. 62).	3,000	3,000
Additional Primary Night Schools and Libraries (para. 59).	10,000	10,000
	Total ..	3,00,915

Under Budget Head.

Major Head "(47-Miscellaneous)" Elevation of Backward Classes.

Backward Class Officer.

Extra expenditure	*Nil*	....
Two Assistant Backward Class Officers, one in grade 300—50—550—50/2—650, one in grade 700—50—850 ..	15,449	15,449

Clerical Staff for Backward Class Officer.

One clerk 105—5—140 / Two clerks 30—5/2—80	2,213	2,213

Clerical and Menial Staff for each Backward Class Officer.

One clerk 85—5/2—100 / One clerk 30—5/2—80 / Two peons at Rs. 18 — Rs. 2,220 each	4,440	4,440

APPENDIX III—*contd.*

Travelling allowance for members of Backward Class Board.

Travelling allowance for Backward Class Officer (included in his present budget).	*Nil*	..
Travelling allowance for two Assistant Backward Class Officers	3,200	3,200
Travelling allowance for Clerical and Menial Staff ..	1,400	1,400
Contingencies including printing and service postage ..	2,000	2,000
Scholarships for training in trades and Industrial Schools (para. 67)	25,000	25,000
Unforeseen expenditure	10,000	10,000
Total ..		66,702

Under present budget of Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer.

Cost of adjustment in staff that will be necessary if the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer becomes Backward Class Officer, one of the Assistant Criminal Tribes Settlement Officers being changed to a Second Grade District Deputy Collector's post	1,650	1,650
Grand total including cost under Educational Budget		3,69,267
Rounding		3,70,000

APPENDIX IV.

THE UNTOUCHABLE CLASSES AND ABORIGINAL TRIBES COMMITTEE.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

1. (*a*) What castes in your opinion should be included amongst the (1) Untouchable castes and (2) Aboriginal Tribes for the Bombay Presidency ?

(*b*) Do the Untouchable castes observe untouchability amongst themselves ? If so, grade them according to the degree of untouchability.

2. As the expression "Depressed Classes" is too indefinite and as the word "untouchable" is offensive, can you suggest any other term less offensive and sufficiently definite to include only such classes and castes whose touch is deemed to cause pollution.

Education.

3. What are the obstacles to the spread of education among the untouchable castes and Aboriginal Tribes ?

4. How far can these Castes and Tribes beneficially take advantage of the schools meant for the general public or do you advocate separate schools where the population justifies them ?

5. Do you advocate any changes in the curriculum of the Primary Schools which are specially established for these Castes and Tribes from (1) Infant to fourth standard, (2) Fifth to seventh standard, with a view to promote vocational training amongst them ?

6. Do you advocate that the teachers of these special schools should be drawn mainly from the same castes as the scholars ?

7. Do you advocate the advisability of establishing Boarding schools for these Castes and Tribes supplementary to ordinary special schools ? Can you suggest how the expenditure should be met ? Could or would the parents pay part of the cost ?

8. How far do you think the spread of higher education among the intelligent members of these communities raises the status of their respective communities, and if so, can you suggest any measures for attaining this end ?

9. (*a*) Should separate scholarships for Primary, Secondary and Collegiate courses be allotted for (1) Untouchables and (2) Aboriginal Tribes, with the proviso that the unused balances are carried forward with a view to their use in future years for the same purpose, if suitable candidates are not available in any particular year ?

(*b*) What should be the value of each scholarship in each of the three stages of education ?

(*c*) Should all the pupils be given cash scholarships or other assistance in all the three stages of education or a percentage only, and if so, what percentage ?

10. Is it desirable to make special facilities for training classes for both unqualified and untrained teachers from these Castes and Tribes ?

11. (*a*) Has the transfer of Primary Education from the Provincial Government to the School Boards of the Local Authorities affected the spread of Primary Education amongst these people ?

(*b*) If the transfer has affected it adversely would you advocate a special agency for taking charge of these schools, and if so, what form should this agency take ?

(*c*) Alternatively, assuming you advocate the continuation of the control of the Local Authorities, are you in favour of the establishment of a special Inspectorate to safeguard the educational interests of these classes ?

12. If the compulsory provisions of the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923, are not likely to be applied to a particular area in the near future would you advocate the application of compulsion to these classes only and if so how ?

13. Have you any suggestions for increasing the education amongst the girls of these classes and for their curriculum ?

14. Should special lessons be introduced into the curriculum of the ordinary schools inculcating the need for removing the injustice and wrongs done hitherto to these Castes and Tribes and urging the necessity of equal treatment to them ?

15. (*a*) Has the Government Order, Educational Department, No. P-23, dated the 23rd February 1923, regarding admission and seating of children of the Depressed Classes in ordinary schools been brought into force in your district ?

(*b*) Are you in favour of stopping all educational grants where these orders are not enforced to ensure compliance therewith ? If not what other plenary measures do you advocate to secure the same end ?

Economic.

16. (*a*) Do you know of any special Co-operative Society for these Castes and Tribes whether weavers, tanners, rope-makers, broom-makers or engaged in other agricultural or occupational employment ?

(*b*) Do you think that these Castes and Tribes get sufficient benefit out of the general Co-operative societies or do you advocate the formation of special societies composed of them only ?

17. Do any persons or groups out of these Castes and Tribes work as serfs to land holders or house holders on account of their indebtedness, if so on what terms ? Please describe their normal condition. Are they attached to the soil and passed on from owner to owner ?

18. (*a*) What are the special impediments in the way of these Castes and Tribes following the ordinary occupations and professions open to all ?

(*b*) Can you suggest any measures for the economic betterment of the occupational Castes and Tribes ?

(*c*) Can you suggest any measures for the employment and economic betterment of non-occupational Castes and Tribes ?

19. Do you favour the Mysore system or any other plan for the formation of colonies on forest or other lands for these Castes and Tribes where land is available ? If so, can you suggest any measure for supplying capital to such colonies ?

20. (*a*) Do these Castes and Tribes perform any service for (*a*) Villagers and (*b*) Government and are they paid for the same and if so, whether by villagers or by Government or by both ? What is the nature of payment and is it adequate ?

(*b*) Are they compelled to remove or skin dead animals and if so what do they get in return ? Are you in favour of such compulsion and if so for what reasons ?

21. Have these Castes and Tribes to do any forced labour and if so, of what nature and what is its effect upon the moral and material wellbeing of these people ?

22. (*a*) Is the employment of the untouchable Castes and Aboriginal Tribes in Public Service adequate ?

(*b*) Are there any departments of Government in which in your opinion these Castes and Tribes can be given preference in the immediate future in the matter of recruitment ?

(*c*) Is there any ban on their employment in any department, Civil or Military ?

(*d*) Have you any suggestions to offer with regard to the employment of these Castes and Tribes in service, public or private ?

23. (*a*) Is indebtedness widely spread amongst these Castes and Tribes ? From which class of money-lenders do they usually borrow ? Have they, by reason of the fact that they belong to these Castes and Tribes, to pay higher rate of interest than is usually paid by members of the other communities and if so what is the rate of interest ?

(*b*) Do you favour any enactment such as the English Money-lenders Act to prevent the usurious rates of interest being charged to debtors ?

(*c*) To what extent have these Castes and Tribes been dispossessed of their lands by their creditors as a result of their indebtedness ?

(*d*) What benefit if any, have these Castes and Tribes derived directly or indirectly from the application of the Deccan Agricultural Relief Act to your district ?

24. Do you suggest that there should be any periodical investigation of the economic life of typical members of these Castes and Tribes with a view to compare their relative position with that of other typical villagers ?

25. Is there any migration from these classes from villages to cities ? What are the causes of such migration ?

Social.

26. Are there instances in your district where the wearing of clothes or ornaments usually worn by the higher classes is prohibited by the village public in the case of these Castes and Tribes ?

27. How far do the higher classes respond to the attempts of the untouchable castes for their own uplift ?

28. What opportunities are there in your area for the members of these Castes and Tribes for mixing socially with other castes. If there are none at present would you suggest any measures for establishing contact ?

29. For the furtherance of prohibition amongst these classes do you advocate any changes in the present Abkari policy of Government ?

30. What steps, if any, would you suggest for improving the housing and the sanitary condition of the areas in which these classes live ?

31. Are these Castes and Tribes admitted ordinarily in dispensaries, hospitals and dharmashalas and are they allowed the use of wells maintained by Government, Municipalities and Local Boards ?

32. (*a*) Assuming that there is untouchability towards the lower grades of untouchables by the higher grades thereof, what measures do you suggest for meeting the wants of the lower grades of untouchables ?

(*b*) Do there exist in your area sufficient facilities for those castes lower down in the scale of untouchability for (*i*) the provision of drinking water from wells or taps and (*ii*) instruction in schools ? Do you favour such separate treatment ?

33. What measures do you advocate for the stoppage of the evil customs of dedication of girls as Murlies, Devadasis, and Basvis, and males as Waghyas and Potras ?

General.

34. Under the Rules framed under the Primary Education Act, 1923, the list given under "Depressed Classes" contains in addition to the untouchable castes and aboriginal tribes, a number of castes which are touchable though backward. Does this grouping hinder the election of members of the untouchable castes and aboriginal tribes to District or Municipal School Boards, and if so, what remedy would you suggest to ensure this privilege being enjoyed by these Castes and Tribes ?

35. (*a*) Are any members of the Untouchable Class and Aboriginal Tribes elected to Village Panchayats ? If not, would you favour the principle of reservation of seats being introduced in the constitution of the village panchayat to secure their representation ?

(*b*) Are these Castes and Tribes represented on local bodies in your area ? Is their representation adequate ? Should such representation be through election, nomination or reservation of seats ?

36. Would you favour any special Officer being appointed permanently to act as a protector of these Castes and Tribes as in Madras if ; so, what would be his main duties ?

37. Have you any other suggestions for the uplift of these castes and tribes ?

APPENDIX V.

List of persons who have submitted written statements, and given oral evidence before the Committee.

1. Mr. Bhaiji Ukabhai, Depressed Class representative of Ahmedabad.
2. Rev. A. B. Coates, Methodist Episcopal Mission, Gokak Falls.
3. Mr. R. B. Chelwadi, Nidgundi, Bijapur (Member, D. L. B.).
4. Rev. R. W. Fairbank, B.A., B.D., American Marathi Mission, Ahmednagar.
5. Mr. B. K. Gaikwad, Member, District Local Board, Nasik.
6. Rev. H. P. Garner, Manager, Church of Brethern Mission, Ahwa Dangs.
7. Mr. C. B. Huli, B.A., Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, S. D., Dharwar.
8. Mr. R. Y. Hulkoti, Inspector of Agricultural Schools, Poona.
9. Mr. M. K. Jadhav, B.A., Probationery District Deputy Collector, Bijapur.
10. Mr. Lalji Sharma, Broach.
11. Mr. F. P. B. Lory, I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction, Poona.
12. Dr. Sumant B. Mehta, Pritam Nagar, Ahmedabad.
13. Mr. W. S. Mukadam, M.L.C., Godhra.
14. Mr. P. L. Muzumdar, Secretary, Antyaj Seva Mandal, Navasari.
15. Mr. Nemanna Bharmappa Modge, Belgaum.
16. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A., Bombay.
17. Mr. Purshottam M. Waghela, President, Dalita Bandu Sudharak Sabha, Bombay.
18. Rao Saheb Papanna Jaliah, Member, District Local Board, Belgaum.
19. Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, B.A., B.D., Municipal Councillor, City Municipality, Poona.
20. Rev. E. C. Reddy, Methodist Episcopal Mission, Gokak Falls.
21. Mr. L. M. Satoor, Secretary, Camp Education Society, Poona.
22. Mr. D. Y. Sambrani, Dharwar.
23. Mr. Shetwappa Bharmappa Durgai, Belgaum.
24. Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division, Ahmedabad.
25. Mr. Dayabhai J. Naik, Representative of the Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad.
26. Mr. Laxmidas Srikant, Representative of the Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad.
27. Mr. S. R. Tavde, M.A., Principal, Training College for Men, Poona.
28. Commissioner S. R. Ewens, representing the Salvation Army in Western India.
29. Mr. S. N. Medhe, Superintendent, Depressed Class Boarding, Jalgaon.
30. Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar, Hindu Maha Sabha, Matunga, Bombay.
31. Raoji Punjaji Thenge, Member, District School Board, Ahmednagar.

List of persons who have given oral evidence only before the Committee.

1. Mr. Alaji Khetaji, Depressed Class Representative of Viramgam.
2. Mr. P. B. Advani, M.Sc., Director of Industries, Bombay.
3. Mr. Ayappa Ramappa Machigar of Muddebihal.
4. Mr. Allabaksh Bhangi of Saidapur, Dharwar.
5. Miss V. Baptista, Lady Superintendent, Mahalakshmi Female Training College, Ahmedabad.
6. Mr. Bhikabhai Makan, Depressed Class Representative of Ahmedabad.
7. Mr. Bhikabhai Jivan, Member, Taluka Local Board, Kasal.
8. Mr. Bhulaki Bakubhai, Depressed Class Representative of Ahmedabad.
9. Mr. Budhu Chinabhai, do. do. do.
10. Mr. Bhau Payagouda Patil, Satara.
11. Mr. Basappa Ramappa Bendigeri, Depressed Class School Master, Hubli.
12. Mr. Chabildas S. Masekar, Forbes Building, Fort, Bombay.
13. Mr. Govindaji K. Chohan (Wankar), Bombay.
14. Rao Saheb Chunilal Kishabhai Amin, Forest Officer, Dangs.
15. Dr. Chandulal, Congress Worker, Broach.
16. Mr. H. A. Desai, Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad.
17. Administrative Officer, Ahmedabad City Municipality.
18. Rev. Enok, Hedberg. D. Litt., Scandinavian Alliance Mission, Dhulia, West Khandesh.
19. Mr. D. R. Ghatkamble, Aval Karkun, Khanapur Taluka.
20. Mr. Girdhar Jivabhai, Depressed Class Representative of Ahmedabad.
21. Mr. H. R. Gould, I.C.S., Collector of Poona.
22. Subhedar R. S. Ghatge, Poona.
23. Mr. M. D. Ghodke, Merchant, Hubli.

24. Mr. Girmallappa Adiveppa Chelwadi of Hubli.
25. Mr. Gopalrao Bhivaji Pol, Contractor of Hubli.
26. Mr. Hiralal Nathabhai Rathod, Representative of the Bhangi Community o' Bombay.
27. Mr. Huchappa Ramappa Bannur (Waddar) of Gopankoppa, Taluka Hubli.
28. Mr. Irappa Ayappa Madar, Taluka Local Board Member, Bankapur Taluka.
29. Mr. N. T. Jadhav, Member of the Mahar Deputation of Bombay.
30. Mr. Khermode, Member of the Mahar Deputation of Bombay.
31. Mr. Krishnadas Nathuram Sharma, Ahmedabad.
32. Mr. Kallappa Kobbanna Samgar, Municipal Member, Bagalkot.
33. Mr. K. G. Limaye, Servants of India Society, Poona.
34. Mr. Lalji Tejaji, Bhil School Master, Jhalod, Taluka Dohad.
35. Mr. Balubhai Mehta, B.A., LL.B., Congress Worker, Nandurbar.
36. Mr. J. B. Masekar, Bombay.
37. Mr. T. T. Mudraddi, Dharwar.
38. Mr. Malkaji Narsingh Dhor, Hubli.
39. Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, Health Officer of the Bombay Corporation.
40. Mr. Neogal Sudhari, Sweeper of the Bombay Corporation.
41. Mr. Naranbhai Ranchodbhai Chohan, Depressed Class Representative, Ahmedabad.
42. Miss Navalkar, Lady Superintendent, Training College for Women, Poona.
43. Mr. Ningappa Shivaningappa Machigar, Shahapurpet, Padanpur (Bijapur).
44. Mr. Ranchoddas Sharma, Depressed Class Representative of Ahmedabad.
45. Mr. Samant Meghwad, Sweeper of Bombay Corporation.
46. Mr. N. P. A. Smith, Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, Poona.
47. Mr. D. A. Shah, M.A., LL.B., Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, C. D., Poona.
48. Mr. B. D. Samgar, Member, District Local Board, Bijapur.
49. Mr. Y. B. Sambrani, Dharwar.
50. Miss H. V. Twells, B.A., I.E.S., Inspectress of Girls Schools, Bombay and Northern Division.
51. Mr. Tulsidas Acharya, Navi Golwadi, Baroda.
52. Mr. A. B. Tribhuvan, LL.B., Pleader, Ahmednagar.
53. Mr. S. G. Vaze, Servants of India Society, Poona.
54. Mr. K. S. Vakil, I.E.S., Educational Inspector, S.D., Dharwar.
55. Mr. Vithal Ramji Shinde, Depressed Class Mission, Poona.
56. Mr. Vasu Venka Chamgar, Member, District School Board, Sirshi.
57. Mr. B. H. Varale, Superintendent, Depressed Class Boarding, Dharwar.
58. G. B. Wable, B.A., L.T., Administrative Officer, School Board, Poona City.
59. Mr. Mahant Fakirdas Jettabhai of Dakar, Taluka Tasara.
60. Mr. Ranchodbhai Viraji Parmar, Nadiad.
61. Mr. M. N. Dikhale, Supervisor of Schools, District Local Board, Poona.
62. Mr. Shivram Gopal Jadhav, Representative of Ratnagiri and Kolaba Depressed Classes.
63. Mr. Shambhaji Tukaram Gaikwad, Representative of Ratnagiri and Kolaba Depressed Classes.
64. Mr. Govind Ramji Adrekar, Representative of Ratnagiri and Kolaba Depressed Classes.
65. Changdev Narayan Mohite, Representative of Ratnagiri and Kolaba Depressed Classes.
66. Mr. Tamaji Mahadev Kadam, Representative of Ratnagiri and Kolaba Depressed Classes.

List of persons who have submitted written statements only to the Committee.

1. Administrative Officer, District School Board, Kanara.
2. Association of British University Women in India.
3. Mr. J. Abbott, I.C.S., Collector, Dharwar.
4. Mr. S. Aminuddin, Assistant Collector, Dahnu Prant, Thana.
5. Assistant Collector, Northern Division, Satara.
6. Mr. Atmaram Itcharam, Dariapur Chakla, Ahmedabad.
7. Mr. R. R. Badve, B.A., District Deputy Collector, Poona.
8. Mr. J. Bleakly, Manager, Gokak Mills.
9. Mr. M. R. Benjamin, Member, District Local Board, Ahmedabad.
10. Mr. R. G. Bhatankar, Member, District Local Board, Kolaba.
11. Mr. M. D. Bhansale, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Personal Assistant to the Collector, Ahmednagar.

12. Mr. J. L. Bell, I.F.S., Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh.
13. Bhil Samaj President Raje Veersjingaji Bapuji Padve, State Shingapur.
14. Mr. B. S. Sawant, Headmaster, School No. 7, Rawiwar Peth, Satara.
15. Chairman, District School Board, East Khandesh.
16. Chambhar Vidyarti Mandal, Poona.
17. Mr. S. B. Chavan, B.A., District Deputy Collector, Nawabshah.
18. Rev. H. R. Coventry, Baramati.
19. Mr. T. M. Chaudhari, B.A., District Deputy Collector, Thana.
20. Chairman, District School Board, Poona.
21. Chairman, Pravara Canal Irrigators' Association, Ashvi.
22. Mr. C. S. Campbell, I.C.S. (Retired), Poona.
23. Mr. B. T. Char, B.A., Scout Organizer, S. D., Dharwar.
24. Chairman, District School Board, Nasik.
25. Mr. G. F. S. Collins, I.C.S., Collector of Thana.
26. Chairman, District School Board, West Khandesh.
27. Chairman, Municipal School Board, Surat.
28. Chairman, District School Board, Dhulia.
29. Mr. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., Collector of Hyderabad.
30. Collector of West Khandesh, Dhulia.
31. Mr. Chunilal, Mighraj Maheshurb, Headmaster, Vernacular School, Nagarparkar, District Thar Parkar.
32. Collector, Sholapur.
33. Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency.
34. Mr. R. R. Divekar, District Deputy Collector, Kanara.
35. Mr. G. G. Desai, M.A., District Deputy Collector, Ankleshwar Sub-division.
36. District Deputy Collector, Kolaba.
37. Mr. A. H. Dracup, B.A., Collector, Bombay Suburban District.
38. Divisional Forest Officer, N. D., Kanara.
39. Mr. D. G. Dabu, Vice-President, Taluka Local Board, Alibag.
40. Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum.
41. Deputy Director of Agriculture, Dharwar.
42. Rao Saheb Dhirajlal C. Desai, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.
43. Mr. R. T. Dev, B.A., Huzur Deputy Collector, East Khandesh.
44. District Deputy Collector, C. D., Satara.
45. Divisional Forest Officer, Southern Division, Kanara.
46. Depressed Classes of Surat District residing in Bombay. Public meeting held on 28th June 1929.
47. Mr. H. P. W. Davis, I.F.S., Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik.
48. Mr. Dagadu Balaji Adhari, Headmaster, Local Board School, Shirole.
49. Mr. Dingomal Gurumukdas, Huzur Deputy Collector, Sukkur.
50. Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar-Bijapur.
51. Mr. M. S. Divekar, Vai, District Satara.
52. Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana.
53. Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, Poona.
54. Mr. S. A. Ghatge, B.A., LL.B., Prant Officer, East Khandesh.
55. Mr. W. B. Gilligan, I.C.S., Ag. Collector, Ratnagiri.
56. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, B.A., District Deputy Collector, III Division, Dharwar.
57. Mr. J. G. Gokhale, M.A., B.Sc., Khandesh Education Society, Amalner.
58. Mr. H. K. Gokhale, Administrative Officer, District School Board, Kolaba.
59. Mr. J. L. Hegde, S. P. G. Mission, Ranebennur.
60. Mr. A. S. Holland, I.P., Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona.
61. Head Clerk to the Director of Public Instruction and Protector of the Depressed Classes, Cochin State.
62. Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., Collector of Sukkur.
63. Rao Saheb M. N. Halyal, B.A., District Deputy Collector, Western Division, Poona.
64. Mr. Hari Sakhrabai Lallubai, Municipal Councillor, Ahmedabad.
65. Head Supervisor, Conservancy Branch, Bombay Municipality.
66. Mr. Hamid A. Ali, I.C.S., Collector of Kolaba.
67. Mr. D. R. Ingle, Superintendent, Depressed Class Hostel, Belgaum.
68. Mr. Hyam S. Israel, B.A., District Deputy Collector, City Sub-division, Poona.
69. Mr. K. R. Kajrolkar, Thana.
70. Mr. P. N. Karkar, B.A., Mahalkari of Mokhada.
71. Mr. S. V. Kowjalgi, LL.B., President, Bijapur Municipality.

72. Rao Saheb B. V. Kelkar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona.
73. Mr. D. W. Kerkar, B.A., I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Broach.
74. Mr. G. K. Kudav, B.A., District Deputy Collector, Bombay Suburban Division.
75. Mr. V. S. Koimatur, Mamlatdar, Dharwar Taluka.
76. Mr. Kalidas Karsandas Vaishya, Assistant Teacher, Ahmedabad.
77. Mr. L. K. Kirloskar, General Manager, Kirloskarwadi Iron Works.
78. Mr. B. F. Kallanavar, Member, School Board and District Local Board, Dharwar.
79. Mr. J. S. Kaj, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
80. Labour Office, Bombay.
81. Mr. H. G. Lakhia, Mamlatdar of Wada.
82. Mr. Lalji Munia, Secretary, Bhil Teachers' Association of Taluka Jhalod, District Panch Mahals.
83. Mr. Lalji T. Muliyar, Bhilti Anshi Goulad.
84. Mr. S. M. Mate, Sadhashiv Peth, Poona.
85. Mr. B. S. Muzumdar, Member, Taluka Local Board, Ankola.
86. Mamlatdar of Chalisgaon.
87. Mukhtiarkar of Chachro.
88. Mukhtiarkar of Hyderabad.
89. Mukhtiarkar of Naushahro.
90. Manager, Kune Katkari Settlement, Kolaba District.
91. Mr. A. M. Macmillan, I.C.S., Collector, Ahmednagar.
92. Mr. C. N. Millard, B.A., Collector, Nasik.
93. Mamlatdar of Bhusawal.
94. Mr. Meyer Nissim, M.A., President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay.
95. Mr. A. Master, I.C.S., Collector of Kaira.
96. Rao Bahadur Dr. V. V. Mulay, L.M. & S., President, Sholapur Municipality.
97. Manager of the Glass Works, Oglewadi, Karad, District Satara.
98. Mamlatdar of Dhulia.
99. Mamlatdar of Nandurbar.
100. Mamlatdar of Shahade.
101. Mamlatdar of Shirpur.
102. Mamlatdar of Sindkhed.
103. Mamlatdar of Sakri.
104. Mamlatdar of Taloda.
105. The Millowners' Association, Bombay.
106. Member of District Local Board, Kolaba.
107. Member, District Local Board, Ahmednagar.
108. Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., Collector of Satara.
109. Mr. Maniklal M. Shah, M.B.B.S., Godhra.
110. Mr. R. R. Nabar, B.A., Member, Stock Exchange, Bombay.
111. Mr. D. V. Naik, Vice-President, Samaj Samat Sangh, Dadar.
112. Mr. Narayandas Ranchoddas, representing the Depressed Class on the Ahmedabad Municipal School Board.
113. President, District Local Board, Kolaba.
114. Mr. G. D. Parasnis, B.A., Mamlatdar, Raver Taluka, East Khandesh.
115. President, Matheran Hill Station Municipality.
116. Mr. G. R. Parwatikar, Vice-President, Bagalkot Municipality.
117. Mr. H. G. Parke, Chairman, District School Board, Ahmednagar.
118. Mr. K. G. Parikh, Mamlatdar, Broach.
119. Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil, Professor, Agricultural College, Poona.
120. Rao Bahadur Palekar, District Deputy Collector, N. D., Belgaum.
121. Vice-President, Taluka Local Board, Alibag.
122. Mr. R. A. Patwardhan, President, Taluka Local Board, Alibag.
123. President, Adi Hindu Seva Mandal, Dhulia.
124. Mr. G. R. Phatkar, Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba.
125. President, Taluka Local Board, Sirur.
126. President, Rohidas Sewa Sangh Chambhar Community of Bombay.
127. Mr. V. B. Patil, Huzur Deputy Collector of Kaira.
128. Rao Bahadur C. B. Ramrao, Bangalore.
129. Mr. G. J. Ramchandani, Divisional Forest Officer, Larkhana.
130. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Surat.
131. Mr. C. H. Reynolds, I. P., D.S.P., West Khandesh, Dhulia.
132. Mr. Rama Kushya Patil, District School Board Member, Kolaba.
133. Mr. P. J. Rodrigues, Divisional Forest Officer, Shikarpur.
134. Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency.

135. Mr. R. R. Sonalkar, B.A., District Deputy Collector, Kolaba.
136. Mr. Showkiram, Hyderabad.
137. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt., O.B.E., J.P.
138. Mr. J. G. Shringarpur, Municipal Councillor, Igatpuri.
139. Seva Sadhan Society, Bombay.
140. Secretary, Depressed Class Mission, Poona City.
141. Rev. Schabiger, Roman Catholic Missionary, Sangamner.
142. Mr. R. A. Shirale, Divisional Forest Officer, West Thana.
143. Mr. Shakarabhai Lallubhai, Municipal Councillor of Ahmedabad.
144. Mr. Shantaram Annaji Upsham, Secretary, Shri Somavanshiya Unsheltered Education Progressing Fund, Bombay.
145. Mr. D. B. Sothers, B.A., I.F.S., Conservator of Forests, C. C., Poona.
146. Mr. J. A. Singh, B.A., I.F.S., Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh.
147. Superintendent of Excise, Khandesh Sub-Division.
148. Mr. Samant Nanji, Marwadi, Secretary, Meghawal Sudharak Sabha, Bombay.
149. Mr. K. K. Sakat, Secretary, Matang Samaj, Poona City.
150. Mr. E. T. C. Vas, I.F.S., Divisional Forest Officer, East Thana.
151. Swamin Virupax Wodeyar, Ranebennur, District Dharwar.
152. Mr. S. K. Wadeyar, District Deputy Collector, Kalyan, Thana.
153. Mr. H. N. Willis, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, N. D., Satara.
154. Mr. A. G. Wells, I.C.S., Prant Officer, S. D., Belgaum.

MINUTE OF DISSENT BY MR. L. M. DESHPANDE, M.L.C.

The grievances of the Depressed Classes as have come to the light of the Committee have much truth in them except that in some cases they have been very much exaggerated and in some cases the part played by the members of the Depressed Class is not mentioned. But that does not mean that the Depressed Classes have no genuine grievances which require immediate redress. But grievances are of such a long standing that all of them cannot be removed at a stroke of pen. Members of the Depressed Classes also admit that their grievances cannot be remedied all of a sudden.

2. The first and foremost grievance of the Depressed Classes is that they were and are considered untouchables. Why this was so, need not be discussed here. But the fact is, there is such grievance as requires immediate solution. The world is passing through a new phase and everybody has to adapt himself to the altered circumstances. From this point of view untouchability must at once cease, and efforts for the removal of untouchability are being made by the Leaders of the Hindu Community. Their sympathy for the general uplift of the Depressed Classes who after all form part of the great Hindu Society is real. Their's is not merely a lip-sympathy as said by some but a very active one. They are making propaganda. Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Moonje, M.L.A., have actually travelled through the length and breadth of the country and advised the masses about the necessity of removing the untouchability. Even the present awakening of the Depressed Classes themselves is due to the efforts of these Hindu leaders. In Poona an institution called *Samata Sangh* was started and the members of this Sangh were Brahmins as well as untouchables. Not only this but some Brahmins joined in the Parvati Satyagraha (temple entry) at even personal risk. I have given this here to show that the sympathy of the higher classes is not merely a lip-sympathy as is tried to be made out by some but it is a very active sympathy.

3. But it always happens that where there is action there is reaction and when some members of the Depressed Classes took some extreme steps for redressing their grievance the same was also sought to be kept down by the other extreme side. Whatever that may be, the removal of untouchability is very urgent and essential and to attain this aim fully I am one with the whole committee that public offices, Schools, Dharmashalas, Motors and the like should be thrown open to all by Government executive orders. Further it must be seen that these executive orders have been followed. There can be no compulsion in private institutions, but these institutions, if they are to run, shall have to imitate the public institutions otherwise their very existence will be threatened.

4. Next comes the question of *wells* which is the most important as well as the most difficult to solve. Government have issued Circulars that all public wells should be thrown open to all. But not a single case has come to the notice of the Committee where a common *well* is used by the touchables as well as untouchables. There are instances where

wells used by other Hindus are thrown open to the Depressed Classes but where the Depressed Classes made use of them the other Hindus do not use the wells and in certain cases even though the common wells were used by the Depressed Classes for a day or two they themselves ceased to make further use of the wells. The latter is due to three causes :—

(1) because of the fear, (2) because of the sub-caste among the Depressed Classes or (3) because there are many orthodox Depressed Classes who themselves do not like to use such common wells.

Whatever changes may take place in cities and towns it will be very difficult to put into practice the use of common wells in villages which form a great majority of the Presidency. There persuasion is the only remedy. At the same time because the people in the village do not condescend, the Depressed Classes cannot wait to have water and for this purpose separate wells should be immediately provided for.

Education.

5. Admission to common schools can be effected by Government Circulars. But where the Depressed Classes themselves want a separate school that may be given. No fees should be charged for any Depressed Class boys so far as the Primary education is concerned. It is the duty of the State to impart education to all and if the State is unable to impart it free to all in the immediate future the boys of the Depressed Classes at least should be given free education. Further the Primary Education should not only consist of intellectual training but also there should be manual and technical training. There should be at least one school in every Taluka where there is one school teaching agricultural bias, another teaching weaving bias, third teaching rope-making and fourth, tanning and fifth teaching preparation of manure from hides and the like. It might be difficult to have such schools in every taluka in the beginning but as many as are possible should be started in every Taluka or every alternative Taluka.

The Depressed Class boys should be given free education in all these schools and the brilliant ones among them should, in addition, be awarded scholarships. There should be one Deputy Educational Inspector working as a Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction and he should look specially to the educational needs of the Depressed Classes.

6. It is apprehended by some that the education of the Depressed Classes will not be safe and well attended to by the District Local Boards who are now given the control of education. But this apprehension is not only not borne out by the evidence before the Committee but is actually contradicted. It is admitted that Gujerat is far behind the other two Divisions of the Presidency in the matter of admitting Depressed Class children to common schools. In the Central Division there are many common Schools attended by boys of the Depressed Classes. In Satara District, where the control is in the hands of the District Local Board, even in villages the boys of the Depressed Classes sit together with other boys. The teachers of the Depressed Classes are also appointed

in common schools. While in Gujerat where the control is yet to be transferred to District Local Boards or where it is only recently transferred, things are actually reverse. Under these circumstances it will be unjust to apprehend any injustices at the hands of the District Local Board.

Averages at times are misleading. It is said that while Rs. 2 per head is spent on the education per boy in the Presidency the share of the Depressed Classes is less than annas eight only. If the comparison is carried forward to the education on reserve side where 6 lacs and odd is spent on the education of European boys, even supposing that there are some boys of non-European parentage in the schools, still the average amount spent on this education would come to even more than Rs. 50 per head.

7. I am of opinion that the education of girls of the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes should be taken in hand after seeing the results that will be obtained regarding the education of boys for some years at least. It is a fact that cannot be denied that the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes do want the help of the young boys and girls for their daily maintenance. For the sake of their future uplift we want their boys to take education even at some sacrifice to their parents. It will be unjust to them if we also take their girls away and thus make them feel the absence of both. Moreover it is a known fact, that when children take education they are very unwilling and become also unfit to do any household or menial work.

I would suggest that the question of educating the females should be left over for the consideration of the males who should after themselves being educated see how and what sort of education should be given to their females. So much is said against the present curriculum, and I for one am prepared to say that the education given to females of the so-called higher classes is exactly the opposite of what is wanted. This is actually ruining our civilization. But if the Aboriginal Tribes want the same to be given to their females, let them at least be educated so as to give utterances to their feelings.

8. The qualified boys of the Depressed Classes should be given liberal scholarships for their secondary education. I do not think that Government should open hostels or Boarding houses for them free of any charge, such institutions are uneconomic and moreover boys in such institutions do not understand their real worth even in paid hostels, more so will be the case in free Hostels. The present Government Hostels can be made use of and there will surely be some philanthropic pupils who will help their Depressed Class brethren in the hostels as stated by Sir. Purushottamdas Thakurdas in his evidence before the Committee. Similarly scholarships should be given for higher education for really fit students also.

Government Appointments.

9. In principle I oppose appointments to Government service on communal lines. Such appointments will increase rather than decrease the communal differences. Our past experience in the matter is also

not satisfactory as is admitted by high officers, and moreover there will be no end to the proportion for communities as Government appointments are fewer in number than the communities themselves. So Government should not follow or pursue the policy of making appointments on communal lines. The only test should be of qualification. Not the minimum qualification, as is contemplated by Government orders, but merit alone should count in making such appointments. I admit that when merit is equal preference should be given to the Depressed Classes for some years in the beginning. Education is not necessarily for service and sooner the Hindus learn this the better. It is impossible that Government will provide appointments for all the educated and qualified people. It is only the people of outstanding merit that should and would get Government appointments.

10. Then comes the question of supplying funds for small trades and industries which members of the Depressed Classes such as Chambars, weavers, ropemakers follow. Co-operative Credit Society is an institution which can be made use of by the Depressed Classes and if there be any difficulty with the ordinary common society then special Co-operative Credit Societies should be formed. Here also an Inspector should be appointed to watch the interest of the Depressed Classes and take immediate steps to remove any legitimate grievances of the Depressed Classes.

11. There is a proposal of giving waste or disforested land to the Depressed Classes. I am really for such a measure. I have further to add that where any portion of disforested land is available that should not be restricted for the use of the Depressed Classes only but that should also be made available to all others who are equally poor, and to avoid misunderstanding I would say that no member of any advanced community even though he may howsoever be poor should be given the benefit of such a measure.

Indebtedness.

12. I think there is no more specially large indebtedness among the Depressed Classes than the other poor cultivators. Government have been trying to remove the indebtedness since 1879 by the provisions of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. But the point is even after a lapse a half a century, it is admitted that indebtedness is on the increase. I think after such a bad experience, the Act should have been removed from the Statute Book : An act which teaches the Agriculturists to tell falsehoods and demoralises them. The effect of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act is that the Sowkar Class is extinct. And Co-operative Societies have taken their place in some cases. But in the majority of cases an agriculturist advances small sums to others and it is thus the needs of the average agriculturist are not met with for want of necessary money required by them. The repeal of Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act *in toto* or at least the definition of an agriculturist, which is now admitted even by the High Court as not sound, should be changed. The report of the Committee known as Arther Bodas is very instructive but this report also appears to be shelved.

Boycott and Legislation.

13. No doubt that some cases of social boycott by the villagers on the Depressed Classes have been brought to the notice of the Committee but the origin of this boycott cannot simply be said due to purchase of a piece of land or the use of a common well alone. Such a thing is made capital of by the Depressed Classes and triumphant processions are taken out in a village on the supposition that they have the backing of the Government. It is when such things take place that social boycott is resorted to for example as in Pimprisayed in Nasik District. In the same District a person of the Depressed Class has purchased not only a strip of land but land worth Rs. 18,000 (eighteen thousand) in a Dumala village but no boycott was resorted to. What I mean to say is wherever there is action there is reaction and such stray instances are not sufficient to draw any conclusions. I know of many instances where the Mahars exact Baluta like anything without doing any service in return. The Mangs and Ramoshis who are paid by Government exact one anna per every cart halting at night within their jurisdiction and also at camping places where carts on their long journey halt. They take this one anna as *Rakhavali* (protection duty) but if anything is lost they are not at all responsible. What I think is that such small things should not have been mentioned in such report but as it has been done the other side of the same has most unwillingly to be mentioned.

14. I admit the necessity of the Depressed Classes' representation on public Bodies, and I have no objection to this being given to them for some years to come, but here again I differ from my experienced and learned colleagues. If this communal representation is to be carried to its logical conclusion, we would be faced with absurd results. Because in every body except perhaps the Legislative Council, regarding which also I have a doubt, the number of persons elected, nominated or both is far less than the number of communities residing within the locality. It will practically be impossible to run the public bodies if communalism is encouraged. I will so far urge and suggest that in the next Census only the classification such as Hindus, Muhammadans, Christians and so on should only be given. Muhammadans are not shown as Shiahs or Sunnis or Bohras and Kutchi Memons and the like though there do exist such divisions. Similarly the Christians are not sub-divided as Roman Catholics, Protestants, Presbyterians and so on. In the same way no sub-division of Hindus also should be mentioned . One may or may not use these sub-divisions for his private life, but in public life there should be no distinction at all, and the first great step in this way would be to drop all such entries in the next Census. I strongly recommend to Government with all the sincerety at my command to consider very carefully this suggestion and see whether it can be given effect to. This will be a right step in the direction of the uplift of the Depressed Classes and also of all others.

15. There is much difference between the Aboriginal Tribes and the Depressed Classes. The Aboriginal Tribes are not untouchables. But they have themselves abstained not only from taking education but also

from mixing with the other people. Even up to this day the awakening that is visible in the Depressed Classes is not found in the Aboriginal Tribes. From what little I saw, I think that even the Bhils who have sufficient lands are poor. But all this poverty is due to excess of drink and *Zagadas* (quarrels over divorce). All their money is wasted in both these things. The latter may disappear by education. But the former, I mean the drink evil, is very difficult to be removed inasmuch as the policy of Government, though avowedly that of ultimate prohibition, as a matter of fact tends towards the increase, and the income derived by the Bombay Government on Excise *per capita* supports this view. Consumption of liquor in this Presidency is far more than in any other Presidency, and unless some drastic steps are taken nothing would be done.

So far as these Aboriginal Tribes are concerned no difficulty of entering a common school or taking water from a common well exists. The only thing therefore that has to be done in their case is that compulsion in education and unless this is resorted to it will take a very long time to make any real progress in their uplift. I am also against opening any hostels or boarding houses for them. But the area in which these people live is compact and it will be less expensive to begin with compulsory education here. If that is done and disforested lands where they mostly live are given to them on restricted tenure the question of their uplift will be easily solved. In their case also, I do not think there is any necessity of an Officer.

16. The next but the most important question is that of the appointment of an agent or Protector or some officer for the Depressed Classes. I am strongly against the appointment of any such officer and my reasons for the same are :—

(*a*) The present finances of the Government do not allow of the creation of any such post. It is proposed that there would be no new creation of a post, but the present holder of a post in another Department should be given this additional work. This supposes in the first instance that the present holder of the post has no full-time sufficient work. Had he got any such full and sufficient work he would not be able to pay any attention to the new work, which is after all not a temporary work of some days or months but it is to continue for some years. If really he has no sufficient full-time work I would on the contrary recommend that the present holder of the post should be taken over to some other Department and that the work which he now does should be entrusted not to any such senior and best qualified man but to a man of the higher Subordinate service, as a District Deputy Collector.

(*b*) The appointment of any such Officer will help to keep up Depressed Classes and other Hindus as two separate water tight compartments and thereby unnecessary friction between the communities will continue.

(*c*) This Officer will have often times to meddle with the ordinary duties of various other executive officers, and when the officers are of a lower grade than this officer there would remain no option for them

but to abide by the so-called advice of this Officer for Backward Classes.

The following questions and answers in the Bombay Legislative Council on 18th February 1930 are quoted here to show how communal appointments are made and merit is disregarded. :—

"2. Mr. L. M. DESHPANDE (Satara District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a person whose services were dispensed with by Government in another department was appointed as an auditor in the Co-operative Department;

(b) whether the person had applied to Government that his previous service should be considered as linked with his new service though there was a break of service;

(c) whether Government has issued orders to the effect that his previous service should not be linked with the new service;

(d) whether Government have recently (after June 1928) cancelled their orders and allowed the person to have his previous service linked with his present service;

(e) whether copies of both the Government orders will be placed on the Council table?

The Honourable Mr. B. V. JADHAV: (a) In one case recently a person whose services were dispensed with from the Registration Department was re-appointed in the Judicial Department and subsequently transferred to the Co-operative Department.

(b), (c) and (d) Yes.

(e) Government are not prepared to place copies of the orders on the Council table."

(d) This officer of the Backward Classes is so to say to plead the cause of the Depressed Classes that is in fact a pleader and who also is to be the deciding officer.

(e) There is wide awakening among the Depressed Classes untouchability is fast disappearing. If there was any need at all for investigation into their grievances it was before the last ten years but not now as in cities and towns untouchability has disappeared and in villages so far public places are concerned it is fast disappearing. In some places the progress no doubt is slow, but on the whole there is no necessity of the appointment of any officer now.

The Depressed Classes have now organised themselves and trying to unite, but if such an officer is appointed I fear the differences between the untouchables sub-section will increase. Because the officer will naturally look to the different section among the Depressed Classes and not at the Depressed Classes as unit by itself and in that case rivalry among the sections is bound to increase. The rivalry is there even now. Some members of a section of the Depressed Classes approached me and told that the whole power should not vest in a particular section and that all the different sections should have a voice in shaping their future if a Board or the like was to be recommended. Under such circumstances it will be difficult even for the officer

to treat the whole Depressed Classes as one unit and consequently the dissensions will increase rather than disappear. If on the contrary matters are left as at present the differences among the section of the Depressed Classes will decrease as all of them will have to make their way by uniting. But if an officer was appointed there will be no need for the sub-sections to unite, because they will think that their interests are safe in the hands of the Officer.

17. In conclusion I have to say that I have nothing to say against the present Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer. He is really a very sincere and honest worker. But when general suggestions are to be made individuals are not to be taken into account. I am really much obliged to the Officer, who is the Chairman of this Committee for having given me an opportunity of studying the various problems involved herein.

L. M. DESHPANDE.

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No. A.N.R. of 1930.

POONA 1 : August 26, 1930.

From

V. S. BHIDE, ESQ., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law,
Registrar, Co-operative Societies,
Bombay Presidency, Poona 1 ;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Secretariat,
Fort, Bombay.

Subject.—Annual Administration Report (1929-30).

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Twenty-sixth Annual Administration Report on the working of the Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency for the year ending 31st March 1930.

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

Gazetted Officers.

2. I held charge of the Department throughout the year with the exception of a brief period of leave of about six weeks necessitated by illness. Accordingly Rao Bahadur G. H. Desai acted as Registrar from 13th November 1929 to 2nd January 1930. I was myself on tour for 148 days and the Acting Registrar for 46 days, the total number of days spent on tour being 194. During the course of these tours 537 Co-operative Institutions of all kinds were visited by myself and the Acting Registrar and their affairs discussed with the office-bearers of those institutions. The touring was directed particularly to the most promising areas and special attention was given to the bad societies. Even the good societies, however, require pretty constant attention since it does not take long for a society to deteriorate owing to a slight change of circumstances.

The charges of the Assistant Registrars were as follows :—

Bombay Division	..	Bombay City, Thana and Nasik Districts.
Belgaum Division	..	Belgaum, Satara, Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts.
Central Division	..	Poona, Sholapur and Nagar Districts.
Khandesh Division	..	East and West Khandesh Districts.
Northern Division	..	The whole of Gujarat.
Southern Division	..	Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara Districts.
Sind	..	The whole of Sind.

Rao Bahadur G. H. Desai was on leave from 20th January 1930 to 16th February 1930. Mr. D. G. Limaye did duty as Personal Assistant to the Registrar when Rao Bahadur Desai was acting as Registrar and also when he went on leave. Khan Bahadur Azimkhan was on leave from 23rd July 1929 to 31st October 1929 and during this period Mr. M. A. Awan acted as Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Sind, and the post of the Deputy Registrar was held in abeyance. Mr. D. A. Shah was on leave from 21st October 1929 to 10th November 1929 and during his absence Rao Bahadur G. H. Desai held this charge in addition to his own duties. Mr. Shah was also on deputation to the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee from 22nd January 1930 to 22nd April 1930 and Mr. G. S. Dandavate, M.A., acted in his place during this period.

The charges of the Special Auditors continued to be the same as they were last year, but during the last three years the number and distribution of societies to be audited by the special Auditors has undergone substantial change and a redistribution of the charges with the addition of one more post of Special Auditor seems to be necessary. As the cost incurred in respect of Special Auditors is defrayed by the societies concerned, the addition of one more Special Auditor does not mean any additional expenses to Government, and I hope to submit proposals to Government *re* the redistribution of the charges during the course of the current year.

Other Staff.

3. The remaining sanctioned staff of the Department other than the clerical staff was as follows :—

1 Office Superintendent.
43 Auditors.
23 Sub-Auditors.
9 Agricultural Organizers.
1 Industrial Organizer.
1 Weaving Inspector.
2 Assistant Weaving Inspectors.

Special Temporary Staff.

The Special Mamlatdar for Bhil Societies continued to work at Dohad. Half of the cost of this appointment was met by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, the other half being borne by Government. Under G. R., R. D., No. 354-A, dated 22nd October 1929, the appointment has been continued for a further period of two years ending 30th June 1932.

The post of the Special Officer for Liquidation for the Poona District was continued and it has been extended now for a further period of two years under G. R., R. D., No. 9812/24, dated 13th November 1929.

The number of societies placed in his charge was 24 on 31st March 1930 distributed as follows :—

Haveli Taluka 9 ; Khed 5 ; Purandhar 4 ; Mawal 3 ; Indapur 1 ; Dhond Peta 1 ; Sirur Peta 1.

The total amount of recoveries to be made at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,06,981. The amount recovered during the year including interest and liquidation charges was Rs. 51,834. The assets due for realization on 31st March 1930 are worth about Rs. 1,74,650 and the liabilities to be met are only Rs. 1,06,051. It is hoped that all the liabilities will be met fully in course of time. Owing to the universal state of depression, the work of converting the assets into actual cash will take a considerable time yet.

Temporary staff consisting of one Head Karkun and one peon for the execution of arbitration and liquidation decrees was sanctioned till 31st March 1930 in the Bhimthadi Taluka of the Poona District. The Commissioner has been requested to extend the period of this temporary establishment till 31st March 1931. The cost is met by a levy of one per cent. on the recoveries made by the Officer. The deficit, if any, is guaranteed by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank. The amount of recoveries effected till 1st April 1930 was Rs. 74,568. Monthly statements showing the progress of the recovery work are being sent to the Provincial Co-operative Bank and weekly reports are sent to the Assistant Registrar, C. D., Poona, through the Mamlatdar, Bhimthadi.

4. The Deputy Registrar has not yet actually been appointed though the post has been administratively sanctioned long ago. In the prevailing financial stringency there seems very little chance of the superior staff being increased at present, and the question now is whether fresh registrations at the existing rate should be continued. The creation of new societies necessarily means more and more work, and since the staff is not proportionately increased, there is a grave risk of bad mismanagement resulting in the societies. Fresh registrations will, therefore, be allowed with an increasing degree of caution.

Honorary Staff.

5. The number of Honorary Organisers during the year was as follows :—

1 Divisional Honorary Organiser in Gujarat.
60 District Honorary Organisers.
83 Taluka Honorary Organisers.

As stated last year the Honorary Organisers, particularly in a few divisions, continued to render helpful service, but from the very nature of the case their assistance is likely to be of a somewhat fitful character and it becomes extremely difficult for the Assistant Registrar to co-ordinate their work and fit it in with that of the official staff, unless the gentlemen concerned have enuine ove for the Movement and are prepared to devote a large part of their time and energy to the Cause.

