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APPENDIX No. 1

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association

No. 536/25

DIN BAG,
Mirzapur Road,
Ahmedabad, 31st August 1925.

From

G. I. PATEL, Esq., B.A., M.L.C.,
Joint Honorary Secretary,
The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad ;

To

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Home Department, Poona.

Subject.—Theft in the Railway yard at Ahmedabad.

Dear Sir,

With reference to my letter dated 29th December 1924, and subsequent letters on the same subject dated 28th February 1925 and 24th April 1925, my attention has been drawn to the replies given to my questions printed in the XIVth Question List of the Second Session of the current year of the Bombay Legislative Council and to the Appendix printed on pages 44 to 49 of the said list.

I regret the method and the manner in which such an important matter of thefts from packed bales backed by numerous pointed instances has been summarily disposed of by the Railway Authorities and the Government of Bombay. In these circumstances, I am constrained to give a detailed reply to the various points that have been raised in the letter addressed to the Government by the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, and the report signed by Mr. J. A. Guider, the Watch and Ward Superintendent, Mr. H. R. Kothawala, Superintendent of Railway Police, and Mr. F. Moseley, the D. T. S. at Ahmedabad, and also in the letter No. C. A.—131/25/37, dated the 6th July 1925, from the General Traffic Manager.

1. At the outset I am inclined to think that the report which was drafted behind my back and before the drafting of which no facts were recorded in a manner as would allow me to have the special facts on my side of the case duly recorded, is more like a document prepared by the Railway Officers themselves on a subject in which they are directly concerned and in which allegations were directed against the departments under their control. I would call this report a judgment in their own

APPENDIX No. 1—*contd.*

favour penned by the very defendants, against whom the inquiry is directed.

2. A meeting consisting of Messrs. Guider, Kothawala, Moseley and myself took place at the Ahmedabad Station on the 16th April last and the procedure adopted at the meeting was not only unconstitutional but arbitrary. Mr. Guider without allowing me to know anything in reply to my questions in regard to the investigations which were so far made about definite instances of Railway thefts which were specifically recorded, on the contrary made use of manœuvres which would prevent me from lodging further complaints in such matters. My theory is based on proofs and logical grounds derived from practical experiences and specific instances. Government have admitted that such complaints were noticed from the year 1923, after the establishing of the control of the Watch and Ward (*vide* reply to my question in the Question List No. XIV). It is very difficult to collect hundreds of cases of such thefts which have taken place since 1923, but when I was definitely convinced even at the end of the adoption of all the necessary precautions that these thefts took place in the Railway yard, I was compelled to approach the merchants and millowners of this city to collect instances of which the particulars were more definite and convincing. It is needless to say that merchants and businessmen do not take notice of stray instances of such thefts but when these grow to such an alarming proportion that heavy losses are actually suffered by them a voice of protest is naturally raised for the redress of the grievance.

3. The solid proofs of this case could be evident in case all the complaints are properly analysed. Practically in all cases of such complaints thefts are noticeable from those bales only *which remained overnight in the Railway Yard*. If a mill or a merchant consigned five bales to Bombay, five to Calcutta and five to Madras on the same day and sent all these bales to the Railway yard at one time two of three consigns, *viz.*, those for Bombay and Madras which were *loaded* in the wagons *on the same day* were without complaint and the one for Calcutta which remained in the Railway yard *for one or two nights* was complained of about the shortage of this kind. The natural inference from such instances would be that such thefts took place not in 60 mills and 300 shops of merchants, which are located in different parts of the city at the hands of different groups of men during day light, but they occurred as a logical consequence *at one central place* which is covered with thousands of bales stacked in *uneven* heaps of different dimensions likely to give easy *shelter* to some men of organised gangs during *still hours of night* most probably under the connivance of one or two watchmen posing in some corners of that area.

As a result of continued agitation on this subject one Mr. Sohanlal was specially placed as the Watch and Ward Inspector of the Ahmedabad yard. I was able to gather from him, during his interviews with me, that he had not only reorganised the whole staff but had himself taken

APPENDIX No. 1—*contd.*

to keeping secret watch and giving surprise visits. ~~Since the~~ special precautions that were taken by this new incumbent and since the transfer and reorganisation of the Watch and Ward people such thefts have practically ceased. This is the second strong point which leads one to the inevitable conclusion that these thefts used to occur in the Ahmedabad Railway yard at night only when unbooked bales remained in the Railway yard giving opportunities to some miscreants to take advantage of the situation.

In support of this contention I may further add that somewhere about the month of March last the said Mr. Sohanlal went on leave for a week or two and immediately two or three fresh cases of thefts occurred during his absence. As soon as he returned and took up the matter in his own hands further thefts ceased.

In view of these thefts which commenced from 1923 after the installation of the Watch and Wards Department and which were complained of practically from bales remaining overnight in the Railway yard and which gradually declined as the investigation became vigilant and practically ceased, since the new Inspector, Mr. Sohanlal, not only took precautionary measures but reorganised the whole staff and introduced special night rounds, I should like to request Government to consider whether it is reasonable to believe that these thefts took place during day time at five hundred different premises in Ahmedabad or at one central place like the Station yard having an area of several thousand square yards and having suitable facilities for the committal of such thefts during the dead hours of night with one or two night watchmen taking their easy course of keeping a loose watch in some corner.

4. Mr. Guider tried to first quash the inquiry by trying to make out a case that several mills in Ahmedabad did not press their bales on their own premises but got them pressed at presses outside the premises of the mills (*vide* his letter No. 16/24/103 of 27th April 1925); but when he was definitely given to understand that all the different mills pressed their bales in their premises, he seems to have preferred to base his defence on other grounds by suppressing the real truth which, in my opinion, I have sufficiently dealt with in this letter.

5. In regard to the practical demonstration which was held at my mills on 16th April last, I regret to note that the report does not contain full facts of the mission of this inquiry. When I was asked to give a demonstration, I made it absolutely clear that it was impracticable to give an exact demonstration of pilferage through men whose profession was not to steal and who had no implements which were supposed to be specially required for the use of thieves committing such thefts. If an ordinary man having no knowledge of machinery is asked to take out a particular bolt or nut from a motor-engine with the help of ordinary pincers and without the use of a fitting spanner, it is but natural that he may succeed in his attempt at the end of heavy labours and long hours. Because the press men of my mills were fortunately or unfortunately

APPENDIX No. 1--*contd.*

not experts trained in committing thefts from packed bales and because they were without the assistance of special implements required for such purpose, it does not lie in the mouth of the framers of the report to say (if I may safely use these words): "It is impossible for one or even two men to break open a bale and steal its contents even with the aid of mechanical appliances".

I may now enlighten Government with one more incident of a demonstration which throws vivid light on the subject and for which perhaps the framers of the report will move heaven and earth to turn the tables even at this late stage by taking to task one of their own subordinates who was bold enough to give that demonstration.

Mr. Ismail K. Desai, Police Inspector, in the Inspecting Staff of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, came to my mills to make certain inquiries a few days after the visit of the signatories to the report and in the course of a conversation promised to give me a demonstration. In a subsequent visit he brought with him not an ordinary man who could take hours to give a demonstration as happened to be the case with the victims of the framers of the report, who inadvertently supplied points for *suppressio veri* to them, but an ex-loader of the Railway Company itself, who in my opinion possessed an amount of information and experience on the subject of such thefts. Though he had an injured palm he gave an easy and successful demonstration with a very small bale (which is difficult to tamper with) in the presence of myself, my Secretary, the clerks of cloth department and Mr. Ismail. The time required for this operation was not only much less than the time which the writers of the report had noted down on the previous occasion, but the bale remained intact and without any alteration in shape. This conclusively proved at least to me and my staff that pilferage of a few pieces was possible in a manner which would not dishevel the bale or give cause for any suspicion of its having been tampered with from its outward appearance. I asked Mr. Ismail to arrange for a similar demonstration at the hands of the same man at Bombay in the presence of all the four of us who took part in the previous inquiry. He asked me to get ready four bales to be despatched to Bombay for such a demonstration and promised me to inform me about the date, time and place of the demonstration. As this matter afterwards did not crop up at a later stage, I am afraid, some of the Railway authorities might have dealt hardly with Mr. Ismail or thought it fit to shelve the matter in a manner as would allow no opportunities for the contradiction of the misleading statements made in the report.

6. When the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company states that in case portions of contents were abstracted the bales could not have retained their original condition, he seems to be labouring under a misunderstanding. The bales are placed in the Railway yard in well-packed and sound condition but during night time from some of them about five or seven pieces artfully abstracted and the outer covering

APPENDIX No. 1—*contd.*

resewn with the same string and in the same manner. The bale is thus kept intact in its outward appearance and there is hardly any trace on it to give cause for any suspicion. If by chance the pieces abstracted are more than 10 or 12, the thieves are compelled to put in rolls of some of the damaged pieces abstracted from the same bale or of some other pieces in order to fill in the gap and resew the outer covering. But in such cases the outward appearance of the bale is likely to give rise to suspicion. There are cases on record in which consignees have taken delivery of such bales after getting them opened and examined in the Railway yard. The main issue is the very nature of the theft in which only four or five pieces are abstracted with certain special instruments and the outward covering resewn in the original manner leaving no trace of any suspicion. Not only the bale is booked in good condition at the Station of despatch but it is also received in good condition at the destination. When it is opened at the shop of the merchant the shortage is detected and reported. These are the reasons which prompt me to say that the person committing such thefts are possessed of the requisite instruments and skill.

I am surprised to find the Agent defending 56 recorded cases of Railway theft within a comparatively short period on the ground that "the number of tampered bales is very small considering the very heavy amount of traffic dealt with". I wish he would have resorted to the camouflage of striking the incidence of this theft per head of population of this country inhabited by more than three hundred millions of living souls! The common device of defending acute cases of injustice by striking the average from the total number is against all recognised canons of justice and economics. No Government could defend a capital levy of one rupee per head of population on the plea that its incidence on an individual in the country would be very insignificant and the total revenue realised thus would be an enormous amount of three hundred millions. The reported cases of thefts are more than sufficient in my view, considering the special features of these cases and the heavy losses to the industrial community.

7. A reference has been made to the cases of thefts from the consignments of the Ahmedabad Fine Mills. It may be noted from the very name of the Fine Mills that fancy dhoties and saris manufactured therein are of fine American and Egyptian yarns imported from England and the volume of such dhoties is very small as compared with coarser stuffs of the majority of the mills in Ahmedabad and the price of a fine piece is comparatively higher than other indigenous sorts. However, it will be evident from the list of cases enclosed with my letter of 29th December 1924, that these 56 cases of thefts already reported were collected from different mills and several other parties doing business in Ahmedabad.

8. Regarding the opening of the bale in the Railway yard on 28th March 1923, it is strange and regrettable that Government should be placed in an awkward box to deny in 1925 the fact of its having been

APPENDIX No. 1—*contd.*

opened in the presence of the Watch and Ward Inspector when they have already admitted at the end of the previous inquiry in 1924 that "One cotton piece bale of the Ahmedabad Fine Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was opened in the presence of Mr. G. I. Patel and the Watch and Ward Inspector, Ahmedabad, on the 28th March 1923." (*Vide* Council Debates, Volume XIII, Part I, page 93.) The Station Master was twice phoned to come to the Railway yard as I desired to open the bale there and then ; but in spite of making a promise of coming personally he did not turn up and simply sent one Watch and Ward Inspector Mr. Shankerlal. He examined the shortage of fine dhoties and also surveyed dhoties stamped with labels of other mills which were found substituted in the bale as the gap created by abstracting several pieces was considerable. The bale was placed in the Railway yard in a sound condition on the previous evening before 5 p.m. It was despatched from the Mills at about 4-30 p.m., the intervening half an hour would not allow any opportunity for pilferage in day light. Next morning the "marfatiya" found four hoops of that bale removed and he immediately phoned us. I went personally to the Station yard and on opening the bale which from its outward appearance was dishevelled and loose, 38 pairs of fine Egyptian fancy bordered dhoties were found missing from it and inferior stuff inserted therein. Mr. Shankerlal not only examined all these details personally but came to the Mills subsequently to make inquiries and discussed the matter with me.

9. I should not have chosen to pursue this matter so closely and accurately if Government had taken such steps as would redress the grievance permanently. As in the temporary absence of Mr. Sohanlal, the Watch and Ward Inspector, during March last these thefts recurred, I am afraid that the same grievance will recur in a renewed form as soon as all these investigations are over and previous conditions prevail.

10. In conclusion, I may add that Rail Road Companies of America like the Santa Fe, Southern Pacific and Salt Lake Lines supply every facility not only to the industrial community but to the agriculturists also (by even giving them special refrigerating cars on their fields) when Indian Railways refuse to redress serious grievances of regular and organised thefts from consignments of industrial concerns like cotton mills.

11. I am therefore to request you to place this letter with previous correspondence on the subject before His Excellency the Governor in Council for final consideration and the issuing of necessary orders.

I have the honour to be,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) G. I. PATEL,

Member, Legislative Council, and Joint Honorary
Secretary, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.

APPENDIX No. 1—*concl'd.*

No. 7095-D.

HOME DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 23rd December 1925.

From

C. G. ADAM, ESQUIRE, C.S.I.,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department ;

To

G. I. PATEL, ESQUIRE, B.A., M.L.C.,
Joint Honorary Secretary,
The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad.

[*Subject.*—Railway Thefts—Ahmedabad Railway yard ; complaints
of Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.]

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 536—25, dated the 31st August 1925, on the subject noted above, I am directed to inform you that Government have nothing to add to their previous communication to you to the effect that if you will register your complaints with the Railway Police they will be enquired into. Government regret that until you take such action they are not in a position to take further action themselves.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) C. G. ADAM,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

APPENDIX No. 2

Reply to letter No. D—1051 dated the 5/6th February 1926 from the District Deputy Collector, N. D., Belgaum.

No. Rev. 228

Office of the Collector of Belgaum,
Via Belgaum, 27th February 1926.

The Collector notices after perusal of the District Deputy Collector's Circular No. D—1051 of the 4th December 1925 that there is no justification for the issue of such general orders to all the Inamdars in the Division to follow a particular set of accounts without examining in detail the conditions existing in each village. The Collector's circular order No. 729, dated the 13th March 1925 was to the effect that accounts in Inam villages should be inspected by the Revenue Officers. The only concern the Revenue Officers have, in this matter, is to see that the accounts are not being manipulated by the Inamdar and the Kulkarni to the detriment of the rayats. The Inamdar may well be left to look after his own interests. The only concern the revenue officers have in the matter is that the accounts required by Government for statistical purposes are kept in the proper form by the Kulkarnis.

2. The Collector approves of the suggestions contained in the District Deputy Collector's "Post script". Each complaint from the Inamdar should be examined on its own merits and necessary enquiries may be made through the Mamlatdar. The accounts of such villages should be continued this year in old forms until the question is decided with regard to such villages. No attempt should be made to force a particular form of accounts in a particular village against the wishes of the Inamdars.

(Signed) G. MONTEATH,
Collector of Belgaum.

No. D—1051

Office of the District Deputy Collector,
Northern Division, Belgaum.
Camp Jodhatti, dated 4th December 1925.

MEMORANDUM.

The condition of accounts in inam villages is unsatisfactory. Mamlatdars are requested to give attention to this and to get Inamdars' accounts written up in Forms of Government accounts as required by Revenue Accounts Manual pages 275-279. The necessary printed forms for Inamdars' accounts should be supplied to Kulkarnis and the cost of the same to be paid by Inamdars if any, should subsequently be recovered from

APPENDIX No. 2—*concl'd.*

Inamdars concerned. There are villages where Record of Rights is not yet written. Inamdars' accounts must even then be written in new forms, such as VIII-A, VIII-B, IX and XI. The Kulkarnis should be ordered to prepare them as soon as possible.

In order to enforce this order it is ordered that form XI should be fully prepared by the Kulkarni verified by Mamlatdar and sent up to the District Deputy Collector before the 15th January 1926. It may not be possible to fill in columns of current suspensions so soon. The form should even then be prepared, so far as it may be worked up. This form must be prepared before any collections are commenced to be made in an inam village.

It is possible that there might be a few cases of disputes. The village officers should in such cases write the accounts in the manner that seem to them correct, but they should at the same time note down the substance of dispute in VIII-A. (The fact of dispute and the name of person who disputes should also be noted in remarks column in form XI.)

The Mamlatdars are requested immediately to supply to village officers the necessary forms of accounts and report their having done so.

(Signed) G. A. HIREMATH,
District Deputy Collector.

APPENDIX No. 4

Irrigation by wells in the Bombay Presidency

No. I—7/5.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR,
PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH.

Civil Works—Irrigation.

From

Mr. D. G. HARRIS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India ;

To

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

Public Works Department.

Simla, the 16th April 1924.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of a resolution on the above subject which was adopted by the Council of State at a meeting held on the 5th March 1924, and of the debate which took place thereon. In doing so, I am to remark that, while the Government of India are in full sympathy with the objects which the Honourable Sardar Jogendra Singh, who moved the resolution, had in view, they are of opinion that, so far as irrigation from rivers is concerned, an exhaustive enquiry on the lines of that made by the Indian Irrigation Commission of 1901—03 is neither necessary nor desirable at the present juncture. Their reasons are given in the Honourable Mr. A. H. Ley's speech on the Resolution. I am to enquire whether the Local Government agree in this view.

2. As regards irrigation from wells, I am to invite attention to the observations made during the debate by the Honourable Sir Narasimha Sarma, K.C.S.I., Member in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands. After referring to a recommendation made in 1919 by the Board of Agriculture in India that a systematic survey of the supplies of under-ground water, which could be tapped by wells or small bores, should be undertaken as soon as possible in areas where famile conditions could be mitigated by wells, he expressed a hope that the importance of this subject would be more fully appreciated by Provincial Governments and that the money necessary to undertake and complete such a survey would be forthcoming. The Government of India consider that the inauguration of a systematic survey of the supplies of under-ground water is a matter of the first importance and I am to request that with the permission of the Governor in Council, they may be informed

APPENDIX No. 4—*contd.*

what, if any, action has already been, or is proposed to be, taken in the matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) D. G. HARRIS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Copy of Resolution.

This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council to arrange for a fresh survey of our irrigation possibilities both from the rivers and the wells in the light of scientific advance and to frame a programme particularly providing for the organisation of power lift irrigation from the wells.

Immediate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LETTER No. 5872—I.

Bombay Castle, 16th September 1924.

From

V. M. GRIFFITHS, Esquire,

Joint Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

Public Works Department;

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,

Department of Industries and Labour,

Public Works Branch, Simla.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. I—7/5 of 16th April 1924, I am directed by the Governor in Council to inform you that the question of irrigation possibilities from rivers in this Presidency has already been thoroughly investigated and a well-considered programme of irrigation projects for the Deccan has been drawn up by Mr. H. F. Beale. Of these, the Godavari Canal project has been completed and the Pravara and Nira right bank canal projects are under construction. The Nira Valley Development Project has been forwarded to the Government of India for obtaining the Secretary of State's sanction thereto. The

APPENDIX No. 4—*contd.*

Gokak Canal Extension project (Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal) is under revision and a project for remodelling and lining the Mutha right bank canal is under investigation. In Sind, the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction project is under construction. Further schemes in connection with the Desert and Begari Canals are under investigation and the question of undertaking a survey for a large Ghotki canal is under consideration. The Lloyd Barrage and Canals scheme having been started, the need for an inquiry for further irrigation projects in Sind does not arise for the present, as that scheme envelops the irrigation possibilities of the greater part of the Province. As regards those parts of Sind which lie outside the zone of irrigation of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals, the irrigation possibilities thereof are receiving careful attention and investigation at the hands of the officers under this Government. In short, the Government of Bombay have a number of well-thought-out irrigation schemes for the Deccan and Sind either under construction, preparation or investigation which will engage their officers and staff fully for many years to come. Moreover, this Presidency has its own irrigation experts to suggest or work up projects and no recommendations from an outside body such as an Irrigation Commission are necessary. In these circumstances, this Government agrees with the view expressed in the concluding portion of paragraph 1 of your letter under reply.

2. As regards the second point in your letter, *viz.*, whether any action has already been or is proposed to be taken on the question of the inauguration of a systematic survey of the supplies of underground water which could be tapped by small bores or wells, I am to state that boring operations for the purpose of tapping underground water sources for water supply to towns and villages are being carried out and these serve to some extent the desired purpose of an underground water survey. The major portion of the Presidency excepting Gujarat and Sind consists of the formation "Deccan trap" in which sub-soil water is usually confined to local fissures or inter-trappean beds. Any systematic survey in this extensive area by means of deep bores would prove very costly, probably without finding any considerable supply of underground water.

3. With regard to wells, I am to state that a reply will be sent at a very early date.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) V. M. GRIFFITHS,

Joint Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Public Works Department.

APPENDIX No. 4—*contd.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Letter No. 5872—I.

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE.

Bombay Castle, 16th July 1925.

From

R. T. HARRISON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Public Works Department;

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Industries and Labour,
Public Works Branch.

Sir,

With reference to paragraph 3 of my letter No. 5872-I, dated 16th September 1924, I am directed by the Governor in Council to communicate the following information on the question of irrigation by wells in the Bombay Presidency.