I might generally say something here relating to the system of appointing Honorary Organisers. A sum of about Rs. 36,000 is spent annually for the travelling allowance given to Honorary Organisers and the time has now come to see whether full value is obtained for the money spent. As regards the work turned out, in Sind the Honorary Organisers are known to be particularly devoted to their work and render very valuable assistance. They have always responded willingly to the call for duty and the local officers express very high opinion of the services rendered. Similarly, in the Southern Division the system seems to be working very well, but in parts of the Belgaum Division, particularly in the Belgaum District, the position of an Honorary Organiser is looked upon more as a personal distinction than an opportunity for doing useful work for the masses. In parts there is also a tendency to use the position of an Organizer for consolidating personal and party advantages. In the Bombay Division this honorary agency is not giving the expected results and it is becoming increasingly difficult to secure men of the right type for disinterested work. On the whole, therefore, in summing up the situation, I may say that at least in some parts of the Presidency the system of appointing Honorary Organisers requires a change and probably better results could be obtained by spending the same amount of money in a different way. I have just jotted down here the general impressions that prevail and what I have been able to observe during the last 2½ years; no great change is immediately contemplated, but these facts are put down with a view to give a stimulus to the general discussion of the subject, so that well-informed and authoritative co-operative opinion may express itself in the course of the year.

Other Helpers.

6. I give in a special Appendix "A" the names of gentlemen whose work was specially noticed by myself and the Assistant Registrars in the course of the year. I take this opportunity of thanking these gentlemen for the devoted services rendered by them to the Cause of Co-operation.

Diwan Bahadur Malji, in spite of his age and deep personal bereavement, continues to render most valuable service to the Movement. Whenever any difficult question of co-operative law, procedure or administration presents itself, his mature and well-considered advice is always available. Particularly in the deliberations of the Provincial Institute meetings his great authority and experience are universally recognized.

Mr. V. L. Mehta continues to be the Managing Director of the Provincial Co-operative Bank, and I again place on record my appreciation of the most efficient manner in which he conducts the affairs of the Bank. His valuable experience and knowledge were utilized as a Member of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, and the report of that Committee which has now been issued naturally bears the impress of his personality. The Committee has rightly dealt with Co-operation and the connected subjects in a very exhaustive manner and every attempt

will be made, as far as possible, to utilize the advice and suggestions given by the Committee. Naturally many of these suggestions will require, for their proper realization, a good deal of Government expenditure, but so far as the suggestions can be carried out without such help, I shall do everything possible to bring them into the sphere of actual working of co-operative Institutions.

Prof. Kaji and Rao Bahadur Talmaki continue to bear the principal burden of the work in connection with the various activities of the Provincial Institute. I am very glad to record that Prof. Kaji's services for the Institute have been recently recognized by Government by the grant of a Second Class Kaisar-i-Hind Medal to him. Co-operators are hoping that this is only the forerunner of other honours to come.

Sir Chunilal Mehta continued to be the Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Bank and President of the Institute. In both capacities his association with the Movement has given most fruitful results. The Bank has been able to deal confidently with most difficult problems with the help of his advice and recently when many controversial questions cropped up in the discussions of the Co-operative Institute, the Institute found in him a tower of strength to rely upon. I only hope that Sir Chunilal, in the midst of his activities in many a high sphere, will continue to guide both the Bank and the Institute in the difficult days which are ahead.

Mr. V. V. Garud has rendered signal services in the working of the West Khandesh Purchase and Sale Union. But for his inestimable assistance it would have been impossible for the Union to function.

Similarly Mr. C. M. Gandhi from Surat, in the midst of his multifarious professional duties, has found time for the co-operative schools and his presence at the Institute meetings has also been particularly helpful.

Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta continues to be the Managing Director of the Sind Central Bank and was also a Member of the Banking Enquiry Committee, and thus naturally had a good opportunity of pressing the co-operative point of view before the Committee. But for his great assistance as President of the Karachi Municipality the Housing Societies in Karachi could not possibly have shown the marvellous success which they have done during the last two years.

7. The title of "Rao Saheb" was conferred on Mr. Gurappa Tenginkai of Gadag. As a Chairman of the Gadag Ginning Society he has done valuable pioneer work and largely as the result of his labours the Society is now set well on its feet and is making good progress. I congratulate Mr. Gurappa on the honour received by him.

8. The system of giving smaller rewards in the shape of turbans, rings, etc., has been continued and it acts as a valuable stimulus to greater exertions in the co-operative field.

Cost of Working.

9. The amount of money spent out of the public funds for the Co-operative Movement was as follows :—

		1929-30	1928-29
		Rs.	Rs.
Pay of Establishment		3,86,878	3,66,503
Travelling Allowance (Officials and Non-officials)		1,32,909	1,40,445
Grant to Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute (inclusive of the Special Conference Grant)		34,000	34,000
Special Grants to Co-operative Institutions :—			
	Rs.		
Sale Societies ..	2,623		
Backward Societies ..	1,600		
Social Service League ..	1,000		
Supervising Unions ..	7,547		
Insurance Societies ..	206	12,976	12,874
Contingencies		48,429	49,657
Total ..		6,15,192	6,03,479
Deduct—		Rs.	Rs.
Audit Fees		42,996	39,500
Amount recoverable from Banks and Societies		7,060	2,970
Interest paid by the Bombay Provincial Bank on Current Account ..		5,806	5,994
Total ..		55,862	48,464
Grand Total ..		5,59,330	5,55,015

The increase has been only Rs. 4,315 or ·8 per cent. as compared with 7·5 per cent. for last year. The percentage of the cost of the establishment to the working capital in the Movement was 0·43 as against 0·46 of last year. The percentage is decreasing year by year and I need not repeat again the necessity of placing additional funds at the disposal of this Department.

II.—Summary of General Progress.

The Season.

10. Considered as a whole, the season must be considered an unfavourable one, particularly in view of the series of disastrous floods which Sind experienced during the year under report. The crops in Ahmedabad and Kaira suffered from locusts, while in Kaira the mola pest in addition made its appearance. In the Nasik District the rainfall in all the talukas except Nasik was much below the average of the

last five years and this naturally made a difference in the crop yield. In Khandesh also the Kharif season was generally only fair, while in the eastern division of East Khandesh and in the Dhulia and Sakri Talukas of the West Khandesh District it was very poor. The Rabi crops were practically a failure throughout Khandesh as the usual late rains failed entirely. In the Deccan the Sholapur District was the worst sufferer since both the Kharif and Rabi crops gave very poor yields. In the Ahmednagar and Poona Districts, though the position was not as bad as in Sholapur, the yield particularly of Kharif crops was distinctly poor. In the Belgaum Division the season was fairly good throughout the Division except in a few talukas of Belgaum and Satara Districts. In the Southern Division, the Bijapur District, as usual, suffered from a bad break in the rains in the months of July and August and the Kharif crops failed throughout the District except in the Badami Taluka. Even as regards Rabi crop, for lack of sufficient rain in November and December, crops other than cotton gave an average outturn of only 8 annas, the cotton yield being very unsatisfactory. In Dharwar also the season was not particularly good and both the Kharif and Rabi crops suffered for one reason or other. Kanara had the normal copious supply of rains but suffered from the depredations of wild pigs and jackals in the above-ghat talukas. In the Karwar Taluka wild elephants damaged the crops. Similarly, cattle diseases prevailed all over the District, but in a particularly severe form in the above-ghat talukas.

For Sind the season was the most calamitous within living memory. Till about the middle of July the Indus did not attend a fair irrigational level, but from then onwards Sind had within the period of a month and a half no less than three successive floods. As soon as people recovered from one flood, the second one came on and for several weeks the people in large parts of the country were on the brink of disaster and death. Luckily, the measures taken by the Public Works Department and Revenue authorities proved to be adequate and there was very little loss of life. I need say nothing here about the prompt assistance given by the Government and the general public to the people in the danger zones.

As regards the condition of the season's crops, briefly, I may state that practically no Kharif crop was realized and the only tracts where some crops were saved were the rice tracts of Larkana and Karachi Districts. The excessive rains and floods gave a certain amount of scope for raising a good Rabi crop and, in fact, this was the only relieving feature of the whole agricultural year. People took advantage of the opportunities on a very extensive scale and realized fairly good Rabi crops. Unfortunately, however, the prices of produce were very low and in some places even the value of the seed sown could not be recouped from the crop raised. The year under review is the third successive bad year for the agriculturists in Sind. The result is that co-operators who were doing very well till the end of 1926 have had a succession of bad years and this fact has naturally found expression in the figures of arrears for the Sind societies. For the first time a percentage of overdue arrears in Sind goes above 15. The position, however,

is not as desperate as it looks, and two or three good years will be enough to redress the unfavourable balance of the past.

The prices of agricultural produce throughout the Presidency including Sind, particularly those of the money crops—cotton, groundnut and tobacco—continued to be very low, and this fact had a very bad effect on the general economic position of the cultivators and is also reflected in the poor standard of recovery of the societies' dues. The cultivators lost about 20 to 30 per cent. in money value as compared with the previous year owing to the prevailing low prices for agricultural produce.

11. I give below a statement showing the general progress of the Movement in the Presidency during the year :—

Types of Societies	Number of Societies		Number of Members	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
1	2	3	4	5
Central Banks ..	20	20	12,105	12,976
Agricultural Societies .	4,568	4,779	338,412	343,624
Non-Agricultural Societies.	776	831	198,117	219,016
Total ..	5,364	5,630	548,634	575,616
Unions	102	101	....	....
Insurance Societies ..	6	3	....	....
Total ..	108	104	....	....
Grand Total ..	5,472	5,734	548,634	575,616

Types of Societies	Working Capital		Reserve Fund	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
1	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Banks ..	4,34,54,693	4,34,42,065	10,05,558	11,32,686
Agricultural Societies .	3,69,00,227	4,10,06,469	50,27,157	59,44,486
Non-Agricultural Societies.	3,88,24,990	4,36,90,058	20,22,377	23,02,979
Total ..	11,91,79,910	12,81,38,592	80,55,092	93,80,151
Unions	....	....	....	....
Insurance Societies ..	....	....	....	....
Total ..	....	....	....	....
Grand Total ..	11,91,79,910	12,81,38,592	80,55,092	93,80,151

12. The comparative rate of progress during the last two years may be seen from the following statement :—

	1929-30	1928-29
Increase in the number of Societies	262	142
Increase in the number of Members	26,982	9,164
Increase in Working Capital.	Rs. 89 lakhs =7·5 per cent.	Rs. 73 lakhs =6·5 per cent.
Increase in Reserve Fund ..	Rs. 13,25,059	Rs. 10,02,147

During the year under report the process of consolidation of the Movement was carried still further and in spite of the slight increase in the figure for overdues it may be confidently asserted that as the result of the vigorous steps taken during the last two or three years a large number of bad societies and improvident members have been eliminated. The process will have to continue for some time more but the policy has already begun to show its results in a better standard of management. All the divisions report that better managing committees are being returned to power and they are showing more and more carefulness in making loans and in punctually recovering the dues. The figures show all round increase in the number of societies, members and working capital. The special features of working during the year may be noted as follows :—

Long-term Finance.

13. The three Land Mortgage Banks actually commenced working and up to the end of the year sanctioned Rs. 1,35,000 by way of loans. The amount actually disbursed was Rs. 73,000 ; also under the new debt redemption scheme on an individualistic basis adopted last year the Bombay Provincial Bank has given Rs. 1,46,000 in advances for debt redemption through its Branches in the West Khandesh and Satara Districts.

Urban Banking.

14. Urban Banking shows satisfactory progress and the number of Urban Banks with a working capital of over Rs. 50,000 is now 76.

Supervising Unions.

15. Supervising Unions are showing a better standard of working everywhere. The District Board for Supervising Unions is functioning well in almost every District and all powers of discipline concerning the working of Supervising Unions are concentrated in this Board. This Board consists of the Assistant Registrar working with the representatives of the Union and a representative each of the financing Bank and the Institute. It is the co-ordinating authority for all co-operative activities in the District. Steps are being taken to get trained men being appointed as Supervisors and where they are not already so

trained, steps are taken to give them the necessary training in the Institute's training classes. With a view to improving the financial condition of these Unions a scheme for the levy of compulsory subscriptions at the uniform rate of ½ per cent. has been prepared and submitted to Government for sanction. Many of the new Unions which have got small societies for their members find it difficult to meet the annual charges. District Banks are generally showing willingness to give the grants though it has to be regretfully admitted that in some instances the Department has to take a share in persuading the Bank concerned to give a grant. The Banks will easily realize that the Unions are doing a good deal of the work that would otherwise fall to the share of the Bank Inspectors, and in view of this fact they should not grudge the grant of a small sum of money to the Union.

16. The importance of normal credit statements is being realized more and more. The Karnatic District Central Bank now makes it a point not to grant loans to societies unless their demands are accompanied by a normal credit statement. Many other Banks also are following the same practice and the system is very well developed in those areas which are administered by the Provincial Bank. When the system is in full working order, the ideal of having a fully controlled system of credit will be realized. A necessary corollary of this policy is the elimination, as far as possible, of non-member deposits in primary societies. Bad Managing Committees often make it a point to take non-member deposits and thus evade not only the Bank's supervision but get rid of the whole system of controlled credit which is sought to be introduced through normal credit statements. Central Banks will greatly help the elimination of the non-member depositor by lowering their own lending rates to societies to a reasonable level and thus inducing the societies to have recourse to the Central Banks for their outside finance.

Surplus Funds.

17. The problem of surplus funds this year is not so acute as it was last year. In the first place, in the case of the Provincial Bank there has been a fall in working capital of about 12 lakhs, since many Urban and District Central Banks are now directly investing their surplus funds in Treasury Bills. Many Banks are again finding fresh outlets in advances to Purchase and Sale Societies and Unions. The Provincial Bank has further developed the system of long-term advances to selected members of societies on the mortgage of their individual properties, no reliance being placed on the unlimited liability of the Society. The Provincial Bank and certain other Banks were also allowed to make advances against gold and silver to members of societies. All these measures have produced their effect and the cry of surplus funds is not heard now so persistently as it used to be last year.

18. A very unfortunate feature of the year was the continued fall in the prices of Government Securities held by the various financing institutions. The Provincial Bank was the worst sufferer on this account and a very substantial part of its gross profit was practically wiped out in

writing down the securities held. A sum of Rs. 92,000 out of the profits had to be thus utilized during the year. Other Banks have had to do the same but the effect on the Provincial Bank has been particularly noticeable and a dividend of only 6 per cent. could be declared at the recent General Meeting of that Bank.

Agricultural Societies.

19. The policy of consolidation and weeding out of the inefficient societies was continued throughout the year. The Surat and Broach areas are fairly good, but Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals are distinctly causing anxiety as regards repayments. There was a net increase of 97 societies in the Thana and Nasik Districts. The two Khandesh Districts constitute a very satisfactory area for further development. During the year there was an increase of 15 societies bringing the total in the Khandesh Division to 803. In the Belgaum District it has become necessary to undertake the problem of splitting up the very big societies and the result has been wholly good. As regards further organization, Dharwar is almost as fully developed as it could ever be. The progress in Sind continues to be satisfactory.

There is an increase of only two societies in the number of agricultural non-credit societies. As stated in previous reports, proper expansion on this side of the Movement is dependent upon the provision of an adequate and qualified staff for organizing and supervising the societies.

Owned Capital.

20. The following figures show the position as regards owned capital :—

—	Share Capital (in lakhs)	Members' deposits (in lakhs)	Reserve Fund (in lakhs)	Total (in lakhs)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Banks	44	262	11	317
Agricultural Societies	28	77	59	164
Non-Agricultural Societies	94	197	23	314
1929-30	166	536	93	795
1928-29	150	492	80	722

The owned capital has increased by nearly 73 lakhs of rupees, showing an increase of 10 per cent. over last year's figures. The percentage of the owned capital to the total working capital in the Movement is 62 as compared with 60·6 of last year.

21. During the year the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee completed its work and very substantial help was rendered to that Committee in various directions by the Co-operative Department and its staff. At the request of the Chairman of the Committee the services of Mr. D. A. Shah were lent to the Committee from 22nd January 1930 to 22nd April 1930, and the services of two Auditors in the Presidency were placed at the Committee's disposal for conducting intensive economic surveys of selected tracts. In almost all the districts, moreover, the Auditors, in addition to their own duties, were required to do rough surveys and collect material of various kinds for the Committee's use. In the course of its tours also officers and subordinates of the Co-operative Department rendered every assistance and almost every Assistant Registrar and the Deputy Registrar in Sind toured throughout with the Members of the Committee. The Committee's report has now been published and the Department will do everything possible to carry out the suggestions made, so far as this is possible without the necessary financial assistance from Government.

22. During the year five Better Living Societies were registered. The Surat Dashalad Bania Co-operative Better Living Society in Gujarat is reported to be very successful and has already reduced the expenses on caste dinners and funerals in the Dashalad Bania Community of Surat.

III.—Working of Societies.

A.—RESOURCE MOVEMENT.

(1) Agricultural.

(a) Agricultural Credit Societies.

General Statistics.

23. The following figures illustrate the general progress of the agricultural primary credit societies :—

		1929-30	1928-29
Number of Societies	..	4,526	4,317
Membership ..	..	265,325	262,569
		Rs.	Rs.
Working Capital	..	3,87,30,928	3,49,84,553
Of which Owned Capital	..	1,53,22,721	1,39,05,863
		=39·5 per cent.	= 39 per cent.
Reserve Fund ..	..	55,50,669	46,36,785
Members' Deposits	..	75,85,451	75,06,505
Share Capital ..	..	21,86,601	17,62,573

General Policy and Summary of Progress.

24. The policy of consolidation and weeding out of the inefficient units was continued throughout the year. The number of agricultural

societies shows an increase of 209. Two thousand seven hundred and fifty-six new members have come into the fold. The working capital shows an increase of nearly 37½ lakhs. The owned capital shows an increase of over 14 lakhs and now constitutes almost 40 per cent. of the total. Similarly, the reserve funds have been further strengthened by an addition of a sum of over 9 lakhs, and the total reserve fund of the Movement now stands at 55½ lakhs. The member deposits show an increase of Rs. 79,000 and the share capital is increased by about 4¼ lakhs. These figures indicate a general all-round progress and the addition to the reserve funds and the share capital is particularly welcome. The Movement now depends for its outside capital on external sources only to the extent of about 60 per cent. of its requirements. By the general adoption of the share system bye-laws the owned capital will go on automatically showing a substantial increase every year, thus making the Movement more and more self-reliant and independent of outside resources.

25. The progress in Sind is described in a separate paragraph. In recent years the state of the Movement in Gujarat is causing considerable anxiety. The usual unfavourable climatic factors such as frost, locusts, floods or the failure of the rain at the critical moment, will, of course, worsen the situation, but there is no doubt that since 1927 repayments in Gujarat are extremely bad and during the current year the increase in overdues can only be explained partly by the repercussions of the political situation and partly by the rush of marriages in anticipation of the application of the Sarda Act. The Surat and Broach areas are fairly good, but Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals are distinctly causing anxiety as regards repayments. During the year there has been a net increase of 22 societies, but for some time to come, very few new commitments should be undertaken in Gujarat. No one seems anxious to repay what he has borrowed if he can at all evade it, and this state of things is likely to persist. There is, moreover, no adequate departmental supervision staff and during the current year the chief attempt will be not to allow the situation in Gujarat to get entirely out of hand. In the Bombay Division there was a net increase of 97 societies. As stated in previous reports, there is a very good field for the organization of new societies in Thana and parts of the Nasik District. The rainfall there is good, the people are industrious, and if provision is made for careful supervision from the beginning, new societies would work very well. So far, the experience of the new societies registered during the last two years in the Bhiwandi and Wada Talukas has been very encouraging. The problem of the District Central Bank at Nasik, however, continues to present difficulties and until the situation there is regularized either by a thorough overhauling of the Central Bank or handing over the finance of the area to the Provincial Bank, the matters will not improve. In other parts of the Bombay Division weak and inefficient societies such as Millhands' and the Debt Redemption Societies, are gradually being liquidated year by year. As regards the Khandesh Division, as stated in previous reports, the two Khandesh Districts constitute a very satisfactory area for

further development. During the year there was a net increase of 15 societies, bringing the total in the Division to 803. Owing to the elimination of improvident people, the membership shows a slight decrease of 994 but the members' deposits and reserve fund show a substantial increase of Rs. 1,80,000 and Rs. 2,16,000 respectively. The increase in the owned capital which has now gone up to 34·3 lakhs and constitutes now nearly half of the total working capital is particularly worthy of note. In spite of poor crops and low prices both for cotton and groundnut, the overdues have decreased in the East Khandesh District by 1 per cent. and in the West Khandesh District by 2½ per cent. This state of things is very encouraging, but it must also be said that there is a well-known tendency among the Khandesh people to run into debt without adequate cause and prices for cotton likely to be prevalent during the next year or two will also be very low. Both these circumstances, therefore, make it very necessary to proceed with extreme caution in lending both for current and long-term purposes. In the Central Division the figures show a fair sort of progress as regards every item. New development has taken place only in the carefully selected parts of the dry tract area of the Nagar District. The standard of management also is improving with systematized supervision and even societies which were once thought to be absolutely hopeless have shown improvement under constant supervision and tactful handling. In the Belgaum Division also in the Belgaum and Satara Districts there is a very promising field for further development. In the Belgaum District it has become necessary to take up the problem of splitting up the very big societies and the result has been wholly good. As an instance I may point out that the Saudatti Society had more than 400 members and was being mismanaged. It was split up into four societies last year and within six months it was found that 3 out of the 4 societies had shown good progress in recoveries. This policy will have to be intensively applied in this District. The Belgaum villages are, however, notorious for their factious quarrels and the enormous power wielded by the Gauds and Kulkarnis. These people have to be continually watched and not allowed to take absolute charge of affairs. Future progress, therefore, must continue to be cautious and slow. In the Satara District there has been a welcome reduction of overdues and the standard of repayment is being raised. Thus in the 5 Branches of the Provincial Bank overdues have come down from Rs. 1,52,000 to Rs. 75,000. The cost of management, however, of some of the Satara Societies is disproportionate. The Secretary's pay generally is quite unnecessarily high, and there is a consequent scramble for jobs; the office being left open for selection every year, there is an annual fight over the vacant secretaryship, and jobbery and undue influence find full sway. The cost of management in some cases has risen to 2·3 per cent. of working capital, and even with this costly management recoveries are very poor and the special steps have again and again to be taken through arbitration and coercive processes for recovery. An expenditure of 2·3 per cent. on management is grossly out of proportion. The result is that out of 244 societies in the Satara District 105 are in loss

and the total losses for all societies come to nearly Rs. 35,000. A circular was issued during the year, protesting against such extravagance, but the only effective way will be for the Assistant Registrar to carefully collect together these cases, make friendly remonstrances, and if no action is taken in spite of them, report the cases to the Registrar for drastic steps being taken. The force of public opinion may also be brought to bear on the question by raising the question at the periodical meetings of the District Supervision Board. Inefficient and incompetent secretaries must also be got rid of firmly by the same process. Otherwise, the whole effect of improving the supervision machinery will simply be discounted by the continuance of useless secretaries in their old jobs. In the Southern Division the number of societies is almost exactly the same as last year. As regards further organisation, Dharwar is almost as fully developed as it could ever be. The Bijapur District, excepting in small patches where there are special irrigation facilities, is an unpromising area and the only thing to do is to keep the existing societies at a high pitch of efficiency. Kanara societies on the whole are good, but even here careful supervision must be exercised and the tendency to accumulate dues ruthlessly checked. During the year under report repayments have been distinctly better in the Bijapur and Kanara Districts, but Dharwar has become slightly worse than it was. Special machinery for the execution of the decrees must, therefore, be established in the Dharwar District at a very early date. Otherwise with the well-known tendency of the people to get into debt and the fall in cotton prices, situation in this District is likely to become very ugly.

During the last two years there has been a net addition of 349 agricultural societies in the Presidency but in view of the critical financial situation of the Presidency this year this rate of increase of about 175 societies per year cannot possibly be maintained. Instructions are, therefore, being given to all Assistant Registrars practically to stop further registration, recommending proposals only in the most exceptional cases. As things are at present, there is no adequate staff available even for carrying out the minimum statutory audit, and under such a state of things undertaking further heavy responsibilities is certainly out of the question.

26. I might here summarize the general results of the policy of consolidation intensively followed during the last two years. All the divisions report that more and more good people are now being admitted and improvident persons are being eliminated. The constant aim has been to reduce the membership per society to about 50, but obviously the consummation of this ideal will take a very very long time. There is no reasonable complaint about the inadequacy of the finance given. If the member has paid his previous loan with reasonable promptness, there is practically no difficulty now about his securing additional finance for himself, even though the society as a whole may be in arrears to the financing bank. Normal credit statements are being insisted upon everywhere and in those areas where the

Banks are helpful, as for instance, the Provincial Bank, the Karnatic Central Bank, or the Poona Central Bank, the system is working quite well. There is, however, still room for a good deal of improvement as regards this item, and one most essential factor is that non-member deposits as far as possible should be eliminated, so that the whole finance will be concentrated and controlled through the Supervising Union and the Central Bank. Members' deposits are as far as possible being converted into shares, and all new registrations are practically on the share system with unlimited liability. Year by year, therefore, the owned capital of the societies is showing very good steady improvement and this is a particularly striking gain where the yearly withdrawable members' deposit is converted into a share. The cheque system in the payment of loans is being followed wherever practicable in all the divisions. It is particularly useful in bringing to the borrower a sense of his individual responsibility and also eliminates to a very great extent the chances of binami loans being given. The efficacy of the system, however, depends on the establishment of a very large number of Branches by the Central Banks in the Districts. As regards non-member deposits, attempts have already been made to diminish their extent. In the Dharwar District, for example, there is a fall in non-member deposits of about Rs. 25,000. The Kod Taluka Societies of that District which attained an unenviable notoriety for misuse of the non-member deposits obtained by offering very high rates of interest have now come round and made an attempt to return these deposits. The ideal, of course, is not to spurn the non-member deposits but to induce these depositors to bring them to the Central Bank instead of taking them direct to the village societies. The slight advantage that the depositor gets in better rates from the society is more than counter-balanced by the lesser security that the village society can offer, and it is convenient both for the Central Bank and the depositor himself that the deposits should be all collected in the Central Bank and the finance should afterwards be made available to the village societies in a regular well-ordered stream as circumstances require. In order to carry this policy still further to its fruition, I hope the Central Banks themselves will help by suitably adjusting their own deposit and lending rates.

27. As regards repayments, the figures themselves may not appear to show a very striking improvement, but it is quite clear that in all the divisions the standard is improving. Wilful non-payment is distinctly on the wane everywhere except perhaps in Gujarat where various factors of an entirely novel character are now operating. The tendency to book adjustments and fictitious payments by temporary borrowings from sowkars is gradually disappearing.

28. The classification figures also show an improvement in the standard of management, as the increase in the number of A and B class societies will clearly show. Strict supervision is essential and, though every sympathy may be shown to the cultivator in times of distress, the almost inevitable tendency to accumulate arrears must be ruthlessly put down by having a self-contained machinery paid for by the Movement itself for the

coercive recovery of its debts. As I have more than once said elsewhere, recovery work is more and more being thrown on the District Revenue Establishment and the only real solution is for the Co-operative Department to have special machinery of its own at the taluka headquarters for executing the awards of arbitrators and the orders of the liquidation officers. In the course of the year I hope to submit to Government specific schemes to achieve this object. I am alluding to this subject, so that Co-operative opinion on the subject may express itself, ideas should be pooled, and when the scheme comes to be submitted to Government, I should have the benefit of the advice of all experienced men conversant with the actual difficulties of the problem. I might also suggest to the Editors of the "Co-operative Quarterly" and the vernacular Magazines to invite special contributions on the subject relating to specific areas, so that as much information as possible on the subject should be available before the details of the scheme are decided upon.

Arrears.

29. As regards the question of the arrears, I believe the method of dealing with the subject adopted last year was appreciated by co-operators, and I am, therefore, presenting the statistics separately for the normal areas and for the precarious and backward tracts :—

—	1929-30			1928-29		
	Amount due for repayment	Unauthorized arrears	Percentage of unauthorized arrears	Amount due for repayment	Unauthorized arrears	Percentage of unauthorized arrears
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Whole Province ..	3,11,38,922	98,98,582	31	3,18,63,723	95,79,380	30
Whole Province (excluding Sind).	2,42,79,316	88,27,621	36	2,59,45,565	88,90,304	34
* (I) Precarious and Backward Tracts.	67,56,785	40,57,952	60	77,01,312	45,61,910	59
† (II) Normal Areas.	2,39,81,608	56,66,087	23	2,36,96,021	48,82,457	20
East Khandesh ..	48,41,936	9,24,061	18	47,86,072	9,94,856	20
West Khandesh ..	25,36,702	3,70,479	14	25,59,964	4,44,498	17
Ahmednagar ..	9,51,796	6,65,376	70	10,71,892	7,81,035	72
Poona ..	31,35,474	20,73,364	66	33,90,742	21,27,109	62
Sholapur ..	9,98,156	4,81,567	48	11,17,482	5,49,986	49
Dharwar ..	32,15,566	12,04,566	37	40,25,414	11,21,741	27
Sind	68,59,606	10,70,961	15	59,18,158	6,89,076	12
Deccan (including Nasik).	1,47,23,070	52,66,655	36	1,49,90,403	55,12,165	35
Ahmedabad ..	4,68,102	2,94,650	63	4,57,988	2,71,187	59
Broach and Surat	24,13,273	8,03,154	33	24,52,524	5,11,477	20
Kaira and Panch Mahals.	9,07,471	5,03,046	55	9,80,362	4,54,945	46

* Comprising Kaira, Ahmedabad, Poona, Nagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Ratnagiri and Kolaba.
† Comprising the whole of Sind and the Districts of Surat, Broach, Thana, West and East Khandesh, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, Nasik and Bombay Suburban.

30. Taking the Presidency as a whole, last year the percentage of unauthorized arrears was 30, but this year it shows a slight increase of 1 per cent. In Sind which last year gave a percentage of only 12, the position as regards overdues has unfortunately worsened to 15 owing to the unprecedented calamity of floods. The areas in the Presidency proper also have not had a good season. Gujarat, as already explained, presented peculiar features of its own. The seasons in the Karnatic and in dry tracts of the Deccan were far from good and, therefore, taken as a whole as regards repayments, the position may be said to be almost as it was last year. A notable reduction of overdues is shown by the Khandesh Districts. In the East Khandesh District the overdues have gone down from 20 to 18 and in the West Khandesh District from 17 to 14, and this result has been achieved in spite of the prevalent low prices of groundnut and cotton which are the two principal Kharif crops. Nagar also shows a welcome reduction from 72 to 70 per cent. and in Poona, though the figure appears somewhat worse than last year, it is mainly due to the fact that the old loans are being recovered and balance of arrears is spread over a smaller total figure of outstandings. Thus the total amount due for repayment in 1928-29 was 33·9 lakhs while the amount due for repayment in 1929-30 was only 31·3 lakhs. Though the unauthorized arrears, therefore, are 20·7 lakhs as against 21·2 lakhs of last year, the percentage of overdues works out at 66. Sholapur also shows a slight reduction, but in Dharwar the overdues have gone up from 11·2 to 12·4 lakhs, giving a percentage of 37 to the outstandings as against 27 last year. The sudden deterioration of the Dharwar figures cannot be entirely accounted for by the unfavourable seasons. I have, therefore, said that Dharwar requires special attention and special machinery for recovery must be first established in that District. The figures of percentage of arrears for the Deccan as a whole including Nasik remains at 36. As regards Gujarat, the position is undoubtedly bad but substantial recoveries after the close of the year are reported.

31. We may now discuss separately the case of the *Dry Tracts* in the Deccan comprising parts of the Poona and the Nagar and the Sholapur Districts. Arrears in the Non-canal societies at the end of the year were as under :—

	On 31st March 1929	On 31st March 1930
	Rs.	Rs.
Poona	6,50,554	6,97,935
Ahmednagar	1,88,151	2,01,470
Sholapur	5,48,247	4,80,535

The Poona District shows an increase of Rs. 47,000 in overdue arrears, the Hadapsar and Manjri Societies, alone being responsible for an increase of Rs. 22,000 out of a total increase of Rs. 47,000. These two societies are really Canal Societies, but are in a very bad condition at present, and drastic steps are being taken for making recoveries.

Looking at the same position however, from another point of view, it will be seen that recoveries which were 4·7 lakhs exceeded the advances by Rs. 3,316 in spite of the fact that the Kharif crops failed. The Sholapur figures indicate a distinct improvement in spite of a bad year. A good part of the improvement has been brought about by adopting coercive measures for recovery and by tightening supervision. The slight increase of about Rs. 13,000 in the Nagar District is due to the bad season.

32. As regards the Canal Societies, the figures for the three Canal Systems are given below :—

	Outstandings on 31st March 1929	During 1929-30		Outstandings on 31st March 1930
		Advances	Recoveries	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nira Valley	19,45,249	1,94,087	3,19,678	18,20,235
Godavari	3,17,083	26,534	41,464	3,00,229
Pravara	3,27,501	27,521	32,247	2,92,261

The figures will show that arrears have gone down on all the Canals, the total reduction in the whole Canal area being 2 lakhs. On the Nira Canal the total outstandings have been reduced from 19·4 lakhs to 18·2 lakhs. The old overdues are being gradually recovered and on all the three Canal areas the old arrears are being steadily reduced from year to year. Though one would like to accelerate the speed of these reductions, it is not possible to recover much actual cash. In all the three areas very litte new finance is being given. The people concerned have to depend on any kind of precarious assistance which they may be able to secure from some source or other. Prices of gul are extremely low and the crop itself is subject to the usual risks of the season ; for example, during two successive winters of 1928-29 and 1929-30 frost affected the sugarcane crop in the Nagar District. The cost of cultivation of the cane continues to be very high and payment out of income, therefore, is naturally extremely slow. Even if more drastic steps are taken and the lands of the defaulters are put to sale, no suitable buyers are coming forward, and every one feels the lack of ready money, though the potential value of the lands is acknowledged to be considerable. Summarizing the general situation, therefore, it is only possible to liquidate the debts in the Canal areas very gradually year by year. Some of the societies like Pandara in the Bhimthadi Taluka which find themselves in an extremely difficult position and where non-member depositers are clamouring for their deposits, may even have to be taken into liquidation. Where people show the necessary degree of loyalty, a definite arrangement for payment of the old arrears by instalments is also made ; but even then it becomes difficult at times to recover the instalments punctually, and the whole problem deduces itself to the question of securing what can be got in a

given year. The satisfactory part about the whole thing is that the situation now has been thoroughly analysed and has been kept under the careful scrutiny of the Bank, the Department and the Supervising Union. The local Mamlatdar, Mr. W. G. Joshi, and his subordinates have also been rendering extremely valuable assistance as regards recoveries in very difficult circumstances.

33. Now, looking at the position from another point of view, I give a table below similar to the one given last year :—

Division	Total Number Agricultural Credit Societies	Number of Societies having no arrears	Number of Societies having arrears				
			Up to 5 per cent.	6 to 10 per cent.	11 to 25 per cent.	26 to 50 per cent.	Above 50 per cent.
Northern Division ..	723	214	32	25	67	79	306
Khandesh Division	803	423	63	33	63	53	168
Bombay Division ..	357	175	19	10	17	21	115
Central Division ..	459	54	22	23	46	85	229
Belgaum Division ..	535	151	44	44	92	69	135
Southern Division ..	735	164	101	71	118	93	188
Sind	910	450	31	57	169	90	113
Total ..	4,522	1,631	312	263	572	490	1,254

The total number of agricultural societies was 4,522 out of which 2,206 societies or nearly 50 per cent. had arrears of less than 10 per cent., that is to say, 50 per cent. of the societies have practically no overdue arrears. The number of societies showing the arrears of over 50 per cent. constitutes, I think, a good index as to the deterioration or otherwise as regards the attitude of borrowers towards repayers. As I have said more than once above, Gujarat is distinctly showing a bad spirit as regards repayers. Last year the societies with arrears over 50 per cent. were 256 while this year they are 306, though the increase in the number of societies is only 23 in this Division. Sind also, as was to be expected, shows a larger number of societies with 50 per cent. arrears, that is to say, 113 as against 80 last year. The Khandesh Division, Central Division and the Belgaum Division, in spite of a fair number of fresh registrations, show a decrease in the number of societies with 50 per cent. arrears. The general conclusion is the same that was reached last year, viz., that the main structure of the Movement is quite sound and the arrears are concentrated in a comparatively small number of societies in all the Divisions. The same conclusion holds good as regards the Urban Societies if those figures were to be similarly analysed. At the same time it may be noted that it does not take long for a society to become bad, if supervsion is slackened or if the services of a good Managing Committee cease to be available. The moral is that supervision has to be tightened everywhere, the principal aim being to prevent deterioration setting in by taking very prompt early steps about recovery—forcible recovery—if necessary. Prompt arbitration and

prompt recovery go hand in hand, and necessary machinery for the execution of the awards must be given most urgent attention. In the current year Gujerat will require special attention and in other divisions the policy that is being followed will simply have to be continued with greater stress on the elimination of the unfit units. As has been stated more than once in the past, the liabilities are amply covered by the assets and year by year with the increase in the owned capital, the dependence of the societies on outside resources becomes less and less.

Audit Classification.

34. The following table shows the results of the audit classification. During the last two or three years classification has been made very strict and as a result I am glad to note that societies are beginning to attach a good deal of importance to the classification in audit :—

	A	B	C	D	Not classed.
1929-30 ..	278	2,956	935	168	182
1928-29 ..	247	2,761	925	160	176

During the year there has been an increase of 250 societies on the whole ; but the numbers of C and D class societies have only increased by 10 and 8 respectively. The numbers of A and B class societies show an increase of 31 and 195 respectively, and this fact clearly shows that the standard of management is being steadily improved. During the year a further attack will be on the C and D class societies and those which show themselves to be beyond hope will be ruthlessly cancelled.

Land Mortgage Banks and Long-term Business.

35. Long-term business generally can be divided into two classes (1) that done through the regular Land Mortgage Banks and (2) that done through the various District Central Banks including the Bombay Provincial Bank. The three Land Mortgage Banks at Dharwar, Broach and Pachora have done a certain amount of business during the year, but for one reason or other, they actually commenced business in right earnest only towards the close of the year, and the total volume of business done during the year was, therefore, small, as will be seen from the following figures :—

Name	Applications received		Applications sanctioned by Board and Registrar		Loans actually disbursed	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Pachora	51	1,23,700	48	1,06,880	24	63,250
Broach	26	37,700	24	28,466	8	10,080
Dharwar	..	....	..	....	..	....

A substantial amount of business has, however, been done since the close of the year and the figures of the current year will more correctly picture the scale of the operations undertaken. Systematic

long-term finance was also provided almost exactly on the same principles as those of the land mortgage banks themselves, through the Provincial Bank in the West Khandesh and Satara Districts. The following figures indicate the amount of the business done :—

Number of members financed.	Amount sanctioned.
	Rs.
193	1,46,098

36. A certain amount of business has further been done by the Karnatic Central Bank, Rs. 1,84,030 so far being advanced by that Bank. The Karnatic Central Bank is repeatedly pressing the Registrar to allow it to do land mortgage business though it has not got any long-term debenture capital of its own. Its share capital and reserve fund is practically already locked up in the long-term loans so far given and it is difficult to see how this Bank can now undertake mortgage business with its so-called surplus (short-term) funds. It has been repeatedly pointed out to the Bank that long-term business can be only undertaken with the help of long-term capital, but the Bank is not satisfied and I can only suggest to the Directors of the Bank to bring up the subject for discussion in the ensuing Central Banks' Conference and see how much support they receive for their ideas from other similarly placed central banks. The East Khandesh District Central Bank has advanced during the year Rs. 52,120 on a long-term basis. The general principles on which this business is done have already been explained in the last year's report, and I need not go over the same ground again and I only conclude with a warning as to the difficult nature of the mortgage business in general, particularly at the present time of depression and low prices. Mortgage business neither in the Punjab nor in Madras has been remarkably successful so far. Even in our Presidency we have only advanced the loans now and the real test will come when the instalments fall due next year. Experience of the liquidated societies and societies whose arrears have had to be recovered through coercive processes clearly shows that repayments will have to come primarily out of the *income* of the borrowers concerned. However large the value of the property may appear on paper, if foreclosure and sale has to be resorted to on a large scale, very few buyers come forward to make any reasonable bids for the property. Liquidation work in a number of societies has for this reason been practically held up. The supreme consideration, therefore, to bear in mind is the repaying capacity of the borrower and proper supervision over the use of the loan given. If any slackness or negligence occurs with regard to these two items, mortgage business will only end in failure. In the current year the prices of cotton, groundnut and every other kind of agricultural produce have suffered a disastrous fall, and at such a period I would much rather err on the side of small business rather than invest the Banks' money in dubious propositions, however attractive the figures of the valuation may appear on paper.

Bhil Societies.

37. There are 92 Bhil Societies, 80 in the Panch Mahals and 12 in the Khandesh Division. In the Panch Mahals the post of the Special Mamlatdar to guide these societies is continued. Half the cost of this officer and his establishment is met by Government and the other half by the Provincial Co-operative Bank. A grant of Rs. 160 from Government was paid last year for clerical assistance to Bhil societies in West Khandesh District. The statistics for these societies are as follows :—

—	No. of Societies.	Members.	Working capital.	Reserve Fund.
			Rs.	Rs.
Panch Mahals	80	4,129	1,87,804	32,357
West Khandesh	12	429	39,609	10,705
1929-30 (total)	92	4,558	2,27,413	43,062
1928-29 (,,)	89	4,216	1,80,130	32,868

In the West Khandesh District the Bhils comprise nearly one-third of the population. There are 12 co-operative societies for them. As a class they are an absolutely illiterate, simple-minded people who know no thrift, and have no landed property nor any credit worth the name, in the market. They are, moreover, addicted to vices, the principal one being drink, licit or illicit, and if co-operation is to be extended amongst them, almost every thing has to be managed for them by some outside agency. The Provincial Bank is very keen on extending ameliorative co-operative work amongst the Bhils on the same lines as it is undertaken in the Panch Mahals District, but it is a question whether Government will be able to contribute towards such a scheme at present. With the resources available the District Branch of the Co-operative Institute has specially engaged a Bhil Supervisor. The Provincial Bank has also started a Branch at Nandurbar. Good work has been done with the help of the Bhil Supervisor and it is satisfactory to note that there is now an appreciable improvement in the old societies and a new one has been started at Nalgavan in the Taloda Taluka. Overdues are now decreasing and fresh finance was provided to members of 7 out of the 12 Bhil Societies. Loans are given in kind as far as possible and are secured by mortgage bonds of the standing crops. The system of taking a mortgage of the standing crops is very successful and should be adopted in other similar areas.

Tagavi.

38. The amount drawn during the year under the Co-operative Societies Land Improvement Loans Rules, 1922, was Rs. 66,636 at the rate of 5½ per cent. These funds are advanced to Central Banks at 5¼ per cent. and direct to societies at 5 per cent. The advances to Central

Banks amounted to Rs. 65,736 and directly to societies Rs. 900. The total number of societies to which advances were made, either direct or throug Central Banks, was 22 and the individual members financed were 401. The loans were made for the following purposes :—

	Rs.
Tals	8,800
Wells and watering channels ..	7,883
Embankments	2,200
Improvements of lands and gardens ..	4,600
Bunding	22,500
Oil engine and installation	19,903
Fencing, purchase and setting of Rahats.	750
	66,636

In view of the plethora of funds available with the Provincial Co-operative Bank the Board decided to refund to Government the outstanding balance of the Tagavi loans taken in previous years and the repayments made during the year to Government amounted to Rs. 3,95,207. The total amount outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 66,636, representing the fresh borrowings during the year. In the absence of funds to meet the necessary cost effective machinery for scrutinizing applications for loans cannot be devised and the result is that large portion of the funds placed at the Provincial Bank's disposal by Government had to be refunded at the close of the year. Formerly when these loans were being advanced through the Revenue Department, that Department naturally took responsibility firstly, for properly scrutinizing the applications and subsequently, the actual utilization of the loans granted was also supervised by the Mamlatdar and the higher staff of the Revenue Department right up to the Collector. The cost of this supervising machinery was in those days automatically borne by Government but now, after the work has been transferred to the Provincial Bank and the societies, loans are still expected to be given at the old low rate to the ultimate borrower while no account at all is taken of the cost of scrutiny and supervision. There is no adequate skilled agency for this work available with the Co-operative Department and it would be most unfair to blame the Provincial Bank or the Central Banks for the non-utilization of the greater portion of the funds placed at their disposal. I hope this subject will be discussed at the next session of the Central Banks' Conference and a decision will be arrived at as to whether, under the existing circumstances, it would be fair for the Banks to take responsibility for the administration of the Land Improvement Loan and Tagavi funds and thus continue to incur the odium for the inevitable delay in the disposal of applications and also for downright inability to use the funds at all. These remarks, of course, are not applicable in so far as the funds can be utilized through the new Land Mortgage Department; but barring that avenue, I think the time has now come to review the whole situation in the light of the experience of

the past few years and frame fresh appropriate proposals for the consideration of Government.

Progress in Sind.

39. The following table illustrates the progress of the Agricultural Credit Societies in Sind :—

	1929-30.	1928-29.	Increase.	Percentage.
Number of Societies.	912	877	35	4 per cent.
Membership ..	28,232	27,461	771	2·8 ,,
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Working Capital.	81,64,413	67,25,152	14,39,261	21·4 ,,

The total number of agricultural credit societies has now reached 912 as against 877 last year. The number of new societies of this class registered during the year was 40 and deducting therefrom the five cancelled societies the net increase during the year comes to 35.

Membership has increased from 27,461 last year to 28,232 ; working capital has increased from 67·2 lakhs to 81·6 lakhs and shows an increase of over 14 lakhs. Analyzing this working capital, the owned capital comes to 28·4 lakhs or 35 per cent. of the total. Out of these, 18·1 lakhs or a little over 22 per cent. is contributed by the shares. With regard to the outside capital, out of a total of 53·1 lakhs the non-member deposits form only 5·3 lakhs or 6·5 per cent., the bulk of the outside capital (45·5 lakhs) being provided by the Central Banks. Since the Central Banks constitute the preponderating outside financial agency, it is not difficult in Sind to have a very satisfactory system of controlled credit. Compared with last year, the proportion of owned capital shows a slight reduction of about 3 per cent. which is accounted for by the fact that owing to the disastrously poor crops realized most of the societies were not able to collect the usual instalments of share capital, while some other societies having completed more than ten years of existence have now discontinued taking further instalments.

40. *Repayments.*—Special arrangements are generally made in Sind for the recovery of loans due from the members. The work is distributed between the official and non-official workers and all of them are required to submit weekly or fortnightly reports about the progress made. Once every month they meet the Deputy Registrar or his Assistant and discuss the position in person. Up to the year under report the standard of repayments in Sind has always been very satisfactory and the overdues have always been in the neighbourhood of about 10 per cent. The year under report, however, was one of disaster for the agriculturists in Sind and a percentage of repayments is, therefore, much less and arrears have increased.

One special feature about the Sind agricultural situation deserves notice. This is the third year in succession when crops have suffered and the floods of last year have naturally produced a much worse effect than they would have done if the floods had been an isolated event.

41. Coming to the actual statistics, the total amount due for recovery during the year was 68·5 lakhs out of which 19·4 lakhs were actually collected. The payment of Rs. 38·4 lakhs was postponed while 10·7 lakhs remained as overdue arrears on the 31st March, giving a percentage of 28·4 for actual repayments, 56 for extensions and 15·6 for overdues. At the same time I may note that more repayments have come in during the next two months and at the end of May 1930 the overdue figure has been reduced to 8·7 lakhs, giving a percentage of 12·8. The figures of overdues, however, need not cause any alarm. The societies have very good assets, their management generally is sound and above all, they are very well supervised by the official and non-official staff. The arrears will easily be cleared off when the agriculturists secure one or two good seasons and good crops.

42. The Central Banks in Sind, thanks to their considerate Managing Boards recruited from classes who know thoroughly well the conditions of the agriculturists, showed a sympathetic attitude to the constituent societies in this year of adversity and misfortune. They granted liberal extensions to all deserving societies and also made fresh advances for Rabi and Kharif cultivations. The societies in their turn are not lacking in loyalty and even when every rupee is so valuable to them, they are not holding back any money from the Banks which could be repaid. Owing to the tightness of the money market and the phenomenal fall in the prices of agricultural produce, the price of land has gone down by about 25 to 30 per cent. and the assets registers of societies are, therefore, being revised and re-written. The Banks are also paying special attention to the solvency of the societies and their management before entertaining fresh applications for loans.

43. *The Zamindari Banks.*—The Zamindari Banks in Sind have become very successful and popular, as will be seen from the following figures :—

Name of the Bank.	Membership.		Share Capital.		Working Capital.	
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mirpurkhas ..	234	243	1,49,750	1,62,500	4,78,327	7,11,028
Larkana ..	79	106	81,850	99,650	4,22,134	4,47,082
Shikarpur ..	39	62	26,900	43,650	56,432	1,57,287
Total ..	352	411	2,58,500	3,05,800	9,56,893	13,15,397

The number of Zamindari Banks was 3 and one more has been registered in the Karachi District after the close of the year. During the year the membership of these Banks increased by 59 and it now stands at 411 as against 352 of last year. The share capital of these Banks now amounts to 3 lakhs in which there was an increase of Rs. 47,000 or 18 per cent. during the year. The total working capital has increased by 37 per cent. and now amounts to 13·1 lakhs, giving a

figure of Rs. 3,750 per member. The Zamindari Bank at Mirpurkhas, under the chairmanship of Khan Bahadur Syed Ghulam Nabishah, M.L.C., is a model institution of its kind. The Larkana Bank, under the able guidance of Khan Bahadur M. A. Khuhro, M.L.C., is also making excellent progress while that at Shikarpur, though hardly a year old, has made a very satisfactory start through the enthusiasm of its Chairman Khan Saheb Allahbux, M.L.C.

44. *Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.*—Owing to the various unfavourable factors during the year such as bad climatic conditions, fall in prices and the lack of suitable managerial ability in the rural classes, this side of the Movement was not pushed on very vigorously. Attention was concentrated on developing the already existing institutions and remedying the shortcomings which were prominently brought to notice by experience. During the year only one new society was added, viz., the Hyderabadi Amil Agricultural Association and the total number of societies of this class is now 37. They are divided into the following classes :—

Sale and Supply Societies	10
Seed and Implement Societies	9
Taluka Development Associations ..	15
Hyderabadi Amil Agricultural Association ..	1
Rectangular Survey Societies	2
Total ..	37

During the year the membership rose from 7,946 to 8,202 and the working capital from 2·9 lakhs last year to 3·5 lakhs.

I shall now briefly discuss the working of each class of these societies.

45. *Sale Societies.*—There are ten societies of this class, five in Hyderabad, two in Larkana, one in Karachi, one in Sukkur and one in the Upper Sind Frontier District. The Grain Sale Society at Shikarpur transacted the largest amount of business during the year. Its total sales aggregated to a lakh and a half and the Society earned a net profit of about Rs. 6,100. The Sale Society at Malir, Larkana, Badin, Talhar, Matli and Jacobabad, have also done large business and are doing well. The Jacobabad Sale Society showed a loss of Rs. 1,149 during the year, which is entirely due to the fact that the Society, being new, had to incur some initial non-recurring expenditure which has all been carried to the Profit and Loss Account of the year. During the year the prices of produce have gone down enormously. The members have already received about 60 per cent. of the value of the produce pledged by them to the societies and I am afraid the produce will now have to be sold at very much lower rates than last year. Lower prices for agricultural produce are likely to continue for some time more and it will be best for the sale societies not to encourage the cultivators to hold up their produce. The best course at present is to sell off the produce straightaway both in the interests of the sale societies themselves and of the agriculturists. As has been mentioned in the last two or three

reports, the affairs of the Malir Sale Society with its sister societies, *viz.* Malir Seed and Credit Societies, have been causing some anxiety and received special attention during the year. These societies, for various reasons, have accumulated heavy arrears due to the Sind Central Bank aggregating to about 2 lakhs. The Agricultural Organizer, with three temporary Supervisors, was placed in charge of the recovery work, and I am glad to note that repayments to the extent of about Rs. 75,000 were made, and about Rs. 25,000 more are expected during the season. As regards the remainder of the old loan, it will be convenient to distribute the repayments over three or four yearly instalments, the societies in the meanwhile getting fresh advances for the cultivations.

46. *The Seed and Implement Societies.*—The number of this class remained the same as last year, viz. 9. There are two societies each in the districts of Larkana, Sukkur, Nawabshah and Thar Parkar and the ninth is the Malir Society in the Karachi District. As suggested in the last year, the best arrangement would be to merge the activities of the Seed Societies into those of the Sale Societies or the Taluka Development Associations. The activities of the existing Seed Societies may be summarized as follows. In the Malir tract 3,958 maunds potato seed were supplied to 58 members, the total cost being Rs. 24,346. Seed was similarly supplied to cultivators through the Ghotki and Bagirji Societies in the Sukkur District and the Taluka Development Associations of Larkana and Kambar in the Larkana District. In the Nawabshah District the two seed societies have done a fair amount of work and have distributed N. R. cotton seed, Bhitshah cotton seed and Wheat seed. Attempts will be made to reorganize the wholesale and seed business when more normal conditions are restored.

47. *Taluka Development Associations.*—The total number of Taluka Development Associations in Sind was the same as last year, viz. 15, of which 11 were exclusively in the charge of the Deputy Registrar. Three Associations,—at Digri, Jamesabad and Mirpurkhas—, continued to be looked after by the Deputy Director of Agriculture. The 11 Associations received an aggregate subsidy of Rs. 7,197 from Government. Their main activities, as already outlined in previous reports, were (1) popularization and distribution of select varieties of seed ; (2) popularization and distribution of up-to-date implements ; (3) extension of modern methods of farming among cultivators ; and (4) carrying on other work that may be conducive to the general advancement of agriculturists. With a view to carry on these functions properly each Taluka Development Association maintained its own depôt of implements and a pair of bullocks, a Kamgar and one or more supervisors according to its requirements. The Associations through their Kamgars and other agencies sold seeds of various kinds like Pusa 12 Wheat, N. R. cotton, Jowar, Berseem, Kagni, rice, etc. They also disposed of various types of implements like Egyptian ploughs, Hand-screw lifts, Rat-killing machines and other miscellaneous implements. As regards the new methods of farming, since 1923 the people have begun to appreciate the advantages of the new methods and the propaganda done has been very effective. In addition

to other activities all the Associations took an active part in the work of destroying locusts. The Tando Allahyar Association particularly distinguished itself in this direction. Owing to the severe type of malaria which followed the floods in the Province, the Taluka Development Associations of Hyderabad and Mirpur Mathelo also distributed large quantities of free quinine to the people. The Hyderabad Taluka Development Association represented the case of the members of Hayat Bhati Society, who were not getting an adequate supply of water from the Kamal Canal, to the Engineering authorities and the requisite arrangement for the supply of water was duly made for the members of the Society.

48. *Rectangulation Survey Societies.*—The two societies of this class formed in the Sanghar Taluka of the Thar and Parkar District last year completed their programme of activities during the year. The people were in the beginning disinclined to accept readjustment of their holdings necessitated by the survey. With a good deal of propaganda and influence they were ultimately convinced of the importance of the work and consented to the proposed readjustment. The initiative having thus been taken, the officers of the Survey Department now find very little difficulty in pushing on work themselves, and the formation of more associations of this type is not necessary.

49. A novel and interesting type of society has been registered during the year, viz. the Amil Agricultural Association of Hyderabad. The idea of the promoters is to collect capital from the members, pool it together, and take up large areas of land in compact blocks and distribute it among the members for cultivation. The Society has so far collected Rs. 13,000 share capital, Rs. 15,589 as members' saving and Rs. 43,447 as fixed deposits. So far 186 members have joined. The Amils of Hyderabad are a very advanced and educated community and it is hoped that this Association will fulfil the purpose for which it has been organized.

50. *Supervision of Societies.*—There are 14 Supervising Unions in Sind, each of which entertains one or more Supervisors according to its requirements. On the last date of the year the total number of Union Supervisors was 18. Each of the Taluka Development Associations working under the supervision of the Deputy Registrar also maintained one Supervisor each and the total number of supervisors of Unions and Associations working in Sind is 29. The Talukas covered by the Unions and Taluka Development Associations contain 789 agricultural credit societies which are all receiving the benefit of supervision at their hands. Out of the total of 909 societies only 120 societies, which are lying in rather undeveloped areas, are not subjected to regular supervision. Care is, however, taken to see that they are looked after by the Taluka Honorary Organisers who have been given special instructions to watch their work carefully.

51. *Supervising Unions.*—The 14 Supervising Unions in Sind have 463 societies affiliated to them. The total expenditure incurred by the Unions during the course of the year on salaries and contingencies amounts

to Rs. 12,403 which forms ·34 per cent. of the total working capital of the constituent societies. The supervisors of the Unions or the Taluka Development Associations pay regular visits to their societies at least once a month, meet the members, inspect the records and give instructions to the secretaries and also help them in preparing arbitration papers, loan applications and assets registers. They also attend to recoveries and see that the inspection and audit instructions are complied with. The District Boards of Supervising Unions have now been formed in all the Districts in Sind except in the small district of Upper Sind Frontier. There are three members on each Board, one of whom is the Deputy Registrar, one is elected by the financing bank and the third by the Co-operative Institute. Meetings of the Board were held regularly every quarter wherein the reports submitted by the constituent unions were considered and instructions issued thereon. The District Boards exercise very good and efficient control over the working of the Unions and their supervisors.

52. *Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.*—The number of this class of societies rose from 31 last year to 36 this year, showing a net increase of 5. These societies may be classed as under :—

Communal	13
Salary-earners	16
Cosmopolitan	7
	36

Seven out of these 36 institutions are full-fledged urban banks with a working capital of over Rs. 50,000 each. The corresponding figure last year was ·6. The Hyderabad District has three Banks having a total working capital of 15·3 lakhs and the Karachi District has got four Banks having a total working capital of 16 lakhs. The total working capital of all the seven Urban Banks put together is 31·4 lakhs. The working capital of urban societies other than urban banks was 3·96 lakhs. The working capital of the Urban Movement as a whole has increased by nearly 8·8 lakhs, membership by 3,700, share capital by Rs. 1,57,800 and reserve fund by Rs. 15,700. The bulk of the capital of urban societies is raised in the shape of shares and deposits, while the percentage of outside loans from Banks or societies is negligible. Thus the share capital and member deposits constitute 71 per cent. of the total working capital of 35·3 lakhs employed in the Urban Movement. These societies are, as a rule, constituted in the District towns or the Taluka headquarters and are generally well-managed and businesslike in their operations. Loans are advanced to members after a careful scrutiny and attention is also paid to punctual repayment. The Mercantile Urban Bank of Karachi is a model institution of its kind and the Bhaiband and the Khudabadi Banks of Hyderabad are as usual being very efficiently managed.

53. *Communal Societies.*—There are now 13 communal institutions in Sind which are full-fledged Banks. Three of these Banks belong to

the Bhaiband and Amil communities of Hyderabad while the fourth belongs to the Hyderabadi Amils residing in Karachi. All of them are A class institutions and have been doing excellent work in promoting the welfare of their respective communities. They have been freely advancing loans to the members for the higher education of their children, for business, house-building, redemption of old debts and have thus proved a real boon to them. The lending limit of the two Amil Banks ranges from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 10,000 while that of Bhaiband Banks from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 per member. The remaining nine societies of this class belong to the different communities of the Province. There are four societies for Hindus of Badin, Talhar, and Tando Allahyar and the Marathas of the Hyderabad District and one at Nawabshah for the Tando Adam Hindus. There is also a Bhandari Society at Karachi. A special Hindu Honorary Organiser has been appointed since last year to organize and develop this class of societies and a fair beginning has been made in this direction.

54. *Salary-Earners' Societies.*—There are 16 societies of this class as against 14 last year. The two Post and Telegraph Department Societies are the best of their kind and have been uniformly securing A class in audit. The Sweepers' Societies at Karachi deserve special mention. Two more societies were formed during the year, one for the sweepers in general—the Bharatwasi Society—and the other exclusively for the sweepers of the Karachi Municipality. The sweepers of Karachi were formerly hopelessly debt-ridden and they used to borrow from Pathans who charged them crushing rates of interest sometimes extending even to cent. per cent. These two societies have been largely instrumental in releasing these poor people from the clutches of the Pathans. The Burmah Shell Company Employees' Society of Karachi was newly registered during the year and has a good future before it. They had already an unregistered credit society of their own with a working capital of Rs. 36,000 and all these funds will be transferred to the newly registered society and in a year or two this society will probably acquire the status of a Bank.

Among institutions of a cosmopolitan character in Karachi the two Banks, viz. the Mercantile Co-operative Bank and the Urban Bank, are making excellent progress. The Mercantile Bank at the end of the year had a working capital of 7·2 lakhs and the Urban Bank 2·6 lakhs. The Mercantile Bank has become extremely popular in business circles and its management is particularly capable. Mr. Durgadas Advani is the Managing Director of the Bank. During the course of the year it received deposits to the extent of over 1 crore and 43 lakhs, and its maximum lending limit for each individual is Rs. 5,000. The Karachi Urban Bank is also popular with small businessmen, artizans and other members of the middle class.

55. As has been noted more than once in previous reports, the rapid progress of the Movement in Sind is very largely due to the personal influence and enthusiasm of the Deputy Registrar, Khan Bahadur Azimkhan.

(b) Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.

General Conditions.

56. In the last year's report I have already discussed very fully the general conditions under which the agricultural non-credit activities were carried on in the Presidency. The work is of a difficult and risky character, requiring very competent management and careful supervision. As pointed out in previous reports, the progress in this direction is entirely dependent on the additional superior staff, particularly that of agricultural organisers, which may be available for initiating and supervising this kind of activity. The working of the existing societies is, on the whole, quite satisfactory and I describe here the salient features of the various types of societies in each division.

57. *Cotton Sale Societies.*—There were 25 cotton sale societies and the following figures give an idea of the volume of business handled :—

Division	No. of Societies.	Quantity sold in maunds of 80 lbs.	Prices realized
			Rs.
Northern	15	101,070	15,68,857
Khandesh	2	18,229	3,16,451
Belgaum	1	36,394	3,12,677
Southern	7	196,825	23,32,151
Total	25	352,518	45,30,136

58. *Northern Division (Gujarat).*—All the cotton sale societies worked during the year with the exception of the Sarbhon Cotton Sale Society of Bardoli Taluka in the Surat District. The progress made by these societies may be said to be satisfactory in view of the reduction of about 25 per cent. caused by the frost, in the quantity of the kapas produced and the lowering of the prices of even good cotton by about 40 to 50 per cent. per khandy. During the season of 1930 which commenced by the middle of February and ended by the middle of May, the quantity of cotton seed and lint sold by the sale societies was 161,696 maunds of 80 lbs. each, and the price realised amounted to Rs. 18,66,025. Had the societies in Chikhli and Chorasi Talukas received the necessary certificates from the Agricultural Department for those members who grew 1027 A.L.F., possibly better prices would have been received by them for their cotton and the work of the Department as well as the societies to introduce 1027 A.L.F. would have been facilitated. Under the able guidance of Mr. Y. R. Joshi, the Hansot Cotton Sale Society in the Broach District, in spite of the

propaganda carried on against it by one of the local dalals, sold by the middle of May cotton seed and lint worth Rs. 1,96,018 and earned a total commission of Rs. 1,450.

59. *Khandesh Division.*—The Pachora Cotton Sale Society is the only working society of its kind in this Division. It sold 18,229 maunds and realised Rs. 3,16,451. The Nandra Cotton Sale Society is non-working and will soon have to be cancelled. The Dhulia Cotton market established under the Cotton Markets Act (XVII of 1927) will actually commence work this season and results of the experiments will be keenly watched.

60. *Belgaum Division.*—The only society in this Division is the Bail-Hongal Cotton Sale Society. It has done good work and has established itself firmly as a co-operative institution working in the interest of the cotton growers. It distributed cotton seed of improved type to the cultivators. The improved varieties of cotton which are called "New Cross" and "Upland" are graded with the help of the officers of the Agricultural Department and sold by public auction. The cultivators are satisfied with the prices realized and this has given an impetus to the extension of the area under these new varieties of cotton.

61. *Southern Division.*—The Gadag Co-operative Cotton Sale Society had another year of successful working. Its relations with the local dalals are very cordial. The Society has now a reserved area of 14,000 acres. Almost all the cotton grown in this area is sold through the Society. The Society's sales cover about one-sixth of the total arrivals in the market. The Society held five auction sales up to 3rd June 1930 and sold 11,742 dokras (1 dokra = 336 lbs). In all these sales the prices obtained were about Rs. 15 more per *naga* on an average than the market rates. Rao Saheb Virappa Chavdi, the Chairman, and Mr. V. A. Shetti, the Manager, have continued their good work for the Society. The Hubli Cotton Sale Society, under the guidance of Rao Saheb C. S. Shirahatti, has been working satisfactorily. The Society held three auction sales and sold 8,000 dokras. This season the Society expects to sell in all about 18,000 dokras, i.e. one-thirteenth of the total arrivals in the market. The Society's progress is handicapped for want of godown facilities. A joint scheme for extending the area under improved strains of cotton was submitted to the Indian Central Cotton Committee, coupled with the request for an annual advance, free of interest, and an annual subsidy for meeting the expenses of seed distribution for the Gadag and Hubli Cotton Sale Societies. The Committee have approved the schemes of seed distribution and agreed to give subsidies. The services of Rao Saheb C. S. Shirahatti as a Member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee were very helpful to the Karnatak cultivators. There are two Cotton Sale Societies in the Bijapur District, one at Bijapur and the other at Bagalkot, the two important cotton centres in that District. They cover the whole District and between them sold 23,861 maunds valued at Rs. 2,99,548.

62. *Other Sale Societies.*—They are classified according to the produce sold as follows :—

Gul	1
Tobacco	1
Chillies	2
Onion	1
Mango	1
Paddy	5
Arecanut	2
Miscellaneous	18
Total ..	31

Gul.—The business of the Haveli Taluka Gul Sale Society (Poona District) fell from Rs. 3,15,000 to Rs. 2,89,000. This was mostly due to societies like Manjri having stopped finance for sugarcane to their members. It may, however, be mentioned that the business of the Society for the year under report is much larger than what it was during the year 1927-28.

Tobacco.—The Nipani Tobacco Sale Society (Belgaum District) showed considerable progress during the year. It sold goods worth Rs. 50,380 and earned as commission Rs. 790. It is thinking of establishing direct business contract with the wholesale merchants in Calcutta and Madras and accordingly names of certain persons and dealers have been recommended to the Society.

Chilly.—The Byadgi Chilly Sale Society (Dharwar District) had also another year of good working. It sold 5,600 bags of chilly for Rs. 50,054 as against 2,940 bags of the last year. It has now stopped admission of individuals and it wants to convert itself into a Sale Union. The Chilly Sale Society at Chinchani (District Thana) was registered late and had not commenced work when the year closed. It is organised for the co-operative sale of green chillies of the cultivators of the surrounding villages.

Onions.—The Niphad Taluka Onion Sale Society (Nasik District) sold on commission basis onions worth about Rs. 9,000. This Society had depended too much upon honorary work and the good will of one or two leaders. It is found on recent inspection that the Society has suffered from inefficient management and incurred heavy losses.

Mango.—The Ratnagiri Mango Sale Society is in a moribund condition. The persons interested in the development of the Society are the mango traders who purchase the mango crop locally and send parcels of mangoes to their agents in Bombay. The growers cannot be brought into the scheme as they sell the crop before it is ready for being plucked. There is a substantial speculative element in the marketing of mangoes, and unless all the dealers in mangoes who are at present financed by the agents in Bombay, combine and agree to have a sort of pooling arrangement, there is no chance of success for the sale society.

Paddy.—Out of the five Paddy Sale Societies one is doing credit business and one is not working. The other three societies did business as follows :—

Number of Societies.	Quantity sold in maunds.	Prices realized.
		Rs.
3	14,781	57,529

Arecanut.—There are two Arecanut Sale Societies in the North Kanara District, one at Kumta and the other at Sirsi. The Kumta Arecanut Sale Society is one of the best sale societies and it does all its business in cash and never allows credit sales. Its reputation is well established both among the producers and buyers. It sold 10,421 maunds and realized Rs. 2,01,973. The Sirsi Totgars' Sale Society has also done good business, but its working is not quite satisfactory. Efforts are being made to improve the Society and make it more co-operative and businesslike.

Miscellaneous Sale Societies.—Out of the 18 societies 10 are in Sind. The Halol and Dankheda Sale Societies in the Panch Mahals, during the first year of their existence, secured 1,786 maunds of groundnut from their members. The average price realized is Rs. 5 per maund. The Sayan Group Sale Society (Surat District) sold 3,777 maunds of groundnut at an aggregate price of Rs. 15,895. The Barsi Sale Society was suffering from the boycott of the local merchants but has been able to recover its position slightly during the year. The Pandharpur Society is quite dormant. The Varna Valley Sale Union (Satara District) with its branches at four centres, viz. Islampur, Sangli, Kolhapur and Takari, worked under loss. The charges for management are very heavy and unless the strictest economy is practised, the Union will soon come to grief. The Sankeshwar Sale Society (Belgaum District) is not yet prospering. It sold goods worth Rs. 32,713 and got Rs. 592 as commission.

63. *Purchase and Sale Unions.*—There are five Purchase and Sale Unions in the Presidency, two in Khandesh, two in the Central Division and one in the Nasik District. The West Khandesh District Union, under the able guidance of Mr. V. V. Garud and with the assistance of the Agricultural Organizer, was able to secure a sale business of Rs. 5,46,124 in addition to ginning work of kapas valued at Rs. 2,31,891 and supply work of Rs. 1,44,926. It has earned a total commission of Rs. 11,661. It is now able, by means of arrangements with some mills, weaving societies, and the Provincial Bank and its Branches, to supply almost all the requirements of the agriculturists. The Jalgaon Taluka Purchase and Sale Union also shows an equally satisfactory progress, although its activities so far are limited to sale work only. The Malegaon Vibhag Purchase and Sale Union (Nasik District) sold agricultural produce worth Rs. 1,25,000. Some serious mismanagement had occurred in this Union during the last year and it was feared that it would lead to demoralization, but the confidence in the staff was soon restored and, considering the fact that the average *unevari* of cotton in the Taluka was about 8 annas, the volume of business done by the Union is not unsatisfactory. The sales through the Kurduwadi Purchase and Sale Union (Sholapur District)

fell from Rs. 1,38,000 to Rs. 56,000. The reasons for the decrease are the unfavourable nature of the agricultural season and the low prices of the agricultural produce. The Nira Canal Purchase and Sale Union (Poona District) has, in spite of the unsatisfactory condition of the societies in the area of its operations, been able to increase its business from Rs. 1,90,000 to Rs. 2,62,000, i.e., by about Rs. 72,000. The business in cotton and bhusar crops showed considerable improvement.

Besides the sale business done by the Sale Unions, some sale business was done by the branches of the Provincial Co-operative Bank and the other District Central Co-operative Banks and their Branches. The Poona District Central Co-operative Bank has opened godowns at suitable centres in the Poona District where members of Co-operative Societies and the Bank stock their agricultural produce during the season when the prices are low. The members are given short-term advances against the goods and they are advised to dispose of the goods when the market is favourable. The total amount advanced in this business during the year was Rs. 3,88,000 out of which Rs. 2,06,000 was outstanding on 31st March 1930.

64. *Machinery and Implement Societies.*—There were 14 Manure Societies in the Presidency. They supply manure such as castor cakes, dry fish, groundnut cakes and Ammonium sulphate. They sold manure weighing 188,648 lbs. and earned a profit of Rs. 1,038. There is little scope for the organisation of new societies of this type, as the work of supplying manures and other agricultural requisites is being undertaken by the Purchase and Sale Societies and Taluka Development Associations.

There were 30 Machinery and Implement Societies with the implements of the value of Rs. 34,278. They earned a commission of Rs. 5,157. There are 19 such Societies in the Southern Division. These Societies stock ploughs, cane crushers, Poona pans, pumps, grass cutters, etc. The Pathardi and Jamkhed Societies in the Ahmednagar District did a fairly large volume of business and earned as commission and hire Rs. 1,104 and Rs. 583 respectively. The Shevgaon Society was reconstituted during the year and shows signs of improvement. The Haveli Taluka Machine and Implements Society in the Poona District was registered during the year. It has commenced work with the installation of a power-crusher run by an oil engine at Nanded. Sugarcane growing has become a very difficult business for the agriculturist on the canals and if he wishes to continue that business at all, he must economise in all directions and try to secure the best possible output. The registration and working of this Society may be taken as a serious effort in that direction to help the agriculturists who cannot afford to own a crusher. The Society has worked satisfactorily and earned a commission of Rs. 1,613. The net profit was Rs. 953. If the installation of the power-crushers at Nanded proves successful over a period of two or three years, the Society will see if it can instal more power-crushers elsewhere. Apart from the commission earned by the Society and the

profit made by it, it is reported that the members of the Society are satisfied with its general working since it enables them to widen, at least to a small extent, the margin of profit in the sugarcane business.

65. *Land Improvement Societies.*—There were ten such Societies in the Presidency and the detailed figures give an idea of their working :—

Number of Societies	Number of Members	Area in the scheme	Area improved	Cost	Capital	
					Members' own	Govt. Loan
		Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10	375	1,921	1,283	9,532	9,399	858

The Yalavgi Land Improvement Society, during the period of five years of its existence, has brought 186 acres under cultivation out of 210 acres given to it by Government. All the cultivable land has now been brought under cultivation, the remaining portion being rocky. The Waddars are not agriculturists by profession and had to be taught agricultural operations under the close supervision of the Agricultural Organiser. The members' deposits now amount to Rs. 1,123 and the whole of the Central Bank's loan is repaid. Government loan is being paid regularly as per instalments fixed. After the death of its Manager, the Maharaj Peth Joint Cultivation Society could not find a suitable Manager and had to give up joint cultivation for the present. The Salukatta Dam Construction Society has completed its pukka dam with two sluice gates at a cost of Rs. 5,683. The area coming under the scheme is divided into two classes—

	Acres.
1st class	175
2nd class	47
Total ..	222

The lands in the 1st class take a double benefit from the dam, viz. (1) keeping out salt water ; (2) taking in sweet water for irrigation. The lands in the 2nd class are only enabled to benefit by taking in sweet water. Before the construction of the dam, all the land was lying waste and the owners used to give assessment without getting anything from the land. The area brought under cultivation is 143 acres. The Mutta Dam Construction Society has been putting a temporary dam every year regularly at an average cost of Rs. 395. The area covered by the scheme is 542 acres out of which 525 acres are brought under cultivation. The members take two crops during the year.

66. *Fencing Societies.*—There were 13 Fencing Societies in the Presidency of which 11 are in the Southern Division.

The detailed figures are as follows :—

Number of Societies	Number of Members	Share Capital	Total area under the scheme	Total length of wall	Total cost of fencing
		Rs.	Acres	Yards	Rs.
13	1,110	17,474	8,677	44,004	45,702

Five societies in the Dharwar District, two societies in the Kanara District, one society in Thana District and one in West Khandesh, have completed the fencing of the fields of their members. The Kunnur society's work is now progressing satisfactorily. It has fixed 5,000 teak wood posts. Its circular wall (wire fence) will be six miles in length. The Supervisor of the Supervising Union had to spend about four months in getting the mortgage bonds from all the members registered. One absentee landlord refused to pay his quota of subscription or to pass a bond for the amount. When all the efforts failed to bring him round, the villagers refused to cultivate his lands. He now realises the advantages of the scheme and has passed the necessary mortgage bond.

The Supervising Union for fencing societies was registered during the year. A qualified and influential man is appointed as Supervisor. A Government grant of Rs. 450 was given to the Union. Eight Fencing Societies are affiliated to it. The Supervisor spent much of his time in getting the bonds of the Kunnur Society registered. He got the walls of some of the societies repaired and has helped in the collection of dues from members. It is expected that during the current year the Union's work will produce substantial results.

67. *Cattle Breeding Societies.*—There were 16 Cattle Breeding Societies of which 12 are in the Southern Division. The statistics for the various divisions are :—

Division	Number of Societies	Number of Breeding bulls	Number of Cows	Number of Calves born
Bombay	2	2	68	29
Belgaum	2	2	97	32
Southern	12	12	459	130
Total ..	16	16	624	191

Of these, the Sidenur Cattle Breeding Society is the best one. The Society has 127 good cows and two Amrut Mahal premium bulls. 32 calves were born during the year. The Society has a grazing area of 265 acres. Its influence is also felt in the neighbouring villages. A new society at Keravadi, a village only two miles away from Sidenur, was registered during the year. All the members of this Society except

two have bought the Mysore Cows. All bad cows are eliminated from the Society's herd. The Society has also secured a grazing area of 100 acres from Government. It is expected that this Society will soon be as good as the Sidenur Society. The other societies are also gradually improving. There is a desire created among the members of all these societies to get their cows and bullocks inoculated as soon as the cattle disease breaks out in the village. People are also willing to castrate the village mongrels to prevent impure breeding, to feed the animals properly and remove the uneconomic ones. The Mallad tract of the Dharwar District affords much scope for further organisations, provided grazing areas are made available to the societies. The cattle breeding societies at Sadalga and Ainapur in the Belgaum District are doing good work. Both have maintained good bulls and the total number of calves born in the Ainapur Society was 25.

As regards cattle insurance, there is not much scope for improvement. Three societies in the Ahmedabad District were cancelled during the year, leaving only three, one in each of the Districts of Kaira, Broach and Poona. The Society in the Poona District is not working. The only Society working is the Diwa Co-operative Insurance Society in the Broach District. It enlarged its jurisdiction by extending it to the whole of the Ankleshwar Taluka. It insured 78 cattle of the total value of Rs. 5,025. Five cattle died during the year and the Society paid claims to the extent of Rs. 154.

68. *Power Pump and Ginning Societies.*—The Anklav Power Pump Society worked for 868 hours and supplied water to the aggregate value of Rs. 2,135 to its members. The Sonsek (now Purshottam) Co-operative Ginning Society received during the last season 54,252 maunds from the cotton sale societies and the ginning charges were levied at the rate of Rs. 5-12-0 per *bhar* of 12 maunds, which compared favourably with Rs. 6-8-0 charged by other private gin-owners. During the current season it extended its activities by inclusion therein of the work of grinding "tur dal". It ginned cotton weighing 107,784 maunds at the rate of Rs. 5-8-0 per *bhar*. The increased cotton ginned shows the marked progress made by the Society to the satisfaction of its members. In spite of the reduction in the rate of ginning, the Society distributed a dividend of 10 per cent. and reduced the outside liabilities to about Rs. 5,000 only. A Depreciation Fund has been built up to the extent of Rs. 22,500. The Society has proved a veritable boon to these self-reliant and intelligent agriculturists. The Gadag-Betgeri Ginning Society did good business during the year as shown below :—

Season.	Cotton Ginned.	Shelled Groundnut.	Earned rent.
1st season	350 nagas	3,191 bags	Rs. 2,287
2nd season	1,741 ,,	9,926 ,,	,, 11,224
3rd season	1,384 ,,	1,542 ,,	,, 8,390

The Society spent during the year about Rs. 10,000 in erecting the factory and godowns. Rao Saheb Gurappa Tenginkai, Chairman, has contributed materially to the success of this Society.

69. *Co-operative Dairies.*—There were seven Co-operative Dairies in the Presidency, the main statistics about their working being :—

Number of Societies	Number of Milch cattle	Average daily sale	Total sale for the year		Total Profit
			Quantity	Value	
		Seers	Seers	Rs.	Rs.
7	280	558½	172,371	48,542	2,636

The Surat City Milk Supply Society sold 42,540 seers of milk and realized Rs. 10,090. The Belgaum Dairy Society which was long in a dormant state was stimulated into activity. During the year it sold 21,762 seers of milk and realized Rs. 4,067. The Malvan Dairy Society has been doing good work and sold 29,187 seers of milk of the value of Rs. 7,297 and made a profit of Rs. 253. The Dhulia Dairy sold milk worth Rs. 14,620 and realized a profit of Rs. 717. The Bagalkot Dairy Society has been progressing satisfactorily. It sold milk worth Rs. 10,524 and made a profit of Rs. 1,407. The Society can show better progress if it can secure some grazing land and a suitable site for building the houses of its gowli members. As stated in the last year's report, the dairy business can be more successfully organized if the Municipalities in the urban areas take interest in the work and give facilities for building cattle sheds and loans at low rates of interest, if possible.

70. *Taluka Development Associations.*—Two more Associations were registered during the year in Gujarat, bringing the total number of Associations in the whole Presidency to 80. The detailed figures as to their working were as follows :—

Division	Number of Associations	Number of Members		Contributions received from			Expenditure for the year.
		Individuals	Societies	Individuals	Societies	Government Subsidy	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern ..	4	428	..	356	500	2,992	6,272
Bombay ..	9	5,978	2	4,217	30	6,101	7,316
Khandesh ..	17	28,976	199	10,230	20,436	13,690	38,664
Central	5	6,523	120	1,359	889	3,736	4,505
Belgaum ..	19	3,809	161	2,335	600	19,322	16,441
Southern ..	11	3,931	139	32,189	753	5,516	24,174
Sind	15	5,542	..	4,410	..	7,187	11,735
Total ..	80	55,187	621	55,096	23,208	58,544	1,04,107

In the Northern Division two more Associations were registered for the Pardi and Choryashi Talukas. The Khandesh Division shows the best development as regards these Associations in all respects. All

these Associations are financially sound and are doing very useful work. The Associations at Dhulia, Sakri, Jalgaon and Bhusawal deserve to be specially mentioned as doing good propaganda work and taking up new activities regarding supply of improved seeds and fertilizers, introduction of new implements and giving facilities for cattle and poultry breeding. The East Khandesh District Local Board has continued the annual grant of Rs. 300 for each Association in the District. During the year the Dahanu Taluka Development Association in the Thana District organised a District Agricultural Show at Bordi. Plots for demonstrating the varietal, tillage and manurial improvements were laid out with the assistance of the Agricultural Department. There was a special section for Co-operation also. The 19 Associations in the Belgaum Division are doing good propaganda work as far as their funds permit. The work of Associations in the Satara District has been highly appreciated by the public. The funds are largely contributed by the Government and District Local Boards and their work is supervised by the officers of the Agricultural Department. The Bijapur Anti-Famine Institute has got Branches all over the District in Taluka and Peta places. During the year it finished its building at a cost of nearly Rs. 40,000 and the building is now equipped with an agricultural and industrial museum and a library containing books on agricultural subjects. The late Mr. V. H. Naik, Collector and President of this Institute, spared no pains in collecting funds and in pushing on the various activities of the Institute and his untimely death is an irreparable loss to the Institute.

(c) UNIONS.

71. The total number of Unions on the 31st March 1930 was 101 as against 102 of last year and they were distributed as follows :—

Division.	Supervising Unions.	Guaranteeing Unions.	Total.
Bombay Division	6	1	7
Northern Division	12	.....	12
Khandesh Division	9	....	9
Central Division	14	....	14
Southern Division	19	10	29
Belgaum Division	13	3	16
Sind	14	....	14
Total for 1929-30 ..	87	14	101
Total for 1928-29 ..	74	28	102

72. Every attempt is being made to improve the machinery of the Supervising Unions. Last year there were 28 Guaranteeing Unions. There now remain only 14, the remaining Guaranteeing Unions being either cancelled or converted into Supervising Unions. In Gujarat it

is found rather difficult to get trained men to continue as supervisors. The only source from which trained supervisors can be made available is the Gujarat Co-operative School. I am glad to note that out of the successful candidates one has been taken up by the Jambusar Supervising Union in Broach. Another successful candidate was engaged by the Anand Supervising Union but left it for taking up service elsewhere. The Union of Urban Banks continued to work under the chairmanship of Diwan Bahadur Thakoreram and Rao Saheb V. C. Jadav arranged for the regular audit of affiliated Urban Banks at the end of every quarter and has thus relieved these Banks from the necessity of engaging private auditors. The supervisor of this Union, Mr. Chhatrapati, is a Graduate of Commerce. In the Bombay Division the Niphad Union was registered during the year and the proposal for a Union at Kalwan is under consideration. The Niphad Taluka Union has been working very well under the able guidance of Rao Saheb Hari Amrit Patil, and has been successful in making its influence felt; there is an appreciable improvement in the morale of societies in this Taluka. About 40 per cent. of the Agricultural Credit Societies in the Bombay Division are still without any definite arrangement for regular supervision and control. The deficiency in this Division can only be satisfied when the general scheme of financing these Unions, already submitted, receives Government sanction. The account of the working of the Unions in Sind has already been given in para 51. In Khandesh the Union system is being developed steadily and 6 Unions have now got qualified and competent supervisors. The Mhaswa Union is the best in Khandesh. The supervision work is done by the supervisor as well as by the President and other Managing Committee members. Great credit for the present satisfactory state of things is due to the President, Mr. R. A. Kulkarni. In Khandesh some of the Taluka Development Associations are also doing supervision work by engaging supervisors. Thus the Dhulia, Pachora and Jalgaon Taluka Development Associations have engaged qualified supervisors for this work. In Khandesh also Government sanction for the new supervision scheme is anxiously awaited as it will enable the local resources to be pooled and make satisfactory arrangements for supervision either through the Union or through the Taluka Development Association where such a system would give equally good results. In the central Division all the Unions are now Supervising Unions and they cover the whole Division excepting the societies in the dry tracts of the Indapur Taluka of the Poona District, and arrangements are being made for including the dry tract societies also in the Supervision Scheme. In this Division 329 societies or 70 per cent. of the total are affiliated to the Supervising Unions. In the Division as a whole the Supervising Unions are doing good work and societies affiliated to them have begun to appreciate the advantages of the system. The District Board for Unions functioned throughout the year and the Unions are gradually reconciling themselves to, and seeing the benefit of, central control through the Board. The Supervising officers for the Nira Left Bank Union and two other Canal Unions have been lent by the Department.

It is seen by experience that this is a very good method of securing efficiency in a troublesome tract. Out of 438 societies in the Satara and Belgaum Districts, 322 are now affiliated to the Unions and in the course of the current year Unions will be organized for the Wai and Athni Talukas. All the Unions in the Satara District are doing good work. They help the societies in preparing the normal credit statements and check their accounts periodically and keep a watch over recoveries. The Union officers also attend General Meetings and endeavour to see that the right men are selected for the Managing Committees. I may make special mention here of the excellent work done by the Borgaon and Tasgaon Supervising Unions and the Peth Guaranteeing Union. In the Southern Division there are 19 Supervising Unions. Almost every taluka and peta in the Dharwar District has now got a Supervising Union. During the year under report a new Supervising Union for fencing societies was registered at Kalghatgi and has commenced its work. Out of 553 Agricultural Societies in Dharwar as many as 507 are affiliated to the respective Unions. The Union system is giving very satisfactory results in the Southern Division. All the Supervising Unions have appointed qualified supervisors and the supervisors' work on the whole is quite good. The Karwar Supervising Union gave a good deal of trouble owing to disagreement between the supervisor and the chairman. The old chairman has now left and the services of the old supervisor also are dispensed with, and it is expected that the work will improve during the year. Among the Unions which have done the best work are the Hubli, Ranebennur, Ron and Indi Unions. In the Southern Division also the District Board for Supervising Unions is functioning properly in all the Districts except at Bijapur. I may repeat again that work in connection with the perfecting of the supervision machinery is being held up since Government sanction is not yet received for the scheme already sent up more than a year ago. Supervision can only be set on a proper footing when the scheme as a whole is sanctioned.

73. The most important subject in connection with the supervising unions is the selection of the supervisors. According to strict theory it might be contended that these powers should be left entirely to the supervising union itself, but we have seen the unfortunate results of complete autonomy in the working of the rural societies to confer the same powers of appointment on the Committee of the Supervising Union itself, giving opportunities for sheer jobbery on an extensive scale. The selection of the supervisor though initially made by the Managing Committee of the Union—is subject to the veto of the District Supervision Board. Similarly, the Supervision Board is expected to get an incompetent and inefficient supervisor removed. There have been some instances during the year of Union itself insisting upon the appointment of incompetent and untrained persons mainly for local personal and factious reason. Needless to say, such a tendency must be ruthlessly resisted; instead of having a Union with an incompetent supervisor, it is much better not to have the Union at all. The District Supervision Boards must, therefore, be absolutely firm as regards this matter and I have issued

instructions to the Assistant Registrars to get the best available men appointed as supervisors. From the very nature of the case local men are preferred and every consideration would be shown to the wishes of the local people concerned but they must not be allowed to impose incompetent men on the Union simply as a matter of patronage and thus spoil the promise that this machinery for supervision holds out at present. Experience shows that where the supervisor is a good qualified man, the Union is functioning properly and the tone of the primary societies affiliated to the Union has distinctly improved.

(2) The Provincial Co-operative Bank.

74. The general position of the Provincial Bank is disclosed in the following table :—

—	1929-30		1928-29.	
Shareholders ..		2,440		2,113
Share Capital held by Individuals ..	Rs. 7,57,750	Rs.	Rs. 8,25,600	Rs. ....
Share Capital held by Societies ..	5,30,000	12,87,750	4,48,750	12,74,350
Working Capital (Long-term)	29,82,838	....	31,52,157	....
Working Capital (Short-term)	1,26,86,751	1,56,69,589	1,52,94,329	1,84,56,486
Reserve Fund .	97,609	97,609	94,929	94,929
Reserve Fund for Doubtful Debts ..	1,27,671	1,27,671	1,30,000	1,30,000
Sinking Fund ..	3,69,458	3,69,458	3,39,125	3,39,125
Deposits—				
(1) Individual ..	50,82,482	....	53,78,057	....
(2) Societies and Banks ..	67,76,321	1,18,58,803	91,74,564	1,45,52,621

75. *The Board of Directors.*—The constitution of the Bank remained generally unchanged. There were 11 meetings of the Board and 34 meetings of the Sub-Committee. A special committee was constituted in July to attend to the work of the Land Mortgage Department of the Bank. The Registrar attended one meeting of the Board and two meetings of the Sub-Committee. On the death of Mr. B. F. Madon which occurred in June 1929, Sir Chunilal Mehta was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors. The members of the Board continued to take individual interest in the working of societies in the mofussil and paid them occasional visits.

76. *Capital.*—The figures show a reduction of Rs. 1,69,319 in the long-term and non-withdrawable capital. This reduction is due to the repayment in full of the long-term loan taken by the Bank, under the Co-operative Societies Land Improvement Loans Rules. The total resources commanded by the Bank have gone down by nearly 27 lakhs. The paid-up share capital shows an increase from Rs. 12,74,350 to Rs. 12,87,750 owing to the issue of 268 new shares to societies for affiliation

purposes. The amount of premium of Rs. 10 received on the shares has been credited to the reserve fund which now stands at Rs. 97,609. The market price of the Bank's shares fell with the reduction of the half-yearly dividend and averaged Rs. 62 during the year. This reduction of dividend was necessitated by the heavy depreciation that occurred in the value of the Bank's holdings in Government securities.

77. *Profit.*—Out of the gross profits a sum of Rs. 92,000 had to be utilized in making good the loss incurred in writing down the Government Securities and the net profit for the year was, therefore, Rs. 89,000, showing a reduction of about Rs. 41,000 as compared with the previous year's figures. In spite of the provision of Rs. 92,000 out of profits, the depreciation in Government Securities is still not quite made good, and the balance of Rs. 65,000 requires to be provided during the year 1930-31. The reduction in net profits is, therefore, due entirely to the extraneous factor of depreciation in security holdings and does not represent any diminution in the gross earnings of the Bank. Thus the proportion of actual earnings to the total resources held has steadily increased during the last three years, the progressive percentage being 1·02, 1·07 and 1·1 for the three years. Including the profits carried over from last year, a total sum of about Rs. 1,13,000 was available for distribution.

78. *Deposits.*—There was a decrease of over 27 lakhs in the total amount held as deposits, but an increase of one lakh under current and savings deposits. The classified figures of deposits are given below :—

	1929-30.	1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed Deposits	76,90,707	1,05,15,784
Current	29,38,154	29,12,015
Savings	12,29,942	11,24,822
Total ..	1,18,58,803	1,45,52,621

Some Central and Urban Banks have reduced their surplus funds deposited with the Bank for investment within the Movement itself, while others have been investing in Treasury Bills direct since these bills now constitute the most profitable form of investment for short periods. The Branches of this Bank are primarily intended for service to the local societies, tapping local resources being a secondary object. It is interesting to note, however, that the deposits held by all the Branches at the close of the year stood at 29·8 lakhs, representing an increase of 3·4 lakhs over the previous year's figures. The rate of interest on one-year deposits both for individuals and co-operative institutions was 4½, no further reduction being possible in view of the rise in the rate for Government borrowings.

79. *Surplus Funds.*—There is now a decrease of over 44 lakhs in the Bank's investments outside the Movement, deposits with approved Banks and investments in Government Securities being reduced to

that extent. As mentioned last year more than one consultation took place between the Registrar and the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Bombay Sub-Committee of the Bank and the following measures for enlarging the scope for the investment of the Bank's funds within the Movement were agreed to :—

(*a*) Organizing new societies in approved areas ;

(*b*) Increasing the membership of well-managed societies ;

(*c*) Grant of long-term loans for debt redemption on an individualistic basis, the Bank relying for repayment on the individual property taken in mortgage ;

(*d*) Issue of loans on the security of gold and silver to members of societies, the responsibility for the custody of the pledged articles being assumed by the Bank ;

(*e*) Grant of advances to individual members of the Bank on the security of agricultural produce in the actual possession of the Bank at Branches and Depôts.

80. *Relations with the Imperial Bank.*—These relations were far from harmonious, and the remaining cash credit of 4 lakhs with the Imperial Bank of India was not renewed by that Bank, on the ground that the holders of debentures had a floating charge on the general assets of the Bank and the Imperial Bank would thus be insufficiently secured in respect of any advances made by it on the security of the demand promissory notes of the agricultural societies. This question had been twice raised previously and disposed of to the satisfaction of the Imperial Bank by the Provincial Bank's solicitors, and it had been already made clear that the Provincial Bank was legally competent to pledge specifically certain securities in order to raise funds for current needs. The authorities of the Imperial Bank, however, were not inclined to appreciate the force of these contentions and refused to grant any accommodation—even on the security of Government Paper—such as was enjoyed by the Branch at Dhulia. It is to be hoped that the Central Banking Enquiry Committee will go thoroughly into these matters and will express an authoritative opinion on the relations that should subsist between the Imperial Bank and the various Co-operative Banks in the different provinces. Since no assistance was thus forthcoming from the direction of the Imperial Bank, the Board of Directors have arranged for similar accommodation with the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., and the National City Bank, Ltd., of New York. The Provincial Bank was admitted to the Bankers' Clearing House, Bombay, on the 1st January 1930, and this will considerably facilitate operations on current accounts both by the Bank's customers as well as by the customers of constituent central and urban banks.

81. *Inland Exchange.*—On account of the unhelpful attitude of the Imperial Bank with regard to this matter, inland exchange business, particularly in the Branch at Dhulia, was very much hampered. As a temporary measure, early in the year, I suggested that exchange business

by this Bank should be restricted only to members, and this suggestion was accepted by the Board and given effect to with the idea of ending all controversies with the Imperial Bank for the time being, but apparently this has not had the desired effect and petty matters still continue to crop up at Dhulia and correspondence with Government on the subject has had to be continued.

As regards the volume of business done under this head, under the restrictions imposed the business naturally was much less than would otherwise have been the case. Drafts and hundies issued by the Bank's Branches number 9,849 and were valued at about 66·3 lakhs, the corresponding figures for last year being 6,764 and 62·2 lakhs. Remittances made by Branches to Bombay amounted to 52·3 lakhs and those from Bombay to the Branches amounted to 30·3 lakhs. This is exclusively of remittances from and to Co-operative Banks, Urban and Central. The average daily turnover in the current accounts at the Head Office amounts to Rs. 5·1 lakhs while the average number of cheques and drafts collected daily was 142 and the cheques and drafts presented for payment were 260. The system of Co-operative Banks collecting one anothers' cheques at par is being developed and banks concerned in the mofussil are showing an eager willingness to adopt the proposal.

82. *Area of Operations.*—There was no change in the area of operations of the Bank as compared with last year, except that the financing of the Prantij Taluka and Modasa Peta was transferred to the Dascroi Banking Union of Ahmedabad and a Branch was opened at Viramgam for the Viramgam and Dhandhuka Talukas, including the Gogha Peta, to be served by the Bank for a period of five years. In view of the severe loss which the Bank had to suffer at Parola, owing to the failure of the Co-operative Ginning Factory, the Board was naturally unwilling to consider the transfer of this taluka to the East Khandesh Central Co-operative Bank, until the full agreed period of seven years is over.

83. *Relations with Central and Urban Banks.*—No session of the Central Banks was held during the year, but a constitution for the Conference has been drawn up and circulated to Central and Urban Banks. These Banks have provisionally accepted it pending further discussion at the next Conference.

As regards finance, very few Central Banks now depend for finance on the Provincial Bank. Only two Central Banks applied for the renewal of their credits and fresh credits were sanctioned to them to the extent of 12½ lakhs, the drawings at the end of the year only amounting to 1·6 lakhs. In addition, cash credits against the general assets and overdrafts against Government Securities and fixed deposits were sanctioned to 11 Central Banks, the total limits allowed being 15·4 lakhs and the drawings at the close of the year standing at 3·3 lakhs. The deposits of Central Banks with the Provincial Bank amounted to about 29½ lakhs on the last date of the year.

The number of Urban Banks opening ac ore counts with this Bank, making fixed deposits with it, and using its agency rmai for the purpose of facilitating the transfer of funds to and from Bombay nk ar continues to increase. Thirteen Urban Banks obtained cash credits a t of t gainst their general assets for their loan operations and also to serve as fluid resource or to facilitate exchange business. Advances were n nade to one Bank on the security of agricultural produce to the extent of l area Rs. 23,000.

84. *Land Mortgage Department.*—The Special naged Committee of the Board entrusted with the work met nine times during tion on the year. Mr. D. R. Kale, Senior Inspector, was placed in charge of the t on Department from September 1929. Forms of accounts for the Land Mo rtgage Department have been devised in consultation with the Registrar to mar and all the detailed arrangements regarding the investigation of applica of the ions, valua tion of land, verification of title, scrutiny of debts, and pr cedure fo distribution of loans and execution of bonds and leases have been care fully prescribed in consultation with the Committee. The s Bank o atemer showing the applications received during the year and their dispo ssession sal given in paragraph 35. The accounts of the Land Mortgage Departm e are being kept distinct from the Bank's ordinary accounts. Th r from transactions for the past 12 months naturally show a loss of Rs. 7,895 perial as preliminary investigations took considerable time and the work of the making advances was commenced only late in the year. As regards f the the Profit and Loss Account, it has been decided that this account for d in the Land Mortgage Department should be kept entirely separate, and l pro- while the profits should constitute a special reserve fund, the loss, if any twice should be carried forward to be recouped from the future profits of the perial Department or may be taken over by the Central Land Mortgage Bank made when one is organized. speci-

85. *Debt Redemption.*—Nineteen fresh loans for the redemption o The old debts were sanctioned during the year, the amounts sanctioned being preciate Rs. 1,46,098 for the liquidation of the debts of 193 members. The total ation— amount outstanding by way of long-term loans was Rs. 5,02,986. The the main features of the new arrangement agreed to in consultation with the Registrar are that the applications for loans are scrutinized solely from the point of view of the repaying capacity of the individual borrower and the security that he can offer, the Bank looking only to the security for the proper discharge of its loans. The scheme, in fact, is an attempt to provide land mortgage facilities at places where no regular Land Mortgage Banks are at present operating. A beginning has been made on these lines in West Khandesh and Satara and detailed instructions were issued to the inspecting staff. Thirty-eight applications from Khandesh and 32 from Satara were received during the year. The bulk of these applications have been received with the Registrar's recommendations after the close of the year and loans will now be shortly advanced.