2. The work in this connection has up to now been in charge of the Agricultural Department of this Government and a record of its activities will be found in the reports of the Agricultural Engineer appended to the annual administration reports of the Department. The appended statement A gives the number of borings, successful and unsuccessful, carried out during the years 1908-09 to 1922-23. Two comparative statements B and C showing the number of wells in use and disuse in the several districts of the Presidency are also attached.

3. The main difficulty, especially in the Deccan trap area, is of locating water and the Department had hitherto depended on the instrument called the Mansfield's Waterfinder. The indications given by this instrument, though not always very reliable, have proved a tolerably good guide. During the current year however Government engaged the services of an expert water-diviner in the person of Major C. A. Pogson, M.C., S.C., 5th Royal Marathas. This officer has the natural gift of locating underground water currents and can indicate with considerable accuracy the depths of the bores as well as the volume of water to be obtained. The services of Major Pogson were obtained for two months during which period he was employed in the Ahmednagar District where he has successfully located good supplies in certain places reputed to be waterless. Trial bores have not yet been made in all the places indicated by him, but the success achieved hitherto has been so encouraging that the Governor in Council has decided to employ him on a more permanent basis and the Military authorities have been moved to lend his services for a period of

APPENDIX No. 4—*contd.*

3½ years in the first instance. With the help of this officer it is hoped to construct a very large number of wells in the areas liable to famine.

4. As stated above the Agricultural Department has up to now been in charge of this work. Up to the last year that Department had about 27 boring machines of which some 8 were power driven. The Government of Bombay have considered it desirable to expand its activities in the direction of well boring as one of the means of safeguarding the country against famine and steps have been taken to increase the number of machines to 88 by the addition of new ones and conversion of existing old ones into more efficient machines. The addition includes 15 power boring machines of superior grade and one power machine of the type evolved by the Punjab Agricultural Department. For the working of this large number of machines it has been found necessary to have trained men, of which there has always been a crying want, and steps have been taken to open a training class under the Agricultural Engineer. Additional establishment has also been provided for to work the machines.

5. It had been reported of late that the fees charged for boring were so heavy as to bring about a very perceptible fall in the demand for the services of boring machines by the cultivators. The rates which were revised as recently as September 1923, have been further revised and a flat charge of Re. 1 per foot for the first 50 feet and Re. 1-8-0 for every foot above that has now been fixed. This charge is in addition to the labour, etc., charges which have to be borne by the cultivator. It has however been laid down that in the case of a bore proving unsuccessful no charge will be made for the use of the machine and half the labour charges up to a maximum of Rs. 50 will be remitted. The Government of Bombay expect that these concessions will prove sufficiently attractive to the cultivator to enable a large number of wells being dug with the help of takavi advances. The additional expenditure involved on account of these increased activities has been estimated at about Rs. 3½ lakhs and it has been decided to debit the amount to the head "43-Famine Relief".

6. Besides the above this Government has under consideration a scheme for the expansion of other irrigation works like tanks, bandharas, drainages, etc., and I am to enclose for the information of the Government of India a copy* of a memorandum on the subject addressed to the Commissioners of Divisions.

7. In order to co-ordinate the activities in all the directions mentioned above and to avoid overlapping, the Governor in Council has under consideration the question of appointing a special officer of the rank of Superintending Engineer, who would be able to look after the schemes in the several districts of the Presidency. The chief duties of this officer will be to make a thorough investigation of all the schemes and to classify them according to their utility, looking both to the benefit of the cultivator and to the State revenues. The Special Officer will have to be given a

* Not printed.

APPENDIX No. 4—*contd.*

technical as well as clerical establishment to assist him to carry out his work.

8. This much about the Presidency proper. As regards Sind the Governor in Council does not consider it necessary to have a survey made of the underground supplies of water as there exist numerous wells all over the country and there is an unlimited supply of water except in a few localities where drinking water can be obtained from wells sunk in the beds of canals when dry. A systematic survey has already been made of the subsoil water level which varies according to the water level in the Indus.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. T. HARRISON,

Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Public Works Department.

Accompaniments :

Statements and copy of memorandum referred to.

APPENDIX No. 4—*contd.*

STATEMENT A.

Year.	Number of bores made during the year 1908-09 to 1922-23.				Remarks.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total number of bores. (cols. 2+3)	Aban- doned or stopped.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1908—09 ..	15	10	25	..	In addition to these bores, 13 bores at Nana's Peth, Poona City, for trial pits, and 111 at Baramati for soil drainage experimental work, both of average depth of 15 feet, were taken this year (1917-18).
1909—10 ..	31	22	53	..	
1910—11 ..	43	6	49	..	
1911—12 ..	106	32	138	..	
1912—13 ..	52	15	67	6	
1913—14 ..	20	8	28	..	
1914—15 ..	65	21	86	..	
1915—16 ..	193	45	238	..	
1916—17 ..	112	23	135	..	
1917—18 ..	70	5	75	9	
1918—19 ..	157	37	194	11		65 total for the year; there were also 24 bores in progress at the end of the year, so the total number of bores for the year including incomplete ones comes to 89.
1919—20 ..	127	30	157	11	
1920—21 ..	129	22	151	20	
1921—22 ..	77	19	96	15	
1922—23 ..	49	12	61	4	
	1,246	307	1,553	76	

APPENDIX No. 4—contd.

STATEMENT B

Statement showing the number of wells for irrigation and drinking purposes during the years 1912-13 and 1922-23

District.	1912-13.			1922-23.		
	Irrigation wells.	Drinking purposes.	Total.	Irrigation wells.	Drinking purposes.	Total.
Ahmedabad	17,504	2,621	20,125	17,273	2,231	19,504
Kaira	12,397	2,365	14,762	12,282	2,676	14,958
Panch Mahals	3,767	2,935	6,702	3,405	3,463	6,868
Broach	1,175	2,050	3,225	1,189	2,132	3,321
Surat	7,603	7,807	15,410	7,762	9,459	17,221
Total, Gujarat ..	42,448	17,778	60,224	41,911	19,961	61,872
West Khandesh	8,965	6,946	15,911	10,562	7,272	17,834
East Khandesh	22,855	22,920	45,775	26,239	26,452	52,691
Nasik	22,548	6,623	29,176	25,176	8,377	33,553
Ahmednagar	32,663	3,485	36,148	35,238	7,967	43,205
Poona	23,432	4,418	27,850	26,423	4,804	30,227
Sholapur	22,353	3,559	25,912	23,160	3,310	26,470
Satara	27,351	5,859	33,210	28,083	5,685	33,768
Total, Deccan ..	1,60,167	53,815	2,13,982	1,73,881	63,867	2,37,748
Belgaum	13,087	5,668	18,755	12,799	6,023	18,822
Bijapur	6,229	2,835	9,064	8,511	2,672	11,183
Dharwar	5,068	4,575	9,643	5,389	5,049	10,438
Total, Karnatak ..	24,384	13,078	37,462	26,699	13,744	40,443
Thana	5,476	9,567	15,043	3,795	8,879	12,674
Bombay Suburban	(Figures not available)			1,458	1,487	2,945
Kolaba	1,677	5,471	7,148	1,602	6,560	8,162
Ratnagiri	8,268	10,007	18,275	9,696	11,507	21,203
Kanara	18,773	21,994	40,767	16,658	29,377	46,035
Total, Konkan ..	34,194	47,039	81,233	33,209	57,810	91,019
Total, Presidency Proper ..	2,61,191	1,31,710	3,92,901	2,75,700	1,55,382	4,31,082

APPENDIX No. 4—*contd.*

STATEMENT C

Statement showing the number of wells in disuse in different districts of the Bombay Presidency in addition to the useful wells

District.					1912-13.	1922-23.
					No.	No.
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	2,197	2,080
Kaira	..	..	..	..	1,671	2,377
Panch Mahals	..	..	..	..	869	789
Broach	..	..	..	..	595	564
Surat	..	..	..	..	1,181	1,120
Total, Gujarat ..					6,513	6,930
West Khandesh	..	..	..	..	1,970	2,390
East Khandesh	..	..	..	..	2,154	2,977
Nasik	..	..	..	..	2,591	3,452
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	..	4,538	7,621
Poona	..	..	..	..	5,360	6,687
Sholapur	..	..	..	..	4,356	5,711
Satara	..	..	..	..	4,740	6,685
Total, Deccan ..					25,709	35,523
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	2,876	2,390
Bijapur	..	..	..	..	1,770	1,667
Dharwar	..	..	..	..	2,583	2,109
Total, Karnatak ..					7,229	6,166
Thana	..	..	..	..	301	270
Bombay Suburban	..	..	..	..	.....	29
Kolaba	..	..	..	..	239	289
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	..	751	751
Kanara	..	..	..	..	2,894	3,135
Total, Konkan ..					4,185	4,474
Presidency Total ..					43,636	53,093

APPENDIX No. 5

APPENDIX

STATE

Statement showing the number of crimes committed by Pathans

District.	Number of crimes.					
	Murders.	Rapes.	Thefts and house-breakings.	Assaults.	Dacoities and robberies.	Other crimes of violence.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay City .. ..	..	..	45	1	12	1924. 21
Do.	1	..	55	..	7	1925. 27
Do. .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	January 1926. 2

No. 5

MENT A

in the Bombay City during the years 1924-25 and January 1926

Total of crime. 8	Nature and details of each crime. 9	What special steps were taken to check the growing menace. 10.	Remarks. 11
79	The nature of these crimes is shown in Cols. 2 to 7. In view of the clerical labour involved it has not been found possible to collect more detailed information.	There are about 10,000 Pathans in Bombay City and the great majority of them are peaceful, hardworking men who require no more attention from the police than the law abiding members of other communities. The small minority who are addicted to crime are by nature a more turbulent class than people belonging to this part of India and they receive from the Police correspondingly closer attention and more drastic treatment. Where opportunity offers bad characters are deported either under the Foreigners Act or the City Police Act.	
80			
4			

APPENDIX

STATE

Showing the number of crimes committed by the Pathans in the Bombay

District.	Number of crimes.					
	Murders.	Rapes.	Thefts and house-breaking.	Assaults.	Dacoities and robberies.	Other crimes of violence.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay Suburban District ..	1	..	7	30	2	1924. 3
Do. ..	..	..	5	23	..	1925. 3
Do. ..	..	..	1	..	January	1926. ..

No. 5—*contd.*

MENT B

Suburban District during the years 1924-1925, and January 1926

Total of crime. 8	Nature and details of each crime. 9	What special steps were taken to check the growing menace. 10	Remarks. 11
43	Shown separately in Statement B1.	An examination of crime statistics of the Bombay Suburban District for the years 1924-26 does not support the presumption of any growing menace to public safety from the Pathan community. No special steps have been found necessary for the control of crime committed by Pathans.	30 cognizable cases, 13 non-cognizable.
36	Do. ..	....	8 cognizable, 28 non-cognizable.
1	Do. ..	....	1 cognizable.