86. *Advances against Agricultural Produce.*—The follwing table shows the extent of the business transacted with co-operative societies,

with members of such societies, and with individual members of the Bank itself :—

Number of Borrowings.			Amount of Borrowings.		
Societies	Members of Societies	Individual Members	Societies	Members of Societies	Individual Members
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5	75	39	4,12,375	26,158	3,21,883

Detailed conditions have been laid down by the Board for the custody of the goods, margins to be maintained, insurance, period of advances and other particulars.

87. *Advances and Repayments.*—The total amount outstanding to the Bank by way of loans, cash credits and overdrafts and the special advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act increased from 70·8 lakhs to 82·03 lakhs. Fresh advances to primary societies amounted to 40·8 lakhs as against 28 lakhs of the previous year, while recoveries rose from 34·9 lakhs to 42·4 lakhs. The low prices of gul and cotton have naturally worsened the standard of repayments. Recoveries have improved in Baglan and the improvement was particularly gratifying in the Satara group of Branches.

Overdues.—The figure of overdues was reduced during the year from 30·34 lakhs to 23·28 lakhs, which figure is exclusive of the authorized arrears of 3·8 lakhs. The figure of overdue interest was further brought down from Rs. 1,29,897 to Rs. 1,16,884. Excepting about 3¼ lakhs the whole total of 17¾ lakhs of the Bank's outstandings at the Bank's Branches in the three canal areas of Godavari, Nira and Pravara are shown as arrears. The position of societies in the Canal areas continued to be a matter of very grave concern to the Board and every attempt was made to secure some hold over the crops by issuing fresh finance to deserving members. About 122 loans amounting to Rs. 39,000 were given by the Senior Inspector at Baramati. A special staff of clerks and peons has been engaged to watch the disposal of the members' crops and to stimulate recoveries, and the Bank also agreed to contribute towards the expenses of the special recovery head clerk working under the Taluka Mamlatdar. Systematic arrangements have been made in collaboration with the Union, to check and revise the documents obtained by societies from members. Similar arrangements have been extended to the Godavari and Pravara Canals. Apart from the Canal areas, the only other group of societies which need cause concern are those in the District of Dharwar, though their outstandings to the Bank are being gradually reduced. In other Branch areas the figure of arrears shows no increase and on the contrary, it has considerably gone down in most Branches, particularly in Satara.

88. *The System of Credits.*—The system of fixing the normal credits of members and sanctioning the maximum credits on the basis of requirements as assessed on the strength of such detailed statements was further developed during the year, having been extended even to societies in arrears or to stagnant societies which gave fair hopes of recovery. Apart from the abnormal Canal areas in all other tracts served by the Bank, the grant of maximum credits is now the rule. Even where societies are in arrears, if a fairly large number of members repay in full their instalments and the office-bearers are not themselves defaulters, every encouragement is given to loyal members by the grant of loans to be distributed among the punctual borrowers. This policy has shown its effectiveness in reviving stagnant societies, particularly in Satara and West Khandesh. A beginning was made in financing the members of societies on the security of gold and silver at Dhulia and Parola, but as the start was made late in the agricultural season, much advantage was not taken of the facilities and only Rs. 950 have been advanced at Parola and Dhulia. This new line of business, however, has been welcomed everywhere and after the close of the year business on a fairly large scale has been transacted at Parola.

89. *Unions.*—The number of Unions in areas served by the Bank is 22, and the Bank has tried to make use of the services of the Supervising Unions and their full-time Supervisors. Grants were sanctioned to 8 Unions to the extent of Rs. 1,645 for the expenses incurred by them and a grant of Rs. 200 was allowed to one Taluka Development Association.

90. *Agricultural Purchase and Sale*—(*a*) *Through Branches.*—The newly organized Purchase and Sale Unions have naturally taken over a good portion of the Bank's direct operations in this behalf. The total figures of sales directly through the Branches are noted below :—

	Rs.
Cotton seed	14,003
Groundnut seed	5,451
Sulphate of Ammonia	2,258
Implements	1,239
Other articles	500

(*b*) *Through Shops attached to the Branches.*—The Shops at Kopergaon, Belapur and Akluj continued working under the control of the Bank. The former two suffered owing to the deterioration in the position of their affiliated societies, and since credits were largely curtailed or suspended, the volume of business in the supply of oil-cake and other manures fell off considerably. At all the shops there was a rigorous reduction in the expenditure on staff and godown rent. Kopergaon made a small profit of Rs. 22 ; Akluj had a fair season and again made a small profit. It is becoming more and more difficult to continue the Shop at Belapur owing to lack of business and disproportionately heavy overhead charges. The question is under consideration and it seems advisable to continue the existence of the Shop mainly as an indirect agency for making recoveries of the Bank's dues.

(c) *Assistance to purchase and Sale Unions.*—The Bank is vitally interested in the Unions at Dhulia, Malegaon, Baramati and Islampur, which owe their non-credit activities to the Bank itself. The following are the credits allowed to the various Unions and the drawings at the end of the season :—

Cash credit on the security of general assets.

	Credit sanctioned.	Drawings at the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Baramati	20,000	10,738
2. Dhulia	60,000	50,683
3. Islampur	25,000	22,562
4. Malegaon	30,000	12,499
Total ..	1,35,000	96,482

Advances on Agricultural Produce.

	Limit.	Drawings at the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Dhulia	3,30,000	1,52,180
2. Malegaon	....	1,51,448
Total ..	3,30,000	3,03,628

The Bank is associated with the working of all the Unions and the services of officers of the Bank were engaged as Shop Managers. The Unions at Dhulia and Malegaon, again, had a good season. Both at these places as well as in the Walva Taluka of the Satara District, considerable propaganda on behalf of the Union was done by the Bank's staff.

91. *Rate of Interest.*—The rates of interest charged to primary societies continued to be 7½ and 8 per cent., the concessional rate being allowed to societies which fulfilled certain conditions regarding repayment and good management. The number of societies which could take advantage of the lower rate was 185 and the total amount in respect of which the lower rate was charged was 10·6 lakhs. The question of a further reduction in the rate of interest is being considered and such a reduction would go a long way in inducing non-member depositors to deposit their money not in the primary societies but in the Bank.

92. *Inspection and Development.*—The total number of societies financed by this Bank through its Head Office and its Branches was 1,295 and the staff of Inspectors engaged by the Bank was 7 full-time Senior Inspectors and 31 Inspectors of whom 19 were part-time Inspectors. This figure is inclusive of the Special Mamlatdar at Dohad and his two assistants. The principal duty of the staff, of course, is the stimulation of recovery and along with the work of recovery steps are taken to get the management of the societies improved. The services of the Inspectors are freely utilized for the work of delivering lectures to the various training classes held by the Institute. Another important part of

the work of Inspectors is to examine the possibility of development in their respective charges, and particularly in the Thana District. This agency was found very useful in determining the areas in which development was to take place.

93. *Branches.*—Five new Branches were opened during the year in areas already served by the Bank and all of them have made a promising start. The Bank has now 27 Branches, five in the Satara District, three in the Poona-Sholapur zone, seven in the Nagar-Nasik tract, eight in Khandesh, one in the Konkan, one in Ahmedabad and two in the Panch Mahals. At all the Branches except those at Baramati, Nira and Tasgaon, Advisory Committees consisting of 7 to 9 members are associated with the working and they met periodically. These Advisory Committees have done very useful work. Detailed revised rules for the working of Advisory Committees have been adopted by almost all the Branch Committees with suitable modifications. Selected Branch Committees, as for instance, those at Dhulia, Shirpur, Dondaicha, Malegaon, Satana and Karad, were invested with the power of sanctioning loans and credits in accordance with the rules framed by the Board in consultation with the Registrar. They were also allowed wider discretion in the expenditure of the grants annually sanctioned for them. The development of the Advisory Committees and the enlargement of their functions thus serve to refute the complaint that no scope is allowed to local opinion or talent to make its influence felt in the working of the Branch. The new Branch at Kirloskarwadi has made an excellent start and it was a Branch where there are no arrears from societies. The cheque system and the joint supply of requisites and the joint sale of produce is becoming more popular at Shirpur than at any other Branch of the Bank. A detailed and exhaustive report on the intensive work done at this Branch was submitted to the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee and attracted considerable attention. At Dhulia the Branch has now a building of its own recently built at a cost of Rs. 25,000.

94. *Relations with the Institute.*—A recent amendment in the bye-laws gives separate representation to Central Banks and reduces the Provincial Bank's representation on the Provincial Co-operative Council of the Institute to five. The Bank paid a subscription of Rs. 1,800 to the Institute last year and in addition, contributed Rs. 600 to the West Khandesh District Institute and Rs. 240 to the Ahmednagar District Institute and besides this, grants were made to District and Divisional Conferences and for training classes and other educational activities of the Institute. It has now been decided by the Institute that the fees paid by the Bank to the Central Office should now be divided among the various tracts in which the Bank operates. The Bank continued its support to the Co-operative Schools started by the Institute and made a donation of Rs. 800 for the purpose. The total expenditure on propaganda including the grants to Advisory Committees amounted to Rs. 4,338, which works out at 4·87 per cent. of the year's profit. This does not include the expenses incurred on the propaganda and educational work carried out by the Bank's own staff. With the approval of the

Registrar and the Institute the Board sanctioned grants of Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,000 to the B. F. Madon Memorial Fund and the Sind Co-operators Flood Relief Fund respectively.

95. In conclusion, I may say that the Bank continues to be the best-managed institution in the financial structure of the Movement and the great abilities and hard work of the Managing Director, Mr. V. L. Mehta, are largely responsible for the success achieved. The Bank's relations with the Department, the Institute and other societies are harmonious and cordial and the Bank is displaying a real co-operative spirit in giving generous assistance for co-operative propaganda and supervision. Owing to the unavoidable fall in the net profits the total amount spent (Rs. 4,338) is considerably less than that spent last year (Rs. 9,094) but under the circumstances, this reduction was inevitable.

(3) District Central Banks.

General.

96. The number of District Central Banks was 19, the same as last year. The general progress of these Banks is indicated by the following figures :—

Main Statistics.

	1929-30 Rs.	*1929-30* Rs.
Share Capital	30,86,631	29,05,674
Working Capital	2,84,61,109	2,65,58,230
Reserve Fund	5,37,948	4,41,502
Deposits	2,19,63,406	2,18,42,352
Profits	3,55,008	3,89,199
Loans due from societies ..	1,66,00,081	1,57,60,831
Arrears	24,24,137	27,03,196
Percentage of arrears	14·5	19·7
Cost of Management	2,90,733	2,50,890

In spite of the increase in membership and share capital there is a slight reduction of about Rs. 13,000 in the total working capital of the Central Banks including the Provincial Bank. As is explained in the paragraph 76 on the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, this is due to the reduction in the working capital of the Provincial Bank. The figures show satisfactory progress in every direction and apart from the Provincial Bank, the Central Banks in the mofussil are increasing their working capital.

97. Sind has now got a separate District Bank for each District excepting the small district of the Upper Sind Frontier, and the Sind Central Bank of Karachi functions as the apex Bank for Sind. As stated last year, the Sind Central Bank has opened Branches at Mirpur Bathoro and Halla, while the Hyderabad and Larkana Banks have opened new Branches at Tando Allahyar and Kambar respectively. All the District Banks in Sind are firmly established and command

public confidence. They are well-managed, and in spite of the tightness of the money-market, the general economic distress and the failure of some other Banking Firms, deposits are coming into the Co-operative Banks freely and there have been occasions when it became necessary to refuse some deposits. The Sind Central Bank is now authorized to raise outside deposits and loans to the extent of ten times the share capital as a special measure. It will be seen that the membership of the Banks has increased by 14·2 per cent., the share capital by 6·7 per cent., the total profit has gone up by 3 per cent. and the reserve funds have risen by 27·08 per cent. The success and popularity of the financing institutions in Sind is, in a large measure, due to their influential and efficient directorates which consist of veteran co-operators, leading businessmen and big landholders. All the Central Banks maintain well-paid staff of qualified managers, accountants and inspectors. The Larkana Central Bank has now built a building of its own at a total cost of about Rs. 32,000. The opening ceremony of the building took place on the 30th June. The Bank is largely guided in its policy by the advice of its Chairman, Khan Bahadur Sir Shah Nawazkhan Bhutto, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.L.C., and it is a pleasure to remark that in spite of his other multifarious activities Sir Shah Nawaz is devoting his time and energy to the affairs of this Bank. The Hyderabad District Central Bank continues to do useful work under the able management of Rao Bahadur Pritamdas, the veteran co-operator of the Province. The Banks at Sukkur, Nawabshah and Mirpurkhas are also working on very sound lines and all the Central Banks in Sind are given the "A" class in audit.

98. In Gujarat the Dascroi Banking Union has added the Prantij Taluka and the Modasa Mahal to its area of operations. The Bank is very well managed and its share capital rose from Rs. 19,000 to Rs. 30,000, and it earned a net profit of Rs. 6,000, though it had 50 per cent. of its societies in an area where the Revenue collection was suspended. The Kaira District Bank has a difficult area on its hand, particularly in the Matar Taluka, and is dealing with the situation as best as it can. In Broach the Bank showed all-round progress and earned a profit of Rs. 30,500 as against Rs. 25,500 of last year. The Bank followed a very judicious policy of extension, fresh finance and recovery. The Surat Bank, under the very efficient and capable guidance of Mr. C. M. Gandhi, continues to be one of the best managed Banks. It had to find out new outlets for its surplus funds, and has tried to give finance against agricultural produce. The consolidation and the expansion of the movement in the Mandvi Taluka and Valod Mahal is also going on side by side. The Central Banks of Broach and Surat have very properly been trying to open Branches at Taluka towns in order to tap the resources of the towns and at the same time afford adequate facilities to the societies. The Surat District Bank, therefore, opened a Branch at Bardoli, while the Broach Bank is investigating the possibility of a Branch at Hansot. The Broach and Surat Banks have also reduced their rate on lendings to 7 per cent. This will go a long way in reducing the non-member deposits directly in societies. The Banks at Surat

and Broach provided Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 3,150 respectively for depreciation in the market value of its gilt-edged holdings.

99. In Khandesh there is only one District Central Bank, that at Jalgaon, and it continues to prosper. The share capital has increased by Rs. 14,000, the deposits by 6·3 lakhs and the total working capital by 6·6 lakhs. The Reserve Fund has gone up to Rs. 90,000 in addition to the Bad Debts Fund of Rs. 15,000 and the Building Fund of Rs. 28,000. The Bank has now got a building of its own constructed at a cost of about Rs. 43,000. This year the Bank made a profit of Rs. 47,500. The unauthorized arrears have increased by Rs. 54,000, but this is explained by the fact that in about 150 villages of the District the official annewari was below 8 annas while full suspension of Land Revenue had to be given in 75 villages. Repayments, therefore, were as satisfactory as they could be under the circumstances. The scales of the salaries of both the office and the inspecting staff have suitably been revised. The Inspectors under the guidance of the newly appointed Senior Inspector have done better work, both in the scrutiny of the normal credit statements and the revision of the assets registers. Suitable extensions are given in deserving cases, and adequate and timely finance is now available to the societies. The progress is in the right direction and I am very glad to observe that it is distinctly showing an improved standard of management.

100. In the Bombay Division there is only one Central Bank, i.e., at Nasik. Only five talukas are in charge of this District Central Bank while the remaining six talukas are financed by the Provincial Bank. Out of the total of 245 societies in the Nasik District 160 are in charge of the Provincial Bank and 85 in that of the District Central Bank. The affairs of this Bank continued to be in a precarious condition. During the year the standard of administration has not improved and the resultant effect on the societies served by it is very bad. This Bank immediately requires additional share capital of about Rs. 25,000 to enable it to raise enough funds to adequately finance the area in its charge. The Bank does not keep a reliable and capable staff of Inspectors in the District and since the members are not sure of getting fresh finance for their societies through the Bank, they make practically no repayments and, therefore, the societies served by this Bank are showing enormous arrears. The demoralization, moreover, is going on for a long time. The members of societies were addicted to paper transactions which were not enquired into; and facile credit was encouraged. These undesirable practices have now been stopped but it requires strenuous efforts with a careful and well-informed policy of finance to improve this area. The societies have almost lost confidence in the Bank since it has failed to refinance even those members of societies who had paid up their dues. This inability to help even the good members is sure to have the worst possible effect in the minds of the people. I briefly summarize the immediate needs of the Bank :—

(i) At least Rs. 25,000 more of additional share capital so as to enable it to incur further outside liabilities, must be immediately collected.

(*ii*) A thorough-going change of staff at headquarters and in the District and the appointment of qualified and experienced hands. In March of this year I paid a special visit to Nasik and have very forcibly brought the need of improvement to the notice of the Directors. Very recently Mr. V. B. Akut, a leading pleader of Nasik, has been specially elected as Chairman of the Board of Directors. He is known to be a very influential gentleman in the town and has willingly agreed to see if he can bring about any improvement. If the efforts of Mr. Akut and the present Board of Directors do not bear fruit in the course of the current year, the only reasonable course for the Bank would be to hand over the area to the Provincial Bank for administration. I trust in a few months' time a Central Banks' Conference will be held and the affairs of the Nasik Bank will then be fully discussed at the Conference and the advice and suggestions of other people experienced in the Central Banks' management would then be available for the Board of the Nasik Bank.

101. In the Central Division there are three Central Banks, those at Poona, Sholapur and Barsi. All the three Banks are showing very satisfactory progress all-round. In this Division the Poona Bank continues to be the best-managed and, during the year, it has opened two more Branches, one at Lonavla and the other at the Deccan Gymkhana in Poona. This Bank has now five Branches and six sub-branches and godowns. During the year under report His Excellency the Governor paid a visit to the Branch of the Bank at Khed and also to the Head Office at Poona and expressed satisfaction at what the Bank is doing to finance the agriculturists of the District. The Barsi Bank continued to function both as an Urban and Central Bank and its administration is conducted on conservative lines. Its business with individuals is becoming much larger than that with societies. The Sholapur Bank also has got a difficult area on its hands and the problem of overdues in the societies in Sholapur requires the special attention of the Bank.

102. In the Belgaum Division there is only one Central Bank at Belgaum. It has opened a Branch at Chikodi and there are now three Inspectors under the Bank. I am constrained to say that in spite of repeated advice from the Department this Bank is continuing its unsystematic finance. No proper check is exercised over the distribution of loans among members, while penal interest is charged at 12½ per cent. to societies which happen to be in arrears. The proper method of dealing with arrears is to exercise more control and give loans systematically after proper consideration. Simply charging penal interest serves no useful purpose, but on the other hand, simply goes to swell the apparent profits of the Bank.

103. In the Southern Division there are three Banks, each District having a separate Bank of its own. There is an increase in the resources of each of the three Banks. I am very glad to note that during the year the administration of the Karnatic Central Bank showed substantial improvement. The proceedings of the two General Meetings held on the 22nd July 1929 were declared illegal by Government. The old Board

elected in the previous year, therefore, continued to function until a fresh General Meeting was held in February 1930. For several months there was no Board Meeting at all and societies were greatly inconvenienced. The Acting Registrar paid a special visit in December and brought the seriousness of the situation to the notice of the members. After further trouble and some correspondence the General Meeting was at last held in February 1930, and I am glad that the proceedings went on harmoniously and Diwan Bahadur S. V. Mensinkai, the veteran co-operator at Dharwar, again consented to be at the helm of affairs and become the Chairman of the Bank. Since then the administration of the Bank is going on smoothly and I only hope that the present satisfactory state of things will continue and there will be no further occasion to say anything unpleasant about the biggest District Central Bank in the Presidency.

The Karnatic Central Bank has already got Branches at Gadag, Hubli and Haveri, and it has also decided to open three more Branches at Ron, Navalgund and Ranebennur, and to appoint graduates to manage each of them. It has appointed a graduate Administrative Officer and has got seven Inspectors out of whom two are graduates. I may also record that the General Meeting for 1930-31 was recently held and Diwan Bahadur S. V. Mensinkai has again been elected Chairman. The Bijapur District Central Bank has very substantially increased its finance to societies. Thus the loans to societies have gone up from 2·7 lakhs last year to 5 lakhs this year. It has got one Branch at Bagalkot and has employed three Inspectors. On the whole, the Bank is very well conducted under the guidance of the Chairman, Mr. B. D. Talikoti, and the Manager, Mr. Masarguppi. The Bank has promised to appoint one more graduate Inspector and I hope this appointment will soon be made. The Kanara District Central Bank continues to be one of the best-managed Central Banks in the Presidency. Its Chairman, Mr. S. P. Pandit, is doing most excellent work. The Bank has two Branches at Kumta and Karwar. The Bank has a small working capital of about 3·8 lakhs but finds difficulty in securing profitable utilization even for this small capital. I notice that there is a general tendency for societies in Kanara to rely much more on non-member deposits than on the Central Bank loans. Thus for the year under report the non-member deposits in Kanara societies were Rs. 3,66,000 as against the Central Bank's loan of Rs. 1,02,000, that is to say, three-fourths of the finance required by the societies is provided by the non-member deposits. Strenuous effort must, therefore, be made by the Bank to divert all these deposits from the societies direct to the Bank itself. As I have already stated more than once, direct non-member deposits in the societies are apt to prove very troublesome and they are very often the cause of bad mismanagement in societies. The Central Bank's lending rate to societies is 8 per cent. which is undoubtedly high, considering the fact that the societies in Kanara can raise local non-member deposits easily at 6¼ per cent. The proper policy for the Bank would be to reduce its lending rate to 7 and I hope its Chairman, Mr. Pandit, during the course of this year, will make special efforts to increase its business by offering lower rates. Low rates and a big turnover may very well be the guiding principle. Otherwise, I am

afraid the Bank's Branches will show progressive diminution of business year by year. At the present time the Bank finds it difficult to invest even 50 per cent. of its working capital and is required also to discourage deposits. A new policy is certainly needed and I hope it will be adopted during the course of this year. All the three Banks in the Southern Division have a plethora of funds on their hands and a large portion has to be invested outside the Movement. Thus on the last day of the year the Karnatic Central Bank had 5 lakhs invested in Government Securities, 5 lakhs kept with the Provincial Bank in the Current and Fixed deposits and Rs. 98,000 in Treasury Bills, and had to provide Rs. 6,000 out of the profits for depreciation on the Government Securities. The Bijapur District Central Bank had Treasury Bills amounting to over Rs. 30,000 and the Kanara Central Bank kept about 1½ lakhs with the Provincial and Central Banks. The Banks should make systematic efforts to get normal credit statements prepared by appointing an efficient field staff. If they adopt such a measure, there should not be much difficulty in utilizing a good portion of their surplus funds within the Movement itself.

104. In conclusion, I may allude again to the subject of the better co-ordination of the work of the various Central Banks. Last year no Central Banks' Conference was held but a regular constitution for the Conference is now being devised and I hope these annual gatherings will themselves provide the machinery for the creation of a central co-ordinating agency. The work of financing the societies and administering an effective system of controlled credit to the rural agriculturists is becoming more and more specialized and complex and the individual units must be prepared to sacrifice a part of their individual liberty by consenting to obey the advice of a central expert body created conjointly by themselves. I trust this subject will be specially put down for consideration at the next Conference and suitable decisions thereon will be taken.

(4) Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.

105. The number of non-agricultural credit societies rose from 535 to 580. The societies of this type can be roughly divided into four classes as follows :—

(1) Urban Banks; (2) Salary-earners' Societies;

(3) Communal Societies; and (4) Miscellaneous.

The number of full-fledged Urban Banks rose from 70 to 76 during the year. The following table shows the general progress of this type of societies :—

	1929-30	*1928-29*
Number of Members	194,421	174,820
Working Capital—	Rs.	Rs.
Urban Banks of Rs. 50,000 and over ..	2,82,47,563	2,48,93,189
Other Banks and Societies	49,59,877	42,78,339
Share Capital	72,34,311	63,78,446
Reserve Fund	19,48,207	17,45,770

The share capital has risen from 63·7 to 72·3 lakhs and the reserve fund from 17·4 lakhs to 19·4 lakhs. The working capital has increased from 249 lakhs to 282 lakhs. Urban Banking in the Presidency has been very well developed and there is an Urban Bank in almost all the taluka towns and even in the larger villages. The percentage of overdue arrears in the non-agricultural societies as a whole is 9·8 as compared with 11·4 of last year. There is a welcome reduction of nearly 2 per cent. in the total overdues. For the urban banks alone the percentage of overdues shows a slight reduction from 9·7 to 9·4. As was noticed last year, arrears have been concentrated in a comparatively small number of Banks and it is these arrears which generally give higher total figure of overdues. Thus the following Banks had the unenviable distinction of heavy arrears :—

Name of the Bank	Amount in arrears	Percentage
	Rs.	
(1) Bhaiband Co-operative Bank ..	43,385	81·1
(2) Salsette Catholic Co-operative Bank ..	64,684	68·4
(3) Byadgi Urban Bank	84,187	57·2
(4) Broach Urban Bank	50,893	52·3
(5) Bhavsar Kshatriya Bank	38,796	52·0
(6) Kumta Urban Bank	63,111	44·6
(7) Ratnagiri Urban Bank	13,000	43·5
(8) Namdeo Agency, Bombay	95,911	40·1
(9) Ankleshwar Urban Bank	17,809	35·3
(10) Belgaum Pioneer Bank	2,30,486	34·7
(11) Bijapur Shri Siddhesh Bank ..	21,464	34·2
(12) Nasik Government Servants Bank ..	25,606	33·1
(13) Namdeo Bank, Satara	17,685	30·5
(14) Honawar Urban Bank	31,819	30·1
(15) Rander People's Bank	27,435	29·8
(16) Karad Urban Bank	17,685	29·7
(17) Honavar Havyek Bank	40,710	28·2
(18) Dharwar Urban Bank	1,89,455	27·3
(19) Nagar District Urban Bank ..	1,29,464	27·1

106. As regards the working of the non-agricultural societies in the various divisions, the progress of the societies in Sind has already been given in paragraph 52. In Gujarat the Surat People's Co-operative Bank deserves special mention. The Bank has got a share capital of Rs. 1,10,000 with deposits aggregating to over 9 lakhs. It does business in the shape of overdrafts in current accounts, and thus gave total facilities to the constituents to the extent of 22·5 lakhs. Diwan Bahadur Thakoreram is the Chairman of this Bank, and Rao Saheb V. C. Jadav, the Managing Director. This Bank has deservedly become very popular among the trading public and is supplying a long-felt want. In the Bombay Division the Urban Movement shows all-round progress. The membership has increased by 9,500. The total volume of turnover has reached the figure of 130 lakhs. The deposits per member have

increased from Rs. 94 to Rs. 100. In the working capital of nearly 135 lakhs for the Bombay Division the outside borrowings from non-members and the Provincial Co-operative Bank is very small amounting to only 6½ lakhs or 5 per cent. Here as in other Divisions the overdues are concentrated in a few bad societies. The Parsi Zoroastrian and the Lalubhai Samaldas Co-operative Banks with arrears of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 23,000 respectively are two new additions to the list of Banks with an undue proportion of arrears. The experience of the Lalubhai Samaldas Bank seems to confirm the view that so far as Bombay is concerned, the society of a cosmopolitan nature with a diffused membership drawn from all classes leads to confusion and demoralization. In the present state of economic distress and continued unemployment among the educated classes some increase in the arrears of the Urban Banks is however almost inevitable. The Urban Movement in the Khandesh Division continues to prosper. There are 29 societies of this class in Khandesh with a total working capital of 3·3 lakhs. The recoveries of the Urban Banks in Khandesh are generally punctual. The overdue arrears amount to Rs. 64,842 out of which the Amalner Urban Bank alone is responsible for nearly Rs. 25,000. The mill-hand societies in the Khandesh Division are really model ones of their kind and have helped their members to redeem old debts and also purchase some immoveable property. The Bhusawal People's Bank and the Dhulia Urban Bank are well managed and have introduced a new line of business in the shape of lendings on the security of gold and agricultural produce. In the Central Division comprising the Poona, Sholapur and Nagar Districts the Urban Movement has been expanding steadily, the number of societies having gone from 63 to 66. Four new societies were registered in this Division and one was cancelled. The number of full-fledged Urban Banks has gone up from 8 to 11, the most important new additions being the Poona Merchants' Bank and the Indapur People's Bank. The Pandharpur Urban Bank is the best of its kind in this Division. It is doing business of all kinds on very systematic lines, and great credit for the results achieved is due to the Manager, Mr. Surnis, and the Chairman, Mr. Newale. As regards arrears, they have increased slightly from 7·9 to 8·8 per cent. only in the Sholapur District. In the Ahmednagar District the arrears have gone down from 16·7 to 13·2 per cent. This improvement is probably due to the welcome reduction in the arrears in the Ahmednagar Urban Bank which have declined from 1·7 lakhs to 1·2 lakhs. Rao Bahadur Chitale has now severed his connection with this Bank and the new Chairman, Mr. Ferodia, will, I trust, do his best during the current year to consolidate the position of the Bank still further. Some arrangements for the internal supervision of the increasing number of these Urban Banks is very desirable and steps will be taken during the year to organize Divisional Federations or Supervising Unions for these societies. In the Belgaum Division the Belgaum Pioneer Urban Bank shows very heavy arrears and it finds itself in this very unsatisfactory position largely because of its mistaken policy of reckless lending without proper regard to repaying capacity. Special attention is being paid to

this Bank and unless its affairs show substantial improvement during the year, some drastic steps against it will have to be taken. In the Southern Division the total number of non-agricultural societies is now 93 and their working capital has risen from 60 lakhs to 64·7 lakhs during the year. As regards the arrears, the position at Dharwar remains the same as last year, but in the Bijapur District the percentage of arrears has gone down from 19 to 13 per cent. and in Kanara from 26 to 22 per cent. A very large part of the capital (viz., about 60 per cent.) of these Banks is contributed by the members themselves. The number of full-fledged Urban Banks in the Southern Division is now 16. All of them are able to raise enough capital locally, and there is no necessity for them to borrow from the District Central or the Provincial Bank. As regards individual Banks in the Southern Division, I may mention the Hubli Urban Bank which continues to be a most important institution of its kind under the capable guidance of the veteran co-operator, Rao Bahadur Walvekar. The Southern Maratha Bank under Mr. V. N. Jog also undertook new lines of business during the year. I am sorry to note that recently Mr. Jog has ceased to be the Chairman of this Bank, but he still continues to be a Member of the Supervision Committee and the benefit of his long and mature experience is, in a measure, still available for the Bank. In the Bijapur District the two Urban credit societies at Bagalkot have recovered a substantial portion of their overdue arrears. The Bettigeri Urban Bank under the Chairmanship of Rev. Canon Rivington has considerably improved its working during the year and has decided to do godown business at Gadag. The Sirsi Urban Bank and the Kumta Urban Bank are also showing satisfactory progress. The Urban Movement in the Southern Division is now very well-developed. and as suggested by me during my recent tour, I hope that some of the big Urban Banks like the Hubli Urban, Dharwar Urban and the Southern Maratha Urban, will combine and agree to secure the services of a special Extra Head Karkun for making recoveries. Along with other Banks the recent fall in the value of Government securities has very seriously affected the profits of the Urban Banks all over the Presidency.

IV.—Consumers' Movement.

107. The total number of societies was 36 as against 35. In Gujarat the Bulsar Railway Co-operative Association is working satisfactorily and purchased goods worth Rs. 80,000. The Page Store at Dohad was registered in August 1929 but did not start actual work till the end of October. During the term of five months of its working it collected a share capital of Rs. 9,800 and made purchases of goods worth Rs. 21,000 and made sales to the value of Rs. 16,000. The Store seems to have made a good beginning. The Gujarat College Store earned a net profit of Rs. 130 over its total sales of Rs. 4,000. The strike in the College stopped further activities. The Broach Co-operative Stores continued to do business on the indent system and handled goods of the value of over Rs. 2,600 and earned a net profit of Rs. 181. The Surat Co-operative Milk Supply Society, under the guidance of Rao Saheb Jadav, sold milk and its products of the value of Rs. 10,000 and earned a profit

of Rs. 686, and the membership increased from 112 to 135. The activities of this Society are appreciated by its members who show a rare spirit of loyalty to the institution. I may mention here also the activities of the members of Cotton Sale Societies who get their requirements in grain and cloth jointly supplied on the indent system. As the sale proceeds of cotton were received, the Sale Societies sent indents for rice worth Rs. 17,000, gul Rs. 2,000 and cloth Rs. 1,000. This kind of activity was done by the Sonsek and Gothan Sale Societies of Olpad Taluka and the Vanz and Nanavarachha Sale Societies of the Choryashi Taluka. The rice and gul were purchased through the Chikhli Supervising Union. It is hoped that this kind of business will be developed still further in the years to come. In the Bombay Division the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Co-operative Supply Society had a turnover of 1½ lakhs, with a net profit of Rs. 4,000 on the share capital of Rs. 25,000. The South Indians seem to possess a special gift for successfully running a Consumers Society and during the year I was extremely pleased to pay a visit and see the progress of the South Indian Co-operative Consumers Society at Matunga. It made sales to the extent of Rs. 75,000 with a profit of Rs. 2,100 on a share capital of Rs. 4,427 only. The real "Triplicane" spirit seems to be observable in this Store. The members are loyal to the Institution and also very fortunate in securing the services of selfless and competent honorary workers for the Managing Committee. I would recommend a visit to this Store to any one who desires to learn how a Store should be run. The profit earned on the share capital is about 50 per cent. per annum. Some two or three co-operative hostels are also run by the South Indians, but I am afraid they are not as successful as the Store. One more South Indian Hostel was registered during the year. The old hostels, one for Nayars and the other for the Madrasee Brahmins, are managing their affairs with difficulty. The trouble seems to be that the members expect much better service than can be had in public hotels but are not prepared to pay the price for the same. Obviously, such an attitude will not do and the members must revise their ideas. During the year there was a successful store registered for the employees of the Government Houses at Bombay and Poona and I am glad to observe that it is working very satisfactorily under the able and competent Chairmanship of Dr. Dudley. During the year the business done was of Rs. 56,662. In the Khandesh, Central and Belgaum Divisions, there was practically no activity as regards the consumers movement. In the Southern Division out of the four societies one was cancelled during the year. I am glad to note that the Society at Karwar has been making steady progress with the indefatigable assistance of Mr. Herlekar. The work of the Karwar Society was hampered during the year by the prevalence of plague, but in spite of the fact it was able to sell goods worth Rs. 21,000 and made a profit of Rs. 162. The Society offers fixed rates, unadulterated goods and absolutely fair weights. Unfortunately, the people are accustomed to the bad system of credit purchases and find it very difficult to reconcile themselves to paying down cash on the spot. There were two consumers societies

in Sind, the Hyderabadi Amil Co-operative Consumers Society and the Karachi Municipal Sweepers Stores. The latter commenced its work only during the year under report. It has 64 members with a working capital of Rs. 1,500. Sales to the value of Rs. 10,000 were made during the year, but owing to want of business experience the Society sustained a loss of Rs. 138. The other Society is that of the Hyderabadi Amils of Karachi. It is an old institution and is doing fairly well. Its working capital amounted to Rs. 6,500, all subscribed by the members themselves. The sales aggregated to the value of Rs. 30,000. For several years this Store was working at a loss, but during the year 1928-29 its affairs were overhauled. The previous losses were made good and a profit of Rs. 1,400 was earned. During the year under report, however, a Branch of the Stores was opened at the Bunder Road Extension which proved a very heavy burden on the Society's resources. It involved loss and a good portion of the profit of Rs. 1,400 was wiped out, leaving a balance of only Rs. 700.

108. Speaking generally, experience proves that Store Societies are most difficult to run, and no fresh attempts should, therefore, be made to organize any consumers stores. The only people who show good aptitude for this kind of business seem to be the South Indians.

V.—Housing Societies.

109. The number of Housing Societies rose from 56 to 67 and the following figures give the main statistics relating to this side of the Movement :—

	1929-30	*1928-29*
Number of members	5,847	5,654
	Rs.	Rs.
Share Capital	18,48,364	17,41,276
Working Capital	92,94,496	88,21,286
Reserve Fund	1,51,713	1,25,234
Government Loan..	35,52,054	30,15,086

110. Co-operative Housing activity is mainly concentrated at Bombay, Karachi and Ahmedabad. In the Bombay Division at the end of the year there were 23 housing societies, 10 in Bombay and 13 in the Thana and Suburban Districts. One Society for the Brahmins at Thana and one for the South Indians in Bombay was registered during the year and one C. K. P. Housing Society was cancelled. The newly started South Indian Housing Society is showing very good progress, and during the year I was very glad to lay the foundation stone of the second block of buildings of this Society. I paid a special visit to the Vasant Theosophical Society whose affairs have got into a very difficult condition owing to the quarrels and dissensions among the members. As a result of the visit, the issues have been clarified and several cases are now referred to arbitration. It is hoped that the affairs of this Society will show marked improvement during the year. The Salsette Land Development Society and the Ville Parle Catholic Housing Society are the only two Societies which may have to be cancelled. The Hindu Housing

Society which was in a dormant condition for a long time was overhauled and has now undertaken construction of tenements on the co-partnership system. The present time is very suitable for undertaking new building activity since the prices of building materials and also wages have gone down very considerably. On the whole, the conditions in the Housing Societies are now almost stabilized and Societies in Bombay are now much better than they were. In Sind one more Society, viz., the Upper Sind Hindu Housing Society, was registered. During the year under report the construction work of the housing societies in Karachi has been progressing apace. The Karachi Parsee Society has constructed 52 houses, the Cosmopolitan Society 40 houses, Hyderabadi Amils 29, Catholics 20 and Ishna Asheri Khojas 4. The total number of houses completed so far is 145; 70 are under construction and 108 remain to be built later on by the existing housing societies. The Karachi Muslim Society's troubles are unfortunately not yet over, and it is still in correspondence with the Government and the Municipality regarding the acquisition of a suitable building plot. With regard to the two housing societies at Hyderabad, viz., the Pioneer Amil and the Hyderabadi Bhaibands, their building operations have not yet commenced. The Pioneer Amil Society has now secured the required plot from the Municipality and I trust they will now push on actual construction work. The Housing Societies continued to get generous assistance from Government in the shape of loans at rates which are very favourable at present. The Ahmedabad Societies are also showing very satisfactory progress. The Calico Printing and Manufacturing Company got a Housing Society registered for its employees and has thus added one more item of activities to its welfare work. As the members are mere wage earners, the Mills have undertaken to subscribe the initial quota of capital on behalf of the members and guarantee the repayment of the Government loan. A suitable provision has been incorporated in the bye-laws to enforce this guarantee given by the Mills. The Society proposes to provide for the present, housing accommodation to about 25 poor families working in the mills. The number of Housing Societies in Ahmedabad alone has now gone up from 12 to 19. The Brahmakshatriya Housing Society completed its original programme of building 79 tenements and it has secured by a private treaty plots immediately on the border of its property for the construction of 4 new tenements. The Jain Society completed its programmes of construction of tenements and the Tolak, Dasha Porward and Mahalaxmi Societies have commenced the construction of their houses during the year. On the Kankaria side the Zoroastrian Society constructed its 12 houses. At the time of his last visit to Ahmedabad, His Excellency the Governor very kindly paid a visit to the Brahmakshatriya Housing Society. The Broach Co-operative Road Construction Society built 5 tenements during the year and the construction of these tenements should go a long way to improve the position of this Society. In the Khandesh Division two Housing Societies have been registered for Muhammadans in Jalgaon through the efforts of Mr. Kadri, the Special Propaganda Officer. They have not, however, started work in earnest, and now that Mr. Kadri has left,

I am afraid in the absence of local energetic people these two societies will simply stagnate. In the Central Division the Deccan Gymkhana Housing Society at Poona has constructed 17 buildings accommodating 25 families and have also financed the construction of 6 buildings. The financial position of the Society is a little strained on account of the fall in the value of the material on hand. This Society hopes to be able to declare a dividend. The Saraswat Housing Society at Poona has got 13 tenements completed. It has done very good, systematic and prompt work, though it has not been able to declare a dividend during the year. His Excellency the Governor was pleased to pay a visit to this Society in June 1929. The Sholapur Housing Society is progressing well. After some correspondence it has succeeded in getting from Government the lease of a suitable plot for 30 years. A sum of Rs. 5,800 was paid to Government in November 1929 as value of this land, which has now been taken in possession by this Society. It has been divided up into plots according to the approved layout and the plots have also been sold to members by auction. Out of 56 plots 52 have already been sold, the total sale proceeds amounting to Rs. 14,000. It is hoped that the construction will commence towards the end of the year. In the Ahmednagar District the St. Joseph's Guild Housing Society failed to pay off its instalments to Government and after a long period of waiting Government had to enter into the possession of the property under the terms of the Mortgage Deed. Possession of the Society's buildings was accordingly taken in the month of December 1929 and since then current rents are being regularly recovered with few defaults. As regards the past arrears, action is being taken through arbitration proceedings. Though somewhat suspicious in the beginning, most of the members have now seen the benefit of the management of the property through Government agency. It is hoped that in the future Government instalments will be paid without default and since taking over its affairs things are undoubtedly improving. Incidentally, it illustrates how the temporary resumption of the affairs of a bad Society improves its management, and how it serves to set a bad society on the way to substantial improvement. In the Southern Division a new housing society has been registered at Dambal. Dambal is a very malarious place and a new site free from this kind of trouble has been selected for the Society. Government have given it a good site for building houses. During the year it collected building materials and it is hoped that building work will begin in right earnest as soon as the monsoon is over. At Dharwar the Raddi Housing Society and the Saraswat Housing Society have continued their activities and added one and two buildings respectively, bringing the total number of tenements to 13 in the Raddi Society and 42 in the Saraswat Society. The Raddi Society has been repaying its Government loan instalments punctually, but there are difficulties in the Saraswat Society. This Society does not owe anything to Government but has taken a loan of Rs. 18,000 from the Shamarao Vithal Co-operative Bank. Some members of the Saraswat Society are refusing to pay their instalments on some excuse or the other and their cases have had to be referred to arbitration. I am afraid the popularity

of this Colony has suffered greatly owing to lack of adequate facilities for water supply. I hope the Managing Committee of this Society will do everything to set matters right even at some further financial sacrifice. If things are allowed to drift, bad trouble may occur in the future.

111. The question of the acquisition of lands for some of the Ahmedabad Housing Societies had been before the High Court for a long time and the decision of the High Court in appeal has been given recently. The High Court have upheld the technical objection of the plaintiffs and have ruled that a Society registered under the Bombay Act VII of 1925 is not a company within the meaning of Section 3(*e*) of the Land Acquisition Act though it could have taken the benefit of the Act if it had been registered under the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912. As is well known, the 1912 Act has been replaced in Bombay by the Bombay Act VII of 1925 and it is a great pity that simply on account of the technical omission to pass a consequential amendment in the Central Legislature the societies registered under the Bombay Act should be deprived of the benefits which are given to the societies registered under the 1912 Act. Even this little technical amendment, however, of an Act of the Central Legislature will, I am afraid, take a considerable time and in the meantime, the work of the housing societies will unfortunately be held up. The Bombay Government however, have been moved with a request to move the Government of India to pass the necessary consequential legislation in view of the new High Court ruling.

112. In conclusion, I may allude to one or two matters, so that at least the new housing societies may profit by the experience of the older ones and should not commit the same mistakes over again. It is very essential that construction work should not begin until each member has provided his full quota of one-third or one-fourth cost of the building as the case may be. Taking share money from outsiders who have no intention of residing in the houses constructed is most dangerous and has already brought trouble and quarrels into several societies. If any outside assistance is required, it should best be taken in the form of deposits but the money actually required for the construction of the buildings and other incidental charges should come solely from the individual's quota, plus the permissible Government loan. So many quarrels and disputes also constantly arise owing to the fact that a Society begins construction of a building on behalf of the member without making a regular contract as to the estimated cost, etc. I know that building jointly and on a large scale is very helpful in reducing costs but people have got so many tastes as regards their houses that it is best to leave them to make their own arrangement about their buildings. I find that in most cases no regular estimates of the individual houses are prepared by the Managing Committee, but something like very rough block estimates at standard rates are prepared and when for one reason or other they are exceeded, as almost invariably they are, trouble of a very serious kind between the member and the Society begins and all sorts of allegations and counter-allegations are bandied about. These

disputes moreover crop up a long time after the buildings are actually constructed and it is obvious that at that late stage it becomes almost impossible to give a proper decision on the merits of the case, even if the records and the accounts of the buildings are properly kept. I would, therefore, strongly advise the new societies either not to undertake construction work at all on behalf of the members or if this be not possible reliable individual estimates should be made and the member concerned bound down by a regular contract to pay for the work done, special care being taken to avoid any excess over the estimates.

113. I have already said something about the difficulty now caused as regards the compulsory acquisition of land for housing soceities. It will take a long time to get the Land Acquisition Act amended and housing societies should, therefore, not rely on the Land Acquisition Act at all, but should always make private arrangements about securing the land required. There are also placed before me from time to time various schemes for helping poor people to get housing accommodation. It will not be possible to solve the problem of the poor people through co-operative housing; it is essentially a plan for the middle class people who can, during the course of 15 to 20 years, lay aside, by way of saving, sufficient amounts to acquire a house of their own. The Housing Societies are essentially business undertakings and the sooner the idea of philanthropy is banished, the better. I find it necessary to say this because people sometimes place very queer schemes before the Department and are very much annoyed and disappointed if they are not accepted.

House-Reconstruction Societies.

114. The Reconstruction Societies in Gujarat are 25. The net amount of loans due from the societies was Rs. 1,11,471. Since the floods of 1927 two successive seasons in Gujarat have been bad, the 1929 season on account of the frost and the 1930 season on account of the failure of the Rabi rains and locusts. Recoveries of the reconstruction loans are not, therefore, being made exactly according to the original plan. Recoveries in Gujarat are generally regulated by the suspension and remissions granted by Government as regards Land Revenue. The security for the loans is ample though actual recovery may be delayed owing to the nature of the season. As regards Sind, the 25 House-Reconstruction Societies of the Hyderabad District have completed their work and they have no other function left except to make punctual repayment of the Government loan. In spite of the floods of the last year most of the societies have paid their instalments punctually. The amount outstanding against the members on the 31st March 1929 was Rs. 3,98,120. Out of this Rs. 42,080 were recovered. The amount of the reconstruction loans on the 31st March 1930 due from the House-Reconstruction Societies is now Rs. 3,56,040. Since 1929 Sind is having bad floods every year and the repayment of the instalments is inevitably delayed according to the nature of the season.

VI.—Producers Movement.

General.

115. As has been seen during the last few years, the Producers Movement is not flourishing. There were 6 more cancellations during the year and the total number of societies of this class is now 21. Weavers Societies which are included in this category are being dealt with separately. The following are the main statistics:—

—	Number of Societies	Number of Members	Share Capital	Working Capital	Value of articles produced	Loss on the year's working
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1929-30 ..	21	753	31,417	2,04,539	2,64,663	—767
1928-29 ..	27	992	27,996	2,17,826	2,65,762	2,623

116. In the Bombay Division the Manoranjan Sahakari Mandal is the only real producers society left. It consists of amateur dramatists and gives public performances in the mill area during the spare time of the workers and utilizes the resultant income for giving away in public charity. It gave sixteen performances during the year, of which four were given in charity. The income derived was Rs. 1,235. The Co-operative Dairy at Dhulia is the only Society of its kind in the Division and continues to work very well. The chief need of the society at present is to secure a suitable site for milking their cattle. There are now practically no overdue loans and the year's working shows a net profit of Rs. 717. The Society owns 81 heads of milch cattle and sold 58,000 seers of milk and realized Rs. 14,600 by the sales, the average sales per day being 162 seers. The Satara Copper and Brass Industry Development Society which was working at a loss for some years in the past could show some profit in the year under report. It sold articles valued at a little over Rs. 27,000 and earned a net profit of Rs. 360. The business in brass pots is very slack at present and the demand for the articles produced is very poor. The Hukeri Labourers Society is the best of its kind. It has a share capital of Rs. 594 and disbursed wages to the extent of Rs. 3,445 for the work done by the members on behalf of the Society. It has got accumulated profits amounting to Rs. 2,604 and the Reserve Fund of Rs. 185. In the Central Division the Maharashtra Industrial Agency has been registered during the year. It is a new type of Society and its operations will be watched with a certain amount of interest. Its area of operations extends over several districts of Maharashtra and is intended to facilitate the purchase and sale work of individual and cooperative industrial concerns by making wholesale purchases of raw materials on their behalf and also by arranging to sell the finished products. Provision is also made in the byelaws for advances being given on the pledge of the finished articles produced. The agency during the year made advances to the extent of Rs. 68,573 and effected recoveries of Rs. 14,205 and showed a profit of Rs. 94. It has recently opened

a shop in Kapadganj at Poona, enabling societies and individuals to sell their finished articles to retail and wholesale purchasers. In Gujarat the Nadiad Leather Workers Society was only able to pay the instalment of Government loan due from it, but did not otherwise show much progress during the year. There were 22 Producers Societies in the Southern Division as against 24 of last year. Two Societies, viz. Hubli Vishwa Brahma Artizans Society and the Gadag Industrial Settlement Weaving Society, were cancelled during the year. According to the nature of the produce manufactured by these societies they may be classified as under :—

Weavers' Societies	..	..	13
Carpenters' Societies	..	..	3
Goldsmiths' Society	..	..	1
Shoemakers' Society	..	..	1
Salt-owners' Society	..	..	1
Fishermen's Societies	..	..	2
Coir-makers' Society	..	..	1
			22

Of the three carpenters' societies the Gadag Industrial Settlement Carpentry Society produced articles worth Rs. 3,687 under the guidance of the Settlement Officer. The Konnur Artizans' Society was grossly mismanaged and had to pay heavy damages for unlawfully copying the Patent designs of the Fly Shuttle looms of the Sholapur Company. As has been remarked more than once in previous reports, the members of Producers Societies vote themselves more wages than are justified by the conditions of the trade and make reckless purchases of raw materials; the Society, therefore, sustained a loss of Rs. 1,078 and it has since been cancelled. The Alur Artizans Society has become a one-man's show. The Dharwar Machigars Society continues to be well managed. It sold raw materials worth Rs. 16,082 and manufactured goods worth Rs. 413 by engaging one of its members and it intends to engage one more coolie for a similar purpose. The Society's new building was erected at the cost of Rs. 3,991. The Sanikatta Salt-Owners' Society produced salt worth Rs. 2·3 lakhs and its business is being conducted smoothly. It has 7 depots in the various centres but as pointed out in previous year's reports in connection with this depot business, the Society incurs a good deal of risk. The Honawar Coir-Makers Society has almost stopped its working since it could not find buyers for its coir owing to the combination of local merchants. There were two Labourers Societies in Sind, the Karigar Majoor Society at Karachi and the Kalro Labourers Society in the Nawabshah District. The former was cancelled during the year as it was doing no work during the past 4 years. The Kalro Labourers Society also has not been getting any work for a long time and its activities being at a standstill, it will also have to be shortly cancelled. The Egret Breeders Society had been organized at the suggestion of Dr. Mann, the then Director of Agriculture, for the egret breeders of Sakrand. Unfortunately, the egret feathers are not now in demand and

their export has been prohibited by Law and the members find it difficult to pay the money due from them. The Society will, therefore, have to be cancelled as soon as the outstanding loans are recovered from the members.

117. I do not see a bright future for the Producers' Movement and in the present depressed state of trade in general, the outlook even for the existing societies is far from hopeful.

Weavers' Societies.

118. The following figures show the existing state of the Weavers' Societies :—

—	Societies	Members	Working Capital	Sales	Profit
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1929-30 ..	55	2,434	2,74,494	2,38,359	3,469
1928-29 ..	55	2,539	2,63,722	2,27,514	9,641

In the Nasik District there are two societies for the Dhangars who manufacture kamblis (country blankets). With a small membership of 25, the Societies are not able to arrange for the joint purchase of wool or other raw material and are being run purely as credit societies for advancing cash loans. The Bhiwandi Momin Weavers' Society, however, does not advance cash loans. It stocks yarn for sale and sells it on credit and for cash. It has also made its own arrangements for dyeing yarn. Its working capital is increased from Rs. 6,400 to Rs. 9,500 and its sales from Rs. 31,900 to Rs. 52,600. There are three weavers' societies in the West Khandesh District and five in the East Khandesh. Help is given to these societies by securing, through the Purchase and Sale Union as well as the neighbouring credit societies, customers for the articles produced by their members as well as by credit facilities on the security of the finished articles during the slack season. In spite of this help, however, the condition of the weaver class is not improving as a result of the general depression and the increasing competition of the mills. The Islamia Weavers Society continues to be the best society in the Khandesh Division. The Malpur Mahars' and the Parola Weavers' Societies are also doing good work. Both the Momin Societies at Dhulia have now cleared off their dues from members and are functioning again. The Khanderao Mahar Weavers Society deserves special notice. It has been formed for the members of the depressed classes and is still in its infancy. The management is satisfactory under the guidance of the Supervisor, Mr. A. G. Kulkarni, of the Sakri Taluka Supervising Union and the Society is beginning to show its worth in improving the status of its members. In the Belgaum Division there were 12 weavers societies of which seven supplied yarn to members. The Kharepatan and the Kankavli Weavers Societies are showing improvement since the time they started giving loans only in the shape of yarns. The Bailhongal, Kittur and

Gokak Societies did large business in yarn. The Bailhongal and Gokak Weavers Societies also deal in finished articles and advance money to members on the hypothecation of goods. The Bailhongal Society has a dyeing department of its own and it has recently opened a shop for the sale of the members' goods. The Poona Jartar Weavers' Society, after many difficulties, started work towards the end of the previous year and has done a fair amount of business. It arranges to sell the finished articles of members. Advances are also made on the articles deposited with the Society. As the articles are costly, arrangements are made to pledge the same with the Poona Central Bank and obtain finance from it. The Purchase and Sale business amounted during the year to Rs. 52,000. The recently registered Maharashtra Industrial Agency is helping this Society to dispose of the manufactured articles in the most favourable markets. The ten Weavers Societies in the Central Division are experiencing the effects of the depression in trade. Only four societies worked at a profit, one had no transactions and the remaining showed losses. The societies which in spite of adverse circumstances did a fair amount of work are the Pathardi Society in the Ahmednagar District and the Begampur Society in the Sholapur District. The Sangola Weavers Society has done more business than that of the previous year. It was advanced a Government loan and could increase its business and sell goods worth Rs. 8,561 as against Rs. 7,597 during the previous year. The Sholapur Weavers' Union was not serving the purpose for which it was originally organized and was suffering from lack of capital. On the other hand, the Sholapur Weavers' Urban Society possessed considerable funds and was not doing very useful work. These two societies were, therefore, amalgamated during the year under report. It is hoped that with increased financial strength and with its bye-laws revised the Union will begin to serve as a real Central Purchase and Sale Agency for primary Weavers' Societies. During the year the Union sold goods worth Rs. 4,028 and made a profit of Rs. 290. The Garbada and Gangardi Weavers' Societies in the Panch Mahals District produced khaddar. During the latter part of the year the special demand for khaddar came from the Page Co-operative Stores and the Society could sell its cloth readily. As regards the Southern Division the Weavers' Societies did a fair amount of business on the whole, in spite of the unfavourable conditions. The total amount of sales in the 12 Weavers' Societies is Rs. 67,783 with a profit of Rs. 2,941. The figures for the last year were Rs. 94,118 and Rs. 4,175 respectively. The Hebsur Weavers Society sold raw materials worth Rs. 26,000 and made a profit of Rs. 786. The Society maintains two looms for manufacturing carpets and bed-sheets of new designs. It also started a dye-house for dyeing various colours with a view to reduce the cost of production to the members. On the whole, the Hebsur Weavers Society is doing very useful work. Many of its members are agriculturists and they have taken to weaving purely as a secondary occupation when there is no farm work to keep them busy. The Southern Division Weavers' Union was not able to do much business on account of the sluggish market conditions. The Union showed good progress in the

recovery of overdues. It has started a dye-house and has spent Rs. 1,000 on the purchase of dyes, colours and other equipment. The Dyeing Demonstrator, Department of Industries, Bombay, has given good training in dyeing to the staff of the Union. In Sind the Weavers Societies are now 6, one more society, viz. the Nasarpur Memons', having been registered during the year. The membership has increased from 170 to 222 and the working capital has risen from Rs. 31,000 to Rs. 35,000. All the six Societies are doing good work and have proved very useful to their members. The Weavers' Societies in Sind are, strictly speaking, functioning as credit societies for the weavers. The Department of Industries, under the pressing requests of co-operators, has deputed during the year two of its experts in weaving and dyeing to Sind with a view to train weavers in the art of fast dyeing and also to teach them weaving with the fly shuttle looms. It has been decided to hold these demonstrations at Tatta, Halla, Lakhi, Nasarpur and Tando Allahyar. The Weaving Expert is at present working at Halla and Lakhi and the Dyeing Demonstrator at Tatta. The classes held by the Demonstrators are very much appreciated and will prove a real boon to the weavers when they adopt the new methods taught therein. The Sind Central Co-operative Bank is making arrangements at Halla to give advances to the weavers on the security of the finished products. About 60 per cent. of the market value is advanced.

119. For one reason or the other, the outlook for the weavers societies is not very hopeful but everything possible is being done for them in collaboration with the Department of Industries.

VII.—The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute.

120. *Membership.*—The membership of the Institute at the end of the year was 5,755 of which 4,855 were societies and 900 individuals, showing an increase of 79 and 5 respectively in the corresponding figures of last year.

121. *Constitution.*—At a meeting of the Provincial Co-operative Council held on the 22nd December 1929, the Executive Committee presented the draft of the revised constitution for the Institute. After a good deal of discussion the revised constitution was referred for consideration to a Committee consisting of the following :—

(1) The Vice-President.
(2) The Registrar, Co-operative Societies.
(3) Mr. M. C. Kelkar.
(4) Mr. R. N. Mehta.
(5) Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar.
(6) Diwan Bahadur A. U. Malji.
(7) Rao Bahadur K. R. Walvekar.
(8) Professor R. M. Joshi.
(9) Mr. C. M. Gandhi.

(10) Mr. Kewalram D. Shahani,

(11) Mr. D. V. Gokhale, and

(12) Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki.

This Committee concluded its labours and its report was prepared at the end of the year for the next meeting of the Provincial Co-operative Council.

122. *The Executive Committee.*—The Executive Committee for the year 1929-30 was elected at this meeting and Rao Bahadur Talmaki and Mr. L. K. Bhagwat were elected Honorary Secretaries. The Annual General Meeting was held on 1st September. Mr. J. A. Madan, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, and Mr. V. S. Bhide were present and addressed the meeting. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta and Professor Kaji were re-elected President and Vice-President respectively. The Executive Committee met 11 times during the year. The most important work done was the overhauling of the branch business. Some of the weaker Branches were selected for inspection and were assigned to some members of the Executive Committee. Frequent visits to the Branches by members of the Executive Committee are likely to prove very helpful to the latter.

123. *The Finance of the Institute.*—A representation was made last year to Government to increase the grant, but there is hardly any chance of its being increased to a figure more than Rs. 30,000. The question of finance was specially considered during the year and the conclusion reached was that for the adequate discharge of its functions the Institute required an additional income of Rs. 60,000 per annum over and above its present income. It is probable that if local workers approached the District and Taluka Local Boards and Municipalities, the District Branches would be able to secure substantial grants from these bodies. The Vice-President of the Institute and the Chairman of the Gujerat Divisional Branch attended meetings in the Surat and Panch Mahals respectively and were able to secure grants of Rs. 100 and Rs. 75 for the District Branches. The following Boards and Municipalities also gave grants as detailed below and the best thanks of the Institute are due to these Bodies for their generous help :—

	Rs.
West Khandesh District Board	700
Thana	500
Nasik	500
Surat	100
Ratnagiri	100
Panch Mahals	75
Kumta Taluka Board	35
Surat Municipality	100
Ratnagiri Municipality	75

It is hoped that other Boards and Municipalities will follow the same public-spirited example.

124. Committees were appointed by the Institute to consider the following important co-operative subjects :—

(1) Organizing a Federation of Cotton Sale Societies.

(2) Utilization of surpluses in Provincial and District Central Banks.

(3) Utilization of surpluses in Urban Banks.

(4) Purchase of articles by rural societies.

(5) Co-operative between financing agencies with a view to strengthen and systematize co-operative finance.

All the Committees, except the last one, submitted their reports which were published in the Bombay Co-operative Quarterly in March and June 1930. Many of the suggestions made with regard to the utilization of the surpluses in Central and Urban Banks have been actually adopted during the year as will be seen in paragraph 79 dealing with the Provincial Co-operative Bank.

125. *Meetings with the Registrar.*—I attended the Annual General Meeting and both the meetings of the Provincial Co-operative Council and I also attended the meetings of the Executive Committee whenever possible. A special meeting was arranged with Sir Chunilal Mehta when the question of reducing the burden of payments in connection with the Institute building was considered and certain proposals relating to this subject have been recently submitted to Government.

The Legal Committee received and disposed of 5 references during the year.

126. *All-India Co-operative Conference.*—The adjourned session of the All-India Institutes' Conference was held in Bombay in the Institute building on the 14th and 15th September 1929. The constitution of an All-India Institutes' Association was adopted at the meeting. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas was elected President and Prof. Kaji one of the Joint Secretaries. Professor Kaji and Mr. C. M. Gandhi were elected members of the Standing Committee of the Association on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Institute.

127. *Central Education Board.*—The Co-operative Schools at Surat, Poona, and Dharwar mentioned in the last report were continued. Mr. M. R. Tarkunde, President of the Poona District Branch, worked as Honorary Principal of the Maharashtra School. Mr. C. M. Gandhi and Mr. S. S. Baswanal kindly consented to work as Principal in an honorary capacity of the Gujerat and Karnatic Schools. The schools were maintained on the same scale as in the previous year, but there was a fall in the number of students undergoing training and a consequent reduction in the income from fees. During this year only Rs. 2,200 were realized from this source as against Rs. 4,000 last year. The income of the schools from donations also dropped to Rs. 1,340 from Rs. 1,855. Examinations were held in October 1929 and March 1930. These schools now involve a great strain on the finances of the Institute, but in view of the good work done, it has been decided to continue them for the present.

128. *Co-operative Literature.*—Professor Kaji's notes on "Urban Co-operative Credit and Agricultural Indebtedness" and also "Co-operative Finance" by Mr. V. L. Mehta, (being the summary of a course of lectures delivered by him before the Mysore University) were published in a leaflet form. Mr. K. C. Desai wrote in Gujerati on "Rural Reconstruction and the Co-operative Movement". Rao Bahadur Talmaki wrote on "Adult Education". A book on "Co-operative Accounts" in Marathi by Mr. S. G. Devrukhkar, G.D.A., Auditor, C. S., Konkan, is in the press. The Board has invited essays on the "History of the Co-operative Movement in Sind, Gujerat, Maharashtra and Karnatic" and has offered prizes of Rs. 50 each to the writer of the selected essay. Reports showing how the Co-operative Movement has helped the economic development of the Talukas are also being compiled in respect of the Shirpur, Walva, Chikhli, Pachora, Khed, Jambusar, Gadag and Chikodi Talukas. Mr. L. K. Bhagwat has written a useful little book in Marathi called "Shetki Patpedhi", giving a complete description of the way in which an ordinary village society should be run.

129. *Journals.*—The *Bombay Co-operative Quarterly* and the "*Sahakari Mitra*" continued to be published from the Head Office. Oral and written evidence on behalf of the Institute was given before the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee. The Banking Enquiry Committee was also entertained to an At Home party by the Institute. In addition to the Members of the Committee, Sir Prabhashanker Pattani and Sir Lalubhai Samaldas were also present at the function.

130. *Propaganda Officers.*—The two Divisional Propaganda Officers for Bombay and Gujerat were continued throughout the year. A Propaganda Officer for Sind was appointed in September 1929 and his work was confined to the Karachi District, while the Gujerat Propaganda Officer continued to work in the Panch Mahals and Kaira Districts as last year. During the year special visits to the Branches were paid by the *Vice*-President, by Rao Bahadur Talmaki, by Mr. Maula, Mr. Desai and Mr. Bhagwat. Visits from the office-bearers of the Provincial Institute are much appreciated by the mofussil workers and I am confident that such visits will conduce to harmony and co-ordination in the work of the Branches and the Head Office.

131. *The Branches.*—The Thana Institute which was for a long time in a dormant condition shifted its headquarters from Umbargaon to Palghar and commenced its work by holding training classes and conferences. Arrears of subscriptions are being collected and it is intended to engage a full-time Propaganda Officer. The Bombay Institutes continue to carry on propaganda through lectures and training classes. The Propaganda Officers both in Bombay and Nasik co-operated with the departmental officers in overhauling the backward societies. The Sassoon Welfare Institute, the Currimbhoy Mills Welfare Institute, the Social Service League Institute and the Swadeshi Mills Kurla Welfare Institute rendered very useful assistance to the Credit Societies in their

charge. In the Central Division the District Branches at Poona, Sholapur and Nagar are efficiently managed. The Branch at Nagar has been doing very useful work under the guidance of Mr. Dhaneshwar. During the year the work of the Maharashtra Divisional Branch does not seem to be conspicuous. In the Belgaum Division the Ratnagiri Institute has done well and has endeavoured to revive stagnant societies by deputing its Propaganda Officer for the purpose. The Kolaba District Institute did practically no work. At Belgaum Dr. Bakre is the life and soul of the District Branch, and Managing Committee and Secretary Training Classes and Magic Lantern Lectures were arranged under the auspices of the Branch. The Satara Institute appointed a Propaganda Officer, who paid visits to societies and gave magic lantern lectures at different places. In the Khandesh Division both the Branches continued to do excellent work. Mr. M. C. Kelkar is working very hard for the West Khandesh Institute and Mr. K. T. Patil, Chairman of the East Khandesh Branch, is equally enthusiastic. In both Districts capable Propaganda Officers have been engaged and the usual programme of classes, lectures and conferences is being carried out. In Gujerat the Divisional Branch under Diwan Bahadur Malji continued to do its best. Mr. Parikh, the Propaganda Officer of the Divisional Branch, is working in both the Kaira and Panch Mahals Districts. The Gujerat Divisional Institute got an intensive enquiry conducted in ten typical villages at the instance of the Bombay Banking Enquiry Committee. The Broach District Branch has appointed Mr. K. G. Palkar as its Propaganda Officer and started its own monthly journal *The Broach Sahakar Samachar*. The Kaira Branch has also appointed a Propaganda Officer and carried out the programme of classes, etc. The Ahmedabad Branch held conferences at the Taluka towns of Viramgam and Prantij. The Surat District Branch received a grant of Rs. 100 from the District Local Board and also from the Surat Municipality through the efforts of Diwan Bahadur Thakorram. Very active propaganda work by lectures and classes is done through the Surat Branches, Mr. C. M. Gandhi and Rao Saheb V. C. Jadav making special efforts in connection with the Institute's work. The Karnatic Divisional Institute with its Branches in the Bijapur, Kanara and Dharwar Districts has been doing extremely useful work under the chairmanship of Mr. V. N. Jog. A Divisional Conference was organized by the Institute which had the distinction of being inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor and was presided over by the Honourable Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, the veteran co-operator from Madras. Very useful and instructive discussions on various problems took place at this Conference. The Divisional Branch conducts the *Sahakari Mitra* in Kanarese and does other useful propaganda. In the Kanara District the Kanara Branch continues to be one of the best managed Branches. It has fixed up a programme of very useful work for the District and made an economic enquiry into the village of Kallabbe. It has got a Propaganda Officer who is working in the Talukas of Kumta, Honawar and Ankola. In Sind the Divisional Branch continues to do useful propaganda and educative work both through the press and the

platform. During the year under report it organized a Divisional Conference at Hyderabad, a District Conference at Karachi and a Taluka Conference at Ghotki. It maintains a good reading room and a library and publishes a monthly co-operative magazine in Sindhi. In view of the floods in Sind it appointed a sub-committee for collecting funds and organizing relief to the people affected. In all Rs. 14,746 were collected and the collection was handed over, by common consent, to the Sind Central Flood Relief Committee for distribution. The Divisional Branch has one District Branch at Karachi which also did very satisfactory work during the year. The Propaganda Officer sanctioned by the Provincial Institute was kept at the disposal of the Karachi Branch. The possibility or otherwise of having district branches for all the districts in Sind is engaging the attention of co-operators in Sind and at the time of my last visit to Sind in February this question was informally discussed at all the important places visited and also at the head-quarters of the Divisional Institute. It is confidently expected that with the general consent of the co-operators in Sind the best method of organizing the Institute's work will be decided upon in the course of the current year.

132. *Conferences.*—A list of the Divisional and Taluka Conferences held during the year is given as Appendix B. I may allude again to what I said last year with regard to taking action on the various resolutions passed at the Conferences. There is not much co-ordination yet evolved with regard to this matter and very little is done at the head office to determine the relative urgency of the various subjects that are discussed by the various local Conferences. As already stated, most of the resolutions ask for Government assistance in some form or other, but I may again remind co-operators that in the existing state of the finances of the Presidency there is absolutely no chance of getting any more money from Government for expenditure on new projects.

133. In conclusion, I may state that the greatest problem before the Institute continues to be that of finance. It was expected that the reduction of the individual subscription from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3 would result in an increase of the individual membership. This expectation, however, has not been realized, and as was suggested by some of the speakers when this question was originally discussed at the Provincial Co-operative Council Meeting, the only result has been the reduction still further of the income from individual subscriptions. There is no chance of getting any more money from Government by way of increased grants and I am not aware of any new method suggested of increasing the income of the Institute. The Executive Committee may perhaps take up this question once again and see if any fresh proposals are forthcoming. In the absence of additional finance nothing that will appeal to the public imagination is possible and one can only say that the Institute is doing the best it can with the resources available.

VIII.—Miscellaneous.

(i) *Acts, Rules and Bye-laws.*

134. The Co-operative Manual is under revision and Rao Bahadur Desai, my Personal Assistant, is dealing with this work. Owing to pressure of other duties, he is unable to devote much time to the Manual, but an important portion comprising sections dealing with the Management of Societies has been revised and is now issued as a separate leaflet.

(ii) *Arbitration.*

135. 11,773 new arbitration cases were filed during the year. These added to the 4,917 cases remaining over from last year, constituted 16,690 to be disposed of. Out of these cases 10,861 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 5,829. The total number of cases filed shows a small but welcome reduction. Last year the number of cases filed was 12,133. There is a reduction of 360 cases, but the number of arbitration cases dealt with is still very large, and I am afraid it will continue to be so for some years more. In the Khandesh Division last year no less than 3,656 cases were filed, while this year the corresponding figure is 2,304. During the year under report the largest number of cases came from the Southern Division and Central Division, the figures being 2,874 and 2,524, respectively.

The system of nominating certain persons as Registrar's nominees for specific areas is giving very good results, and all the Divisions and Districts report that in 90 per cent. of the cases the people concerned do not ask for a Board of Arbitration, but are content to accept the Registrar's nominee, who, in fact, functions almost like a Co-operative Civil Court for the area. As stated in the last year's report, arrangements have been made to give a suitable remuneration to the Arbitrators. It is found by experience that if in a given small area the number of cases happens to be large, the earnings of the arbitrator become very considerable. In order to distribute the incidence of arbitration charges more equitably, arrangements will be made during the current year to pool the resources within the district and in suitable areas fix a regular monthly payment out of the common fund. Arbitrators, of course, are at liberty to work without remuneration, but every district reports that the system of payment has given the necessary impetus to disposal of work, and cases are now very promptly decided. In the ordinary course, a case does not take more than about 2 to 3 months. Only in the Khandesh Division arbitrators are prepared to work even without remuneration, which reflects great credit on the gentlemen concerned in that Division. So far as the issue of arbitration decrees is concerned, the arrangements, therefore, are now very efficient and satisfactory, but for the execution of these decrees a very large amount of work has unfortunately to be thrown on the Collectors and District Revenue establishment. From every district there are complaints that this work is taking up an enormous amount of the time of the Mamlatdars, and it is quite natural that, in the midst of other strenuous and urgent duties, the Taluka Revenue Establishment finds

this work extremely burdensome and unpleasant. I am, therefore, paying special attention to this problem and working out a scheme—financed at the expense of the societies and defaulters concerned which will give special assistance to the Mamlatdar wherever the execution work is at all heavy. Already a Special Head Karkun has been engaged for Baramati and a Special Liquidation Officer has been posted in the Poona District. This policy of appointing Special Officers is found to be very effective and co-operators now must definitely make up their minds to pay for this special arrangement. The present system is certainly somewhat anomalous; the rural and other credit societies are autonomous in their management and are naturally very jealous of their powers of granting loans. They must at the same time remember that if defaults occur, the burden of recovery is thrown on the Revenue Establishment which has had no voice in granting the loans. In some districts it is undoubtedly becoming the practice for societies to give loans recklessly and then throw the responsibility for recovery on the Collector and the Mamlatdar. Because the decrees have not always been promptly executed. I have even seen in Conferences an air of injured innocence being assumed by people who are themselves responsible for making reckless loans. I must, therefore, enter here a strong protest against reckless lending and if Managing Committees are unable to recover the loans which they themselves grant, the only result in the course of time will be that the special privileges of recovery granted to co-operative societies will be withdrawn or seriously curtailed. It has become imperative to place the work of recovery on a self-sufficient basis. Special staff must be provided at Taluka head-quarters at the expense of the societies, wherever this work is heavy. Government, however, in the present condition will not contribute anything towards the cost of the scheme and the societies and the defaulters who bring about the unfortunate state of things must themselves be prepared to bear the cost of the establishment. The steady improvement of the Supervising Machinery will, it is hoped, reduce in course of time the occasions for the use of these measures.

(iii) Liquidation.

136. The number of societies in liquidation at the beginning of the year was 457. 101 societies were cancelled during the year, the corresponding figure for last year being 145. The liquidation of 77 societies was completed during the year and at the end of the year there is a balance of 481 societies whose liquidation work awaits completion. The corresponding figure last year was 457. The following statement shows how the surplus assets of cancelled societies were disposed of:—

For Educational Purposes	For Objects of public utility	Donation to the Institute	For Charitable objects	Placed at the disposal of the Supervising Bds. for Unions	Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,406	12,044	1,581	401	19,345	34,777

It will be seen from the above statement that in accordance with the policy of pooling together a substantial portion of the surplus assets of liquidated societies, a sum of Rs. 19,345 has been collected and placed at the disposal of the District Boards for Supervising Unions. A fairly large sum like Rs. 19,000 has been collected in this manner in a short time and will form the nucleus of a steadily growing fund, the income from which can now be utilized in a systematic manner for the furtherance of useful co-operative activities in the Districts concerned. Over 480 societies are awaiting completion of liquidation at the end of the year even though the work of 77 societies was completed during the year as against 46 in the previous year.

137. The policy of appointing Special Liquidation Officers has wholly proved to be a success and wherever liquidation work is heavy, it will be put into effect. Government, in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3482/28 of 16th December 1929, have accepted, in principle, the method of appointing retired Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris for this purpose. In the course of the current year some of these appointments will be made at important places and if Government agree, the same officers may be given additional powers to get the awards of the arbitrators executed within their jurisdiction. In Sind it has been found very helpful to appoint Special Revenue Tapedars (Talatis) for recovery work. The cost is paid by the societies whose recoveries they effect and the Tapedars work under the direct orders of the Mukhtiarkars concerned. A similar system, wherever necessary, will be also adopted in the Presidency in the course of the year when the details of the general scheme are worked out. The whole arrangements must be self-acting, harmonious and prompt. Under an ideal state of things a loan itself is first of all given very carefully according to the normal credit statements duly checked and scrutinized by the Bank Inspector or the Supervisor. Its application for the proper purpose would also be supervised by the Managing Committee and the available official and non-official staff. If repayments are not made without proper cause, the arbitration machinery will be immediately set in motion. The award will be duly given by one of the Registrar's nominees and recovery also will be prompt and efficient through the Special Recovery Officers appointed at the expense of the societies themselves. Unless some such automatic machinery begins to function, I am afraid the canker of overdues and tardy repayments will not disappear. There is trouble every year about inadequate or badly distributed rainfall in one portion or other of the Presidency, but the Movement cannot go on, year after year, throwing additional work on the ordinary Revenue Establishment of the District. The Movement must consent to bear the whole cost, Government only agreeing to invest the necessary additional staff with powers of compulsory recovery.

(*iv*) *Criminal Offences.*

138. The number of criminal prosecutions during the year was 19 as compared with 7 of last year and 23, the year before. The amount involved was Rs. 12,094 as compared with Rs. 24,929 of last year.

In 8 cases the accused were convicted, in one case the amount was recovered and the accused discharged. The remaining 10 cases are still pending. It is gratifying to note that notwithstanding great temptations and the opportunities for committing fraud, the tendency towards criminal offences and abuse of powers shows no increase.

(v) *Relations with Indian States.*

139. The relations with Indian States continue to be friendly. The Phaltan State Bank which is partly financed by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, is working satisfactorily. I paid a visit to the Bank during the year.

IX.—The Attitude of the Public.

140. The relations of the Department with the public continued to be harmonious. In the districts many members of the District and Taluka Local Boards, Municipalities and the Legislative Council show interest in the Movement and many of them are on the Managing Committees and Boards of Directors of the various institutions. The Movement continues to provide a common platform for people of all shades of opinion to meet and work together for the benefit of the rural and urban masses. It cannot, at the same time, be denied that the Movement is not now attracting as honorary workers men of the same calibre and status that were drawn into it in the early days. The condition of the Provincial Co-operative Institute illustrates this fact. Very few new individual members are being recruited and those who come in do not take the same amount of sustained interest as some of the older members are doing. The cry for more and more deofficialization of the Movement is raised every now and then, but very few new people are actually coming forward to accept responsibility for the efficient conduct of the various types of institutions. Honorary agency is of course the very foundation of the Movement and is welcomed everywhere, but we certainly do not want honorary agency of a type which undertakes an important piece of work to-day, does it half-heartedly for some time and then moves on to something else leaving the institutions concerned to take care of themselves as best as they can. I can point to several instances where this has actually happened. This is the reason why every now and then recourse has to be had to the appointment of Special Officers and paid staff. The work of arbitration and liquidation, for instance, has only been systematized since the system of payment has been introduced.

141. In conclusion, I may refer again to the necessity of co-ordinating the activities of institutions of the same class. The danger of local patriotism and particularism is making itself felt again and again, and unless co-operators are prepared to take a larger view and subordinate their own individual views and opinions, to a certain extent, to the common will, no satisfactory progress on an impersonal basis can be hoped for.

X.—Conclusion.

142. The policy of consolidation has had to be continued and the consequent increase in the number of cancellations, references to arbitration and liquidation is a necessary concomitant. In all the districts, in spite of the slight increase of overdue arrears, the standard of management of the various institutions is rising. The supervising machinery is being made more and more efficient. Wherever possible, central, disinterested outside control is being tightened. The ever-present danger of scarcity, famine and floods is likely to spoil the good work done in the past, and during the year under report, for instance, Sind had the worst possible agricultural season during recent memory and this fact was largely instrumental in keeping the figure of arrears still large. Last year, for instance, in Sind the unauthorized arrears was only 6·8 lakhs while this year the figure has gone up to 10·7 lakhs. The Movement will, however, always work subject to the vagaries of the forces of nature and all that we can do is to concentrate further progress in the comparatively well-to-do tracts which are free from the extreme risk of famine or scarcity. In pursuance of this policy, new registrations are confined only to the normal tracts and in the precarious tracts societies are only registered where there are special facilities of canal or well irrigation.

143. Under the present financial condition of the Presidency, there is practically no chance of getting any additional superior staff for the Department. In the current year in particular, it is even doubtful whether the small number of sub-auditors required for dealing with the new registrations would be sanctioned. It has become a question, therefore, whether under the present conditions new societies should continue to be registered. During the last two years about 202 societies have been added per annum. Allowing one sub-auditor for 75 societies, at least three or four additional sub-auditors will be required. In the current year, therefore, I am giving instructions to send up proposals for very few new societies since there is very little chance of getting any more audit staff for some time to come. In the absence of Government establishment if people want to push on any particular phase of the Movement, they will have to be prepared to pay, in the future, the whole cost of the necessary establishment that is required after the registration. I may refer again to the supreme necessity of federalizing the activities of the various non-official institutions. It is hoped that in the near future the Central Banks' Conference will take a further step in that direction.

144. I have received willing and loyal help from the officers and the subordinate staff of every rank. All the Assistant Registrars have had to get through extremely heavy work with an entirely disproportionate staff of clerks and auditors under them. They have, however, zealously responded to the call for duty mainly out of love for the work to be done. Rao Bahadur G. H. Desai has worked most efficiently as Personal Assistant throughout the year. The post of the Reserve Auditor has now been converted into that of the Office Superintendent. Mr. D. G. Limaye

has been appointed to this post since 18th February 1930 and has discharged his duties very satisfactorily. The Assistant Registrars, Messrs. Shah, Bhagwat, Patwardhan and Huli, have worked with devotion and enthusiasm. Khan Bahadur Azimkhan is a tower of strength to the Movement in Sind. The Special Auditors have ably helped the Banks in their complex activities. The lot of the Auditors and their Clerks is particularly hard since they have to be on tour, away from their families practically throughout the year. Their work is, moreover, increasing and becoming more and more complicated. I am glad to note, however, that all of them have not only loyally carried out their legitimate duties, but a good many of them have been showing a real liking for their work and are prepared to bear an additional burden, considering the Movement as a part of the programme of rural reconstruction.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

V. S. BHIDE,
Registrar.

STATEMENT

Operations of

Classification	Number of Members		Number of affiliated Societies holding shares in Central Banks				Loans made during the year to	
	Individuals	Societies	Central Credit	Agricultural Credit	Non-Agricultural Credit	Others	Individuals	Banks and Societies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Rs.	Rs.
1. The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.	808	1,632	16	1,575	41	...	1,87,09,196	1,15,49,674
2. The Broach District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	423	200	...	173	18	9	66,252	2,96,784
3. The Surat District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	966	200	...	169	14	17	25,380	20,12,707
4. The Barsi Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	598	44	...	42	2	...	97,440	58,550
5. The Sholapur District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	195	138	...	119	19	...	2,200	2,74,706
6. The East Khandesh District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	398	521	...	497	11	13	.....	1,25,32,139
7. The Nasik District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	195	128	...	117	8	3	5,64,862	1,53,089
8. The Poona District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	1,604	197	...	157	40	...	73,791	16,73,731
9. The Karnatak District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	325	569	..	508	43	18	1,38,945	1,25,75,312
10. The Belgaum District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	331	220	...	182	34	4	23,452	34,91,972
11. The Bijapur District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	249	196	...	170	22	4	.....	5,05,460
12. The Sind Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	281	500	5	471	11	13	8,140	43,94,632
13. The Nawabshah District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	78	126	...	124	1	1	.....	11,13,005
14. The Larkana District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	332	201	...	196	4	...	11,670	5,85,075

A.

Central Banks.

Receipts from Loans and Deposits repaid during the year by		Loans due by		Loans and Deposits received during the year from			Sales of goods to members	Purchase of members' products
Individuals	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Central Banks	Primary Societies		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 2,30,49,081	Rs. 1,15,22,267	Rs. 2,82,596	Rs. 37,16,003	Rs. 2,37,33,536	Rs. 1,43,35,171	Rs. 6,36,40,538	...	...
62,948	13,52,596	5,633	7,26,084	34,89,461	888	11,70,632	..	...
47,339	19,99,201	63,951	7,31,049	42,89,333	...	16,18,525	...	...
90,614	36,864	1,24,491	47,745	5,62,498	...	.....	...	...
...	2,50,098	2,200	2,78,048	9,52,303	...	.....	..	...
...	1,31,46,924	.....	21,35,159	59,83,016	2,48,700	16,23,857	...	...
5,93,233	1,39,710	2,193	5,68,799	15,06,925	37,04,817	.....	4	...
52,568	14,81,798	64,143	13,43,303	1,06,53,468	85,000	14,56,828	...	..
1,66,047	1,26,78,369	1,71,593	24,35,122	45,92,967	23,470	30,54,505	...	...
19,203	12,80,332	11,017	11,47,636	22,41,304	20,78,809	19,68,851	...	...
80	4,27,279	.....	7,18,972	16,23,338	...	3,56,412	...	...
8,958	45,52,545	10,407	21,22,460	51,39,533	37,20,656	59,35,233	...	...
...	10,66,237	.....	5,05,920	11,83,194	322	.....	...	
20,790	7,87,272	4,680	9,14,097	18,98,510	...	19,24,036	...	...

STATEMENT

Classification	Cost of management	Share Capital paid up	Loans and Deposits held at the end of the year from			
			Individuals	Societies	Provincial or Central Banks	Government
1	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.	2,81,631	12,87,750	52,65,961	31,55,973	36,09,897	66,536
2. The Broach District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	15,772	2,30,000	11,89,898	91,840	2,880	...
3. The Surat District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	18,394	1,91,080	18,40,169	2,00,746	...	...
4. The Barsi Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	4,259	62,600	3,69,740	...	...	...
5. The Sholapur District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	7,415	64,680	6,62,694	...	7,100	...
6. The East Khandesh District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	36,892	4,61,100	28,07,146	4,63,154	10,100	...
7. The Nasik District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	11,957	48,980	4,37,535	...	1,43,019	...
8. The Poona District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	50,698	2,69,520	24,13,418	2,17,490	5,59,957	...
9. The Karnatak District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	36,784	4,64,261	26,63,421	4,55,350	96,462	...
10. The Belgaum District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	12,740	1,76,900	10,63,470	1,42,705	71,175	...
11. The Bijapur District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	10,586	1,14,750	9,91,798	97,999	12,200	...
12. The Sind Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	28,480	2,79,450	17,54,076	5,06,108	2,29,610	...
13. The Nawabshah District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	7,177	78,150	4,81,165	...	4,569	...
14. The Larkana District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	10,378	1,67,770	9,12,822	1,74,290	920	...

* For the purposes of this statement the working capital

A—*contd.*

Reserve Fund	Working Capital*	Profit and Loss of the year	Usual dividend paid on shares	Most usual Rate of Interest		Uncalled and subscribed Share Capital
				On borrowings	On lendings	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs. 5,94,733	Rs. 1,49,80,885	Rs. 89,066	Per cent. 8	Per cent. 2 to 6	Per cent. 5½ to 8	Rs. .....
42,206	15,56,754	30,549	7½	1½ to 5½	7	.....
41,170	22,73,165	27,830	6½	3½ to 4	6¼ to 9	.....
28,740	4,61,080	9,393	9¾	4 to 6	7½ to 9¾	.....
14,405	7,48,809	11,253	7	2 to 5	7 to 8	.....
90,024	38,31,524	47,592	8	2 to 6	7½ to 8	.....
7,031	6,36,565	4,001	6	2 to 6	7½	470
45,562	35,05,947	32,364	7	1½ to 5½	8	.....
80,000	37,69,494	34,431	6 to 8½	2 to 7	8	5,11,100
33,240	14,87,490	34,847	9	4½	7¾	.....
22,714	12,39,386	3,697	7	5 to 5½	7¼ to 8½	.....
62,000	29,21,344	37,647	6 to 6½	2 to 5½	2½ to 8	.....
9,420	5,73,394	6,830	6	4½ to 7½	8	.....
26,000	12,81,732	21,861	6	2 to 5½	8	.....

is taken to be the total of Column 20 to 25.

STATEMENT

Classification	Number of Members		Number of affiliated Societies holding shares in Central Banks				Loans made during the year to	
	Individuals	Societies	Central Credit	Agricultural Credit	Non-Agricultural Credit	Others	Individuals	Banks and Societies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Rs.	Rs.
15. The Kanara District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	40	108	...	82	17	9	7,400	2,03,592
16. The Kaira District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	35	141	...	137	3	1	26,422	1,20,369
17. The Hyderabad District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	134	218	...	205	9	4	24,000	55,75,820
18. The Sukkur District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	154	104	...	98	6	...	.....	2,33,015
19. The Thar and Parkar District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	202	119	...	117	1	1	4,500	7,37,301
20. The Daskroi Banking Union, Limited, Ahmedabad.	...	71	...	58	5	7	.....	1,75,371
Grand Total ...	7,343	5,633	21	5,197	309	104	1,97,83,580	5,82,60,754
Total for 1928-29 ...	6,906	5,199	21	4,805	284	89	1,91,56,388	5,69,81,702

A—*contd.*

Receipts from Loans and Deposits repaid during the year by		Loans due by		Loans and Deposits received during the year from			Sales of goods to members	Purchase of members' products
Individuals	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Central Banks	Primary Societies		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1,400	2,08,951	6,000	1 36 916	1,79,584	26,777	3,11,580	46	...
...	1,27,167	3,211	3,94,403	2,97,177	4,60,592	1,00,741	...	...
24,000	56,25,809	.....	9,15,331	26,50,737	...	13,50,574	...	...
3,100	1,47,886	.....	4,50,163	9,27,309	1,34,614	.....	...	...
3,500	4,16,959	1,000	7,94,008	8,48,045	7,08,986	88,066	...	...
...	1,13,251	.....	2,34,866	2,01,760	...	18,85,502	...	...
2,41,42,861	5,73,54,506	7,53,115	2,53,16,084	7,30,12,398	2,55,28,708	8,64,85,880	94	...
1,74,97,865	5,77,54,866	5,06,319	2,31,24,852	6,46,46,484	2,72,61,701	7,56,48,931	1,648	...

STATEMENT

Classification	Cost of management	Share Capital paid up	Loans and Deposits held at the end of the year from			
			Individuals	Societies	Provincial or Central Banks	Government
1	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15. The Kanara District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	2,690	42,500	2,37,978	59,134	12,120	
16. The Kaira District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	4,677	61,450	1,35,638	57,777	1,61,734	...
17. The Hyderabad District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	12,785	1,68,890	11,67,194	1,02,461	4,400	...
18. The Sukkur District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	7,067	61,200	3,57,600	842	1,60,348	...
19. The Thar and Parkar District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	7,837	1,13,350	4,11,595	42,188	3,96,561	...
20. The Daskroi Banking Union, Limited, Ahmedabad.	4,800	30,000	86,051	2,58,209	...	...
Grand Total ...	5,22,364	43,74,381	2,62,49,214	61,36,126	54,83,082	66,636
Total for 1928-29 ...	4,68,291	41,80,024	2,42,55,948	1,21,39,027	18,68,699	5,05,437

* For the purposes of the statement the working capital

A—*contd.*

Reserve Fund	Working Capital*	Profit and Loss of the year	Usual dividend paid on shares	Most usual Rate of Interest		Uncalled and subscribed Share Capital
				On borrowings	On lendings	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Rs.
8,400	8,60,192	4,251	7	6¼	8	.....
7,923	4,94,512	7,052	6	2 to 7	5 to 8	.....
14,314	14,57,259	18,009	6½	2½ to 5½	6¼ to 8	.....
5,607	5,86,597	9,612	6	2 to 7	8	.....
6,172	9,69,886	7,791	6	2½ to 6½	8	.....
2,090	3,76,280	6,058	6½	2 to 4½	7½	.....
11,32,686	4,34,42,065	4,44,074	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,05,558	4,34,54,693	5,09,374	.....	.....	.....	.....

is taken to be the total of Columns 20 to 25.

STATEMENT

Operations of

Classification	Number of Societies	Number of Members	Loans made during the year to		Receipts from Loans and Deposits repaid during the year by	
			Individuals	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Banks and Societies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. G. I. P. Railway Employees' Co-operative Credit Society.	.....	16,369	32,45,351	.....	27,32,505	.....
2. Jackson Co-operative Credit Society of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.	.....	25,125	39,96,760	.....	33,67,615	.....
3. Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu Co-operative Credit Society.	.....	1,589	63,142	.....	55,215	.....
4. Cosmos Co-operative Credit Society, Poona.	.....	1,498	1,42,452	.....	1,54,525	.....
5. East Khandesh Government Servants' Co-operative Credit Society.	.....	1,678	3,83,757	.....	2,91,887	.....
6. Dharwar Urban Co-operative Bank.	.....	3,752	1,97,437	.....	1,46,745	3,270
7. Southern Maratha Co-operative Bank, Dharwar.	.....	3,422	5,02,686	.....	4,30,658	.....
8. Betegeri Urban Co-operative Bank.	.....	2,740	77,297	.....	76,834	.....
9. Hubli Urban Co-operative Bank.	.....	2,908	9,85,325	2,38,000	10,13,598	1,96,000
10. Belgaum Pioneer Urban Co-operative Bank.	.....	4,123	9,78,811	.....	10,01,057	.....
11. Raddi Communal Co-operative Bank.	.....	1,670	1,33,294	.....	1,02,343	.....
12. Sirsi Urban Co-operative Bank.	.....	846	1,56,536	.....	1,37,768	.....
13. Kumta Urban Co-operative Bank.	.....	978	1,02,135	.....	1,03,876	.....
14. Karwar Urban Co-operative Bank.	.....	876	2,27,413	.....	2,23,505	.....
15. Shamrao Vithal Urban Co-operative Bank.	.....	1,976	9,78,827	59,206	8,64,994	1,08,703
16. Pandharpur Urban Co-operative Bank.	.....	875	98,100	.....	46,605	.....
17. Salsette Catholic Co-operative Credit Society.	.....	1,092	10,935	.....	30,971	.....
18. Bhavasar Kshatriya Co-operative Commission Agency.	.....	173	51,433	.....	48,421	.....
19. Namdeo Co-operative Agency, Limited, Bombay.	.....	369	25,21,652	5,48,370	25,13,029	5,37,134

* The term "loans overdue" means loans due for payment which have not been

A (1).

Urban Banks.

Loans due by			Loans and Deposits received during the year from			Sales of goods to members	Purchase of members' products	Cost of Management
Individuals	Of which overdue*	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Central Banks	Primary Societies			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
42,45,006	...	...	12,77,910	.....	.....	...	...	71,379
32,76,612	...	...	9,03,359	8,289	.....	...	...	68,359
1,19,389	...	...	2,43,076	.....	.....	...	...	3,680
2,16,182	20,641	...	3,46,087	.....	.....	...	...	1,856
4,93,589	1,947	...	2,65,111	.....	.....	...	...	4,734
6,90,873	1,89,455	5,868	6,97,855	27,882	86,505	20	...	9,710
7,03,946	1,23,947	...	10,08,450	.....	507	111	...	11,668
2,42,941	21,661	...	1,55,546	.....	.....	...	...	4,974
4,32,748	20,086	47,134	11,21,083	.....	2,77,964	...	...	9,570
6,62,779	2,30,496	...	12,04,977	.....	.....	...	...	5,682
4,80,946	1,08,815	...	6,01,664	70,000	26	38	...	7,573
2,60,245	28,529	...	1,16,755	.....	.....	21	...	4,906
1,40,881	63,111	...	2,68,690	.....	.....	...	...	2,335
1,48,164	26,178	...	5,04,388	1,05,148	11,685	...	...	8,734
5,80,309	54,690	57,696	16,91,393	.....	81,575	...	...	19,181
81,377	14,192	...	2,76,282	.....	.....	...	...	2,736
94,954	64,684	...	96,646	.....	.....	...	...	360
74,983	38,796	...	11,616	40,528	1,628	...	...	4,413
3,38,721	95,911	21,275	9,31,069	26,45,762	834	...	...	10,651

paid and for which extension has not been granted by competent authority.

STATEMENT

A (1)—*contd.*

Classification	Share Capital paid	Loans and Deposits held at the end of the year from: Members	Non-members	Societies	Provincial or Central Banks	Government	Reserve Fund	Working Capital*	Profit and loss for the year	Usual dividend paid on shares	Most usual Rate of Interest: On borrowings	On lendings
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1. G. I. P. Railway Employees' Co-operative Credit Society.	8,76,470	99,63,776	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,20,149	43,60,395	91,174	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$	.....
2. Jackson Co-operative Credit Society of the B. B. & C. I. Railway	4,85,466	29,16,354	.....	.....	8,299	.....	1,61,864	35,71,473	87,054	10	$5\frac{1}{2}$	5
3. Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu Co-operative Credit Society.	19,445	51,496	72,425	.....	.....	.....	13,528	1,56,894	1,834	5	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$
4. Cosmos Co-operative Credit Society, Poona.	48,340	1,10,946	1,18,943	.....	13	.....	13,098	2,91,335	6,007	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{13}{16}$
5. East Khandesh Government Servants' Co-operative Credit Society.	59,089	5,26,417	56,373	.....	16,338	.....	10,980	6,68,496	8,436	.....	.....	.....
6. Dharwar Urban Co-operative Bank.	61,180	5,39,519	68,250	4,000	84,204	.....	37,162	7,84,308	9,936	9	$5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6	$7\frac{13}{16}$ to $10\frac{15}{16}$
7. Southern Maratha Co-operative Bank, Dharwar.	1,01,288	3,59,926	5,04,131	10,819	.....	.....	62,740	10,38,904	20,003	$9\frac{1}{2}$	4 to 6	$7\frac{13}{16}$ to $9\frac{3}{8}$
8. Betegeri Urban Co-operative Bank.	95,829	37,184	1,23,842	.....	.....	.....	39,645	2,86,500	11,573	9	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$
9. Hubli Urban Co-operative Bank.	1,11,650	3,47,905	2,68,112	11,792	.....	.....	55,655	7,95,114	17,513	$7\frac{1}{2}$	5 to $6\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$
10. Belgaum Pioneer Urban Co-operative Bank.	84,444	5,47,248	2,41,439	32,185	.....	.....	77,284	9,82,550	18,767	$9\frac{3}{8}$	6	$9\frac{3}{8}$
11. Baddi Communal Co-operative Bank.	55,100	69,555	3,42,152	367	60,000	.....	21,790	5,48,964	8,451	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$	8 to $9\frac{3}{8}$
12. Sirsi Urban Co-operative Bank.	96,585	84,533	1,83,696	.....	2,597	.....	33,541	3,30,852	7,663	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$	8 to $9\frac{3}{8}$
13. Kumta Urban Co-operative Bank.	15,160	24,960	1,67,357	.....	.....	.....	23,742	2,31,219	3,522	$7\frac{13}{16}$	4 to 5	$9\frac{3}{8}$
14. Karwar Urban Co-operative Bank.	24,312	1,31,918	98,316	19,619	4,617	.....	32,889	3,11,671	6,191	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$
15. Shamrao Vithal Urban Co-operative Bank.	82,146	6,15,598	3,85,027	18,757	.....	.....	1,12,000	12,13,528	17,433	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$
16. Pandharpur Urban Co-operative Bank.	23,670	17,362	1,07,852	.....	.....	.....	8,073	1,56,947	3,074	9	5 to $7\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$
17. Salsette Catholic Co-operative Credit Society.	22,580	77,353	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,565	1,02,498	2,129	6	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$
18. Bhavasar Kshatriya Co-operative Commission Agency.	23,140	9,049	1,230	361	17,957	.....	5,953	57,710	3,464	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$
19. Namdeo Co-operative Agency, Limited, Bombay.	85,125	59,842	57,745	3,378	34,228	.....	21,089	2,61,357	3,358	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$

* For the purposes of this statement the working capital is taken to be the total of Columns 17 to 23.