APPENDIX

STATE

*Showing the number of crimes committed by the Pathans
and Janus*

Districts.	Number of crimes.					
	Murders.	Rapes.	Thefts and house-breakings.	Assaults.	Duclities and robberies.	Other crimes of violence.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ahmedabad (City and Suburb)	3	4	1	124. 4
Do.	4	2	..	1925 3
Do:	1	..	January 1926. ..

No. 5—*contd.*

MENT C

*in the Ahmedabad City and Suburb during the years 1924-25
ary 1926*

Total of crime.	Nature and details of each crime.	What special steps were taken to check the growing menace.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
12	Shown separately in state- ment C I.	An examination of the crime statistics of Ahmedabad City and Suburb for the years 1924—28 does not support the presumption of any growing menace to public safety from the Pathan community. No special steps have been found necessary for the control of crime committed by Pathans.	There were also 21 non- cognizable offences.
9	Do.		There were also 20 non- cognizable offences.
2	Do.		<i>Nil.</i>

APPENDIX No. 5—*contd.*

STATEMENT B 1

Information regarding the crimes mentioned in Statement B

1924.

Murder 1.—In this case the accused Pathan stabbed a companion who was working with him at Kandivli quarry. The case was committed to the Sessions at Thana. The Jury returned a verdict that the accused was not guilty. The Sessions Judge referred the case to the High Court, Bombay, and the High Court convicted the accused and sentenced him to transportation for life.

Thefts 7.—One house-breaking and theft was committed by two Pathans of whom one was convicted. One house-breaking and theft was committed by one Pathan who was convicted. These were offences under sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code. Four simple thefts in which the accused have been convicted under section 379, Indian Penal Code. One offence of receiving stolen property; the accused in this case was convicted under section 411, Indian Penal Code.

Assaults 30.—Non-cognizable cases in which Pathans assaulted and beat persons to whom they had lent money.

Dacoities and Robberies.—No dacoity: 2 robberies. In one case a Pathan broke open the house of the complainant and beat the inmates. The accused was convicted under sections 394 and 457, Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 2½ years' rigorous imprisonment. In another case two Pathans took money from the complainant's person and absconded, not traced as yet; offence under section 392, Indian Penal Code.

Other crimes of violence.—In these three cases, Pathans injured other persons in the course of disputes.

1925.

Thefts 5.—Four cases are under sections 379 and 380 and one under section 406, Indian Penal Code—all ended in conviction.

Assaults 28.—Non-cognizable cases under sections 323, 504 and 160, Indian Penal Code.

Other crimes of violence 3.—One case under section 324; the accused in this case stabbed a fellow-worker; another was under section 341 and the third under section 448, Indian Penal Code. In two cases the accused were convicted and third was compounded.

January 1926.

Theft 1.—In this case the accused Pathan was externed from Bombay City; he came to Bandra and removed a bundle of clothes from the Mosque; he was caught red-handed, subsequently convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

APPENDIX No. 5—*contd.*

STATEMENT C 1

Information regarding the nature and details of each of the crimes mentioned in statement ' C '

1924.

Thefts and House-breakings.—(1) The accused was caught committing house-breaking. He was sentenced to 4 months' Rigorous Imprisonment.

(2) Two accused were arrested whilst disposing of stolen property. One was fined Rs. 50, the other was discharged.

(3) The accused was discharged for want of evidence.

Assaults.—(1) There was a quarrel at Manekchok between Pathan money lenders and 2 Baniyas (brothers). The Baniyas are well known bad characters of Ahmedabad. The Bombay Pathan scare had reached Ahmedabad at the time and the Baniyas who had received injuries had the sympathy of the shopkeepers who declared a Hartal on the occasion and took side against the Pathans. Six Pathans were sent up for trial under section 148, 323, Indian Penal Code and were each sentenced to 2 months' Rigorous Imprisonment and fined Rs. 100 and were bound over under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, for two years.

(2) A number of Pathans were engaged by Hindus to protect a Wadi in a marriage procession. At the time of the customary raiding of the Wadi by the relatives and friends of the bridal party, there was some jostling and a melee occurred, some persons were injured and one Pathan was stabbed with a pen-knife and severely injured. An attempt was also made to foist a false charge of robbery upon the Pathans. Two cross cases were filed under sections 147—324, Indian Penal Code. The Pathans were each fined Rs. 20 and two Hindus were each sentenced to one day's imprisonment, a fine of Rs. 200 and bound over under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, for two years.

(3) Grievous hurt was caused in a private quarrel. The case was compounded in Court.

(4) Grievous hurt was caused in a private quarrel. The case was compounded in Court.

Robbery.—(1) It was alleged that a Pathan had stolen the complainant's pay by force. Enquiries showed that there had been money transactions between the accused and the complainant and that the complaint was false.

Other crimes of violence.—(1) Under section 420—341, Indian Penal Code, in which the accused was sentenced to 2 years' Rigorous Imprisonment and fined Rs. 300.

(2) Under section 9 (c) of the Abkari Act in which the accused was sentenced to one month's Rigorous Imprisonment.

APPENDIX No. 5—*contd.*

(3) Under section 354, Indian Penal Code (not a serious case), in which the accused was fined Rs. 15.

(4) Under section 337, Indian Penal Code, in which a motor driver injured the complainant. The case was compounded in Court.

1925.

Thefts.—(1) The accused stole a bundle of cloth from a shop. He was arrested by the Police whilst running away with his booty. He was sentenced to two years' Rigorous Imprisonment.

(2) The accused absconded after stealing clothes value Rs. 26. He was traced and the case is pending.

(3) The accused committed theft of cloth worth Rs. 10. He was sentenced to three months' Rigorous Imprisonment.

(4) The accused stole a necklet from a boy's neck. He was sentenced to three months' Rigorous Imprisonment.

Assaults.—(1) A quarrel due to a dispute over cattle trespassing and causing mischief. The accused caused hurt by a dharia. The case was compounded in Court.

(2) Two Pathans quarrelled. One was sentenced to two months' Rigorous Imprisonment and fined Rs. 50 for causing hurt with a dangerous weapon, section 324, Indian Penal Code.

Other crimes of violence.—(1) Under section 448, compounded in Court.

(2) Under section 448, Indian Penal Code, compounded in Court.

(3) Under section 341, Indian Penal Code. The complainant, a Mahomedan, was restrained from going to collect his rent. The case was compounded in Court.

January 1926.

Assaults.—(1) A Pathan caused grievous hurt to another Pathan in the course of a private quarrel over money matters. The case is pending.

Murder.—(1) A well known cocaine dealer and bad character had a dispute with one of his associates, and struck him with an axe causing death. He awaits trial for murder. The accused was born in India and is domiciled here.

APPENDIX No. 6.

Statement showing expenditure incurred on karia reductions and introducing modules in the year 1925-26

Name of canal, distributary, etc.	Expenditure incurred on			Total.
	Karia reduction.	Introduction of modules.	Putting up profiles.	
	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.
1. <i>Makhi Left Ex. Nara</i> (Eastern Nara Division) 9 karias at Rs. 10-8-0 each	94 8	....	....	94 8
2. <i>Chotiari Minor Ex. Makhi Left Ex. Nara.</i> (Eastern Nara Division) 3 Karias at Rs. 10-8-0 each	31 8	....	....	31 8
3. <i>9th Mile Left Bank Branch Ex. Mithrao.</i> (Eastern Nara Division) 41 Karias at Rs. 8 each ..	328 0	....	....	328 0
4. <i>Mubarak Ex. Dad Canal.</i> (Nasrat Canals Division) 9 Karias at Rs. 43 each .. 24 Modules at Rs. 112-5-4 each	344 0 ....	.... 2,696	.... ....	344 0 2,696 0
5. <i>30th Mile Distributary Ex. Mithrao Left.</i> (Eastern Nara Division) 5 Modules at Rs. 232 each ..	....	1,160	....	1,160 0
		Total ..	....	4,654 0

APPENDIX No. 7

Statement showing annewari of crops in the villages of each Taluka of the Satara District, for the year 1925-26

Taluka or Mahal.	Number of villages over 12 annas.	Number of villages 8 to 12 annas.	Number of villages over 6 annas but below 8 annas.	Number of villages over 4 annas but below 6 annas.	Number of villages 4 annas & under.	Total number of villages.	Remarks, Whether taluka is Kharif or rabi.
Satara	142	10	..	..	152	Kharif taluka.
Wal	58	15	16	2	91	Do.
Khandala	14	1	18	33	Rabi.
Koregaon	22	49	3	..	74	Kharif.
Khatav	17	39	15	16	87	Rabi.
Man	7	16	28	27	78	Do.
Khanapur	34	35	21	90	Kharif.
Tasgaon	11	38	..	..	49	37 villages Kharif. 12 villages rabi.
Walwa	59	..	..	..	59	Rabi.
Bhirala	4	77	..	..	81	Kharif.
Karad	103	..	..	103	Rabi.
Patan	18	187	..	..	..	205	Kharif.
Javli	198	..	..	..	198	Do.
Mahableshwar..	..	58	..	..	..	58	Do.
Total ..	18	763	395	98	84	1,358	

APPENDIX No. 7—contd.

Statement showing villages where suspension of the whole land revenue due for the current year has been ordered

Serial No.	Name of Taluka and village.	Serial No.	Name of Taluka and village.	Serial No.	Name of Taluka and village.
	<i>Mas Taluka.</i>	31	Morve.	61	Bhalavni.
1	Dahiwadi.	32	Padli.	62	Shelakbao.
2	Pingli Khurd.	33	Koparde.	63	Hanmant Vadiye.
3	Gondavis Budruk.	34	Nimbodi.	64	Wadiye Raibag.
4	Lodhavde.	35	Bori.	65	Amrapur.
5	Jashi.	36	Sukhed.		<i>Wai Taluka.</i>
6	Pakshi.	37	Khed Budruk.	66	Ozarde.
7	Pimpri.	38	Lonand.	67	Kadegaon.
8	Dhamni.	39	Padegaon.		<i>Khatav Taluka.</i>
9	Bidal.	40	Waghoshi.		
10	Bodke.	41	Pimpri Budruk.	68	Pimpri.
11	Waghoshi.	42	Andori.	69	Goregaon Nimso.
12	Dhawaj	43	Wathar Budruk.	70	Anfal.
13	Wakhari.	44	Bholi.	71	Mayni.
14	Pingli Budruk.	45	Loni.	72	Hivarvadi.
15	Mhaswad.			73	Vikhale.
16	Varkute Mhaswad.		<i>Khanapur Taluka.</i>	74	Chitali.
17	Waki.	46	Karnapur.	75	Kaledhon.
18	Khadki.	47	Kherade Vite.	76	Padal.
19	Bhatka.	48	Bhakrahlwadi.	77	Chorade.
20	Ranjani.	49	Bhendavde.	78	Vadgaon.
21	Shirtav.	50	Bhikavdi Khurd.	79	Unchithane.
22	Devapur.	51	Tandulwadi.	80	Nadhwal.
23	Palsavde.	52	Balavdi Bhalavni.	81	Ambavde.
24	Bhuldev.	53	Bhikavdi Budruk.	82	Nimsod.
25	Diwad.	54	Kasharwadi.	83	Mhasurne.
26	Mahi.	55	Wasar.		
27	Mardi.	56	Hingangade.		
	<i>Khandala Peta.</i>	57	Vadkhal.		
28	Khandala.	58	Maholi.		
29	Ahira.	59	Chikhall.		
30	Mhavahi.	60	Tondoli.		

Appendices
APPENDIX No. 8

*Statement showing the number of depressed classes on hazri
and that of village servants among them in each taluka in the
Satara district*

Name of taluka or mahal.	Mangs.		Ramoshs.	
	No. on hazri.	No. of village servants out of column 2.	No. on hazri	No. of village servants out of column 4.
Satara	9	....	4	....
Javli	8	....	....	....
Wai	2	....	5	....
Koregaon	9	4	86	4
Khatav	3	....	100	12
Man	2	....	92	1
Khanapur	9	....	26	2
Tasgaon	12	....	13*	....
				*one is allowed to give hazri only once a week.
Walwa	12	....	22	1
Karad	19	....	37	3
Patan	54	1	1	....
Malcolmpeth .. ..	....	....	....	....
Khandala .. ..	....	....	1	....
Shirala	6	....	1	....
	142	5	338	23

APPENDIX No. 10

Note by the Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway, on the report of enquiry made at Ahmedabad, on 6th April 1925, jointly by the Superintendent, Watch and Ward, Bombay, District Traffic Superintendent, Ahmedabad, and Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay.

Paragraph 1 to 9 of the Joint Report.—I am in general agreement and have no remarks to offer. I should, however, like to make a few observations in regard to subsequent paragraph.

Introductory Remarks.

2. The proposal to meet at Ahmedabad and visit some mills in order to see personally the pressing operations and have a practical demonstration of how the contents of a pressed bale could be abstracted was the outcome, more or less, of the suggestions made at the Bombay meeting that :—

(a) the Mills did not do their own pressing but sent their goods to outside presses to be pressed into bales, and that there was some possibility of the tampering taking place there ;

(b) there was also some possibility of tampering taking place whilst the bales were in transit from the mills to the railway station, as they had generally to be taken to the Marfatias before they were actually brought into the railway yard, and

(c) considering the way the bales were pressed it was very nearly impossible to extract goods from a full pressed piecegoods bale.

3. We were assured by Mr. Patel, and the assurance was accepted by us without demur, that 99 per cent. of the Ahmedabad mills did their own pressing on mill premises ; and even where the bales were despatched through the Marfatia the consignment seldom, if ever, deviated from the direct route to the Station, as nearly all the Marfatias have their business places in the vicinity of the Railway station.

Paragraph 10 of the Joint Report.

4. The operation of abstracting piecegoods from a pressed bale certainly proved to be more strenuous than we had thought. At the same time it proved that with a certain amount of labour the contents of a full pressed bale *could* be extracted. If the pressing of bales in other mills is done in the conditions obtaining in Mr. Patel's mill the possibility of the abstraction taking place in the process of pressing must be eliminated. Whilst agreeing that the tampering of bales in the railway yard would not be an easy matter, I hardly feel able to endorse the view that it is extremely remote or highly impracticable. It is also true that the portion of the yard where *unbooked* bales remain is well lighted and is separated from the public road by a railed fence which does not prevent a clear view from the road. Nevertheless it will not, I trust, be seriously disputed that means and facilities do exist in the yard for screening off the view from the public road if such a precaution were necessary. The

permanent police post spoken of as just outside the yard, is as a matter of fact, a considerable way off to the north of the yard. But even granting that the portion of the yard where *unbooked* goods usually remain were such as has been described in the joint report, what about the *booked* goods which form nearly 90 per cent. of the instances quoted by Mr. Patel?

Paragraph 11.

5. The operation we witnessed was certainly very laborious and the abstraction became possible only with the aid of 4 to 5 men. At the same time, I think, allowances must be made for the fact that those engaged in the operation were laymen, admittedly new to the task set to them. The same job in the hands of experts or men with a little practice would, it will be conceded, not offer the same degree of difficulty.

Paragraph 12.

6. Whilst fully appreciating the difficulty of the situation something more tangible, something more convincing than the mere fact that the railway yard is well lighted at night and is exposed to the public road, would seem to be necessary to warrant the assumption that tampering is not *possible* in the railway yard. The argument that the yard is well lighted and is exposed to the public road, is unhappily, not capable of only such an inference as has been sought to draw from it, and can, on the contrary, be used with greater justice and force, in support of a conclusion the very converse of the one expressed in the joint report. It may be argued without fear of contradiction that lights are necessary for the unstitching and restitching of bales. The care with which these bales are said to have been made up again makes the conclusion irresistible that the resewing was done in strong light. And similarly a public road just outside the yard would be an asset of inestimable value where immediate removal of stolen property is a consideration of the most vital importance. It will not be denied that considering the hour of the night it would be easier and safer by far for the thief to pass the goods out on the public road close by than carry it about in the railway yard.

Paragraph 13.

7. For the purposes of a judicial proceeding perhaps it would be enough if the railway company limited its onus to a mere refutation of the allegation that the goods were tampered with on their premises, without indicating where else the tampering could have taken place. The position here strikes me as materially different. If it is allowed that the gravity of the complaint does call for an enquiry then I submit that the aim of that enquiry should not be restricted to a collection of evidence of a negative character in support of a refutation, but should be to try and determine where precisely the fault lies. The Railway Company's larger interests as well as their obligations seem to render a definite solution indispensable.

The majority of the cases mentioned by Mr. Patel are not confined to his own mill as stated in the paragraph under comment. Out of the 50

instances cited by him only 18 belong to the Fine Spinning and Weaving Mill; 9 belong to the Hemabhai Mill, 6 to Shri Ram Krishna Mill and the rest, namely, 14 refer to the complaints made by various merchants.

Paragraph 14.

8. The remarks made above apply to this paragraph also.

Concluding Remarks.

9. As I have submitted on previous occasions indications are certainly against Ahmedabad. One or two cases not alluded to in my earlier reports lend colour to that conclusion. If, therefore, this tampering takes place at Ahmedabad the question is where precisely it takes place? Our enquiry at Ahmedabad, has, at any rate, set at rest the suspicion that it possibly took place in the mills or in transit from the mill to the railway station.

10. The possibility of the tampering and substitution taking place at destination stations is deserving of careful examination. Ordinarily such a supposition would be a very natural one. Indeed, the fact that in great majority of these cases the tampering was reported only after the owner had taken delivery of the goods, would seem to provide more than reasonable grounds for such a conclusion. Nothing can be easier for the owner than to send in false complaints after the consignment had been removed home and manipulated. There are, however, certain factors in this particular series of cases which militate strongly against the theory. (I am basing my remarks only on the available data). The acceptance of such a theory at once postulates a widespread conspiracy among people residing in remotely different places all over India, such as Seald, Palej, Bhopal, Ahmedabad, Bezwada, Bombay, Madras, etc. Complaints of tampering and substitution from all these places have come; the *modus operandi* seems to be identical everywhere; the owners are apparently unconnected with one another; the goods tampered with were all from different mills in Ahmedabad and Bombay and the substitutes found were without exception the manufacture of different mills of Ahmedabad. The circumstance that at Ahmedabad itself bales received locally for despatch or from out-stations for delivery have been found similarly tampered with and containing similar substitutes, is most significant. A case is on record in which a bale had been left for despatch in the Ahmedabad goods yard in the evening was found in a tampered condition the following morning; and when it was opened by the owner on the spot and in the presence of the railway authorities a quantity of its contents was found missing and a lot of inferior stuff substituted. The discovery of this tampering at Ahmedabad itself owes its genesis, I believe, to the fact that the damage to the iron hoops round the bale was too obvious to escape notice.

10. These facts taken as a whole hardly warrant a definite conclusion that tampering of piecegoods bales in the railway yard at Ahmedabad did not take place or is not possible.

Appendices

APPENDIX No. 11

No. of cases in which Watchmen or men of the Watch and Ward Department were convicted for theft.	No. of cases in which Watchmen or men of the Watch and Ward Department were suspected of theft.	Remarks.
82 (cases) 97 (persons)	71 (cases) 209 (persons)	There is nothing like black list on this Railway.

APPENDIX No. 12

Compensatory Allowances.

Grant of—to officers at
expensive places.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 2837.

Bombay Castle, 15th March 1924.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following orders in amplification of Government Resolution, Finance Department, No. 2837 dated 5th December 1923.

Government servants holding substantively, or officiating in, posts in the following services and drawing only the scale pay or grade pay of these services with or without the addition of special pay, subject to the orders contained in paragraph 8 below regarding the re-scrutiny of such special pay, are entitled to this allowance :—

Indian Civil Service,
Bombay Civil Service—Executive Branch,
Bombay Civil Service—Judicial Branch,
Mamlatdars,
Head Accountants,
Indian Forest Service,
Bombay Forest Service,
Indian Police Service,
Bombay Police Service,
Indian Educational Service,
Bombay Educational Service,
Indian Agricultural Service,
Bombay Agricultural Service,
Indian Veterinary Service,
Bombay Veterinary Service,
Indian Medical Service,
Bombay Medical Service,
Military Assistant Surgeons,
Non-Indian Medical Service Superintendents of Prisons,
Jailors,
Indian Service of Engineers,
Bombay Service of Engineers,
Inspectors, Bombay Presidency Police,
Superintendents of Excise.

The following officers, in order to put all services on an equality, will be considered to be entitled to this allowance :—

Conservators of Forests,
 Superintending Engineers,
 Deputy Inspectors General of Police.

Proviso :

The following officers of the above services are excluded pending further orders :—

(1) Officers holding posts above the time scale :—

Members of Council,
 High Court Judges,
 Judicial Commissioner,
 Additional Judicial Commissioners,
 Commissioners of Divisions,
 Commissioner in Sind,
 Commissioner of Excise,
 Secretaries to Government,
 Chief Engineers,
 Chief Conservator,
 Inspector General of Police,
 Inspector General of Prisons,
 Director of Public Health,
 Director of Public Instruction,
 Director of Agriculture,
 Surgeon General,
 Surgeon Superintendent, St. George's Hospital.

(2) Also officers holding posts of which the pay is specially fixed, *e.g.* :—

Director, Labour Office,
 Commissioner of Police,
 Bombay City Police,
 Director of Industries.