STATEMENT

Classification	Number of Societies	Number of Members	Loans made during the year to: Individuals	Loans made during the year to: Banks and Societies	Receipts from Loans and Deposits repaid during the year by: Individuals	Receipts from Loans and Deposits repaid during the year by: Banks and Societies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20. Postal Employees' Co-operative Credit Society, Bombay.	.....	5,874	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Dhulia Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	1,615	7,23,907	.....	6,34,980	.....
22. Hyderabad Amils' Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	641	4,10,145	.....	3,60,532	.....
23. Khudabadi Amils' Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Hyderabad.	.....	1,640	18,82,736	.....	10,67,515	.....
24. Pratap Millhands' Co-operative Credit Society, Limited	.....	617	1,07,896	1,02,375	1,12,924	1,13,271
25. Surat People's Co-operative Bank.	.....	940	23,29,636	.....	56,13,223	.....
26. Kittur Urban Co-operative Bank	.....	849	69,765	.....	55,260	.....
27. Khanapur Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	599	39,649	.....	31,003	.....
28. Central Telegraph Office Co-operative Credit Society.	.....	735	3,54,772	1,000	3,23,849	.....
29. Honawar Havyak Co-operative Bank.	.....	934	71,400	.....	64,300	.....
30. Gadag Co-operative Urban Bank.	.....	814	59,798	.....	57,445	.....
31. Kalyan People's Co-operative Bank.	.....	87	2,89,484	.....	1,96,614	.....
32. Ankola Urban Co-operative Bank.	.....	880	89,460	.....	87,579	.....
33. Ankleshwar Urban Co-operative Bank.	.....	821	74,793	.....	62,014	.....
34. Bombay City Police Co-operative Credit Society.	.....	2,856	5,47,733	.....	4,04,928	.....
35. Namdeo Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Satara.	.....	934	1,23,405	.....	1,31,547	.....
36. Gokak Co-operative Urban Bank, Ltd.	.....	752	3,12,629	.....	3,11,106	.....
37. Honavar Co-operative Urban Bank, Ltd.	.....	338	79,855	.....	72,492	.....
38. Byadgi Urban Co-operative Bank.	.....	383	54,100	.....	66,746	.....
39. West Khandesh Government Servants' Co-operative Credit Society.	.....	935	94,971	.....	70,173	.....

* The term "loans overdue" means loans due for payment which have not

A (1)—*contd.*

Loans due by			Loans and Deposits received during the year from			Sales of goods to members	Purchase of members' products	Cost of Management
Individuals	Of which overdue *	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Central Banks	Primary Societies			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,15,756	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	11,539
3,63,197	6,984	...	11,10,562	.....	.....	...	...	3,315
3,50,118	9,286	...	8,27,569	.....	2,06,422	...	...	1,765
9,43,931	1,15,300	...	12,48,181	.....	.....	...	...	7,850
1,37,893	1,115	22,646	59,133	.....	.....	...	...	1,874
6,50,696	17,756	...	56,67,812	.....	.....	...	...	18,495
1,32,953	17,110	...	91,284	.....	.....	...	...	1,781
90,882	30,339	...	13,287	.....	.....	...	...	1,341
2,47,736	11,776	1,000	2,000	.....	.....	...	...	4,372
1,44,810	40,710	...	50,575	10,000	.....	...	...	1,995
1,48,355	14,471	...	20,778	.....	.....	...	...	1,810
2,42,132	...	...	500	2,28,828	.....	...	...	3,246
1,36,207	18,059	..	3,42,623	.....	.....	...	...	2,450
51,183	17,609	...	5,12,728	.....	.....	...	...	1,816
3,94,592	...	...	2,11,991	.....	.....	...	...	7,092
59,124	17,685	...	1,47,967	.....	.....	...	...	2,790
1,74,458	24,125	...	7,37,403	20,000	.....	...	...	2,651
1,05,481	31,819	...	2,20,802	.....	.....	...	...	1,136
1,47,199	84,187	...	2,15,883	45,000	.....	...	...	2,065
1,01,163	3,802	...	750	.....	.....	...	...	2,345

been paid and for which extension has not been granted by competent authority.

STATEMENT

Classification.	Share Capital paid	Loans and Deposits held at the end of the year from				
		Members	Non-members	Societies	Provincial or Central Banks	Government
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20. Postal Employees' Co-operative Credit Society, Bombay.	1,95,421	2,15,240	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Dhulia Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	77,495	1,53,958	2,67,978	.....	.....	.....
22. Hyderabad Amils' Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	68,336	3,50,394	1,28,766	1,646	.....	.....
23. Khudabadi Amils' Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Hyderabad.	1,38,585	9,01,331	1,45,389	.....	.....	.....
24. Pratap Millhands' Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd.	18,730	98,692	19,584	.....	.....	.....
25. Surat People's Co-operative Bank.	1,10,915	9,05,817	.....	.....	.....	.....
26. Kittur Urban Co-operative Bank.	69,730	31,720	.....	.....	.....	.....
27. Khanapur Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	17,250	5,041	53,868	.....	.....	.....
28. Central Telegraph Office Co-operative Credit Society.	47,580	2,18,971	.....	.....	.....	.....
29. Honawar Havyak Co-operative Bank.	12,540	32,666	80,196	.....	2	.....
30. Gadag Co-operative Urban Bank.	43,310	52,848	38,871	.....	.....	.....
31. Kalyan People's Co-operative Bank.	25,125	.....	.....	10	2,17,944	.....
32. Ankola Urban Co-operative Bank.	15,932	32,794	1,17,339	.....	.....	.....
33. Ankleshwar Urban Co-operative Bank.	18,540	1,08,342	19,316	.....	.....	.....
34. Bombay City Police Co-operative Credit Society.	2,94,120	82,880	.....	.....	.....	.....
35. Namdeo Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Satara.	18,085	5,003	91,798	4,897	.....	.....
36. Gokak Co-operative Urban Bank, Ltd.	25,435	36,607	1,19,978	.....	2,000	.....
37. Honavar Co-operative Urban Bank, Ltd.	16,195	62,480	55,438	.....	.....	.....
38. Byadgi Urban Co-operative Bank.	28,630	1,02,908	.....	.....	20,000	.....
39. West Khandesh Government servants' Co-operative Credit Society.	17,860	1,43,591	200	.....	.....	.....

* For the purposes of this statement the working capital

A (1)—*contd.*

Reserve Fund	Working Capital *	Profit and loss for the year	Usual dividend paid on shares	Most usual Rate of Interest	
				On borrowings	On lendings
23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent	Per cent.
23,785	4,34,446	21,441	8¾	.....	9¾
8,541	5,08,066	11,130	.....	.....	.....
14,847	5,64,009	11,887	7½	4 to 5	8
20,115	12,05,420	26,838	9	4 to 6¼	5½ to 9
9,946	1,46,892	5,975	.....	.....	.....
21,153	10,37,885	16,799	8	5	8
23,740	1,24,190	8,854	9¾	6	9¾
8,992	85,151	9,254	9¾	6	9¾
16,980	9,83,531	9,770	6½	6¼	9¾
16,924	1,42,328	3,253	6¼	5½ to 7	9½
10,895	1,45,824	7,479	9	6¼	9½
4,705	2,47,784	4,328	7	.....	8½ to 9½
13,537	1,73,902	2,945	8½	4½	9¾
4,395	1,45,493	3,080	7	4 7/10	8¼ to 9
20,183	3,36,583	23,261	6¼	6½	9¾
5,644	1,35,427	1,008	9¼	6	9½
13,458	1,97,478	6,164	9 9/16	6	9½
9,957	1,44,070	4,535	9	4½ to 6½	9½
5,719	1,57,257	1,048	8	6¼	10 15/16
2,198	1,63,849	869	.....	.....	.....

is taken to be the total of Columns 17 to 23.

STATEMENT

Classification	Number of Societies	Number of Members	Loans made during the year to		Receipts from Loans and Deposits repaid during the year by	
			Individuals	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Banks and Societies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
40. Jambusar People's Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	375	19,822	.....	22,923	.....
41. Broach Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	510	78,679	.....	92,496	.....
42. Nasik Government Servants' Co-operative Credit Society.	.....	1,008	52,256	.....	48,917	.....
43. Peoples' Industrial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bhiwandi.	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
44. Karachi Co-operative Urban Bank.	.....	3,460	2,69,656	20,000	1,63,427	.....
45. Mazgaon Dock's Employees' Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd.	.....	884	.....	.....	.....	.....
46. Ahmednagar Revenue and Registration Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd.	.....	752	61,732	.....	59,323	.....
47. Ahmednagar Vernacular Teachers' Co-operative Credit Society.	.....	838	88,074	.....	74,977	.....
48. Godhra City Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	301	1,92,203	.....	1,02,227	.....
49. Rander People's Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	274	1,60,626	.....	1,43,639	.....
50. Military Accounts No. 1 Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., Poona.	.....	539	90,446	.....	78,963	.....
51. Pandharpur People's Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	370	29,485	.....	20,287	.....
52. Amalner Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.	.....	551	1,70,563	.....	1,19,967	18,72,533
53. Bhusaval People's Urban Co-operative Bank.	.....	273	2,40,779	.....	1,73,704	.....
54. Bijapur District Government Officials' Co-operative Credit Society.	.....	309	92,203	.....	82,868	.....
55. Khudabadi Bhaiband Co-operative Society, Ltd.	.....	546	2,27,609	.....	1,48,973	.....
56. Mercantile Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	1,311	10,53,534	.....	8,91,953	.....
57. Nagar District Co-operative Urban Bank.	.....	2,055	7,68,125	1,46,203	7,17,274	1,39,476
58. Bombay Daxini Brahmins' Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd.	.....	1,379	60,680	.....	55,700	.....

* The term "loans overdue" means loans due for payment which have not

A (1)—*contd.*

Loans due by			Loans and Deposits received during the year from			Sales of goods to members	Purchase of members' products	Cost of Management
Individuals	Of which overdue *	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Central Banks	Primary Societies			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31,251	7,214	69,500	2,28,488	.....	.....	...	...	2,058
97,207	50,893	...	1,24,543	.....	.....	...	...	2,448
77,478	25,606	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1,926
76,870	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	300
2,25,252	34,975	20,000	14,82,142	.....	.....	...	...	6,855
84,618	1,300	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	278
62,279	3,612	...	987	30,500	.....	...	...	653
1,20,329	3,242	...	34,229	61,271	.....	...	...	1,493
1,07,028	8,535	...	7,71,788	.....	21,324	...	...	2,088
92,060	27,435	...	8,15,638	.....	.....	...	...	2,434
1,07,520	...	...	20,500	.....	.....	...	...	1,503
71,923	14,267	...	1,16,150	10,000	.....	...	...	1,637
1,70,933	24,692	...	7,42,790	.....	.....	...	...	2,078
1,84,909	...	...	15,66,162	2,07,433	.....	...	...	4,023
75,893	2,864	...	30,827	.....	.....	...	...	1,313
2,05,499	...	...	3,17,537	.....	.....	...	...	2,817
4,75,114	31,000	...	1 43,04,930	.....	.....	...	...	12,040
4,76,996	1,29,464	43,639	19,58,408	.....	.....	...	...	6,063
46,254	961	...	1,17,293	.....	.....	...	...	1,763

been paid and for which extension has not been granted by competent authority.

STATEMENT

Classification	Share Capital paid	Loans and Deposits held at the end of the year from				
		Members	Non-members	Societies	Provincial or Central Banks	Government
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
40. Jambusar People's Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	12,470	70,685	36,876	3,990	.....	.....
41. Broach Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	30,400	62,566	17,645	.....	.....	.....
42. Nasik Government Servants' Co-operative Credit Society.	84,342	3,936	.....	.....	.....	.....
43. People's Industrial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bhiwandi.	11,500	2,859	.....	.....	68,275	.....
44. Karachi Co-operative Urban Bank.	65,560	1,15,962	77,105	.....	.....	.....
45. Margaon Dock's Employees' Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd.	90,090	10,229	.....	.....	.....	.....
46. Ahmednagar Revenue and Registration Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd.	59,848	373	126	.....	1,000	.....
47. Ahmednagar Vernacular Teachers' Co-operative Credit Society.	18,900	62,721	12,848	.....	5,050	.....
48. Godhra City Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	35,400	38,323	49,749	4,599	.....	.....
49. Bander People's Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	20,000	1,54,590	.....	.....	.....	.....
50. Military Accounts No. 1 Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., Poona.	28,535	74,164	.....	.....	.....	.....
51. Pandharpur People's Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	15,390	14,797	23,388	.....	21,000	.....
52. Amalner Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	49,560	2,07,315	.....	.....	.....	.....
53. Bhusaval People's Urban Co-operative Bank.	50,000	91,234	90,856	.....	.....	.....
54. Bijapur District Government Officials' Co-operative Credit Society.	41,790	33,892	672	.....	.....	.....
55. Khudabadi Bhaiband Co-operative Society, Ltd.	47,550	2,03,567	17,088	.....	.....	.....
56. Mercantile Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,04,325	2,00,075	4,14,801	.....	.....	.....
57. Nagar District Co-operative Urban Bank.	91,440	4,48,407	1,84,735	26,937	.....	.....
58. Bombay Daxini Brahmins' Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd.	31,406	54,328	.....	.....	.....	.....

* For the purposes of this statement the working capital

A (1)—*contd.*

Reserve Fund	Working Capital *	Profit and loss for the year	Usual dividend paid on share	Most usual Rate of Interest	
				On borrowings	On lendings
23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
4,888	1,28,904	1,330	6¼	2½ to 5½	9
5,887	1,16,498	2,604	6	2½ to 5½	9
4,284	92,562	6,999	.....	4 to 6½	9¾
300	82,935	−2,770	.....	.....	.....
3,250	2,82,897	6,982	5	5 to 6	9
6,911	1,07,160	5,718	5	9½	9¾
3,958	65,830	1,881	7½	6¼	9¾
6,067	1,05,576	3,213	8¾	5	9¾
3,569	1,22,640	4,359	6	2 to 4¾	9¾
3,623	1,78,218	4,709	6	2 to 5½	9
5,393	1,08,092	3,356	7	5 to 6	7½
8,217	81,672	5,095	9	6 to 7½	12½
4,646	2,61,521	12,251	.....	.....	.....
3,509	2,35,298	6,591	.....	.....	.....
5,475	81,929	3,484	.....	.....	.....
3,214	2,71,419	5,124	6	6	9¾
1,300	7,20,401	12,716	4½	4 to 6	6 to 9
1,11,639	8,63,218	14,091	9	4 to 6	7½ to 9¾
4,630	90,864	2,611	5	4½	9¾

is taken to be the total of Column 17 to 23.

STATEMENT

Classification	Number of Societies	Number of Members	Loans made during the year to		Receipts from Loans and Deposits repaid during the year by	
			Individuals	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Banks and Societies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
59. Bulsar People's Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	227	.....	.....	.....	.....
60. Bombay Port Trust Employees' Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd.	.....	2,585	3,22,638	.....	2,11,729	.....
61. Government Central Press Employees' Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd.	.....	582	86,946	.....	82,897	.....
62. North Kanara Gaud Saraswat Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd.	.....	364	.....	.....	32,333	.....
63. Jain Vidyotejak Sahakari Mandal, Ltd.	.....	236	9,931	.....	1,177	.....
64. Deorukh Brahmins' Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd.	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
65. Lalubhai Samaldas Co-operative Bank.	.....	1,832	1,23,945	.....	56,922	.....
66. Zorastrian Co-operative Bank.	.....	694	2,02,900	.....	1,05,478	.....
67. Bijapur Shri Siddeshwar Co-operative Bank.	.....	568	70,937	.....	59,223	.....
68. Cavalry 3rd Co-operative Bank, Poona.	.....	401	28,452	.....	26,100	.....
69. Poona Merchants Co-operative Bank.	.....	224	1,31,422	.....	1,08,381	.....
70. Ahmednagar Postal Division Co-operative Credit Society.	.....	490	54,311	.....	44,422	.....
71. Gujerat Brahma Kshatriya Co-operative Credit Society.	.....	159	8,378	.....	12,581	.....
72. Karad Urban Co-operative Bank.	.....	234	1,23,405	.....	1,31 547	.....
73. Ratnagiri Urban Co-operative Bank.	.....	703	18,498	.....	18,497	.....
74. Dharwar Revenue and Registration Departmental Co-operative Credit Society.	.....	290	55,134	.....	39,756	.....
75. Sind and Baluchistan Postal and Telegraphs Co-operative Credit Society, Karachi.	.....	1,009	59,791	.....	44,277	.....
76. Bhaiband Co-operative Credit Bank, Hyderabad.	.....	215	64,970	.....	11,475	.....
Grand Total ...	.....	1,20,058	2,68,03,705	11,15,154	2,70,67,926	29,70,487

* The term "loans overdue" means loans due for payment which have not

A (1)—*concld.*

Loans due by			Loans and Deposits received during the year from			Sales of goods to members	Purchase of members' products	Cost of Management
Individuals	Of which overdue*	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Central Banks	Primary Societies			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
45,215	6,881	...	1,97,433	.....	.....	...	...	779
3,34,268	...	...	79,000	.....	.....	...	...	3,483
40,861	932	...	4,108	.....	.....	...	...	1,326
.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	121
15,170	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	569
57,572	30,882	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	81
1,20,169	23,877	...	3,61,470	3,53,832	.....	...	...	4,126
2,13,647	20,614	...	7,32,979	.....	.....	...	...	7,258
62,833	21,464	...	54,566	49,355	.....	...	..	1,469
46,027	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	..	396
70,090	6,027	...	.....	6,79,694	.....	...	...	1,060
45,574	317	...	11,609	800	.....	...	...	742
33,663	1,117	...	16,409	.....	.....	...	.	476
59,134	17,685	...	1,47,967	.....	.....	...	...	1,136
29,386	13,000	...	25,688	.....	.....	...	...	899
58,282	9,841	...	11,273	.....	.....	...	...	834
51,916	1,313	...	12,515	.....	.....	...	...	512
58,496	43,385	...	65,290	.....	.....	...	...	863
2,23,47,451	21,28,517	2,88,757	4,75,63,501	45,94,358	6,88,470	190	...	4,05,153

been paid and for which extension has not been granted by competent authority.

STATEMENT A (1)—*concld.*

Classification	Share Capital paid	Loans and Deposits held at the end of the year from					Reserve Fund	Working Capital*	Profit and loss for the year	Usual dividend paid on shares	Most usual Rate of Interest	
		Members	Non-members	Societies	Provincial or Central Banks	Government					On borrowings	On lendings
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
59. Bulsar People's Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	12,250	43,415	23,679	.....	.....	.....	1,433	80,777	1,934	7	2 to 4½	9
60. Bombay Port Trust Employees' Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd.	2,29,736	77,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,954	3,13,792	20,875	6¼	5	9⅛
61. Government Central Press Employees' Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd.	45,690	3,702	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,098	55,490	2,934	5	.....	9
62. North Kanara Gaud Saraswat Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd.	6,727	43,248	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,061	53,036	955	3½	.....	9
63. Jain Vidyotejak Sahakari Mandal, Ltd.	57,005	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,156	58,161	753	4	.....	4½
64. Deorukh Brahmins' Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd.	5,550	51,056	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,965	60,691	1,740	6½	6¼	7
65. Lalubhai Samaldas Co-operative Bank.	35,891	66,530	.....	.....	26,978	.....	1,617	1,30,916	1,573	6¼	5½	9
66. Zorastrian Co-operative Bank.	83,690	105,907	.....	39,883	.....	.....	792	3,30,922	2,656	.....	4½	9
67. Bijapur Shri Shiddeshwar Co-operative Bank.	16,775	14,467	15,246	.....	1,500	.....	7,781	55,769	5,858	10	5 to 6¼	12½
68. Cavalry 3rd Co-operative Bank Poona.	44,588	6,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	869	51,957	.....	.....	.....	.....
69. Poona Merchants Co-operative Bank.	20,160	35,872	.....	.....	16,525	.....	2,547	75,104	1,635	3	5 to 7	9
70. Ahmednagar Postal Division Co-operative Credit Society.	11,990	31,012	7,280	.....	.....	.....	4,535	54,817	2,319	8¼	4½	9⅜
71. Gujarat Brahma Kshatriya Co-operative Credit Society.	17,825	27,750	9,973	.....	.....	.....	3,141	56,689	3,091	5	4 to 6	7½
72. Karad Urban Co-operative Bank.	6,280	19,785	29,434	.....	.....	.....	3,026	58,525	2,688	9	4½ to 6½	10
73. Ratnagiri Urban Co-operative Bank.	4,960	10,305	32,360	.....	.....	.....	8,332	55,957	3,071	6½	6½	9⅝
74. Dharwar Revenue and Registration Departmental Co-operative Credit Society.	58,537	19,951	121	.....	.....	.....	3,940	74,849	3,764	6½	5	9
75. Sind and Baluchistan Postal and Telegraphs Co-operative Credit Society, Karachi.	20,279	.....	32,006	.....	.....	.....	2,404	54,689	2,190	9	6	9½
76. Bhaiband Co-operative Credit Bank, Hyderabad.	12,755	7,110	42,423	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,988	417	.....	5 to 6	9⅜
Grand Total ...	51,21,179	1,58,23,284	50,52,841	1,88,210	6,08,518	.....	14,58,531	2,82,47,563	6,57,008	.....	.....	.....

* For the purposes of this statement the working capital is taken to be the total of Columns 17 to 23.

STATEMENT

Operations of Agricul

Classification	Number of Societies	Number of members	Loans made during the year to		Receipts from Loans and Deposits repaid during the year by	
			Individuals	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Banks and Societies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class I—Credit, Unlimited.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	90	5,737	1,46,471	3	1,00,390	3,910
Broach ...	174	10,112	2,51,772	16,607	3,02,514	16,537
Kaira ...	139	11,719	1,62,747	100	1,27,657	1,939
Panch Mahále ...	159	7,932	2,48,060	157	1,52,978	.....
Surat ...	160	8,899	2,34,389	141	2,68,884	130
Thána ...	112	6,175	3,13,643	70	2,18,698	.....
Ahmednagar ...	123	5,333	2,69,270	74	1,82,957	82
East Khándesh ...	529	23,397	35,29,840	3,88,885	25,46,358	4,27,450
West Khándesh ...	273	11,706	20,27,474	9,08,122	15,68,683	9,04,283
Násik ...	245	9,507	8,04,906	.....	5,26,767	1,500
Poona ...	180	13,297	6,67,159	.....	7,96,066	.....
Sátára ...	244	17,805	10,19,406	6,54,851	8,50,101	6,30,724
Sholápur ...	156	11,383	4,56,466	.....	3,97,344	515
Belgaum ...	194	21,344	10,56,042	.....	7,95,308	.....
Bijápur ..	173	12,059	6,44,372	.....	5,15,594	.....
Dhárwár ...	470	38,421	18,40,846	.....	19,07,577	7,627
Kánara ...	90	9,622	5,57,249	.....	5,22,983	.....
Kolába ...	53	2,234	56,789	917	38,180	645
Ratnágiri ...	44	3,868	75,026	206	65,908	.....
Hyderabad ...	241	7,583	4,96,137	450	2,08,237	106
Nawábsháh ...	123	3,927	3,49,642	500	1,45,098	680
Karáchi ...	84	2,962	4,48,624	91,729	3,45,034	1,15,003
Lárkána ...	182	5,525	6,01,651	.....	4,45,967	.....
Sukkur ...	92	2,785	2,42,090	.....	1,52,358	.....
Thar and Párkar ...	173	4,688	3,80,647	1,000	1,40,302	1,488
Upper Sind Frontier ...	14	351	12,432	.....	11,934	.....
Total, Unlimited ...	4,517	2,53,371	1,69,23,150	20,63,812	1,33,37,877	21,12,619

* The term "loans overdue" means loans due for payment which have not

B.

tural Societies.

Loans due by			Loans and Deposits received during the year from			Sales of goods to members	Purchase of members' products
Individuals	Of which overdue *	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Central Banks	Primary Societies		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,84,584	2,98,267	.....	50,291	1,29,205	1	.....	.....
12,70,755	3,31,728	1,727	73,067	1,71,781	20,915	.....	.....
5,70,231	3,28,503	.....	30,805	1,15,147	155	.....	.....
4,34,942	1,74,543	966	45,417	2,34,663	.....	.....	.....
10,96,707	4,71,426	1,119	1,03,141	1,17,491	1,948	.....	.....
3,44,605	87,011	.....	44,891	1,91,334	80	.....	.....
9,87,587	5,55,376	.....	17,563	2,63,356	15,036	.....	.....
40,03,650	10,33,139	25,858	2,80,144	25,30,867	1,625	8,647	.....
18,56,888	3,70,479	41,804	1,04,730	16,67,335	.....	.....	.....
13,98,435	5,73,693	.....	59,412	6,50,087	1,417	.....	.....
31,05,456	20,84,447	.....	1,73,886	4,77,702	.....	.....	.....
16,17,303	4,77,377	90,943	2,21,616	6,35,489	2,494	.....	.....
10,80,978	4,53,299	1,310	79,380	1,98,052	.....	.....	.....
21,21,678	5,53,316	.....	2,22,378	4,57,102	15,767	.....	.....
12,27,389	2,53,687	.....	82,410	3,87,739	1,569	5	.....
47,55,799	13,50,189	1,268	3,57,675	9,62,757	11,126	90	.....
8,01,879	1,03,975	.....	1,45,954	1,28,475	625	55	.....
67,809	23,455	272	1,488	38,841	1,180	.....	.....
1,55,534	56,850	447	17,267	1,197	.....	.....	.....
17,32,013	3,36,678	344	1,750	4,00,645	6,229	.....	.....
7,40,612	53,046	1,075	9,685	2,64,750	2,102	.....	.....
7,23,245	54,675	10,697	4,144	3,30,652	28,824	.....	.....
11,06,346	1,49,984	.....	14,483	4,48,052	.....	.....	.....
5,59,126	1,13,671	.....	7,266	1,83,823	.....	.....	.....
12,53,137	1,69,762	2,979	6,126	3,47,669	1,000	.....	.....
30,739	6,383	.....	170	10,844	.....	.....	.....
3,35,27,607	1,05,74,960	1,80,829	21,54,139	1,13,44,644	1,12,099	8,797	.....

been paid and for which extension has not been granted by competent authority.

STATEMENT

Classification	Cost of Management	Share Capital paid	Loans and Deposits held at the end		
			Members	Non-members	Societies
1	16	17	18	19	20
Class I—Credit, Unlimited.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	7,303	12,187	1,03,923	1,16,624	3,900
Broach ...	22,288	1,21,477	3,19,258	1,59,455	1,727
Kaira ...	13,523	22,233	1,21,410	79,838	2,037
Panch Mahals ...	9,151	2,849	1,46,316	26,765	809
Surat ...	17,417	1,798	2,30,086	2,78,262	2,436
Thana ...	4,771	21,315	57,914	83,822	4,319
Ahmednagar ...	21,023	25,446	1,13,837	16,411	14,610
East Khandesh ...	67,386	2,350	16,53,571	50,714	34,039
West Khandesh ...	34,910	10,323	5,62,866	29,468	2,105
Nasik ...	23,613	31,726	2,57,847	24,350	3,409
Poona ...	47,281	2,935	5,52,559	3,37,039	9,220
Satara ...	41,328	8,776	5,39,477	2,69,489	3,567
Sholapur ...	35,736	2,190	2,96,416	2,29,330	1,310
Belgaum ...	33,445	9,025	5,07,163	3,70,452	6,088
Bijapur ...	25,668	10,520	2,46,688	1,23,924	375
Dharwar ...	96,108	11,670	11,80,266	7,18,493	27,440
Kanara ...	14,315	3,888	2,89,159	3,57,603	1,175
Kolaba ...	1,142	6,418	18,139	3,773	200
Ratnagiri ...	3,476	2,292	52,582	56,822	204
Hyderabad ...	20,825	4,82,278	6,729	2,067	8,610
Nawabshah ...	5,990	1,90,652	9,448	12,544	1,923
Karachi ...	14,614	1,56,422	3,504	45	28,924
Larkana ...	10,301	3,00,160	15,075	484	50
Sukkur ...	4,487	1,00,219	9,797	3,543	.....
Thar and Parkar ...	7,318	2,70,453	9,718	21,749	3,825
Upper Sind Frontier ...	388	7,699	939	.....	.....
Total, Unlimited ...	5,63,817	18,17,286	73,24,687	38,73,066	1,62,202

* For the purposes of this statement the working capital

B—*contd.*

of the year from						Most usual rate of Interest	
Provincial or Central Banks	Government	Reserve Fund	Working Capital*	Profit and loss for the year	Usual dividend paid on shares	On borrowings	On lendings
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
2,38,438	3,807	75,376	5,54,255	848	.....	3 to 8	$9\frac{3}{8}$ to $10\frac{13}{16}$
6,62,206	3,420	1,99,720	14,66,263	3,335	.....	$6\frac{1}{4}$ to 8	$9\frac{3}{8}$ to $10\frac{5}{8}$
3,37,856	725	88,375	6,52,474	87	.....	$6\frac{1}{4}$ to 8	$9\frac{3}{8}$ to $10\frac{5}{8}$
2,16,758	1,049	66,574	4,61,120	5,814	.....	$6\frac{1}{2}$ to 8	$12\frac{1}{2}$
5,30,297	6,804	1,68,844	12,18,517	−25,621	.....	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$ to $10\frac{1}{4}$
1,57,819	.....	52,050	3,77,239	8,946	.....	$6\frac{1}{4}$ to 8	$9\frac{3}{8}$ to $10\frac{1}{4}$
7,35,363	3,154	1,74,172	10,82,993	7,126	.....	$6\frac{1}{2}$ to 8	$12\frac{1}{2}$
21,28,919	1,198	6,87,697	45,58,488	85,473	.....	.....	.....
13,22,624	5,394	3,60,565	23,13,345	38,874	.....	.....	.....
10,40,403	562	1,29,980	14,88,277	4,554	.....	$6\frac{1}{4}$	
19,23,025	459	6,64,860	34,90,097	51,655	.....	$6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{16}$
7,35,193	319	2,86,931	18,43,752	−484	.....	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$ to $10\frac{1}{16}$
2,93,462	310	3,51,602	11,74,620	54,010	.....	$6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$
10,12,805	.....	3,18,930	23,24,463	48,184	.....	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$ to $10\frac{1}{16}$
6,56,394	2,247	2,20,775	12,60,923	62,518	.....	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{16}$
23,48,092	1,566	7,64,107	50,51,724	92,921	.....	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{16}$
1,02,858	.....	1,06,998	8,61,681	26,622	.....	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{16}$
29,597	.....	15,246	73,368	1,705	.....	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$ to $10\frac{1}{16}$
8,534	455	39,420	1,60,809	5,408	.....	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$ to $10\frac{1}{16}$
19,85,898	28,204	1,70,783	19,84,569	−1,851	.....	6 to 8	$9\frac{3}{8}$ to $10\frac{5}{8}$
4,57,499	1,364	1,48,363	8,21,793	6,126	.....	6 to 8	$9\frac{3}{8}$ to $10\frac{1}{16}$
4,86,405	15,109	77,240	7,67,549	15,107	.....	6 to 8	$9\frac{3}{8}$ to $10\frac{1}{16}$
7,80,424	1,892	1,84,852	12,32,937	12,010	.....	6 to 8	$9\frac{3}{8}$ to $10\frac{1}{16}$
3,80,687	2,840	99,030	5,96,116	931	.....	6 to 8	$9\frac{3}{8}$ to $10\frac{1}{16}$
9,73,328	41,501	84,626	14,05,200	−17,274	.....	6 to 8	$9\frac{3}{8}$ to $10\frac{1}{16}$
22,763	.....	9,451	40,852	−5,283	.....	5 to 8	$9\frac{3}{8}$ to $10\frac{1}{16}$
1,88,67,637	1,21,479	54,96,567	3,71,62,924	4,81,836	.....	.....	.....

is taken to be the total of Columns 17 to 23.

STATEMENT

B—*contd.*

Classification	Number of Societies	Number of members	Loans made during the year to		Receipts from Loans and Deposits repaid during the year by		Loans due by			Loans and Deposits received during the year from			Sales of goods to members	Purchase of members' products
			Individuals	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Of which overdue*	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Central Banks	Primary Societies		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Class I—Agricultural Credit, Limited.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Broach ...	1	560	10,080	.....	606	.....	9,474	.....	.....	1,335	12,355	.....	.....	.....
East Khandesh ...	1	179	63,250	.....	.....	.....	63,250	.....	.....	30,318	63,250	.....	.....	.....
Sholápur ...	2	264	12,306	.....	9,676	.....	53,706	17,236	.....	25,474	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dharwar ...	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kanara ...	1	530	15,170	.....	19,999	.....	15,359	6,449	.....	2,027	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larkana ...	1	106	1,81,800	.....	69,768	.....	2,34,269	39,591	.....	7,33,711	32,231	.....	.....	.....
Sukkur ...	1	62	1,24,564	.....	54,537	.....	1,12,327	14,025	.....	2,72,463	30,239	.....	.....	.....
Thar and Parkar ...	1	245	3,76,002	.....	1,52,678	.....	6,47,699	1,09,015	.....	3,43,562	2,99,500	.....	.....	.....
Total, Limited ...	9	1,954	7,83,172	.....	3,06,664	.....	11,36,083	1,86,316	.....	14,07,885	4,37,575	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total, Class I, Unlimited and Limited.	4,596	265,325	1,77,06,822	20,63,812	1,36,44,541	21,12,619	3,46,63,690	1,07,61,276	1,80,829	35,62,024	1,17,82,219	1,12,099	8,797	.....
Class II—Purchase, Purchase and Sale, Unlimited.														
East Khandesh ...	2	77	162	.....	410	.....	453	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	.....
Násik ...	4	122	1,049	.....	718	.....	2,698	1,542	.....	30	.....	341	.....	.....
Poona ...	1	158	.....	.....	80	.....	468	468	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhárwar ...	1	389	1,912	.....	2,279	.....	1,767	.....	.....	900	.....	5,495	6,419	.....
Bijapur ...	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Unlimited ...	9	746	3,123	.....	3,487	.....	5,500	2,469	.....	930	.....	5,836	6,581	.....
Class II—Purchase, Purchase and Sale, Limited.														
Kaira ...	1	15	2,135	.....	800	.....	1,335	1,335	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....
Thana ...	5	474	31,595	145	20,186	.....	30,472	9,272	.....	4,802	25,430	2,895	1,044	569
Ahmednagar ...	3	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Khandesh ...	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217	100	.....	17
Násik ...	4	344	25,379	.....	24,496	.....	1,267	.....	.....	24,929	4,22,395	.....	5,266	3,565
Poona ...	1	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sátára ...	6	230	1,434	1,075	1,196	717	1,832	663	2,069	.....	.....	.....	1,429	1,388
Sholapur ...	3	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	528	528	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178
Bijapur ...	1	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dharwar ...	12	649	1,447	.....	1,316	.....	1,528	378	.....	3,700	.....	.....	8,943	.....
Belgaum ...	2	67	2,404	.....	2,061	.....	3,185	.....	.....	1,500	1,500	.....	2,392	.....

STATEMENT

Classification	Cost of Management	Share Capital paid	Loans and Deposits held at the end		
			Members	Non-members	Societies
1	16	17	18	19	20
Class I—Agricultural Credit, Limited.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Broach ...	2,103	3,345	982	.....	.....
East Khandesh ...	1,195	3,355	22,065	1,930	.....
Sholapur ...	972	7,930	8,364	40,500	.....
Dharwar ...	986	42,575	.....	.....	.....
Kanara ...	387	6,310	9,296	9,120	.....
Larkana ...	5,318	99,650	1,04,588	2,19,224	.....
Sukkur ...	3,091	43,650	1,989	1,14,832	.....
Thar and Parkar ...	9,061	1,62,500	1,13,480	1,68,168	.....
Total, Limited ...	23,063	3,69,315	2,60,764	5,45,064	.....
Grand Total, Class I, Unlimited and Limited.	6,06,880	21,86,601	75,85,451	39,18,130	1,69,208
Class II—Purchase, Purchase and Sale, Unlimited.					
East Khandesh ...	30	.....	92	.....	.....
Nasik ...	31	1,995	48	20	.....
Poona ...	152	.....	798	.....	.....
Dharwar ...	306	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bijapur ...	24	.....	220	70	.....
Total, Unlimited ...	543	1,995	1,158	90	.....
Class II—Purchase, Purchase and Sale, Limited.					
Kaira ...	1,397	2,500	1,100	.....	.....
Thana ...	1,117	13,595	204	3,211	453
Ahmednagar ...	985	7,895	7	984	.....
West Khandesh ...	5	940	.....	.....	431
Nasik ...	7,842	29,195	.....	3,451	2,720
Poona ...	24	485	.....	.....	.....
Satara ...	152	2,435	2	250	63
Sholapur ...	76	1,665	.....	1,982	.....
Bijapur ...	4	335	138	.....	.....
Dharwar ...	526	7,095	198	2,835	285
Belgaum ...	137	2,476	5	7	.....

B—*contd.*

of the year from						Most usual rate of Interest	
Provincial or Central Banks	Government	Reserve Fund	Working Capital *	Profit and loss for the year	Usual dividend paid on shares	On borrowings	On lendings
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
11,899	.....	3,255	19,481	1,788	.....	.....	.....
63,250	.....	.....	89,890	2,511	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	13,204	69,998	2,113	6¼	6	9⅝
.....	.....	.....	42,575	3,540	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5,937	30,663	1,146	.....	.....	.....
20,231	.....	3,335	4,47,028	10,002	5½	2 to 6	9⅝
.....	.....	−184	1,57,287	2,543	.....	.....	.....
2,43,379	.....	28,555	7,11,082	22,882	6¾	2 to 6	9¾
3,38,759	.....	54,102	15,68,004	46,525	.....	.....	.....
1,92,06,396	1,21,479	55,50,669	3,87,30,928	5,28,361	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	392	484	+76	.....	.....	.....
1,292	.....	1,301	4,586	−139	.....	6¼	9¾
.....	.....	633	1,431	+165	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,700	3,700	−111	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	124	414	−58	.....	.....	.....
1,292	.....	6,150	10,615	−67	.....	.....	.....
563	7,500	.....	11,763	−4,131	.....	8	.....
16,207	.....	10,769	44,439	196	9	6¼	10 1/16
.....	.....	9,358	18,244	−517	.....	.....	.....
1,104	189	481	3,138	−291	.....	.....	.....
1,89,168	.....	192	2,24,746	−3,328	.....	.....	10 1/16
.....	.....	767	1,252	−24	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,526	4,276	427	.....	6¼	9¾
.....	.....	508	3,455	187	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	52	525	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,922	13,635	363	.....	.....	.....
1,500	.....	394	4,382	19	5	6¼	9¾

STATEMENT

Classification	Number of Societies	Number of members	Loans made during the year to		Receipts from Loans and Deposits repaid during the year by	
			Individuals	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Banks and Societies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class II—Purchase, Purchase and Sale, Limited—contd.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kanara ...	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad ...	2	449	8,678	470	6,433	470
Total, Limited ...	42	2,672	73,072	1,690	55,437	1,187
Grand Total, Class II, Unlimited and Limited.	51	3,418	76,195	1,690	56,924	1,187
Class III—Production, Unlimited.						
Thana ...	2	101	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhárwár ...	11	366	.....	.....	337	.....
Belgaum ...	2	91	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kanara ...	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Unlimited ...	16	562	.....	.....	337	.....
Class III—Production, Limited.						
Kolába ...	1	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Limited ...	1	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total, Class III, Unlimited and Limited ...	17	593	.....	.....	337	.....

* The term "loans overdue" means loans due for payment which have not

B—*contd.*

Loans due by			Loans and Deposits received during the year from			Sales of goods to members	Purchase of members' products
Individuals	Of which overdue*	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Central Banks	Primary Societies		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,944	356	.....	.....	1,500	440	.....	.....
45,683	13,386	2,069	34,965	4,51,342	3,385	19,074	6,017
48,183	15,855	2,069	35,895	4,51,342	9,171	25,655	6,017
93	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,081	.....	.....	115	.....	297	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,174	.....	.....	160	.....	297	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,174	.....	.....	160	.....	297	.....	.....

been paid and for which extension has not been granted by competent authority.

STATEMENT

Classification	Cost of Management	Share Capital paid	Loans and Deposits held at the end		
			Members	Non-members	Societies
1	16	17	18	19	20
Class II—Purchase, Purchase and Sale, Limited—contd.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kanara ...	6	940	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad ...	696	14,020	15,822	43,447	440
Total, Limited ..	12,917	83,576	17,476	55,467	4,392
Grand Total, Class II, Unlimited and Limited.	13,460	85,571	18,634	55,557	4,392
Class III—Production, Unlimited.					
Thana ...	225	.....	602	81	.....
Dhárwár ..	2,452	.....	115	.....	770
Belgaum ...	996	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kanara .	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Unlimited ..	3,676	.....	717	81	770
Class III—Production, Limited.					
Kolaba ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Limited ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total, Class III, Unlimited and Limited ...	3,676	.....	717	81	770

* For the purposes of this statement the working capital

B—*contd.*

of the year from						Most usual rate of Interest	
Provincial or Central Banks	Government	Reserve Fund	Working Capital *	Profit and loss for the year	Usual dividend paid on shares	On borrowings	On lendings
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
.....	.....	150	1,090	−23	.....	.....	.....
700	.....	.....	74,429	−293	.....	.....	.....
2,09,962	7,582	27,419	4,05,374	−7,485	.....	.....	.....
2,10,584	7,582	33,569	4,15,989	−7,552	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	692	1,305	−641	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,132	5,926	7,943	−30	.....	.....	.....
.....	110	875	985	355	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	214	214	−2	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,242	7,637	10,447	−318	.....	.....	.....
.....	116	1,197	1,313	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	116	1,197	1,313	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,358	8,834	11,760	−318	.....	.....	.....

is taken to be the total of Columns 17 to 23.

STATEMENT

Classification	Number of Societies	Number of members	Loans made during the year to		Receipts from Loans and Deposits repaid during the year by	
			Individuals	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Banks and Societies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class IV—Production and Sale, Unlimited.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kaira ...	2	51	890	.....	800	.....
West Khándesh ...	1	44	4,868	.....	5,353	.....
Ratnágiri ...	1	16	2,480	.....	2,295	.....
Total, Unlimited ...	4	111	8,238	.....	8,448	.....
Class IV—Production and Sale, Limited.						
Kaira ...	1	156	1,30,164	.....	1,27,409	.....
Panch Mahals ...	2	105	3,969	.....	.....	.....
Broach ...	4	322	1,41,791	.....	1,37,679	.....
Surat ...	13	2,791	13,05,177	14,472	12,89,108	14,170
East Khándesh ...	3	419	1,49,400	.....	151,731	.....
West Khandesh ...	1	169	16,811	68,537	9,969	69,445
Poona ...	3	153	.....	.....	80	.....
Sholapur ...	3	216	16,009	.....	7,964	.....
Satara ...	2	165	1,99,977	875	1,92,762	.....
Belgaum ...	7	701	49,411	9,536	39,704	10,291
Ratnagiri ...	1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolaba ...	2	33	6,373	.....	3,000	.....
Dhárwár ...	10	6,490	26,19,647	.....	26,12,023	.....
Bijápur ...	3	521	1,39,335	7,565	1,26,468	8,389
Kanara ...	4	650	4,887	.....	5,102	.....
Hyderabad ...	4	1,271	21,482	.....	24,406	.....
Nawabshah ...	2	68	430	.....	300	.....
Karachi ...	2	921	30,129	254	5,158	1,378
Sukkur ...	3	954	1,23,193	.....	1,13,032	.....
Larkana ...	4	76	48,400	.....	37,168	.....
Thar and Parkar ...	2	78	.....	.....	168	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1	35	44,413	.....	28,273	.....
Total, Limited ...	77	15,031	50,50,998	1,01,239	49,11,504	1,03,676
Grand Total, Class IV—Unlimited and Limited.	81	15,142	50,59,236	1,01,239	49,19,952	1,03,676

* The term "loans overdue" means loans due for payment which have not

B—*contd.*

Loans due by			Loans and Deposits received during the year from			Sales of goods to members	Purchase of members' products
Individuals	Of which overdue *	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Central Banks	Primary Societies		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,559	3,569	.....	540	164	.....	.....	.....
3,557	.....	.....	512	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,150	.....	.....	7,057	.....	.....	.....	6,841
10,266	3,569	.....	8,109	164	.....	.....	6,841
10,805	.....	.....	21,783	10,111	.....	.....	1,35,047
3,969	.....	.....	510	.....	477	3,969	.....
4,112	4,112	31	2,62,313	44,697	1,454	.....	.....
41,053	5,368	1,368	1,06,151	7,32,921	49,619	2,322	.....
4,094	1,219	.....	3,483	32,736	.....	3,41,724	4,642
6,842	.....	513	17,858	7,88,921	.....	1,44,926	.....
685	685	.....	.....	14,300	38,399	.....	.....
17,057	504	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	368
18,506	15	948	.....	1,11,169	.....	1,90,191	1,96,090
38,654	1,696	1,188	2,905	38,300	3,950	53,716	7,515
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,600	.....	.....	542	6,608	.....	.....	.....
1,17,700	11,132	.....	23,747	7,47,509	.....	92,566	3,051
31,056	2,607	2,198	61,792	97,058	.....	1,68,415	9,117
20	.....	.....	4,171	15,600	9,100	852	.....
30,173	204	.....	2,966	12,112	.....	.....	.....
1,537	864	.....	.....	.....	388	.....	.....
64,503	1,538	29,878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90,470	7,612	.....	26,173	22,368	.....	.....	.....
27,556	198	.....	500	31,350	.....	.....	.....
7,377	7,077	3,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,383	6,082	.....	2,604	17,773	.....	.....	.....
5,37,432	51,613	39,579	5,37,498	27,23,582	1,03,317	9,98,901	3,55,780
5,47,698	55,182	39,579	5,45,607	27,23,696	1,03,317	9,98,901	3,62,621

been paid and for which extension has not been granted by competent authority.

STATEMENT

Classification	Cost of Management	Share Capital paid	Loans and Deposits held at the end		
			Members	Non-members	Societies
1	16	17	18	19	20
Class IV—Production and Sale, Unlimited.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kaira ...	99	.....	982	2,116	.....
West Khandesh ...	1,267	.....	1,774	.....	.....
Ratnagiri ...	417	450	2,558	29	.....
Total, Unlimited ...	1,783	450	5,314	2,145	.....
Class IV—Production and Sale, Limited.					
Kaira ...	1,742	5,160	10,147	110	.....
Panch Mahals ...	233	940	3,969	1	.....
Broach ...	4,768	34,860	708	1,343	843
Surat ...	13,348	1,11,375	19,409	39,670	2,892
East Khandesh ...	4,547	11,605	.....	.....	.....
*West Khandesh ...	10,996	31,150	11,330	.....	.....
Poona ...	7,869	49,760	501	1,519	17,100
Sholapur ...	2,051	11,130	27	.....	.....
Satara ...	6,737	8,900	7	5	.....
Belgaum ...	5,489	13,085	275	.....	1,250
Ratnagiri ...	.....	110	9	.....	.....
Kolaba ...	28	1,790	.....	.....	.....
Dharwar ...	34,709	1,09,813	5,635	4,653	45,000
Bijapur ...	4,969	9,501	6,370	9,128	3,300
Kanara ...	3,815	5,929	1,500	6,729	9,100
Hyderabad ...	1,605	14,114	1,781	.....	34
Nawabshah ...	.....	350	742	.....	38
Karachi ...	40	4,090	1,452	11,340	11,752
Sukkur ...	3,092	25,260	50,493	.....	.....
Larkana ...	984	7,070	1,523	.....	140
Thar and Parkar ...	.....	3,763	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	2,121	5,400	14	2,590	.....
Total, Limited ...	1,09,263	4,65,085	1,15,880	77,088	91,389
Grand Total, Class IV—Unlimited and Limited.	1,11,046	4,65,535	1,21,194	79,233	91,389

* For the purposes of this statement the working capital

B—*contd.*

of the year from						Most usual rate of Interest	
Provincial or Central Banks	Government	Reserve Fund	Working Capital *	Profit and loss for the year	Usual dividend paid on shares	On borrowings	On lendings
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1,738	.....	220	5,056	−364	.....	6¼	12½
.....	214	3,052	5,040	718	.....	.....	.....
.....	126	1,705	4,868	253	.....	.....	.....
1,738	340	4,977	14,964	607	.....	.....	.....
8,650	.....	427	24,494	565	9	6	9⅞
.....	.....	72	4,982	−193	.....	6¼	9⅞
18,873	1,947	1,795	60,364	−648	.....	6 to 7	9 to 9⅞
16,768	.....	20,872	2,10,926	24,182	.....	5	7½ to 9⅞
1,664	.....	6,447	19,716	1,150	.....	.....	.....
2,00,770	.....	1,350	2,44,600	1,113	.....	.....	.....
10,739	521	4,128	84,268	2,406	.....	.....	.....
8,473	.....	1,920	21,550	−528	.....	.....	.....
25,850	.....	256	35,048	−5,481	.....	6¼	9⅞
81,062	.....	12,855	1,08,527	1,688	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	112	1	.....	.....	.....
4,000	.....	1	5,791	−12	.....	.....	.....
71,630	.....	68,119	3,04,850	14,465	.....	.....	.....
6,896	2,183	2,940	40,318	2,700	.....	.....	.....
16,600	.....	5,660	45,518	1,554	.....	.....	.....
19,012	.....	416	35,357	963	.....	.....	.....
365	295	236	2,026	26	.....	.....	.....
55,199	.....	8,306	92,069	2,178	.....	.....	.....
9,570	.....	4,917	90,240	6,146	.....	.....	.....
21,122	.....	571	30,426	1,856	.....	.....	.....
5,301	1,000	2,434	12,498	11	.....	.....	.....
12,375	.....	−562	19,817	−1,150	.....	.....	.....
5,94,919	5,946	1,43,190	14,93,497	52,592	.....	.....	.....
5,96,657	6,286	1,48,167	15,02,461	53,199	.....	.....	.....

is taken to be the total of Columns 17 to 23.