(3) and those officers who have been given advance increments or enhanced starting pay in their time-scales on account of the cost of living in Bombay, Salsette, Poona or Karachi.

2. Under rule 3 of the Rules attached to the abovementioned Government Resolution officers who tour regularly will draw the allowance for six months only. All officers who tour should draw the allowance for six months only and Heads of Departments should report for orders of Government the circumstances of any touring officer who in their opinion should be permitted to draw the allowance for a longer period than six months.

3. In the case of officers whose present conveyance allowances exceed Rs. 200 per mensem the excess will be considered as local allowance and merged in this allowance.

4. House allowances granted in lieu of housing accommodation received as remuneration for extra duties and house allowances drawn under Government Resolution, Finance Department, No. 84 dated 22nd September 1923, will not merge in this allowance. All other house rent allowances will be deemed local allowances under Rule 4 of Government Resolution No. 2837 dated 5th December 1923.

5. When Compensatory Allowances are already attached to posts admitted to the compensatory allowance now granted, officers who held the posts on or before 5th December 1923 will receive whichever allowance or sum of allowances is greater, and will draw the allowance now granted as soon as it exceeds the existing compensatory allowances. Officers appointed after 5th December 1923 to posts admitted to this allowance will receive this allowance only.

6. Compensatory allowances which merge in this allowance will be considered to cease from the date of the introduction of this allowance.

7. In modification of Rule 5 under Government Resolution, Finance Department, No. 2837 dated 5th December 1923, all medical officers admitted to this allowance, who are permitted private practice or who receive an allowance in lieu of private practice, will draw this allowance at half rates.

8. Government consider it necessary to re-examine the duty allowances attached to certain posts. The necessity for some of these allowances appears in part to have been based on the hardship caused by the heavy local cost of living to officers appointed to the posts and not solely on the arduousness or importance of the duties attached to the posts. These allowances have been defined by the Fundamental Rules as special pay, and the decision regarding them cannot therefore be made immediately. Except in those cases in which the duty allowance was clearly given for a specific addition to the work or responsibility of a post, the compensatory allowance drawn by an officer in receipt of special pay containing a duty allowance will be diminished by an amount equal to half the amount of such duty allowance, pending the decision on the re-examination now directed.

9. Officers entitled under the orders given in paragraph 1 may draw the allowance according to the scales in Government Resolution, Finance Department, No. 2837 dated 5th December 1923. Attention is however invited to Finance Department Circular No. 2920 dated 29th January 1924 and it is notified that amounts drawn irregularly will have to be refunded to Government and any case where it is doubtful to what if any allowance an officer is entitled under this Resolution should be immediately referred to Government.

By order of the Governor in Council,

H. F. KNIGHT,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise,
The Collector of Bombay,
The Collector of Karachi,
The Collector of Poona,
The Collector of Thana,
The Collector of Bombay Suburban District,
The Accountant General,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Postmaster General, Bombay Circle,
The Agent, G. I. P. Railway,
The Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway,
The Government Examiner of Accounts, G. I. P. Railway,
The Government Examiner of Accounts, B. B. & C. I. Railway,
The Protector of Emigrants, Bombay,
The Protector of Emigrants, Karachi,
The Registrar of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate
Side, Bombay,
The Prothonotary and Registrar of His Majesty's High Court of
Judicature, Original Jurisdiction, Bombay,
All other Heads of Offices under the several Departments of the
Secretariat, at Bombay, Karachi, Salsette and Poona,
All Departments of the Secretariat,
The Government of India.

APPENDIX No. 13

Statement showing the Land Revenue Demand and Recoveries in the Shirala Peta in the Satara District.

Peta.	Total amount of land revenue recoverable in 1924-25.	Actual recoveries during the years			
		1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Shirala ..	91,420 4 2	80,877 11 1	80,779 12 10	73,460 7 10	91,233 10 2

APPENDIX No. 14

Statement mentioned in clause (a) of the question.

Tallachar.

	Anna valua- tion.
Jowar not irrigated ..	2
Bajri late sown ..	4
Bajri early sown ..	8
Vakri	2
Kodra	4
Madh	2
Aranda	6
Mag	3
Tal	4
Cotton	6
Bandi	4
Mis .. ..	..
Rabi	10
Average	4.1

Poglu.

Bajri early sown ..	8
Bajri late sown ..	6
Jowar	2
Mag	2
Math	2
Jowar	2
Arandi	4
Cotton	6
Mis	3
Tal	4
Magfali	3
Rabi	10
Average	4.3

Vadrad.

Jowar not irrigated ..	2
Bajri early sown ..	10
Bajri late sown ..	6
Rice .. ..	..
Wheat .. ..	..
Cotton	6
Cotton	12
Math	2
Chola	2
Mag	2
Divela	6
Tal	2

Vadrad—contd.

	Anna valua- tion.
Magfali	3
Mis	4
Banti	4
Rabi	10
Average	4.2

Aminpur.

Jowar	4
Jowar	2
Bajri	8
Kodra	4
Aranda	6
Tal	4
Magfali	4
Rice (irrigated) ..	8
Rice (not irrigated) ..	..
Al	4
Adad	2
Madh	2
Castor seeds (irrigated)	6
Castor seeds (not irrigated)	12
Mis	2
Rabi	10
Average	4.5

Rasulpur.

Bajri early sown ..	8
Bajri late sown ..	6
Jowar	2
Mag	2
Math	2
Gawar	2
Aranda	4
Cotton	6
Cotton	12
Mis	4
Tal	2
Magfali	3
Rabi	10
Average	4.6

APPENDIX No. 15

Annawari statement of Chosar, Taluka South Daskroi for 1925-26.

		Anna valuation.	Total anna valuation.
A. g.			
Occupied cropped waste area ..	1,123 37		
Occupied waste in current year ..	260 28		
Deduct waste in normal years ..	100 28		
Remainder seasonal waste due to scanty rainfall, etc. ..	160 0		
Jowar unirrigated early sown ..	8 32	7	63
Jowar unirrigated late sown ..	108 0	4	432
Bajri early sown ..	100 0	8	800
Bajri late sown ..	39 15	4	156
Rice irrigated ..	50 36	8	408
Rice unirrigated ..	92 29	0	..
Cotton early sown irrigated ..	13 14	6	1,158
Cotton early unirrigated ..	180 9	4	
Cotton late sown ..	78 14	2	156
Bavta irrigated ..	5 34	6	36
Bavta unirrigated ..	47 32	4 6	288
Sesamum ..	6 31	5	35
Kodra unirrigated ..	95 16	5 6	570
Miscellaneous unirrigated ..	35 27	6	216
	1,023 9	= 4·1	4,318

APPENDIX No. 15—contd.

Annawari statement of Gamdi, Taluka South Daskroi for 1925-26.

		Anna valuation.	Total.
A. g.			
Occupied cropped and waste area ..	1,094 39		
Occupied waste in current year ..	267 28		
Deduct waste in normal years ..	150 0		
Remainder occupied seasonal waste	117 28		
Rice (dried) ..	97 37	..	..
Rice irrigated ..	116 18	8	928
Cotton ..	237 27	5	1,190
Jowar ..	80 0	6	480
Bavta ..	43 26	5	220
Bajri ..	91 36	6	552
Kodra ..	93 30	5	470
Jawar ..	52 22	5	265
Miscellaneous ..	13 15	8	104
	944 39	= 4·4	4,209

APPENDIX No. 16

Statement showing the information required by Mr. N. R. Gunjul, M.L.C.

Name of Taluka or Peta.	Number of Watandar Kulkarnis who were employed as talatis after the Kulkarni Watan Settlement about the year 1915-16.	Number of outsiders who were substituted for the Watandar Kulkarnis about the same year, i.e., 1915-16.	Number of Watandar Kulkarnis and outsiders who in 1924-25 filled the places of the Watandar Kulkarnis (as talatis).		Whether they have fully kept the terms of the Kulkarni settlements in the matter of these appointments.
			Watandar Kulkarnis.	Outsiders.	
<i>Poona District.</i>					
Junnar	40	0	37	2	Yes.
Khed	44	1	46	1	
Mawal	26	0	25	0	
Havell	50	1	47	2	
Poona City ..	0	0	6	1	
Purandhar ..	36	0	30	5	
Strur	32	0	29	1	
Bhimthadi ..	38	2	31	5	
Indapur	21	1	23	9	
Ambegaon ..	15	0	10	4	
Mulshi	16	1	10	2	
Dhond	17	0	19	0	
<i>Satara District.</i>					
Satara	40	2	18	26	Yes.
Koregaon ..	29	5	27	5	
Patan	18	17	10	25	
Karad	37	6	5	41	
Khanapur ..	31	4	21	11	
Tasgaon	23	0	3	17	
Walwa	17	19	4	28	
Shirala	20	1	7	11	
Javli	4	2	3	4	
Wal	8	1	7	20	
Khatav	31	5	17	13	
Man	27	3	21	4	
Mahableshwar ..	4	1	4	1	
Khandala	10	1	9	8	

APPENDIX No. 17

*List referred to in reply to clause (c) of the Question put by
Mr. M. D. Karki.*

1	Heregalli ..	..	..	Haliyal Taluka.
2	Nagarbastikeri ..	..	..	Honawar Taluka.
3	Sadashivalli ..	..	..	Sirsi Taluka.
4	Hirebail ..	..	..	Honawar Taluka.
5	Yarmukh ..	..	..	Supa Petha.
6	Shivali ..	..	..	Do.
7	Bijankop ..	..	..	Yellapur Taluka.
8	Togralli ..	..	..	Mundgod Petha.
9	Gund ..	..	..	Supa Petha.
10	Madnur ..	..	..	Yellapur Taluka.
11	Jekkolli ..	..	..	Supa Petha.
12	Savne ..	..	..	Do.
13	Shirnala ..	..	..	Do.
14	Uchigeri ..	..	..	Do.
15	Bommanalli ..	..	..	Do.
16	Usoda ..	..	..	Haliyal Taluka.
17	Lalguli ..	..	..	Yellapur Taluka.
18	Hirekai ..	..	..	Siddapur Taluka.
19	Aigod ..	..	..	Siddapur.
20	Dongar ..	..	..	Yellapur Taluka.
21	Mudhalli ..	..	..	Siddapur Taluka.
22	Hariyal ..	..	..	Yellapur Taluka.
23	Balgar ..	..	..	Do.
24	Angod ..	..	..	Do.
25	Kalsai ..	..	..	Supa Petha.
26	Nagri ..	..	..	Do.
27	Ansi ..	..	..	Do.
28	Gunjavati ..	..	..	Mundgod Petha
29	Mainalli ..	..	..	Do.
30	Balgar ..	..	..	Supa Petha.