STATEMENT B—*contd.*

Classification	Number of Societies	Number of Members	Loans made during the year to: Individuals	Loans made during the year to: Banks and Societies	Receipts from Loans and Deposits repaid during the year by: Individuals	Receipts from Loans and Deposits repaid during the year by: Banks and Societies	Loans due by: Individuals	Loans due by: Of which overdue *	Loans due by: Banks and Societies	Loans and Deposits received during the year from: Individuals	Loans and Deposits received during the year from: Central Banks	Loans and Deposits received during the year from: Primary Societies	Sales of goods to members	Purchase of members' products
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Class VI—Other Forms, Unlimited.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
West Khandesh ...	1	81	149	65	..	160	4,445	...	860	1,200	...	...	...	...
Thana ...	1	11	...	...	70	...	765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar ...	10	1,012	...	...	1,835	...	12,060	2,648	...	5	18,900	...	11	...
Kanara ...	5	304	...	...	1,082	...	8,299	119	...	296	...	...	...	...
Total, Unlimited ...	17	1,408	149	65	2,987	160	25,569	2,767	360	1,501	18,800	...	11	...
Class VI—Other Forms, Limited.														
Kaira ...	2	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat ...	2	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...
Thana ...	5	2,731	591	...	564	...	22,964	...	...	3,586	...	...	214	276
East Khandesh ...	10	18,366	...	7,080	..	6,589	...	...	12,790	1,035	...	...	25,300	5,649
West Khandesh ...	7	12,690	1,645	9,810	1,289	7,312	644	...	11,012	3,000	1,000	...	3,568	4,450
Nasik ...	5	3,299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona ...	4	6,452	973	...	745	...	748	...	...	440	6,000	...	4,171	...
Sholapur ...	2	147	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	302	277
Satara ...	10	770	...	4,887	...	4,376	...	...	2,699	...	...	...	1,438	...
Belgaum ...	5	500	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	75	...	...	361	...
Ratnagiri ...	5	2,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Kolaba ...	1	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar ...	7	1,701	90	...	100	...	31	...	...	35	...	...	330	...
Bijapur ...	3	1,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,759	...
Kanara ...	2	714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	4	2,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawabshah ...	1	724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi ...	1	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukkur ...	4	732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larkana ...	2	1,005	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar ...	5	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Limited ...	87	57,738	3,399	21,777	2,688	16,278	24,579	...	26,501	8,178	7,000	...	61,504	10,652
Grand Total, Class VI—Unlimited and Limited.	104	59,146	3,543	21,842	5,675	18,438	50,148	2,767	27,361	9,679	25,800	...	61,515	10,652
Grand Total of all Agricultural Societies in the Bombay Presidency, during 1929-30.	4,779	343,624	2,28,45,301	21,88,583	1,86,27,419	22,35,920	3,53,10,893	1,08,35,060	2,49,833	41,53,365	1,49,83,057	1,24,884	10,94,868	3,73,273
Do. 1928-1929 ...	4,568	388,412	2,20,80,711	17,33,966	2,19,15,862	15,86,498	3,18,23,079	98,83,678	4,07,739	42,51,402	1,27,17,201	4,48,461	5,14,077	7,37,358

* The term "loans overdue" means loans due for payment which have not been paid and for which extension has not been granted by competent authority.

STATEMENT

Classification	Cost of Management	Share Capital paid	Loans and Deposits held at the end		
			Members	Non-members	Societies
1	16	17	18	19	20
Class VI—Other Forms. Unlimited.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
West Khandesh ...	17	...	1,200	.....	...
Thana ...	1	2,545	...	.....	...
Dharwar ...	928	22,276	1,123	20	...
Kanara ...	340	2,038	849	2,571	...
Total, Unlimited ...	1,284	26,859	3,172	2,591	...
Class VI—Other Forms. Limited.					
Kaira ...	2,618	...	...	112	...
Surat ...	3,706	...	...	.....	...
Thana ...	1,965	1,129	368	18,550	...
East Khandesh ...	21,573	...	103	8,535	...
West Khandesh ...	11,610	...	...	341	...
Nasik ...	5,130	...	...	.....	...
Poona ...	3,535	2,000	4,440	2,476	...
Sholapur ...	1,610	...	65	3	2
Satara ...	9,753	...	577	5	...
Belgaum ...	2,877	2,745	1,540	134	...
Ratnagiri ..	2,318	...	7	.....	...
Kolaba ...	500	...	...	.....	...
Dharwar ...	7,588	5,870	360	3,600	...
Bijapur ...	6,632	...	20	1,814	56
Kanara ...	1,439	...	98	.....	...
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	.....	...
Nawabshah ...	...	...	...	.....	...
Karachi ...	...	...	...	.....	...
Sukkur ...	...	...	...	.....	...
Larkana ...	...	...	...	.....	...
Thar and Parkar ...	...	...	...	.....	...
Total, Limited ...	82,974	11,744	7,578	35,570	58
Grand Total, Class VI—Unlimited and Limited.	84,260	38,603	10,750	38,161	58
Grand Total of all Agricultural Societies in the Bombay Presidency, during 1929-30.	8,11,879	27,76,310	77,36,746	40,91,162	2,58,811
Do. 1928-1929 ...	7,78,065	23,00,263	76,94,559	43,25,534	2,49,098

* For the purposes of this statement the working capital

B—*concld.*

of the year from						Most usual rate of Interest	
Provincial or Central Banks	Government	Reserve Fund	Working Capital*	Profit and loss for the year	Usual dividend paid on shares	On borrowings	On lendings
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
4,320	...	...	5,520	48	...	...	...
567	...	...	3,112	23	...	6¼	7½
24,126	744	119	48,408	−1,571	...	...	...
9,210	...	4,269	18,937	1,329	...	...	...
38,223	744	4,388	75,977	−171	...	...	...
...	...	15,568	15,680	−136	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5,723	25,770	4,476	...	...	...
...	...	95,750	1,04,388	10,116	...	...	...
1,000	...	38,569	59,910	2,392	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5,672	...	...	...
5,045	2,000	6,434	22,395	2,920	...	...	...
...	...	829	899	1,440	...	...	...
...	...	4,114	4,696	7,959	...	...	...
...	...	13,928	17,347	2,082	...	...	...
...	...	200	207	6,430	...	...	...
...	...	125	125	1,640	...	...	...
...	...	17,122	26,952	15	...	...	...
1,500	...	54	3,444	42,750	...	...	...
...	...	1,443	1,541	−333	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,545	2,000	1,98,859	2,63,354	56,803	...	...	...
45,768	2,744	2,03,247	3,39,331	85,632	...	...	...
2,00,59,405	1,39,549	59,44,486	4,10,06,469	6,60,392	...	...	...
1,71,33,499	1,71,117	50,27,157	3,69,00,227	10,99,562	...	...	...

* is taken to be the total of Columns 17 to 23.

STATEMENT

Operations of — Non-

Classification.	Number of Societies	Number of members	Loans made during the year to Individuals	Loans made during the year to Banks and Societies
1	2	3	4	5
Class I—Credit, Unlimited.			Rs.	Rs.
1. Bombay	1	50	246	...
2. Kolába	1	65	...	...
3. Ratnágiri	2	114	7,970	...
4. Ahmednagar	2	93	965	...
5. Ahmedabad	1	66	1,069	...
6. Poona	2	140	2,428	...
7. Sátára	3	159	6,802	198
8. Sholápur	3	73	8,401	...
9. Kánara	4	437	24,190	...
Total, Class I, Unlimited ...	19	1,197	52,071	198
Class I—Credit, Limited.				
1. Bombay	172	89,215	1,34,66,086	1,16,071
2. Thána	29	4,595	4,86,257	...
3. Kolába	8	1,298	76,853	...
4. Ratnágiri	11	2,216	87,503	...
5. Ahmednagar	14	6,397	11,15,472	1,47,734
6. Ahmedabad	12	1,823	1,29,228	...
7. Kaira	10	1,812	54,574	...
8. Panch Mahals	11	1,262	1,95,764	...
9. Broach	18	2,724	3,32,250	1,000
10. Surat	19	3,127	3,99,552	...
11. East Khándesh	15	5,678	10,29,991	19,99,482
12. West Khándesh	14	3,966	9,07,161	33,134
13. Násik	13	2,243	1,61,672	...
14. Poona	31	8,865	7,86,857	...
15. Sátára	17	2,581	5,51,383	1,21,911
16. Sholápur	14	3,218	2,93,498	...

* The term "loans overdue" means loans due for payment which have not

C.

Agricultural Societies.

Receipts from Loans and Deposits repaid during the year by		Loans due by			Loans and Deposits received during the year from		
Individuals	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Of which overdue*	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Central Banks	Primary Societies
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,635	...	6,861	...	3,369	...	...	...
110	...	1,164	1,164	...	...	...	...
8,176	...	10,590	2,557	...	509	...	...
1,064	...	6,580	6,048	...	1,101	1,605	...
593	...	1,484	315	...	21	...	400
2,467	...	4,451	3,233	...	555	...	...
5,575	225	25,431	14,959	365	388	...	...
3,339	...	9,840	2,085	...	625	5,375	...
17,142	...	20,179	1,584	...	10,007	3,553	...
40,101	225	86,620	31,895	3,734	13,194	10,533	400
1,15,49,725	5,45,966	1,13,98,499	4,46,952	81,973	73,05,956	30,57,624	98,427
3,77,528	...	6,05,312	1,15,743	...	1,28,373	2,80,672	...
53,130	...	46,209	2,939	...	8,932	1,801	...
75,987	...	87,034	18,527	...	62,082	...	...
10,15,957	1,40,365	8,45,887	1,59,330	44,282	20,54,715	1,45,553	1,615
1,08,366	...	90,057	518	...	33,519	11,177	1,005
50,979	...	89,407	13,013	...	21,221	464	1,999
1,59,095	...	1,76,316	11,200	...	9,54,749	3,837	21,619
3,19,254	...	3,11,273	80,689	75,200	9,12,020	62,544	100
4,31,655	...	8,81,915	56,853	...	23,46,280	61,556	...
7,87,735	20,39,814	10,98,227	39,280	1,30,819	26,72,654	2,57,086	...
7,72,486	32,871	5,42,492	25,562	486	11,29,661	25,609	...
1,28,188	...	1,57,426	31,756	...	2,03,760	25,155	...
6,91,436	...	8,10,996	72,132	...	4,79,398	7,28,869	...
4,74,996	86,248	3,10,513	70,873	40,527	3,75,030	1,68,775	92,458
2,07,348	...	2,92,768	32,769	...	4,32,748	27,525	...

been paid and for which extension has not been granted by competent authority.

STATEMENT

Classification	Sales of goods to members	Purchase of members' products	Cost of management	Share Capital paid
1	14	15	16	17
Class I—Credit, Unlimited.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Bombay	...	...	279	...
2. Kolába	...	...	5	...
3. Ratnágiri	...	...	170	...
4. Ahmednagar	...	...	200	640
5. Ahmedabad	...	...	50	...
6. Poona	...	...	30	...
7. Sátára	...	...	248	18,895
8. Sholápur	...	...	167	810
9. Kánara	16	...	501	...
Total, Class I, Unlimited ...	16	...	1,660	20,345
Class I—Credit, Limited.				
1. Bombay	...	...	2,41,734	31,19,735
2. Thána	52,602	44,992	7,436	1,98,934
3. Kolaba	...	...	651	95,265
4. Ratnagiri	...	...	1,992	36,964
5. Ahmednagar	...	...	10,940	2,89,401
6. Ahmedabad	...	...	918	51,599
7. Kaira	..	...	1,535	59,976
8. Panch Mahals	...	...	3,960	65,427
9. Broach	...	...	8,552	1,31,944
10. Surat	...	...	91,400	1,95,903
11. East Khándesh	...	...	14,417	2,13,970
12. West Khándesh	...	...	7,182	1,97,324
13. Násik	...	...	4,861	1,34,809
14. Poona	...	...	10,012	2,46,600
15. Sátára	...	...	6,045	82,855
16. Sholápur	...	...	7,260	1,07,983

* For the purposes of this statement the working

C—*contd.*

Loans and Deposits held at the end of the year from									Most usual rate of interest	
Members	Non-members	Societies	Provincial or Central Banks	Government	Reserve Fund	Working Capital*	Profit and loss for the year	Usual dividend paid on shares	On borrowings	On lendings
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
...	2,200	...	...	...	3,513	10,813	−180	...	9	...
28	493	...	...	...	715	1,236	+15	...	7½	...
2,375	3,898	...	...	...	3,804	10,067	+579	...	...	...
4,969	...	...	1,550	...	928	8,087	+93 −59	...	6¼	9¾
293	...	400	...	...	1,695	1,449	+58	...	6	9⅝
2,853	195	...	...	...	1,868	4,666	+114 −7	...	5	9⅝
1,006	150	...	...	...	6,577	26,628	+296	...	6¼	6⅛ to 12½
2,134	...	...	6,142	...	1,853	10,989	+194	...	6¼	12½
8,448	8,821	794	860	...	3,733	22,556	+843	...	6¼	9⅝
22,036	15,677	1,194	8,552	...	28,737	96,541	+1,946	...	...	...
82,57,754	6,09,546	34,365	1,28,642	...	7,62,480	1,29,12,529	3,51,136	6¼	4 to 6	9¾ to 18
1,52,489	32,247	435	2,97,023	1,000	26,329	6,32,750	15,988	4½ to 9¾	5½ to 6½	9¾ to 18¾
6,033	4,541	...	2,110	...	2,784	41,733	2,610	6	6¼	9¾
22,870	57,544	...	...	...	14,797	1,32,165	5,181	7	6¼	9⅝
5,57,144	2,33,153	28,420	28,556	...	1,54,209	12,40,883	28,442	6 to 9	4½ to 7½	7½ to 9¾
8,115	22,495	...	10,476	...	4,389	96,804	4,713	...	6	9·6
21,546	19,126	953	3,249	...	14,670	1,12,520	6,408	...	6¼ to 8	12½
61,787	76,183	4,894	28	...	8,652	2,16,971	8,018	6 to 7½	3½ to 6	7½ to 9¾
2,80,947	86,127	3,990	10,594	...	29,411	5,42,313	13,720	6	2½ to 5½	9
11,62,014	10,105	...	7,005	...	31,162	14,06,189	28,092	5½ to 9	6½ to 8	9·1 to 9¾
9,71,807	1,75,638	...	50,201	...	32,357	14,43,973	37,354	...	...	...
3,12,366	2,70,128	4,000	19,519	...	16,514	7,49,851	14,050	...	...	...
18,486	3,064	...	11,849	...	9,595	1,77,896	10,871	7½	4	10½
3,04,954	2,11,112	350	92,210	...	50,161	9,05,397	34,521	6 to 7½	6½	9¾
79,310	1,83,051	6,498	44,225	...	24,594	4,20,433	12,565	8	6½	9¾
56,918	1,59,100	...	30,850	...	28,881	3,33,012	15,467	6 to 9	6 to 7½	12½

capital is taken to be the total of Columns 17 to 23.

STATEMENT

Classification	Number of Societies	Number of members	Loans made during the year to Individuals	Loans made during the year to Banks and Societies
1	2	3	4	5
Class I—Credit, Limited—contd.			Rs.	Rs.
17. Bijápur	27	1,270	4,96,225	...
18. Dhárwár	48	23,706	27,54,340	2,38,000
19. Belgaum	28	9,642	16,34,762	...
20. Kánara	14	7,496	8,85,434	...
21. Hyderabad	11	3,511	22,73,338	...
22. Nawábsháh	2	314	17,550	...
23. Karáchi	14	8,534	19,56,947	20,000
24. Sukkur	4	539	45,345	...
25. Lárkána	2	762	23,998	...
26. Thár and Párkar	2	490	31,096	...
27. Upper Sind Frontier	1	450	19,155	...
Total, Class I, Limited ...	561	193,224	3,02,14,290	26,77,338
Grand Total, Class I, Unlimited and Limited.	580	194,421	3,02,66,361	26,77,530
Class II—Purchase and Sale, Unlimited ...	...	...	...	...
Class II—Purchase and Sale, Limited.				
1. Bombay	14	3,823	...	...
2. Thana	6	816	1,384	...
3. Ratnagiri	1	115	...	...
4. Ahmedabad	2	313	...	...
5. Panch Mahals	2	596	644	...
6. Broach	1	84	3,798	...
7. Surat	3	415	2,150	...
8. East Khandesh	1	...	...	Work not
9. Násik	1	44	24,734	...
10. Poona	...	...	...	...

* The term "loans overdue" means loans due for payment which have not

C—*contd.*

Receipts from Loans and Deposits repaid during the year by		Loans due by			Loans and Deposits received during the year from		
Individuals	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Of which overdue*	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Central Banks	Primary Societies
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,49,086	...	4,96,938	64,901	...	1,87,422	1,06,361	1,786
25,37,158	2,01,220	34,57,859	6,79,724	53,002	40,62,454	1,96,967	3,57,753
16,36,371	...	13,30,376	3,63,576	...	21,20,240	39,500	3,900
8,21,365	...	10,85,123	2,43,194	...	15,82,012	1,17,148	11,685
12,77,999	...	12,92,992	1,70,952	...	16,31,087	27,500	75
12,726	...	17,019	1,160	...	689	1,500	...
15,89,241	...	12,12,696	64,473	23,000	1,66,48,323	18,024	2,06,492
33,851	...	39,767	2,619	...	2,065	12,500	...
21,013	...	29,927	9,925	...	3,797	4,000	...
54,473	...	36,509	8,428	...	300	3,194	...
15,370	...	13,509	...	...	...	...	...
2,56,47,368	30,46,484	2,67,57,066	28,07,088	4,49,289	4,53,59,739	54,56,891	8,03,744
2,56,87,460	30,46,709	2,68,34,686	28,38,963	4,53,093	4,53,72,963	54,67,424	8,04,144
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	29,001	...	...	3,970	...	...
879	...	5,240	179	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,722	...	...
98	30	29	29	2,500	...	...	...
...	...	644	...	...	178	...	...
3,760	...	122	52	...	17,093	...	...
45,041	285	1,134	285	...	...	16,706	...
commenced.		...	...	...	...	...	...
24,076	...	12,061	...	...	564	23,300	48,114
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

been paid and for which extension has not been granted by competent authority.

STATEMENT

Classification	Sales of goods to members	Purchase of members' products	Cost of Management	Share Capital paid
1	14	15	16	17
Class I—Credit, Limited—contd.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17. Bijápur	1	...	9,875	2,38,418
18. Dhárwar	226	...	58,129	7,74,195
19. Belgaum	...	...	16,007	3,45,599
20. Kanára	128	...	18,776	1,90,686
21. Hyderabad	...	...	12,795	2,54,626
22. Nawábshah	...	...	481	18,632
23. Karáchi	...	...	23,254	3,21,313
24. Sukkur	...	...	671	26,051
25. Larkana	...	...	756	29,990
26. Thár and Párkar	...	...	545	45,519
27. Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	243	13,015
Total, Class I, Limited ...	52,957	44,992	4,89,218	72,13,966
Grand Total, Class I, Unlimited and Limited.	52,973	44,992	4,90,868	72,34,311
Class II—Purchase and Sale, Unlimited ...	...	...	...	...
Class II—Purchase and Sale, Limited.				
1. Bombay	8,00,461	2,81,527	18,737	52,655
2. Thana	22,226	22,642	519	10,409
3. Ratnágiri	417	..	317	1,740
4. Ahmedabad	3,944	3,505	147	2,856
5. Panch Mahals	19,980	25,357	1,036	10,961
6. Broach	2,607	...	480	3,070
7. Surat	1,16,057	...	4,889	17,057
8. East Khandesh	...	...	...	Work not
9. Násik	39,769	34,398	861	4,370
10. Poona	...	...	...	...

* For the purposes of this statement the working

C—*contd.*

Loans and Deposits held at the end of the year from									Most usual rate of interest	
Members	Non-members	Societies	Provincial or Central Banks	Government	Reserve Fund	Working Capital*	Profit and loss for the year	Usual dividend paid on shares	On borrowings	On lendings
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1,00,359	1,06,955	1,598	19,180	590	55,718	5,22,818	29,705	8	6½	9¾
16,26,265	14,77,287	33,349	2,09,562	...	2,89,595	44,10,253	1,12,752	8	6½	9¾
7,01,171	4,46,545	33,060	33,263	...	1,45,107	17,04,745	58,947	7½	6½	9¾
4,23,442	7,35,786	19,519	7,216	...	1,40,005	15,19,754	34,582	8	6½	9¾
11,12,098	2,07,214	1,075	27,500	...	37,008	16,39,516	37,022	...	...	...
449	...	...	4,500	...	1,500	25,081	804	...	...	...
6,86,106	6,56,401	1,646	18,768	...	30,247	17,14,476	40,737	...	...	...
108	2,250	...	8,058	...	2,959	39,414	2,056	...	...	...
3,021	317	...	9,970	...	1,799	45,027	1,268	...	...	...
...	1,500	...	9,900	...	3,600	60,519	3,926	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	869	13,884	757	...	...	...
1,69,26,762	57,90,415	1,74,252	10,84,444	1,590	19,19,470	3,31,10,899	8,26,702	...	...	...
1,69,48,798	58,06,099	1,75,446	10,92,996	1,590	19,48,207	3,32,07,440	8,98,648	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,254	17,123	...	...	...	13,961	85,993	9,980	6½	...	...
...	872	...	1,507	...	3,114	15,902	—589	6½	...	9¾
633	355	...	...	...	...	2,728	—170	...	...	...
602	353	...	...	...	515	4,428	454	...	...	...
...	8,058	...	...	...	355	19,374	526	...	...	...
5,555	519	...	...	...	14	9,158	—708	...	...	...
571	2,601	...	...	...	6,363	26,572	4,880	...	6½	9¾
commenced.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
245	193	779	5,387	...	372	12,826	783	...	6½	9¾
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

capital is taken to be the total of Columns 17 to 23.

STATEMENT

Classification	Number of Societies	Number of members	Loans made during the year to Individuals	Loans made during the year to Banks and Societies
1	2	3	4	5
Class II—Purchase and Sale, Limited—contd.			Rs.	Rs.
11. Sholápur	1	268	1,828	2,011
12. Dhárwár	2	15	.....	.....
13. Kánara	1	133	15,437	.....
14. Karáchi	2	144	.....	4,501
Total, Class II, Limited ...	37	5,766	49,975	6,512
Grand Total, Class II, Unlimited and Limited ...	37	6,766	49,975	6,512
Class IV—Production and Sale, Unlimited.				
1. Ratnágiri	5	193	2,423	.....
2. Ahmednagar	2	38	.....	.....
3. Ahmedabad	1	34	.....	.....
4. Panch Mahals	1	15	897	.....
5. Poona	2	45	2,275	.....
6. Sátára	2	38	.....	.....
7. Sholápur	3	227	12,838	.....
8. Bijápur	2	53	1,892	.....
9. East Khandesh	5	234	33 921	6,907
10. West Khandesh	3	234	7,082	1,523
11. Násik	5	101	2,875	.....
12. Dharwar	9	446	30,303	.....
13. Belgaum	5	216	28,078	.....
14. Hyderabad	3	125	20,268	.....
15. Karachi	1	34	2,575	.....
16. Sukkur	1	32	1,000	.....
17. Larkana	1	21	7,117	.....
Total, Class IV, Unlimited ...	51	2,086	1,53,544	8,430

* The term "loans overdue" means loans due for payment which have not

C—*contd.*

Receipts from Loans and Deposits repaid during the year by		Loans due by			Loans and Deposits received during the year from		
Individuals	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Of which overdue*	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Central Banks	Primary Societies
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,620	1,979	12,921	12,547	1,336	1,265	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,414	.....	3,257	...	...	2,061	14,394	...
...	4,501	...	...	...	...	1,017	...
91,888	6,795	64,419	13,092	3,836	28,843	55,417	48,114
91,888	6,795	64,419	13,092	3,836	28,843	55,417	48,114
2,499	.....	16,664	14,320	...	492	5,387	...
436	.....	1,712	52	...	...	...	...
98	.....	1,014	1,014	...	...	...	...
1,053	.....	247	...	...	755	97	...
3,112	.....	4,085	1,710	...	73	1,670	...
57	.....	264	264	...	...	...	...
17,533	.....	9,332	5,464	...	1,927	...	...
3,168	.....	2,323	200	...	381	...	77
30,768	7,356	28,104	11,264	114	1,068	26,920	...
5,651	1,523	5,250	710	75	624	1,000	...
4,650	.....	16,511	11,621	...	15	2,150	...
35,898	.....	23,894	7,118	...	16,908	1,900	14,575
26,560	.....	11,501	2,251	...	1,220	1,900	589
17,010	.....	16,399	2,090	...	479	15,349	...
1,740	.....	6,046	833	...	120	2,000	...
292	.....	5,256	1,004	...	70	1,900	...
7,286	.....	3,200	...	...	236	1,900	...
1,57,806	8,879	1,51,842	59,905	189	22,968	60,003	15,191

been paid and for which extension has not been granted by competent authority.

STATEMENT

Classification	Sales of goods to members	Purchase of members' products	Cost of Management	Share Capital paid
1	14	15	16	17
Class II—Purchase and Sale, Limited—contd.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11. Sholápur	4,028	3,940	523	9,499
12. Dharwár	...	...	...	100
13. Kánara	21,648	...	710	1,705
14. Karáchi	10,213	...	957	5,104
Total, Class II, Limited ...	10,41,420	3,71,369	29,264	1,19,508
Grand Total, Class II, Unlimited and Limited	10,41,420	3,71,369	29,264	1,19,508
Class IV—Production and Sale, Unlimited.				
1. Ratnágiri	3,379	...	431	...
2. Ahmednagar	...	...	36	...
3. Ahmedabad	...	...	60	...
4. Panch Mahals	...	...	4	...
5. Poona	...	...	76	...
6. Sátára	...	...	13	...
7. Sholapur	25,662	9,595	986	...
8. Bijapur	1,987	...	189	...
9. East Khandesh	570	927	668	...
10. West Khandesh	3,898	3,941	200	80
11. Násik	...	...	217	...
12. Dharwar	49,897	44,318	3,488	...
13. Belgaum	52,157	13,405	1,201	...
14. Hyderabad	...	...	395	1,410
15. Karachi	...	...	167	...
16. Sukkur	...	...	58	...
17. Larkana	...	...	80	...
Total, Class IV, Unlimited ...	1,37,535	72,117	8,144	1,490

* For the purposes of this statement the working

C—*contd.*

Loans and Deposits held at the end of the year from									Most usual rate of interest	
Members	Non-members	Societies	Provincial or Central Banks	Government	Reserve Fund	Working Capital*	Profit and loss for the year	Usual dividend paid on shares	On borrowings	On lendings
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
501	485	...	2,000	...	7,652	20,137	290	6	6½	9¾
...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
2,825	320	...	1,750	...	...	6,800	162	...	...	...
1,843	...	...	1,017	...	...	7,964	629	...	...	...
15,009	30,879	779	13,141	...	32,466	2,11,782	15,645	...	...	...
15,009	30,879	779	13,141	...	32,466	2,11,782	15,645	...	...	...
2,736	6,841	...	4,108	405	6,661	20,861	882	...	6½	9¾
306	...	...	1,600	...	240	2,146	6	...	6½	12½
175	260	...	...	...	892	1,317	−97 −11	...	3	9·6
114	...	...	7	...	114	235	47	...	6½ to 8	12½
1,760	...	...	2,085	92	696	4,583	104	...	6½	10½ to 12½
254	...	...	...	...	71	325	−45 −54	...	6½	9¾
2,148	1,510	1,086	684	1,515	4,401	11,994	1,241	...	6½ to 7	9¾ to 12½
615	72	1,824	..	1,428	1,098	4,537	−426 305	...	...	...
12,210	174	...	16,998	4,416	2,367	36,150	220	...	...	...
358	...	...	475	...	6,783	7,706	346	...	...	...
5,895	...	...	6,895	1,468	3,559	17,747	202	...	6½	10½
12,869	8,983	11,057	...	1,111	12,885	46,345	438	...	...	...
7,825	...	...	1,800	3,060	7,117	18,692	562	...	...	...
3,244	...	...	12,830	...	1,350	18,734	350	...	...	...
1,261	...	...	3,539	...	1,689	6,469	−35	...	...	9¾ to 10½
1,407	...	...	3,983	...	451	5,791	180	...	...	...
1,413	...	...	1,700	...	900	4,013	68	...	...	...
53,920	17,780	13,417	55,929	13,485	51,134	2,06,955	4,353	...	...	...

capital is taken to be the total of Columns 17 to 23.

STATEMENT

Classification	Number of Societies	Number of members	Loans made during the year to Individuals	Loans made during the year to Banks and Societies
1	2	3	4	5
Class IV—Production and Sale, Limited.			Rs.	Rs.
1. Bombay	1	118	...	...
2. Thána	...	...	...	...
3. Ahmednagar	2	227	21,259	...
4. Kaira	1	12	...	...
5. Broach	1	26	1,617	...
6. Poona	3	54	96,189	...
7. Sátára	1	54	...	...
8. Sholápur	3	57	1,065	...
9. Dhárwár	7	176	26,332	14,444
10. Belgaum	1	40	2,419	...
11. Kánara	4	234	58,048	...
12. Nawabshah	2	45	...	...
13. Karáchi	...	...	...	...
Total, Class IV, Limited ...	26	1,053	2,06,882	14,444
Grand Total, Class IV, Limited and Unlimited .	77	3,139	3,60,966	22,274
Class VI—Others, Unlimited.				
1. West Khandesh	1	...	...	...
Total, Class VI, Others, Unlimited ...	1	...	...	...
Class VI—Others, Limited.				
1. Bombay	18	9,440	17,764	...
2. Thána	13	1,695	26,869	...
3. Ahmednagar	1	42	...	...
4. Ahmedabad	44	955	73,616	...
5. Kaira	1	...	...	...
6. Broach	1	53	3,573	...
7. Surat	1	25	...	...
8. East Khandesh	2	...	...	...
9. West Khandesh	1	89	...	...
10. Poona	3	155	13,382	...
11. Sholapur	1	65	...	...
12. Dhárwár	9	287	1,380	...
13. Hyderabad	27	850	20,972	1,843
14. Karachi	10	956	4,92,813	29,359
15. Nasik	8	28	...	...
16. Ratnagiri	1	49	...	...
Total, Class VI, Limited ...	136	14,690	6,49,869	31,202
Grand Total, Class VI, Limited and Unlimited.	137	14,690	6,49,869	31,202
Grand Total of Non-Agricultural Societies in the Bombay Presidency for 1929-30 ...	831	219,116	3,13,26,571	27,33,118
Grand Total of Non-Agricultural Societies in the Bombay Presidency for 1928-29 ...	776	198,117	2,60,79,288	53,10,617

C—*concld.*

Receipts from Loans and Deposits repaid during the year by		Loans due by			Loans and Deposits received during the year from		
Individuals	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Of which overdue*	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Central Banks	Primary Societies
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
351	...	142	...	...	105	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,421	...	22,670	6,149	...	18,674	12,950	...
...	...	1,632	1,632	...	...	...	...
1,161	...	937	541	...	189	600	...
29,740	...	69,530	256	...	...	98,850	...
...	...	...	...	...	18	3,872	...
1,088	...	1,584	1,086	...	75	...	...
28,445	15,233	15,751	5,501	13,145	25,498	2,500	2,247
3,552	...	3,694	...	...	903	...	...
55,095	...	42,102	5,545	...	1,35,958	...	...
5	...	2,667	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,31,858	15,233	1,60,709	20,810	13,145	1,88,420	1,18,672	2,247
2,39,664	24,112	3,12,551	80,715	13,334	2,05,388	1,78,675	17,438
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,249	...	2,87,226	...	...	60,787	...	519
15,226	...	3,90,003	3,533	9,243	2,33,087	...	39,965
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58,979	...	1,14,297	947	24	3,83,544	61,381	24
...	Work not started.						
1,224	...	2,573	...	...	63,620	21,199	...
...	Not working.						
...	Work not started.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,782	...	86,404	...	...	30,672	15,992	...
...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...
11,346	...	57,672	...	...	46,488	...	329
38,721	...	3,56,245	...	18,739	...	...	1,015
2,25,998	94,884	8,21,770	...	4,359	1,20,864	53,103	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,64,525	94,884	21,15,190	4,480	32,365	9,39,112	1,51,675	41,852
3,64,525	94,884	21,16,190	4,480	32,365	9,39,112	1,51,675	41,852
2,64,33,546	31,72,500	2,93,27,846	29,37,270	5,05,558	4,59,46,276	58,53,191	9,11,548
2,35,75,199	52,53,304	2,33,65,350	25,29,965	11,51,977	3,53,64,394	49,11,564	11,56,759

STATEMENT

Classification	Sales of goods to members	Purchase of members' produce	Cost of Management	Share Capital paid
1	14	15	16	17
Class IV—Production and Sale, Limited.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Bombay	797	732	39	645
2. Thana	...	...	...	...
3. Ahmednagar	13,054	...	1,445	4,928
4. Kaira	...	...	...	500
5. Broach	...	...	79	745
6. Poona	2,242	...	652	3,673
7. Sátára	...	22,979	1,099	7,610
8. Sholápur	2,960	149	114	327
9. Dhárwar	55,961	17,288	3,997	19,045
10. Belgaum	...	...	233	555
11. Kanára	...	...	2,941	13,377
12. Nawabshah	...	...	...	738
13. Karáchi	...	...	...	...
Total, Class IV, Limited ...	75,014	41,148	9,900	52,684
Grand Total, Class IV, Limited and Unlimited.	2,12,549	1,13,965	18,044	54,174
Class VI—Others, Unlimited.				
1. West Khandesh	...	...	...	...
Total, Class VI, Others, Unlimited ...				
Class VI—Others, Limited.				
1. Bombay	...	...	85,498	7,62,812
2. Thana	...	...	11,969	5,43,719
3. Ahmednagar	...	...	437	7,235
4. Ahmedabad	...	...	11,360	2,54,593
5. Kaira	...	...	...	...
6. Broách	...	...	1,608	6,500
7. Surat	...	...	...	...
8. East Khandesh	...	...	...	...
9. West Khandesh	...	...	...	...
10. Poona	...	...	2,947	57,705
11. Sholapur	...	...	86	9,450
12. Dharwar	...	...	2,345	46,075
13. Hyderabad	...	...	2,511	57,188
14. Karachi	...	...	8,837	2,48,494
15. Nasik	...	...	...	...
16. Ratnagiri	...	...	76	...
Total, Class VI, Limited ...	...	...	1,27,794	19,73,698
Grand Total, Class VI, Limited and Unlimited.	...	...	1,27,794	19,73,698
Grand Total of Non-Agricultural Societies in the Bombay Presidency for 1929-30 ..	13,06,942	5,99,696	6,65,970	93,81,691
Grand Total of Non-Agricultural Societies in the Bombay Presidency for 1928-29 ...	8,56,057	5,88,617	5,87,401	84,75,819

* For the purposes of this statement the working

C—concld.

Loans and Deposits held at the end of the year from									Most usual rate of interest	
Members	Non-members	Societies	Provincial or Central Banks	Government	Reserve Fund	Working Capital*	Profit and loss for the year	Usual dividend paid on shares	On borrowings	On lendings
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
106	...	...	...	...	...	751	−834	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
871	5,973	986	10,120	809	7,271	30,908	−408	...	...	...
...	17	...	1,462	473	...	2,451	−697	...	8	12½
154	720	...	...	...	69	1,688	42	...	...	9½
...	...	...	67,908	...	40	71,631	1,675	...	...	...
2,816	7,178	...	12,105	12,368	2,006	43,583	360	...	...	...
456	...	636	540	400	334	2,698	44	...	...	...
							−1	...	...	...
4,164	9,917	979	2,633	2,612	11,792	51,132	249	...	...	...
96	...	100	250	600	2,605	4,176	99	...	7½	...
40,975	31,102	...	402	...	15,179	1,01,535	382	...	...	...
198	...	...	9,100	...	63	3,039	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49,195	54,907	2,651	97,590	17,261	39,349	3,13,567	1,521	...	...	...
1,02,915	72,687	16,068	1,53,449	30,746	90,483	5,20,592	5,874	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,44,307	2,00,091	6,850	3,03,441	10,62,804	1,14,679	26,94,484	22,121	5	4½	6 to 8
6,77,498	44,960	...	39,177	14,06,801	73,152	27,85,302	−12,030	...	5½ to 6	6 to 7
2,972	...	...	2,000	42,098	860	56,095	−971	...	...	...
6,04,990	11,211	...	50,267	6,29,950	6,117	15,57,815	1,469	...	5	6
...	Work not started.									
13,900	25,957	12,909	7,799	...	1,102	68,067	−3,347	...	5 to 6½	6
...	Not working.									
...	Work not started.									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760	...	...	...
75,142	...	...	1,18,657	...	3,309	2,34,513	2,478	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	114	9,564	−58	...	...	...
5,98,022	31,010	18,572	...	49,151	7,148	7,49,979	−257	...	...	...
2,119	268	1,015	...	3,56,040	4,471	4,21,101	3,657	...	...	...
2,69,408	57,087	...	...	5,68,304	90,871	11,74,094	14,476 / +28	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25,86,254	3,80,584	38,846	4,23,031	41,15,078	2,31,823	97,50,314	30,295	...	...	...
25,88,254	3,80,584	38,846	4,23,031	41,15,078	2,31,823	97,50,314	30,295	...	...	...
1,96,54,976	62,90,242	2,31,139	16,81,517	41,47,414	23,02,979	4,36,90,058	9,50,463	...	...	...
1,73,49,674	54,55,706	2,35,[illegible]1	14,14,995	37,71,618	20,22,377	3,88,94,990	8,78,090	...	...	...

capital is taken to be the total of Columns 17 to 23.

STATEMENT

Operations of

District	Number of Unions	Number of Societies affiliated to Unions in Column 2	Total Number of individual Members in Societies affiliated
1	2	3	4
Kaira	3	87	7,858
Panch Mahals	1	27	1,564
Broach	4	143	8,325
Surat	4	84	6,987
Thana	2	40	609
East Khandesh	7	191	9,487
West Khandesh	2	73	2,469
Násik	5	133	5,704
Ahmednagar	3	82	3,138
Poona	5	187	10,196
Sátára	9	189	12,673
Sholápur	6	110	8,044
Bijapur	4	125	6,069
Dhárwar	24	420	34,050
Belgaum	7	139	15,813
Kanara	1	19	2,192
Hyderabad	2	75	2,505
Nawábshah	3	94	2,835
Sukkur	2	29	1,108
Larkana	3	68	1,935
Karáchi	2	61	1,993
Thar and Parkar	2	136	3,989
Grand Total ...	101	2,456	1,49,487

D

Unions for the year 1929-30.

Total working capital of affiliated Societies	Expenditure in year	Percentage of column 6 on column 5 (one place of decimals)	Number of Supervising Staff maintained by Unions	Remarks
5	6	7	8	9
Rs.	Rs.			
4,27,704	3,510	0·8	3	
1,29,461	1,088	0·8	1	
12,59,806	6,710	0·5	7	
6,83,482	5,886	0·6	4	
65,690	280	0·4	2	
16,30,312	4,443	0·3	8	
5,74,404	2,180	0·4	2	
8,45,505	3,917	0·5	4	
9,46,238	7,256	0·8	3	
27,56,638	12,303	0·4	9	
14,50,688	7,834	0·5	12	
8,59,681	3,937	0·5	6	
8,73,069	4,949	0·5	4	
42,25,682	18,669	0·4	19	
17,60,349	4,858	0·3	7	
1,58,737	1,290	0·8	1	
6,49,223	2,155	0·3	3	
5,79,374	1,941	0·3	3	
2,58,845	995	0·4	2	
4,11,640	1,990	0·4	3	
4,50,952	2,143	0·4	3	
12,49,037	3,239	0·3	4	
2,22,55,517	1,01,553	0·5	110	

STATEMENT

Operations of Cattle Insurance

E.

Societies (Class V) for the year 1929-30.

Classification	Number of Societies	Number of Members	Amount of risk insured	Premia collected	Supplementary contribution collected	Number of animals: Insured	Number of animals: Lost	Claims paid	Cost of Management	Funds in hand at end of year	Amount of risk re-insured	Amount of premia paid for re-insurance	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kaira	1	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	...	...	Not working.
Broach	1	302	5,025	251	...	78	5	154	79	1,237	...	...	
Poona	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	Not working.
Grand Total ...	3	346	5,025	251	...	78	5	154	79	1,439	...	...	

STATEMENT F

Operations of Resource, Consumers' and Producers' Societies for the year 1929-30.

Classification	Number of Societies	Number of members	Loans made during the year to		Receipts from Loans and Deposits repaid during the year by	
			Individuals	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Banks and Societies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Resource Societies ...	5,362	550,428	7,28,95,242	6,31,26,867	6,84,57,422	6,26,37,135
Consumers' Societies ...	174	21,456	6,99,844	37,714	4,56,413	1,01,679
Producers' Societies ...	94	3,732	3,60,366	23,874	2,89,991	24,112
Grand Total ...	5,630	575,616	7,39,55,452	6,31,87,455	6,92,03,826	6,27,62,926

Classification	Loans due by			Loans and Deposits received during the year from		
	Individuals	Of which overdue	Banks and Societies	Individuals	Central Banks	Primary Societies
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Resource Societies ...	6,28,97,520	1,36,74,063	2,60,18,940	12,19,38,536	4,59,79,189	8,74,14,611
Consumers' Societies ...	21,80,609	17,572	26,201	9,67,955	2,07,092	89,966
Producers' Societies ...	3,13,725	80,715	13,334	2,05,548	1,78,675	17,735
Grand Total ...	6,53,91,854	1,37,72,350	2,60,58,475	12,31,12,039	4,63,64,956	8,75,22,312

STATEMENT F—*contd.*

Classification	Sale of goods to members	Purchase of members' products	Cost of management	Share Capital paid	Loans and Deposits held at the end of the year from		
					Members	Non-members	Societies
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Resource Societies ...	11,47,935	4,18,265	18,21,436	1,43,85,002	5,09,34,041	98,97,173	65,69,613
Consumers' Societies ...	10,41,420	3,71,369	1,57,058	20,93,206	26,03,263	4,11,453	39,625
Producers' Societies ...	2,12,549	1,13,265	21,720	54,174	1,03,682	72,768	15,838
Grand Total ...	24,01,904	9,02,899	20,00,213	1,35,32,382	5,36,40,986	1,03,81,404	66,26,076

Classification	Loans and Deposits held at the end of the year from—*contd.*		Reserve Fund	Working Capital	Profit and loss for the year	Usual dividend paid on shares	Most usual rate of Interest	
	Provincial or Central Banks	Government					On borrowings	On lendings
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Resource Societies ...	2,66,35,423	2,06,417	90,16,545	11,76,44,214	20,03,362	...	...	...
Consumers' Societies ...	4,35,173	41,15,078	2,64,289	99,62,096	45,941	...	...	...
Producers' Societies ...	1,53,449	32,104	99,317	5,32,282	5,556	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	2,72,24,044	43,53,599	93,80,151	12,81,38,592	20,54,859	...	...	...

STATEMENT

CENTRAL BANKS—RECEIPTS

Re

Classification	Receipts by Loans and Deposits from				
	Share receipts	Non-members and members in an individual capacity	Provincial and Central Banks	Societies	Government
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	13,400	2,37,33,536	1,43,35,171	6,36,40,538	66,636
2. The Broach District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	21,200	34,89,461	638	11,70,632	.....
3. The Surat District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,920	42,89,333	.....	16,18,525	.....
4. The Barsi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	2,870	5,62,498	.....	.....	.....
5. The Sholápur District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	11,800	9,52,303	.....	.....	.....
6. The East Khandesh District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	14,000	59,83,016	2,48,700	16,23,857	10,82,734
7. The Nasik District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	4,850	15,06,295	37,04,817	.....	.....
8. The Poona District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	9,065	1,06,52,465	85,000	14,55,898	2,87,66,214
9. The Karnátak District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	37,807	45,92,967	23,476	20,54,505	.....
10. The Belgaum District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	4,550	22,41,304	20,78,809	19,68,851	.....
11. The Bijapur District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	11,000	16,23,338	.....	3,56,412	.....
12. The Sind Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	8,650	51,39,533	37,20,656	59,35,233	5,61,986
13. The Nawabshah District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	6,450	11,88,194	322	.....	2,81,775
14. The Larkana District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	3,670	18,98,610	.....	19,34,036	.....
15. The Kanara District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,300	1,79,584	26,777	3,11,580	.....
16. The Kaira District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	2,450	2,87,177	4,60,592	1,00,741	.....
17. The Hyderabad District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	20,530	26,50,737	.....	13,50,574	13,07,062
18. The Sukkur District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	3,300	9,97,309	1,34,514	.....	.....
19. The Thar and Parkar District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	10,500	8,46,045	7,08,986	88,056	.....
20. The Daskroi Banking Union, Ltd., Ahmedabad.	10,900	2,01,760	.....	18,85,502	.....
Grand Total ...	2,00,212	7,30,12,398	2,55,28,708	8,64,85,880	3,20,66,408

G

AND DISBURSEMENTS

ceipts

Loans and Deposits recovered from			Income realised				Opening balance	Grand total including the opening balance (columns 2 to 9, 13 and 14)
Individual members	Provincial and Central Banks	Societies	Interest received	Sale of goods to members	Other items	Total income of year (columns 10-12)		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,30,49,081	4,01,610	1,11,20,657 Sundries 9,40,17,510	18,97,364	.....	13,673	19,10,937	6,06,705	23,28,94,781
62,948	9,90,269	3,62,927	1,15,936	.....	1,199	1,17,135	36,223	62,51,072
47,339	8,50,000	11,42,201	1,81,599	.....	2,57,698	4,39,297	1,11,823	86,00,438
90,514	.....	36,964	26,993	.....	1,094	28,087	3,61,267	10,82,200
.....	.....	2,50,098	38,374	.....	839	39,213	4,60,433	17,13,847
.....	1,14,40,889	17,06,035	2,71,563	.....	1,86,834	4,58,397	1,11,880	2,26,69,508
5,93,233	.....	1,39,710	48,236	48	2,623	51,607	24,370	60,24,812
52,568	.....	14,81,798	1,85,978	.....	13,574	1,99,552	1,23,537	4,28,27,080
1,66,047	74,69,870	52,08,499	2,52,756	.....	391	2,53,147	1,26,452	2,09,32,770
19,203	.....	12,80,332	1,04,623	.....	1,848	1,06,471	24,055	77,23,576
80	.....	4,27,279	70,308	.....	68	70,376	3,56,045	28,44,530
8,958	38,10,272	7,42,273	2,96,828	.....	2,828	2,99,656	5,56,286	2,07,83,503
.....	9,33,924	1,32,313	33,514	.....	345	33,859	90,555	26,52,393
90,790	3,50,000	4,37,272	85,577	.....	80,401	1,66,078	2,44,795	50,45,251
1,400	.....	2,08,951	24,046	46	674	24,766	2,35,190	9,89,548
.....	.....	1,27,167	35,819	.....	71,970	1,07,789	35,618	11,21,534
24,000	54,60,445	1,65,355	1,38,974	.....	1,033	1,40,007	25,430	1,11,44,140
3,100	.....	1,47,886	29,588	.....	49,288	78,876	3,02,143	16,57,128
3,500	3,29,321	87,638	25,923	.....	571	26,494	61,853	21,64,402
.....	.....	1,13,951	19,730	.....	3,555	23,285	1,49,961	23,84,659
2,41,42,861	3,20,36,600	11,93,35,416	6,90,496	94	38,84,429	45,75,019	40,43,690	40,14,27,122

STATEMENT

CENTRAL BANKS—RECEIPTS

Disburse

Classification	Share capital withdrawn	Loans and Deposits repaid to				Loans	
		Non-members and members in an individual capacity	Provincial and Central Banks	Societies	Government	Individual members	Provincial and Central Banks
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	2,40,68,891	1,66,09,909	6,37,43,840	5,08,439	1,87,09,196	3,47,359
2. The Broach District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	33,07,566	11,07,589	11,58,187	...	66,952	...
3. The Surat District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	40,35,255	.....	15,38,391	...	25,380	8,20,000
4. The Barsi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	5,97,955	.....	.....	...	97,440	...
5. The Sholápur District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	650	10,16,564	400	.....	...	2,200	...
6. The East Khandesh District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	54,15,203	2,48,900	15,77,313	22,60,898	...	1,02,26,656
7. The Nasik District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	15,45,139	36,95,647	.....	...	5,64,862	...
8. The Poona District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,195	1,04,82,062	50,000	14,56,196	2,87,63,768	73,721	...
9. The Karnátak District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	2,400	49,30,368	22,598	29,00,172	...	1,38,945	72,95,219
10. The Belgaum District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,450	21,61,837	10,012	18,89,514	...	23,452	22,09,202
11. The Bijapur District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,250	17,41,523	.....	3,08,402	...	...	...
12. The Sind Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	150	56,69,594	38,72,028	58,25,966	5,71,976	8,140	31,68,609
13. The Nawabshah District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	11,53,607	62	.....	3,13,336	...	7,80,219
14. The Larkana District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	17,49,516	2,75,330	20,56,722	1,01,141	11,670	...
15. The Kanara District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	800	2,19,214	21,997	3,20,528	...	7,400	...
16. The Kaira District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	2,64,486	5,00,108	91,900	...	26,422	...
17. The Hyderabad District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	3,750	25,59,952	400	13,64,080	14,54,555	24,000	52,07,371
18. The Sukkur District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	12,21,385	.....	.....	...	...	...
19. The Thar and Parkar District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	200	8,34,577	3,69,882	75,255	...	4,500	4,32,701
20. The Daskroi Banking Union, Ltd., Ahmedabad.	130	1,78,009	.....	18,64,510	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	11,905	7,31,52,004	2,67,84,869	8,61,72,006	3,39,70,307	1,97,83,580	3,04,86,436