APPENDIX No. 18

A

List of accidents to human beings at Level Crossing 311 including the distance of 500 yards on South and North.

Serial No.	Date.	Nature of accident.	Railway servant or outsider.	If Railway servant on or off duty.	Site of accident.	Distance of accident in yards from the L. C. 311.
1	20 Dec. 1921	Slight injury to Gateman of Level Crossing No. 312.	Railway servant.	On duty.	Mile 309 ..	403 yards North.
2	6 April 1922	A boy run over and killed.	Outsider ..	..	.. 308/13	400 yards South.
3	17 Sept. 1922	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	.. 308½	480 " "
4	16 Aug. 1923	A male trespasser run over and killed.	Do. ..	..	.. 308/14	330 " "
5	9 April 1924	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	.. 309/20	112 yards North.
6	27 June 1924	A boy trespasser knocked down and injured.	Do. ..	..	.. 309	409 " "
7	17 Jan. 1925	A male trespasser run over and killed.	Do. ..	..	.. 308/13-14	280 yards South.
8	17 April 1925	A female trespasser run over and killed.	Do. ..	..	.. 308/15	257 " "
9	8 July 1925	A female trespasser knocked down and injured.	Do. ..	..	.. 308/15-16	294 " "

The information prior to 1921 is not available.

APPENDIX No. 18—contd.

B

List of accidents to cattle at Level Crossing 311 including the distance of 500 yards on the South and North.

Serial No.	Date.	Nature of accident.	Site of accident.	Distance of accident in yards from the L. C. No. 311.	Remarks.
1	5 April 1923	A cow run over and killed.	Mile 308/17-18	87 yards South.	The information prior to 1923 is not available.
2	6 Nov. 1923	Do. ..	.. 309	378 yards North.
3	15 Dec. 1923	Do. ..	.. 308/22	271 " "
4	2 Sept. 1924	A calf run over and killed.	.. 308/12-13	452 yards South.	

APPENDIX No. 19

Statement giving the number of civil suits for claims over Rs. 5,000 filed in the Courts of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Ratnagiri, Poona, Surat, Belgaum and Dharwar during the years 1920 to 1925.

Name of Place.	1920.		1921.		1922.	
	No. of suits filed.	No. disposed of	No. of suits filed.	No. disposed of	No. of suits filed.	No. disposed of
Bombay*	* Please see footnote.					
Ahmedabad	112	94	130	86	113	114
Karachi	298	325	376	360	184	190
Ratnagiri	4	9	10	5	9	5
Poona	64	56	67	63	87	107
Surat	48	46	68	86	83	66
Belgaum	90	89	89	66	96	98
Dharwar	121	101	144	114	125	91

Name of Place.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	No. of suits filed.	No. disposed of	No. of suits filed.	No. disposed of	No. of suits filed.	No. disposed of
Bombay*	* Please see footnote.					
Ahmedabad	118	153	156	193	171	196
Karachi	128	140	141	150	101	115
Ratnagiri	11	8	16	12	15	14
Poona	69	129	132	147	147	144
Surat	71	76	65	74	76	84
Belgaum	99	81	107	84	114	68
Dharwar	121	73	140	135	111	140

* It is impossible to say how many civil suits for claims over Rs. 5,000 have been filed in the High Court during the years 1920 to 1925, as suits are not registered according to their valuation, and there are many suits in which it is not possible to give the valuation.

APPENDIX No. 20

(1) Statement showing the past three years average receipts from the Surat District to the Provincial Revenue under the following heads :—

Revenue Head.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	Total.	Average.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	25,06,734	24,39,745	23,66,010	73,12,489	24,37,406
Excise	30,29,022	34,71,581	36,75,405	101,76,008	33,92,033
Forest	4,82,478	4,75,546	6,64,739	16,22,763	6,40,921
Stamp (General)	1,73,743	1,95,193	1,83,332	5,52,268	1,84,089
Do. (Judicial)	2,35,080	2,06,078	2,31,555	6,73,613	2,24,539
Other sources	2,60,621	3,14,375	3,41,849	9,16,845	3,05,615
Total ..	66,87,678	71,03,418	74,62,980	2,12,54,076	70,84,692

(2) Details of the total receipts to the Provincial Revenue from the Surat District from all sources in the following years :

Year.	Amount.		
	Rs.		
1922-23	61,11,092
1923-24	66,87,678
1924-25	71,03,418
1925-26	74,62,980

APPENDIX No. 23

To—The President,

Taluka Local Board, Karwar.

[Application of the prominent gentlemen of Mudgeri.]

You already know that correspondence is going on to establish a Marathi Girls' school in our village. No sanction has yet been received to open the school. As personally instructed by you, we have erected a building for the school and have submitted a report through the Kanarese school Head Master, Mudgeri.

We further beg to state that the big schools in the Karwar Taluka are at Sadasivagad, Mudgeri and Majali. It is ten or twelve years since girls' schools have been established at Sadasivagad and Majali. But, in Mudgeri, although there is a larger number of girls of all castes, they cannot get the benefit of education as a Girls' school has not been opened up to this time, and although Kanarese is taught in the Kanarese school, they cannot get the benefit of it. We therefore pray that a Girls' school may be opened before the end of this month.

(Signed).....

APPENDIX No. 24

Public Service :

Fair representation of all castes
and communities in—:
Classification of Patidars.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 2610.

Bombay Castle, 1st April 1926.

Government Memorandum No. 2610-B. dated 8th July 1925 :—

“ The undersigned presents compliments to the Commissioner, Northern Division, and, in continuation of Government Memorandum No. 2610-B. dated 4th June 1925, is directed to invite his attention to the schedule attached to Government Resolution, Finance Department, No. 2610 dated 5th February 1925 and to the classification of communities as advanced and backward for purposes of educational facilities as adopted in Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 2561 dated 30th September 1924. It will be noticed that in the Government Resolution regarding educational facilities Patidars are treated as advanced, while in that regarding recruitment, they are treated as advanced in the District of Kaira only. The Commissioner is requested to consult the Collectors of the districts in which Patidars are an important class and say why they should be treated as advanced in Kaira only. Would the Commissioner recommend a revision of the orders in the Government Resolution, Finance Department, No. 2610 dated 5th February 1925 so far as they relate to Patidars.”

Letter from the Collector of Ahmedabad, No. E.S.T. dated 25th July 1925.

Letter from the Collector of the Panch Mahals, No. E.S.T. dated 29th July 1925.

Letter from the Collector of Broach, No. E.S.T. 206 dated 25th August 1925.

Letter from the Collector of Surat, No. E.S.T. 475 dated— August 1925.

Letter from the Commissioner, Northern Division, No. E. S. T.—138 dated 4th September 1925 :—

“ With reference to Government Memorandum No. 2610-B. dated 8th July 1925, I have the honour to state that it is only in Kaira and in the adjoining Talukas of Ahmedabad that Patidars are really advanced. Elsewhere they are rightly treated as backward. This differentiation causes Patidars from Kaira to some extent to seek Government service

in other Districts, notably the Panch Mahals, in order to gain the advantage that would not be available to them in their own district; I do not, however, think that this matters much, if at all, and I would leave matters as they are. I append copies of the Collectors' reports.*"

RESOLUTION.—In partial modification of the Schedule attached to Government Resolution No. 2610 dated 5th February 1925 the Government of Bombay are pleased to direct that the words "Leva Kanbis" should be substituted for the word "Patidars" in that Schedule.

2. If residents from another district apply for appointments, they should be classed as in their native districts, unless their classification in the district in which they apply is higher, in which case the latter should be adopted.

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. A. THOMAS,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
 The Accountant General,
 The Audit and Accounts Officer, Bombay Development Scheme,
 The Audit Officer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction,
 The Meteorologist, Bombay,
 The Protector of Emigrants, Bombay,
 The Protector of Emigrants, Karachi,
 The Mint Master, Bombay,
 The Assay Master, Bombay Mint,
 The Deputy Controller of the Currency,
 The Government Examiner of Accounts, B. B. and C. I. Railway,
 The Government Examiner of Accounts, M. and S. M. Railway,
 The Postmaster General, Bombay,
 The Director, Telegraph Engineering, Western Circle,
 The Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay Presidency,
 All Assistant Commissioners of Income Tax,
 All Income Tax Officers,
 The Director, Royal Indian Marine,
 The Controller of Marine Accounts, Bombay,
 The Collector of Customs, Bombay,
 The Prothonotary and Registrar of His Majesty's High Court of
 Judicature, Original Jurisdiction, Bombay,
 The Registrar of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate
 Side, Bombay.
 The Manager, Government Central Press (for publication in the
Bombay Government Gazette),
 The Director of Information (for issue of Press Note),
 All other Heads of Offices under the several Departments of the
 Secretariat,
 The Educational Department (with the papers),
 All other Departments of the Secretariat.

*Not printed.

APPENDIX No. 25

Statement showing anna valuation of various crops in the villages mentioned in clause (a) of the question.

				Anna valuation.
<i>Aniapur.</i>				
Jowar (early sown)	..	..	..	8
Jowar (late sown)	..	..	..	6
Bajri	..	..	..	10
Rice (irrigated)	..	..	..	..
Rice (not irrigated)	..	..	..	..
Vegetables	..	..	..	10
Cotton (irrigated)	..	..	..	..
Cotton (non-irrigated).	..	..	..	6
Bhindi	..	..	..	..
Sesamum	..	..	..	6
Castor seeds	..	..	..	6
Tobacco	..	..	..	10
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	6
<i>Indroda.</i>				
Jowar	..	..	..	4
Bajri	..	..	..	8
Pulses	..	..	..	6
Vegetables	..	..	..	6
Gawar	..	..	..	6
Sesamum	..	..	..	6
Castor seeds	..	..	..	6
Cotton	..	..	..	6
<i>Dholakua.</i>				
Jowari	..	..	..	4
Bajri	..	..	..	8
Pulses	..	..	..	6
Vegetables	..	..	..	6
Gawar	..	..	..	6
Sesamum	..	..	..	6
Castor seeds	..	..	..	6
Cotton	..	..	..	6
Bhindi	..	..	..	6
<i>Khodiar.</i>				
Bajri	..	..	..	10
Jowar (early sown)	..	..	..	8
Jowar (late sown)	..	..	..	6
Rice	..	..	..	2
Wheat	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX No. 25—contd.

Khodiar—contd.

					Anna valuation.
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6
Pulses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6
Vegetables . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
Chillies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10
Sesamum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6
Castor seeds .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6
Cotton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8
San .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6

Labkaman.

Jowar (early sown) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6
Jowar (late sown) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4
Bajri .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8
Rice (irrigated) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10
Rice (not irrigated) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2
Cotton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8
Castor seeds .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5
Pulses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6
Vegetables .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6

Sabaspur.