G—*contd.*

AND DISBURSEMENTS—*contd.*

ments

to	Expenses								
Societies	Interest paid on loans and deposits	Dividend and bonus paid	Stock bought	Establishment and contingencies	Other items	Total expenditure (columns 24 to 28)	Closing balance	Grand total disbursements including closing balance (columns 16 to 23, 29 and 30)	Remarks
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,12,02,315	16,18,554	1,04,189	...	2,54,856	...	19,72,589	4,05,756	23,28,94,781	
Sundries 9,53,29,488	2,95,784	66,605	15,930	603	15,205	1,10,447	2,08,790	63,51,072	
11,93,707	1,69,790	9,663	1,18,844	24,956	1,94,449	5,28,202	3,60,573	85,00,438	
58,550	13,534	5,985	439	4,239	879	25,076	3,03,879	10,32,200	
2,74,706	23,534	3,542	40	7,415	2,279	36,810	3,82,517	17,13,547	
23,06,463	1,83,698	36,086	1,039	36,392	1,86,685	4,43,900	1,91,255	2,26,62,508	
1,53,069	33,220	...	...	11,957	2,429	47,606	18,469	60,34,812	
16,73,731	1,22,736	16,964	2,409	36,096	15,524	1,93,729	1,32,708	4,28,27,080	
52,80,095	1,63,033	53,425	2,402	35,973	10,644	2,65,677	97,298	2,09,32,770	
12,82,670	55,949	16,439	...	12,741	3,199	88,328	56,911	77,23,576	
5,05,480	39,576	7,502	46	10,492	362	57,968	2,29,907	28,44,530	
12,26,023	2,56,908	17,377	1,206	28,430	9,719	3,23,635	1,17,282	2,07,83,503	
3,82,786	25,899	6,839	18	7,177	15	39,931	42,452	25,82,393	
5,85,075	83,846	9,206	1,981	10,378	1,06,096	2,11,507	54,290	50,45,251	
2,01,522	16,742	3,121	13	2,690	...	22,638	1,95,449	9,89,548	
1,20,369	24,174	3,658	179	3,591	51,142	82,744	35,505	11,21,534	
3,68,449	1,06,211	8,879	1,210	14,972	511	1,31,183	30,300	1,11,44,140	
2,33,015	27,188	3,169	154	7,037	1,44,509	1,82,057	30,670	16,67,128	
3,05,100	45,876	5,286	194	7,837	1,277	59,970	82,217	21,64,402	
1,75,371	10,859	1,897	...	4,800	2,351	19,907	1,46,732	23,84,559	
12,31,08,806	30,92,290	3,40,227	1,30,279	5,36,534	8,42,817	49,42,147	30,90,069	40,14,27,122	

STATEMENT

Central Banks—

Classification	Assets				
	Cash in hand and Bank	Market value of investments	Loans due by members (Individuals)	Loans due by Banks and Societies	Interest accrued to the Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	13,68,956	47,72,470	2,82,606	87,16,003	2,33,170
2. The Broach District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,05,904	3,13,232	5,633	7,26,084	13,004
3. The Surat District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	3,60,573	6,47,261	63,951	7,31,049	.....
4. The Barsi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	3,03,879	2,950	1,24,491	47,745	.....
5. The Sholápur District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	3,82,517	1,02,608	2,300	2,78,048	21,478
6. The East Khandesh District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	5,07,034	12,88,938	.....	21,35,159	46,950
7. The Nasik District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	24,427	52,615	2,193	5,68,799	2,168
8. The Poona District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,32,703	16,00,657	64,143	13,43,303	43,961
9. The Karnatak District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	3,17,694	6,52,200	1,71,593	24,35,122	88,936
10. The Belgaum District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,48,239	24,460	11,017	11,47,636	31,446
11. The Bijapur District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	2,29,907	3,21,495	.....	7,18,972	33,229
12. The Sind Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,17,282	6,99,811	10,407	21,32,460	86,763
13. The Nawabshah District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	42,452	8,350	.....	5,05,920	25,657
14. The Larkana District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	54,290	2,13,300	4,680	9,14,097	.....
15. The Kanara District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,95,449	33,659	6,000	1,36,916	6,019
16. The Kaira District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	35,505	600	3,211	3,94,403	.....
17. The Hyderabad District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	4,05,701	1,27,550	.....	9,15,331	53,183
18. The Sukkur District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	30,670	1,09,859	.....	4,50,163	19,978
19. The Thar and Parkar District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,39,792	16,950	1,000	7,94,008	38,760
20. The Daskroi Banking Union, Ltd., Ahmedabad.	1,46,733	7,200	.....	2,34,866	387
Total ...	50,49,706	1,09,90,255	7,53,115	2,53,16,084	7,44,061

H

Balance Sheet

			Liabilities		
Present value of stock in hand	Other items	Total	Loans and deposits from non-members and from members in an individual capacity	Loans and deposits from Provincial and Central Banks	Loans and deposits from Societies
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12,437	3,74,023	1,57,58,655	62,65,961	36,09,897	31,55,973
2,846	4,53,345	16,20,048	11,89,898	2,880	91,840
3,878	5,12,936	23,19,648	18,40,169	.....	2,00,746
1,093	7,913	4,83,071	3,69,740	.....	.....
1,630	549	7,89,030	6,62,624	7,100	.....
4,471	39,179	40,21,724	28,07,146	10,100	4,63,154
29	1,952	6,52,183	4,37,535	1,43,019	.....
14,597	4,23,548	36,22,912	24,13,416	5,59,957	2,17,490
8,162	3,08,050	39,81,759	26,63,421	96,464	4,65,350
.....	2,23,148	15,90,936	10,63,470	71,175	1,42,705
1,794	909	13,06,306	9,91,793	12,200	97,929
3,879	29,879	30,70,471	17,54,076	2,29,610	6,06,108
475	19,340	6,02,194	4,81,165	4,569	.....
3,400	1,76,179	13,65,946	9,12,882	980	1,74,220
1,200	.....	3,79,243	2,37,978	12,120	59,134
371	4,761	4,38,851	1,35,628	1,61,734	57,777
3,067	11,000	15,15,922	11,67,194	4,400	1,03,461
1,300	120	6,12,080	3,57,600	1,60,348	842
1,151	761	9,92,422	4,11,595	3,96,581	42,188
590	1,866	3,85,641	86,051	.....	2,58,209
68,960	35,94,451	4,55,14,052	2,62,49,214	54,83,022	61,36,196

STATEMENT

Classification	Liabi			
	Loans from Government	Share capital paid up	Interest due by the Bank	Cost of management due
1	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	66,636	12,87,750	1,89,022	.....
2. The Broach District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	2,30,000	16,523	698
3. The Surat District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	1,91,080	1,280	.....
4. The Barsi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	68,600	13,759	298
5. The Sholápur District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	64,680	19,013	.....
6. The East Khandesh District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	4,61,100	89,696	.....
7. The Nasik District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	48,980	5,542	309
8. The Poona District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	2,69,520	19,167	5,619
9. The Karnátak District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	4,64,261	1,35,832	1,161
10. The Belgaum District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	1,76,900	57,526	.....
11. The Bijapur District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	1,14,750	34,881	421
12. The Sind Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	2,79,450	46,295	.....
13. The Nawabshah District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	78,150	13,207	25
14. The Larkana District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	1,67,770	.....	.....
15. The Kunara District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	42,500	12,637	.....
16. The Kaira District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	.....	61,450	.....	.....
17. The Hyderabad District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	1,6[illegible],890	23,341	2,275
18. The Sukkur District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	61,200	8,304	.....
19. The Thar and Parkar District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	1,13,250	7,949	464
20. The Daskroi Banking Union, Ltd., Ahmedabad.	.....	30,000	1,414	.....
Total ...	66,636	43,74,361	6,95,288	11,290

H—*contd.*

lities—*contd.*

Other items	Reserve fund under section 39 of Act VII of 1926	Other funds, *e.g.*, building funds, etc.	Other undistributed profits carried forward	Total	Profit + and loss – (column 14, Profit and Loss Statement)	Remarks
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
4,45,968	97,609	5,50,843	.....	1,56,69,589	89,066	
778	42,206	14,440	206	15,89,499	30,549	
9,440	41,170	7,233	.....	22,21,818	27,830	
729	28,740	9,812	.....	4,78,678	9,393	
217	14,405	1,377	8,361	7,77,777	11,253	
6,597	90,025	43,000	3,374	32,74,192	47,532	
3,194	7,031	1,211	1,361	6,48,189	4,001	
29,685	45,562	19,673	10,457	35,90,548	32,364	
12,681	60,000	28,100	240	39,47,328	34,431	
19	33,240	10,354	600	15,56,089	34,847	
3,944	22,714	12,940	11,037	13,02,609	3,697	
14,068	52,000	49,389	1,808	30,32,824	37,647	
5,708	9,420	3,000	100	5,95,364	6,830	
39,623	26,000	22,730	.....	13,44,085	21,861	
32	8,400	2,175	16	3,74,992	4,251	
2,990	7,923	4,207	90	4,31,799	7,053	
4,088	14,314	10,799	156	14,97,913	18,009	
453	6,607	6,000	1,124	6,02,478	9,512	
2,793	6,172	3,115	424	9,84,631	7,791	
501	2,020	1,371	17	3,79,583	6,056	
5,83,593	6,35,558	7,95,469	39,471	4,50,69,978	4,44,074	

STATEMENT

Central Banks—Profit

Classification	Profit brought forward from last year	Profit				
		Interest accrued	By sale of goods to members	By purchase and sale of members' products	Other items	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	23,862	21,29,433	.....	...	13,673	21,43,108
2. The Broach District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	306	1,13,694	.....	...	1,167	1,14,861
3. The Surat District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	1,81,599	.....	...	1,942	1,83,541
4. The Barsi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	26,993	.....	...	907	27,900
5. The Sholápur District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	41,755	.....	...	409	42,164
6. The East Khandesh District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	3,374	3,07,454	.....	...	2,302	3,09,756
7. The Nasik District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,361	48,936	48	...	2,623	51,607
8. The Poona District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	10,457	1,96,875	.....	...	13,082	2,09,897
9. The Karnátak District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	240	88,938	.....	...	1,60,951	2,49,889
10. The Belgaum District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	600	31,446	.....	...	74,019	1,05,465
11. The Bijapur District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	11,037	32,292	.....	...	38,180	61,409
12. The Sind Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,808	1,90,327	.....	...	2,828	1,93,155
13. The Nawabshah District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	25,657	.....	...	14,129	39,786
14. The Larkana District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	75	98,325	.....	...	1,316	99,641
15. The Kanara District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	16	6,019	46	...	16,585	22,650
16. The Kaira District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	90	35,819	.....	...	85	35,904
17. The Hyderabad District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	1,02,163	.....	...	996	1,03,159
18. The Sukkur District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	425	40,651	.....	...	626	41,277
19. The Thar and Parkar District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	63,080	.....	...	1,587	64,667
20. The Daskroi Banking Union, Ltd., Ahmedabad.	17	19,730	.....	...	1,987	21,717
Total ...	53,668	37,82,128	94	...	3,39,334	41,21,551

I.

and Loss Statement.

Loss									
Interest due	Cost of management paid and due	Provision for bad and doubtful debts	Depreciation of stock and buildings	Other items	Total	Net profit + or loss (Column 22 of Balance Sheet)	Amount of column 7 actually received	Amount of column 18 actually disbursed	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
18,02,556	2,21,552	13,650	5,203	10,079	20,54,040	89,066	19,10,937	16,65,018	
63,540	15,772	...	...	...	84,312	30,549	1,01,856	67,091	
1,35,278	18,394	...	208	1,831	1,55,711	27,830	1,37,265	1,33,646	
14,170	3,966	...	73	298	18,507	9,398	27,900	4,463	
28,292	7,415	...	204	...	30,911	11,253	20,684	11,695	
2,25,324	36,392	...	381	127	2,62,224	47,539	2,62,806	1,72,528	
33,220	11,957	1,052	392	955	47,606	4,001	41,584	41,755	
1,23,153	50,693	...	2,422	1,955	1,77,533	32,364	1,99,673	1,53,667	
1,35,632	36,754	...	3,975	39,117	2,15,458	34,431	1,60,951	79,096	
55,809	12,740	...	201	1,675	70,618	34,847	74,019	17,608	
34,881	10,586	...	199	12,046	57,712	3,697	28,180	22,410	
1,17,358	28,430	...	989	8,779	1,55,506	37,647	1,07,860	1,09,213	
13,207	7,175	...	43	12,531	32,956	6,880	39,786	32,955	
61,913	10,064	...	395	5,483	77,855	21,861	51,368	60,763	
12,687	2,690	...	15	3,057	18,399	4,261	16,631	5,762	
24,174	4,677	...	...	...	28,851	7,052	35,903	.....	
68,507	15,060	...	341	1,242	85,150	18,009	49,975	62,540	
23,560	6,912	...	418	1,200	32,090	9,612	20,673	15,256	
46,343	7,267	1,023	133	2,110	56,876	7,791	35,907	48,497	
10,859	4,800	...	...	...	15,659	6,058	20,065	14,761	
30,30,406	5,13,276	15,755	16,549	1,01,995	36,77,974	4,44,074	33,24,013	29,18,479	

STATEMENT J.

Supplementary Table for Central Non-Credit Societies, for the year 1929-30.

Classification	Cost of management	On Society's Account				On Commission			
		Sale of goods to		Purchase of produce from		Sale of goods to		Purchase of produce from	
		Members	Non-members	Members	Non-members	Members	Non-members	Members	Non-members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bombay.	8,429	...	63,368	...	21,233	80,195	98,145	40,234	30,724
Total ...	8,429	...	63,368	...	21,233	80,195	98,145	40,234	30,724

STATEMENT K.

Abstract for the information of the International Agricultural Institute at Rome.

CENTRAL SOCIETIES—1929-30.

Province	Class	Type of Societies	Number of societies	Number of members: Individuals	Number of members: Societies	Number of affiliated Societies: Central credit	Number of affiliated Societies: Agricultural credit	Number of affiliated Societies: Non-agricultural credit	Number of affiliated Societies: Others	Loans made during the year to: Individuals	Loans made during the year to: Banks and Societies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ...	I	Central Banks.	20	7,343	5,633	21	5,197	309	104	1,97,83,580	5,82,60,754

Province	Class	Type of Societies	Sale of goods to members	Purchase of members product	Cost of management	Most usual dividend paid on shares	Loans due by: Individuals	Loans due by: Banks and Societies
1	2	3	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ...	I	Central Banks.	94	.....	5,22,364	6 to 9½	7,53,115	2,53,16,084

Province	Class	Type of Societies	Share capital paid up	Loans and deposits received from individuals and others	Loans from Government	Reserve and other funds	Most usual rate of interest: On deposits	Most usual rate of interest: On loans	Remarks
1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Bombay ...	I	Central Banks.	43,74,381	3,78,68,362	66,636	11,92,686	1½ to 7½	2½ to 9½	

STATEMENT L.

Abstract for the information of the International Agricultural Institute at Rome.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—1929-30.

Province	Class of Societies, I. to IV and VI	Type of Society	Number of Societies	Number of members: Individuals	Number of members: Societies	Number of affiliated Societies: Central credit	Number of affiliated Societies: Agricultural credit	Number of affiliated Societies: Non-agricultural credit	Number of affiliated Societies: Others	Loans made to :— (during the year): Individuals	Loans made to :— (during the year): Banks and Societies	Sale of goods to members	Purchase of members' products	Cost of management	Most usual dividend paid on shares
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.
Bombay ...	I	Unlimited ...	4,517	2,63,371	...	...	...	...	...	1,69,23,150	20,63,812	8,797	.....	5,83,817	.....
		Limited ...	9	1,954	...	...	...	...	...	7,83,172	.....	.....	.....	23,063	5½ to 6½
	II	Unlimited ...	9	746	...	...	...	...	...	3,123	.....	6,561	.....	543	.....
		Limited ...	42	2,672	...	...	...	...	...	73,073	1,690	19,074	6,017	12,917	5 to 9
	III	Unlimited ...	16	563	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	3,676	.....
		Limited ...	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	IV	Unlimited ...	4	111	...	...	...	...	...	8,238	.....	.....	6,841	1,783	.....
		Limited ...	77	15,031	...	...	...	...	...	50,50,998	1,01,239	9,98,901	3,55,780	1,09,263	.....
	VI	Unlimited ...	17	1,408	...	...	...	...	...	149	65	11	.....	1,286	.....
		Limited ...	87	57,738	...	...	...	...	...	3,399	21,777	61,504	10,652	89,974	.....
		Grand Total ...	4,779	343,624	...	...	...	...	...	2,28,45,301	21,88,583	10,94,868	3,73,273	8,11,879	.....

STATEMENT

Province	Class of Societies, I to IV and VI	Type of Societies	Most usual rate of interest		Loans due by	
			On deposits	On loans	Individuals	Banks and Societies
1	2	3	17	18	19	20
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ...	I	Unlimited ...	6 to 8	$9\frac{3}{8}$ to $10\frac{12}{16}$	3,35,27,607	1,80,829
		Limited ...	2 to 6	$9\frac{7}{8}$	11,36,083	.....
	II	Unlimited ...	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	5,500	.....
		Limited ...	$6\frac{1}{4}$ to 8	$9\frac{3}{8}$ to $10\frac{12}{16}$	42,683	2,069
	III	Unlimited ...	.....	.....	1,174	.....
		Limited ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	IV	Unlimited ...	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{8}$	10,266	.....
		Limited ...	.....	.....	5,37,432	39,579
	VI	Unlimited ...	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{11}{12}$	25,569	860
		Limited ...	.....	.....	24,579	26,501
		Grand Total ...	.....	.....	3,53,10,893	2,49,833

L—*contd.*

Share capital	Members' deposits	Loans from Government	Reserve Fund	Remarks
21	22	23	24	25
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
18,17,286	73,24,687	1,21,479	54,96,567	
3,69,315	2,60,764	.....	54,102	
1,995	1,158	.....	6,150	
83,576	17,476	7,682	27,419	
.....	717	1,242	7,637	
.....	.....	116	1,197	
450	5,314	340	4,977	
4,55,085	1,15,880	5,946	1,43,190	
95,859	3,172	744	4,388	
11,744	7,578	2,000	1,98,859	
27,75,810	77,36,746	1,39,549	59,44,486	

APPENDIX "A".

1. Professor H. L. Kaji, Vice-President, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay.
2. Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute.
3. Mr. K. C. Desai, Honorary Joint Secretary, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute.
4. Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhye, District Honorary Organiser, Co-operative Societies, Bombay.
5. Mr. V. V. Dandeker of the Thana Co-operative Institute.
6. Mr. M. M. Thakore, B.A., LL.B., Bombay.
7. Rao Bahadur V. A. Gupte, Nasik.
8. Rao Saheb Hari Amrit Patil, Chairman of the Niphad Taluka Supervising Union.
9. Mr. J. Abbott, I.C.S., Collector of Dharwar.
10. Mr. V. B. Mardhekar, M.A., Collector of Bijapur.
11. Mr. R. R. Divekar, District Deputy Collector, Dharwar.
12. Mr. R. S. Hiremath, L. Ag., District Deputy Collector, Bijapur.
13. Mr. K. A. Chebbi, B.A., Mamlatdar of Bankapur.
14. Mr. V. N. Jog, B.A., LL.B., Chairman, Southern Maratha Urban Bank, Dharwar.
15. Mr. M. M. Basrur, B. Ag., Manager, Karnatic Divisional Institute, Dharwar.
16. Rao Bahadur K. R. Walvekar, Chairman, Hubli Urban Bank.
17. Rev. Canon C. S. Rivington, Honorary Organiser, Betigeri Urban Co-operative Bank.
18. Rao Saheb Veerappa Chavdi, Chairman, Gadag Cotton Sale Society, Gadag.
19. Mr. V. A. Shetti, Manager, Gadag Cotton Sale Society.
20. Rao Saheb C. S. Shirahatti, Managing Director, Hubli Cotton Sale Society.
21. Mr. S. B. Hiremath, B.A., LL.B., Managing Director, Haveri Branch of the Karnatic Central Bank.
22. Dr. C. S. Patil, L.M. & S., Managing Director, Hubli Branch of the Karnatic Co-operative Bank.
23. Mr. M. S. Kulkarni, District Honorary Organiser, Gadag.
24. Rao Saheb Gurappa Tenginkai, Chairman, Gadag Co-operative Ginning Society.
25. Khan Saheb M. G. Khudavand, District Honorary Organiser, Navalgund.
26. Mr. B. G. Patil, Taluka Honorary Organiser, Kadadi.
27. Mr. S. S. Kubasad, Taluka Honorary Organiser, Hirekerur.
28. Mr. S. B. Betigeri, B.A., LL.B., Taluka Honorary Organiser, Dharwar.
29. Mr. Yellappa Hongal, Manager, Dharwar Shoemakers' Society.
30. Mr. A. Kurdikeri, Manager, Hebsur Weavers' Society.
31. Mr. S. P. Pandit, B.A., LL.B., Chairman, Kanara District Central Bank and District Branch Institute.
32. Mr. V. S. Habbu, B.Ag., Honorary Secretary, Kanara District Institute, Kumta.
33. Mr. N. S. Herlekar, B.A., Chairman, Karwar Consumers' Society.
34. Mr. G. G. Shastri, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Kumta.
35. Mr. B. S. Muzumdar, Chairman, Ankola Urban Co-operative Bank.
36. Mr. A. R. Pai, Chairman, Kumta Urban Co-operative Bank.
37. Mr. S. N. Keshwain, Managing Director, Sirsi Urban Co-operative Bank.
38. Mr. G. K. Hegde, District Honorary Organiser, Hegde.
39. Mr. S. S. Deshpande, B.A., Retired District Deputy Collector, Bijapur.
40. Rao Saheb P. G. Halkatti, Chairman, Bijapur Cotton Sale Society.
41. Mr. Masarguppi, B.A., Manager, Bijapur District Central Co-operative Bank.
42. Mr. V. G. Thobbi, B.A., LL.B., Taluka Honorary Organiser, Bijapur.
43. Diwan Bahadur S. V. Mensinkai, Chairman, Karnatic District Central Bank, Dharwar.
44. Diwan Bahadur A. U. Malji, President, Divisional Branch of the Co-operative Institute, Broach.

44a. Rao Saheb P. H. Banatwala, Chairman, Broach District Co-operative Bank.

45. Mr. H. R. Thanki, B.A., LL.B., District Honorary Organiser, Ankleshwar.
46. Mr. C. M. Gandhi, Chairman, Surat District Central Bank.
47. Diwan Bahadur Thakorram K. Mehta, C.I.E., Chairman, Surat People's Co-operative Bank.
48. Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan, B.A., LL.B., Retired District Judge, Chairman, Surat District Branch of the Institute.
49. Rao Saheb V. C. Jadhav, B.A., Managing Director, Surat People's Co-operative Bank.

50. Mr. P. I. Patel, District Honorary Organiser, Co-operative Societies, Olpad.
51. Mr. B. B. Shroff, District Honorary Organiser, Bulsar.
52. Mr. C. A. Pandya, B.A., LL.B., District Honorary Organiser, Co-operative Societies, Borsad.
53. Mr. Chhotabhai Muljibhai of Sonaiya, Taluka Honorary Organiser, Co-operative Societies, Thasra.
54. Mr. Ahmedkhan B. Pathan, Taluka Honorary Organiser, Borsad.
55. Rao Saheb T. S. Parikh, Chairman, Kaira District Central Bank.
56. Rao Saheb Desaibhai Shankarbhai Patel, Managing Director of the Dascroi Co-operative Banking Union, Ahmedabad.
57. Mr. Shakarabhai D. Shah, Taluka Honorary Organiser, Co-operative Societies, South Dascroi.
58. Dr. Joseph Benjamin, Chairman of the Ahmedabad District Branch of the Institute.
59. Mr. P. V. Desai, B.A., Honorary Secretary, Brahma Kshatriya Co-operative Housing Society, Ahmedabad.
60. Mr. Mahmadkhan Valikhan Munshi, Chairman of the Dholka People's Co-operative Bank.
61. Mr. A. V. Thakkar, L.C.E. of the Bhil Seva Mandal.
62. Khan Bahadur Mahmadmiya A. Shaikh, District Honorary Organiser, Co-operative Societies, Godhra.
63. Mr. A. B. Desai, Chairman of the Godhra City Co-operative Bank.
64. Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Managing Director, Sind Central Co-operative Bank, Karachi.
65. Syed Ghulam Murtaza Shah, President, District Local Board, Karachi.
66. Wadero Allahdino, District Honorary Organiser, Co-operative Societies, Darro, Taluka Mirpur Bathoro.
67. Haji Khair Mohammed, Taluka Honorary Organiser, Co-operative Societies, Mirpur Sakro.
68. Mr. H. P. Mirchandani, B. Com., Joint Honorary Secretary, District Co-operative Institute, Karachi.
69. Mr. Nur Mohammed, Pleader, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Chairman, District Central Co-operative Bank, Hyderabad.
70. Syed Miran Mohammed Shah, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Director, District Central Co-operative Bank, Hyderabad.
71. Rao Bahadur Pritamdas, Honorary Secretary, Sind Central Co-operative Institute, Hyderabad.
72. Diwan Gurmukhsing, President, Taluka Development Association, Hyderabad:
73. Seth Allah Bachayo, Manager, Matli Sale and Supply Society, Matli, District Hyderabad.
74. Khan Bahadur Haji Syed Ghulam Nabi Shah, M.L.C., Chairman, Zamindari Co-operative Bank, Mirpurkhas.
75. Diwan Rochiram, Chairman, District Central Co-operative Bank, Mirpurkhas.
76. Wadero, Mohammed Hayat Junejo, Chairman, Lutko Co-operative Rectangulation Society.
77. Mr. N. M. Siddiqi, Deputy Collector, Thar Division.
78. Mr. Faiz Mohammed, Mukhtiarkar, Khipro.
79. Mr. Kaim Din Jatoi, Mukhtiarkar, Taluka Jamesabad.
80. Mirza Farakh Beg, Bar-at-Law, Chairman, District Central Co-operative Bank, Nawabshah.
81. Rao Sahib Udharam, B.A., President, Taluka Development Association, Shahdadpur.
82. Mr. Mulchand G. Lalla, B.A., LL.B., Mukhtiarkar, Shahdadpur.
83. Mr. Habibullah Kazi Akbarali Siddiki, Mukhtiarkar, Nawabshah.
84. Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.L.C., Chairman, District Central Co-operative Bank, Larkana.
85. Khan Bahadur Mohammed Ayoob Khan Khuhro, M.L.C., Chairman, Zamindari Co-operative Bank, Larkana.
86. Mr. Agha Abdulnabi, Mukhtiarkar, Taluka Mirokhan.
87. Mr. Yar Mohammed, Mukhtiarkar, Larkana.
88. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Yakub Vazir Mohammed, M.B.E., F.B.U., B.A., F.S.S.C., J.P., Collector of Sukkur.
89. Khan Sahib Allah Bux Khan, M.L.C., Chairman, Zamindari Co-operative Bank, Shikarpur.
90. Syed Mian Hajan Shah, Chairman, Shikarpur Union.
91. Pir Rasul Bakhsh Shah, President, Taluka Development Association Ghotki.
92. Kazi Ghulam Kadir, District Honorary Organiser, Madeji.

93. J. B. Irwin, Esquire, B.A. (Dub.), D.S.O., M.C., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier.
94. Shaikh Ghulam Mohammed, Retired Deputy Collector and Honorary Managing Director, Grain Sale Society, Jacobabad.
95. Mr. A. P. Chaugule, B.A., LL.B., Chairman, Belgaum District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.
96. Dr. V. M. Bakre, Secretary, Belgaum District Co-operative Institute.
97. Mr. B. B. Potdar, Chairman, Belgaum Pioneer Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd.
98. Mr. M. P. Patil, Chairman, Hukkeri Taluka Supervising Union.
99. Mr. P. G. Deshpande, Taluka Honorary Organiser, Yekkundi.
100. Mr. S. M. Mali, Chairman, Bailhongal Co-operative Cotton Sale Society, Limited.
101. Mr. J. M. Gandhi, B.A., LL.B., Chairman, Chikkodi Taluka Supervising Union.
102. Mr. S. V. Kulkarni, Director, Belgaum District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
103. Mr. V. R. Majli, Chairman, Chikkodi Agricultural Co-operative Credit Society, Unlimited.
104. Mr. V. B. Desai, Taluka Honorary Organiser, C. S., Murgod.
105. Mr. M. B. Desai, Chairman, Murgod Mahal Development Association.
106. Rao Bahadur M. L. Patil, District Honorary Organiser, C.S., Bailhongal.
107. Mr.G. N. Ghodgeri, Chairman, Gokak Taluka Supervising Union.
108. Mr. T. K. Patil, Member of the Managing Committee of the Chikkodi Supervising Union.
109. Mr. C. G. Bhikkannavar, Chairman, Kittur Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
110. Mr.R. N. Rajadnya, District Honorary Organiser, C.S., Satara.
111. Mr. D. P. Patil, District Honorary Organiser, C.S., Tambwe.
112. Mr. H. A. Sathe, Chairman, Peth Guaranteeing Union.
113. Mr. P. G. Ketkar, Senior Inspector, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
114. Mr. N. M. Chitnis, President, Borgaon Supervising Union.
115. Mr. M. Y. Patil, President, Khanapur Taluka Supervising Union, Limited.
116. Mr. Murarrao Patil, Chairman, Tasgaon Taluka Supervising Union.
117. Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, President, Satara Agricultural Development Association.
118. Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, M.L.C., Satara.
119. Sirdar Bhimrao Patankar, President, Satara District Branch of the Provincial Co-operative Institute.
120. Mr. S. D. Deshmukh, Chairman, Kadegaon Co-operative Credit Society, Unlimited.
121. Mr. L. K. Kirloskar, Chairman, Redewadi Co-operative Credit Society, Unlimited and Vice-President of the Satara District Co-operative Institute.
122. Mr. N. N. Patil, District Honorary Organiser, C.S., Panvel.
123. Rao Bahadur Palekar, Chairman, Ratnagiri District Co-operative Institute.
124. Mr. V. R. Pitre, Chairman, Rajapur Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd.
125. Mr. L. A. Phatane, Honorary Secretary, Satara District Co-operative Institute.
126. Rao Saheb L. S. Potnis, Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara.
127. Mr. V. V. Athalye, District Honorary Organiser, C.S., Shiposhi.
128. Khan Saheb A. A. Deshmukh, District Honorary Organiser, C.S., Pachora.
129. Mr. S. Y. Sontakke, District Honorary Organiser, C.S., Bodwad.
130. Mr. Y. R. Deshmukh, Chairman, Bodwad Co-operative Supervising Union.
131. Mr. Gulabbhai R. Desai, Chairman, Bhusawal Peoples' Co-operative Bank.
132. Mr. P. M. Bildikar, B.A., Chairman, Pachora Land Mortgage Bank.
133. Mr. Ramnath Hirachand, District Honorary Organiser, C.S., Khedi.
134. Mr. K. T. Patil, Chairman, East Khandesh District Central Co-operative Institute.
135. Mr. S. N. Choudhari, Chairman, East Khandesh District Central Co-operative Bank, Jalgaon.
136. Mr. G. K. Chitre, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Jalgaon.
137. Mr. R. B. Wadekar, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Jalgaon.
138. Mr. R. T. Deo, B.A., Mamlatdar, Erandol.
139. Rao Bahadur D. R. Patil, M.L.C., Member of the Bhusawal People's Co-operative Bank.
140. Mr. R. K. Kulkarni, President, Mhaswe Co-operative Supervising Union.
141. Mr. T. S. Patil, Taluka Honorary Organiser, C.S., Neri.
142. Mr. V. S. Sawant, B.A., LL.B., Honorary Secretary of the East Khandesh District Central Co-operative Institute, Jalgaon.
143. Mr. D. B. Sonawane, President, Chopda Co-operative Supervising Union.
144. Mr. M. G. Bhosale, M.L.C., Chairman, Sakri Co-operative Supervising Union.
145. Mr. M. C. Kelkar, B.A., Chairman, West Khandesh District Central Co-operative Institute, Dhulia.

146. Mr. V. V. Garud, B.A., Chairman, West Khandesh District Purchase and Sale Union.
147. Mr. B. R. Ransing, B.A., LL.B., Honorary Secretary, Taluka Development Association, Dhulia.
148. Mr. Lahu Chimnaji Patil, District Honorary Organiser, C.S., Virdel.
149. Mr. S. R. Karanjikar, B.A., Mamlatdar, Shirpur.
150. Meherban Virsing Bapuji Padvi, Taluka Honorary Organiser, C.S., Taloda.
151. Mr. S. L. Apte, Managing Director, Poona Central Bank.
152. Mr. M. R. Tarkunde, Chairman, District Branch of the Institute, Poona.
153. Mr. V. N. Kadhe, Taluka Honorary Organiser, C.S., Khed.
154. Mr. M. M. Gavane, District Honorary Organiser, C.S., Sholapur.
155. Mr. G. R. Sane, Chairman, Barsi Central Co-operative Bank.
156. Rao Saheb E. P. Patil, District Honorary Organiser, C.S., Akola Khurd.
157. Mr. K. R. Nevale, Chairman, Pandharpur Urban Bank.
158. Rao Saheb V. A. Velankar, District Honorary Organiser, C.S., Ahmednagar.
159. Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, Chairman, Nagar Urban Bank, Ahmednagar.
160. Mr. T. G. Dhaneshwar, Honorary Secretary of the Nagar Branch of the Institute.
161. Mr. B. J. Phadke, Mamlatdar, Rahuri.

APPENDIX B.

1929-1930.

I—Conferences.

Division.	Name of the Conference.	Place.	Date.	Name of the president.
Bombay ..	Nandgaon Taluka Co-operative Conference.	Nandgaon ..	5th September 1929.	Mr. S. N. Chaudhary.
	East Suburban District Co-operative Conference.	Kurla ..	10th November 1929.	Mr. S. R. Bhagwat, L.C.E.
	Kalwan, Baglan and Chandor Talukas Co-operative Conference.	Deola ..	8th December 1929.	Mr. K. M. Pawar.
	2nd Bassein Taluka Co-operative Conference.	Tarkhad ..	12th January 1930.	Mr. T. M. Chaudhari, B.A.
	Sinnar Taluka Co-operative Conference.	Wavi ..	2nd February 1930.	Mr. K. M. Pawar.
	2nd Girgaum District Conference.	Bombay ..	2nd March 1930	Mr. D. V. Gokhale, B.A., LL.B.
	3rd Thana District Co-operative Conference.	Bordi ..	10th March 1930	Mr. S. R. Bhagwat, L.C.E.
	Nasik and Igatpuri Taluka Co-operative Conference.	Deolali ..	23rd March 1930.	Mr. V. S. Bhide, I.C.S., Registrar, C. S., Poona.
	1st Wada Taluka Co-operative Conference.	Wada ..	30th March 1930	Mr. S. J. Zunzarrao, M.L.C.
Southern ..	Mundargi Petha Co-operative Conference.	Mundargi ..	2nd September 1929.	Mr. V. N. Jog, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Dharwar.
	Karnatak Divisional Co-operative Conference.	Dharwar ..	1st and 2nd November 1929.	Honourable Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, Madras.
	Indi Taluka Co-operative Conference.	Indi ..	8th December 1929.	Mr. C. B. Huli, B.A., Assistant Registrar, Dharwar.
	Supervisors' and Bank Inspectors' Conference.	Dharwar ..	8th and 9th January 1930.	Mr. C. B. Huli, B.A., Assistant Registrar, Dharwar.
Northern ..	The Viramgam Taluka Co-operative Conference.	Viramgam ..	1st April 1929 ..	Mr. V. L. Mehta, B.A.
	2nd Gujarat Urban Banks Co-operative Conference.	Surat ..	23rd June 1929	Sir Lallubhai Shamaldas, Kt., C.I.E.
	Gujarat Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies Conference.	Surat ..	8th September 1929.	Diwan Bahadur A. U. Malji.
	Group Secretaries' Co-operative Conference in W. Mahals.	Godhra ..	13th November 1929.	Diwan Bahadur A. U. Malji.
	Hansot Taluka Co-operative Conference.	Hansot ..	8th December 1929.	Rao Saheb V. C. Jadav.
	Pardi Taluka Co-operative Conference.	Udwada Station	16th February 1930.	Mr. C. M. Gandhi, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.
	The Prantij Taluka Co-operative Conference.	Prantij ..	23rd February 1930.	Rao Saheb P. H. Banatwala.

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Division.	Name of the Conference.	Place.	Date.	Name of the President.
Sind ..	Karachi District Co-operative Conference.	Karachi ..	10th January 1930.	Mr. Durgdad B. Advani.
	Ghotki Taluka Co-operative Conference.	Ghotki ..	17th February 1930.	Mr. V. S. Bhide, I.C.S., Registrar, C. S., Poona.
	Hyderabad Divisional Co-operative Conference.	Hyderabad ..	23rd February 1930.	Mr. Jamshed N. B. Mehta.
Belgaum ..	Parasgad Taluka Co-operative Conference.	Manoli ..	21st April 1929	Mr. K. B. Aukalgi of Dharwar.
	Sangamner Taluka Co-operative Conference.	Shiposhi ..	1st and 2nd May 1929.	Dr. V. M. Bakre of Belgaum.
	Maharashtra Divisional Co-operative Conference.	Kirloskarwadi ..	31st May 1929 and 1st June 1929.	Rao Bahadur A. B. Lathe, Diwan of Kolhapur. Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale of Satara.
	Deogad Taluka Co-operative Conference.	Phonde ..	23rd and 24th November 1929	Mr. R. S. Hardikar, B.A., LL.B. of Rajapur.
	Koregaon Taluka Co-operative Conference.	Koregaon ..	30th January 1930.	Mr. K. M. Pawar, B.Ag., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Nasik.
	Belgaum District Co-operative Conference.	Hukeri ..	23rd March 1930	Mr. V. N. Jog, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Dharwar.
Khandesh ..	West Khandesh District Co-operative Conference.	Dhulia ..	3rd March 1930	Mr. C. G. Marathe, B.A., Huzur Deputy Collector.
Central ..	Dhond Peta Co-operative Conference.	Yewat ..	30th June 1929.	Mr. S. L. Apte.
	Central Division Field Workers' Conference.	Poona ..	29th August 1929 to 4th September 1929	Mr. V. S. Bhide, I.C.S. Registrar, C. S., Poona.
	Poona District Co-operative Societies' Secretaries' Conference.	Poona ..	20th January 1930.	Mr. M. R. Tarkunde.
	Indapur Taluka Co-operative Conference.	Indapur ..	9th February 1930.	Mr. D. V. Gokhale, LL.B.
	Khed and Junnar Talukas Co-operative Conference.	Khed ..	30th March 1930	Professar S. R. Bhagwat, L.C.E.

II-A.—Training Classes for Secretaries, Supervisors, etc.

Division.	Place.	Date.	Number of candidates.	
			Trained.	Successful.
Bombay	Bombay	July to September 1929	20	None.
	Kundewadi	13th to 22nd September 1929.	33	16
	Palghar	11th to 16th November 1929	33	No examination was held.
	Dugad	12th to 16th December 1929	36	Do.
	Bombay	Co-operative Certificate Examination.	35	7
Southern	Chikkerur	28th April 1929	16	No examination was held.
	Kagenalli	1st May 1929	16	Do.
	Hansbhavi	8th May 1929	14	Do.
	Haveri	10th to 18th June 1929	25	Do.
	Hubli	23rd to 29th September 1929	20	Do.
	Bagalkot	5th October 1929	15	Do.
	Kumta	20th to 27th October 1929	20	16
	Hulkoti	26th November to 5th December 1929.	29	No examination was held.
	Alur	22nd February to 1st March 1930.	16	Do.
	Hubli	4th March 1930	22	Do.
	Annigeri	12th March 1930	30	Do.
Northern	Surat	15th June 1929 to 28th March 1930.	61	15
	Derol Station	9th to 15th September 1929	35	13
	Nadiad	30th September to 8th October 1929.	27	14
Sind	....	....	..	....
Belgaum	Belgaum	9th to 18th December 1929	16	8
	Kolhapur	1st to 28th February 1930	76	Result not yet out.
Khandesh	Jalgaon	13th to 20th October 1929	88	4
	Dhulia	6th to 19th November 1929	27	22
	Dhulia	10th to 25th January 1930	29	14
Central	Sholapur	6th to 13th January 1930	24	19
	Poona	20th January 1930	8	Results not out.
	Nagar	12th February to 17th March 1930.	34	Do.
	Poona	24th February to 21st March 1930.	22	Do.

II-B.—Training Classes for Managers, Managing Committee Members, Honorary Organisers, etc.

Division.	Place.	Date.	Number of candidates.	
			Trained.	Successful.
Bombay	Girgaum	....	20	No examination was held.
	Kurla	....	50	Do.
Southern	Badami	24th April 1929	30	....
	Shiggaon	3rd May 1929	15	....
	Hire-asangi	21st May 1929	17	....
	Hirebadwadgi	26th May 1929	60	....
	Katarki	2nd June 1929	25	....
	Karadi	5th June 1929	30	....
	Kerur	9th June 1929	25	....
	Haveri	9th June 1929	120	....
	Chadchan	11th June 1929	50	....
	Gudur	23rd June 1929	40	....
	Hoolgeri	21st July 1929	50	....
	Navalgund	24th July 1929	40	....
	Annigeri	26th July 1929	35	....
	Guledgud	28th July 1929	50	....
	Bevur	11th August 1929	75	....
	Bijapur	23rd August 1929	80	....
	Muddebehal	25th August 1929	30	....
	Hallur	2nd September 1929	50	....
	Devihosur	8th September 1929	40	....
	Mundaragi	13th September 1929	45	....
	Hansbhavi	15th September 1929	36	....
	Karjigi	22nd September 1929	50	....
	Bankapur	27th September 1929	18	....
	Kunimelihalli	29th September 1929	12	....
	Ranebennur	22nd October 1929	32	....
	Hirehandargal	10th November 1929	60	....
	Masur	13th November 1929	30	....
	Chalgeri	15th November 1929	35	....
	Guttal	20th November 1929	15	....
	Mundarigi	23rd November 1929	40	....
	Bevur	18th December 1929	60	....
	Bannihalli	29th December 1929	75	....
	Belagalpeth	18th January 1930	22	....
	Alur	20th January 1930	38	....
	Neeralagi	22nd January 1930	40	....

II-B.—Training Classes for Managers, Managing Committee Members, Honorary Organisers, etc.—contd.

Division.	Place.	Date.	Number of candidates.	
			Trained.	Successful.
Southern—*contd.*	Muthigi	26th January 1930	40	....
	Mattihal	26th January 1930	35	....
	Talikoti	13th February 1930	28	....
	Hullur	17th February 1930	25	....
Northern	Dankheda	21st December 1929	30	No examination was held.
	Vankadia	5th January 1930	80	Do.
Sind	....	....	..	....
Belgaum	Wathar	14th September 1929	15	....
	Vadgaon Haveli	21st September 1929	18	....
	Karad	29th September 1929	19	....
	Kadegaon	14th October 1929	25	....
	Kirloskarwadi	20th October 1929	18	....
	Tasgaon	22nd October 1929	20	....
	Kupwad	24th October 1929	..	Not held on account of plague.
	Nerli	10th November 1929	32	....
	Hulikatti	18th November 1929	30	....
	Limb	19th November 1929	14	....
	Wai	22nd November 1929	15	....
	Padali Station	27th November 1929	4	....
	Vathar Koregaon	28th November 1929	5	....
	Shirala	29th November 1929	20	....
	Yakkundi	5th December 1929	24	....
	Shirgaon (Tal. Ratnagiri).	5th and 6th December 1929	30	....
	Murgod	6th December 1929	20	....
	Galatga	12th January 1930	48	....
	Mugutkhan Hubli	22nd January 1930	40	....
	Bailhongal	16th February 1930	45	....
Khandesh	Jalgaon	21st to 24th September 1929	13	....
Central	Khamgaon	9th September 1929	25	....
	Talegaon-Dhamdhere	19th September 1929	35	....
	Walhe	26th September 1929	25	....
	Chakan	6th October 1929	45	....
	Gavadewadi	10th November 1929	35	....
	Dharmpuri	22nd November 1929	30	....
	Bhambardi	22nd November 1929	30	....

II-B.—Training Classes for Managers, Managing Committee Members, Honorary Organisers, etc.—concld.

Division.	Place.	Date.	Number of candidates.	
			Trained.	Successful.
Central—*contd.* ..	Velapur ..	23rd November 1929 ..	20	....
	Borgaon ..	24th November 1929 ..	24	....
	Sangam ..	26th November 1929 ..	25	....
	Malshiras ..	28th November 1929 ..	30	....
	Tirwandi ..	29th November 1929 ..	25	....
	Sonai ..	15th December 1929 ..	75	....
	Murshatpur ..	12th January 1930 ..	80	....
	Ekrukh ..	19th January 1930 ..	75	....
	Yewat ..	27th January 1930 ..	15	....
	Rahuri ..	2nd February 1930 ..	50	....
	Palasdeo ..	10th February 1930 ..	40	....
	Deiwadi ..	13th February 1930 ..	17	....
	Kolhar ..	16th February 1930 ..	60	....
	Erandgaon ..	9th March 1930 ..	75	....
	Dhor-Jalgaon ..	10th March 1930 ..	75	....

Report.

Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency.

— on the working of, for the year 1929-30.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 53/20481.

Bombay Castle, 5th March 1931.

Letter from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Mr. V. S. Bhide, I.C.S.) No. A.N.R. dated 28th August 1930—Submitting the Report on the working of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) for the year ending 31st March 1930.

RESOLUTION.—In spite of the unfavourable nature of the season the co-operative movement continued to make satisfactory progress during the year 1929-30. The total number of societies increased from 5,472 in the preceding year to 5,734 in the year under report while the total membership rose from 548,634 to 575,616. Working capital increased from Rs. 11,91,80,000 to Rs. 12,81,39,600 and the reserve fund from Rs. 80,55,000 to Rs. 93,80,000.

2. The number of agricultural credit societies increased from 4,317 to 4,526 and the total membership from 262,569 to 265,325. Working capital increased from Rs. 3,49,85,000 to Rs. 3,87,31,000 and the reserve fund from Rs. 46,37,000 to Rs. 55,51,000. The fact that this progress was achieved along with a rigorous pursuit of the policy of consolidation indicates the scope for further expansion. Government attach, however, great importance to the advantages of consolidating the progress already made and are glad to note the measures taken by the Registrar in this direction. The elimination of improvident persons from membership, the reduction of total membership to about 50 per society, and insistence on the submission of normal credit statements are all desirable measures.

3, The unauthorised arrears have again increased from Rs. 95,79,000 in the previous year to Rs. 98,99,000 in the year under report, i.e., from 30 per cent. of the total amount due for repayment to 31 per cent. In Gujarat, Sind and Dharwar the position has become worse while in the two Khandesh Districts there is a perceptible improvement. While the conditions of the agricultural season of the year under report were unfavourable to rapid improvement, it is unsatisfactory that nearly one-third of the amounts due to societies remains unpaid at the end of each year.

4. The total number of Bhil societies in the Panch Mahals and West Khandesh Districts increased from 89 to 92 and their working capital from Rs. 1,80,000 to Rs. 2,27,000. Half the cost of the Mamlatdar appointed in the Panch Mahals District to supervise the working of these Societies is borne by Government and the other half by the Provincial Co-operative Bank. A grant of Rs. 160 was made by Government during the year for clerical assistance to Bhil societies in West Khandesh District.

5. The progress in Sind continued to be satisfactory. The total number of agricultural societies increased from 877 to 912 and their working capital from Rs. 67,25,000 to Rs. 81,64,000. One more zamindari bank was registered in the Karachi District making the fourth in Sind. With the addition of the Hyderabad Amil Agricultural Association the total number of agricultural non-credit societies is now 37. The membership of these societies increased from 7,946 to 8,202 and the working capital from 2·9 lakhs to 3·5 lakhs. The Amil Agricultural Association of Hyderabad which was formed during the year is a new type. The idea of the promoters is to collect capital from the members in order to take up large areas of land in compact blocks and distribute it among the members for cultivation. The society, which has a membership of 186, has so far collected Rs. 13,000 share capital, Rs. 15,589 as members' savings and Rs. 43,447 as fixed deposits. The total number of non-agricultural credit societies in Sind increased from 31 in the previous your to 36 in the year under report.

6. The agricultural non-credit societies showed healthy activity. Of these the most successful are the cotton sale societies of which 15 are in the Northern Division, 2 in Khandesh and 8 in the Southern Division. They sold cotton weighing 352,500 maunds and realized Rs. 45,30,000. The five Purchase and Sale Unions continued to do useful work.

7. There were 101 supervising unions as against 102 in the previous year. The work of the supervising unions has so far suffered from lack of funds. With a view to remedying this defect and in order to engage the services of competent supervisors, the Registrar has prepared a scheme for the levy of a supervision fee. Government have passed orders on this scheme and trust that the work of supervision will soon be placed on a satisfactory basis.

8. The position of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank continued to be satisfactory. There was a reduction of Rs. 1,69,000 in the long-term and non-withdrawable capital due to the repayment in full of the long-term loan taken by the Bank under the Co-operative Societies Land Improvement Loans Rules. The total resources commanded by the Bank have gone down by nearly 27 lakhs. The paid-up share capital however showed an increase from Rs. 12,74,350 to Rs. 12,87,750 owing to the issue of 268 new shares to societies for affiliating purposes. The figure of overdues was reduced during the year from 30·34 lakhs to 23·28 lakhs; in addition authorized arrears amounted to 3·8 lakhs. Five new branches opened during the year have made a promising start.

9. The number of District Central Banks was 19—the same as last year. Their share capital increased from Rs. 29,06,000 in the previous year to Rs. 30,87,000 in the year under report, and the working capital from Rs. 2,65,58,000 to Rs. 2,84,61,000. The percentage of arrears showed a reduction from 19·7 to 14·5. All the banks excepting the Nasik and Belgaum banks were satisfactorily managed.

10. The number of housing societies rose from 55 to 67. Their share capital increased from Rs. 17,41,000 to Rs. 18,48,000 and their working capital from Rs. 88,21,000 to Rs. 92,94,000. The amount of Government loan was Rs. 35,52,000 as against Rs. 30,15,000 in the previous year.

11. The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute continued its useful activities. The membership of the Institute at the end of the year was 5,755 of which 4,855 were societies and 900 individuals showing an increase of 79 and 5, respectively, in the corresponding figures of last year. The Institute has secured grants from a number of municipalities and district boards. The co-operative schools opened at Surat, Poona and Dharwar during the course of the last year were continued as also the two Divisional Propaganda Officers for Bombay and Gujarat.

12. The co-operative movement has shown satisfactory progress all-round and the thanks of Government are due to the Registrar and his official and non-official advisers for the efficiency and zeal displayed by them in their work.

By order of the Government of Bombay
(Transferred Departments),

G. K. JOSHI,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioners of Divisions,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
All Collectors, including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
The Collector of Bombay,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind,
The Director of Industries,
The Director of Information and Labour Intelligence,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Accountant General,
The General Department,
The Finance Department,
The Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, London (by letter).

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