Jowar (early sown) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7
Jowar (late sown) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4
Bajri .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8
Rice (irrigated) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4
Rice (not irrigated) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6
Cotton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Sesamum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Pulses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6
Vegetables .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6

Tarapur.

Jowar (early sown) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4
Jowar (late sown) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4
Bajri .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10
Rice (not irrigated) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2
Rice (irrigated) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8
Pulses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8
Cotton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6

APPENDIX No. 26

Statement showing the number of suits instituted against the Secretary of State by private persons during the last three years ending the 31st December 1925.

District.	Number of suits.	Number of suits decided in favour of plaintiff.	Remarks.
Bombay	12	3	
Ahmedabad	69	6	
Kaira, Nadiad	30	3	
Panch Mahals	27	
Broach	23	2	
Surat	41	
Thana	20	5	
Kolaba	13	1	
		(Compromised by Railway).	
Ahmednagar	15	1	
East Khandesh	16	2	
West Khandesh	53	31*	*Out of these suits 18 suits were against Railway and 15 decided against Railway.
Nasik	17	2	
Poona	22	1	
Satara	21	4	
Sholapur	14	2	
Belgaum	11	1	
Bijapur	16	1	
Dharwar	24	2	
Kanara	21	4	
Ratnagiri	8	....
Hyderabad	8	4	
Upper Sind Frontier at Sukkur	3	....
Thar and Parkar	1	....
Sukkur	9	....
Larkana	1	....
Karachi	18	2	
Nawabshah	1	....

APPENDIX No. 27

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Letter No. S. 95/6334 I. B.

Public Works Office :
Bombay Castle, 23rd March 1926.

From

W. N. CARTLAND, Esquire,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Public Works Department, Irrigation and Railways ;

To

G. M. Kalbhor, Esquire, M.L.C.,
President of the Mutha Canal Irrigators' Association, Reay
Market, Poona.
M. D. Vaidya, Esquire,
Secretary to the Godavari Canals Irrigators' Association,
Kopergaon.
The President,
Nira Valley Irrigators' Association, Baramati.
The Secretary,
Bagayatdar Sang, Belapur,
Kopergaon.
The Chairman,
Godavari Co-operative Societies,
Kopergaon,
and
The President,
Agriculture Association, Baramati.Regarding Deputations of Irrigators'
Associations protesting against the
enhancement of water rates on
Deccan Canals.

Sir,

I am directed by the Governor in Council to refer to the interview granted by the Honourable Member in charge of Irrigation to several deputations on behalf of irrigators and other Associations on Deccan canals and to request you to submit to the Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle, by the 15th May 1926 at the latest, reasoned statements and other statistical information to prove the correctness of the irrigators' chief contention that they cannot pay without any margin of profit to themselves a water rate of Rs. 66 for sugarcane per acre when the average rate of gul per palla is Rs. 29. You will then be informed by that officer in due course to send one representative of your Association to meet him, the Commissioner, Central Division, the Director of Agriculture and the Settlement Commissioner and Director

of Land Records at Poona some day in the first week of June to discuss the statements. After the meeting has been held, the Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle, will submit the statements to Government with the opinion of the officers attending the meeting. On receipt of the statements together with the opinion of the Government officers, Government will fully consider them and issue final orders in the matter, pending which the rate of Rs. 66 for sugarcane per acre will continue to be levied as already decided. I am further to inform you that Government do not see any reason to alter their previous decision that Poona, Ahmednagar and Nasik should be the centres for fixing the prevalent average rate for gul.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. N. CARTLAND,

Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Public Works Department, Irrigation and Railways.

APPENDIX No. 27—*contd.*

Resolutions passed at the first Conference of Deccan Canals Irrigators held at Baramati.	Replies of Government.	Remarks.
<p>1. The prices of Gul and other agricultural products have considerably gone down and are fluctuating; the cost of production on the other hand has increased; the productive capacity of land is diminishing day by day; owing to all these reasons, the profits of cultivation reached in 1920-21 in irrigated lands are not likely to be obtained in future. Under these circumstances the water rates prevailing at present seem to be already heavy. Any enhancement thereof will prove detrimental to irrigated crops, particularly to Sugar-cane. This Conference, therefore, strongly urges Government to abandon the proposed enhancement of water rates.</p>	<p>1. Revised rates have already been introduced with effect from 15th February 1926 on the Nira Left Bank Canal and Shetphal Tank, (2) the Mutha Canals and Matoba Tank, (3) the Pravara Canals, (4) the Godavari Canals, and (5) the Nira Right Bank Canal. The H. M. for Irrigation had received on 25th February 1926 the deputations of the Irrigators' and other Associations and heard their representations against the introduction of these rates on the canals above mentioned. In this connection a reference is, however, invited to Government letter to the various Irrigators' and other Associations No. S-95/6334-I.B., dated 23rd March 1926 (copy attached), which embodies the decision of Government on several outstanding points that were put forward by the irrigators at the Conference.</p>	
<p>2. This Conference is of opinion that whenever any revision of water rates on any canal is proposed, a mixed Committee of Officials and Non-Officials consisting of representatives of the Agricultural Department, the Irrigation Department and the Irrigators, with a non-official majority, should be appointed by Government to enquire into the economic condition of the Irrigators of the tract concerned, and no enhancement should be effected unless the recommendations of the majority of such a Committee receive the approval of the Legislative Council.</p>	<p>2. Government are unable to accept the suggestion contained in this Resolution. Proposals for the revision of water rates are carefully gone into by the officers of the Irrigation, Revenue and Agricultural Departments, who hold the necessary enquiry into the economic condition of the area irrigated by the canals concerned and submit their recommendations for or against the increase in rates.</p>	
<p>3. From the published reports of the Agricultural Department it has been proved that in the hot season, if water is given to Sugar-cane at the interval of 8 days, instead of 10 days, the yield is more without the quantity of water utilised being in excess of that required under 10 days interval system. In view of this, the Conference is of opinion that on all the canals, the Irrigation Department should give water to Cane at the interval of 8 days from 15th March to 15th June.</p>	<p>3. This resolution has been carefully considered and Government are of opinion that reduction of the period of watering from 10 days to 8 days is not necessary at present as such a reduction would entail wastage of water and extra establishment and would also aggravate the evil of water-logging and salt efflorescence. Investigations regarding this and cognate subjects are, however, being made and if it is found that owing to the improvement in distribution by semi-modules and meters the</p>	

APPENDIX No. 27—contd.

Resolutions passed at the first Conference of Deccan Canals Irrigators held at Baramati.	Replies of Government.	Remarks.
<p>To ensure water being given every 8th day, if the average allotment of area on the canals has to be cut down, this Conference is of opinion that irrigators will have no objection to have a <i>pro rata</i> reduction of area.</p>	<p>irrigators reduce the quantity of water they take, it may be possible later on to alter the rotation period.</p>	
<p>4. (1) This Conference is of opinion that the Block System prevalent at present on the Nira Canal being for various reasons inconvenient from cultivation point of view should be done away with. (2) Supplementary: The Conference also is of opinion that the Block System should not be introduced on any other canals.</p>	<p>4. (1) & (2) This resolution makes no definite statement as to why the Block System is inconvenient to Irrigators. The introduction of the system has greatly benefited the cultivators and is decidedly advantageous to them because— (a) they have a guaranteed supply of water; (b) they are able to adopt regular rotations of crops; (c) they know exactly beforehand how much area to plant; (d) they know precisely how they stand as regards plantation and their accounts. Moreover, the fact that applications for 25,000 acres of perennial blocks were received on the Nira Left Bank Canal when applications for 18,000 acres only were invited proves that the system is not really inconvenient but on the contrary beneficial and popular. In the circumstances, Government are unable to accept the resolution.</p>	
<p>5. Taking into consideration the fact that kharif and rabi crops require water every 20 days, this Conference is of opinion that the interval between the two waterings allowed by the Irrigation Department should not exceed 20 days.</p>	<p>5. Water for kharif and rabi crops is given as far as possible according to crop requirements; heavy rainfall or a deficiency in the rainfall upsets rotations and frequently there is a demand over the whole canal area for water at one time. It is difficult to satisfy such a demand within a few days. The Deccan Canals being largely protective extensive irrigation cannot be overlooked in a bad year by restricting irrigation to a much smaller area of intensive cultivation. For kharif crops owing to rain, waterings within 20 days are rarely needed, and there are numerous cases where 2 or 3 waterings are all that are required to bring a crop to maturity. In actual practice it is not possible to give water to the irrigators at a definite interval and irrigators must take it, when available.</p>	

APPENDIX No. 27—contd.

Resolutions passed at the first Conference of Decan Canals Irrigators held at Baramati.	Replies of Government.	REMARKS.
<p>6. Under the "Bund Rules" in force at present, land about 1/8th of an acre is wasted under the Bunds; water rate for this land has to be paid; water stagnates inside the Bunds and land deteriorates. There is also difficulty for ploughing in of "San" green manure, as also for other cultivation by implements inside the small plots. Besides, to get these Bunds passed an irrigator has to suffer trouble, inconvenience and loss; this Conference is therefore of opinion that only outer Bunds round an acre plot should be enforced, while the inner Bunds should be left to the option of the irrigator.</p>	<p>6. The bund rules do not entail a loss of 5 gunthas per acre; because, sugarcane should be planted in lines at least 4 feet apart whereas the internal bunds require a width of only 3 feet. They do not hinder manuring nor do they hinder work appreciably, because by the time ploughing is done the bunds have dwindled down to little more than small mounds. The man who grows crops on well water goes to a very great deal of trouble to divide up his land into very small plots. The principle at the back of this and of the bund rules is identical namely, a saving of water. With plots larger than those prescribed there must be, and actually is, a large waste of water, just as there would be, if a well irrigated field had no 'vafas'. Under the revised bund rules the irrigator can plant before the bunds are passed (except in the case of new areas) so he cannot have any trouble, if his bunds are of the correct dimensions or a little more. The trouble nearly always arises through irrigators trying to get bunds, which are not of the full dimensions passed. The rules were framed after full consideration and consultation with the leading irrigators and their representatives and Government consider that they are necessary for the efficient management of irrigation and also in the interests of the crops themselves. No alteration in them is necessary.</p>	
<p>7. This Conference is of opinion that where on any 'Outlet' some of the irrigators agree to serve as 'Panch' no Panchanama should be held unless at least two members out of such irrigators are present at the Panchanama.</p>	<p>7. The services of a panch would be most welcome if they would cooperate in preventing waste and unauthorised use of water as well as serve on a panchanama board. The whole procedure in connection with the holding of the panchanama is under consideration and certain methods likely to be popular are under trial. The success or failure of the scheme will depend on the willingness or otherwise of the panchas to give up their time for the purpose.</p>	

APPENDIX No. 27—contd.

Resolutions passed at the first Conference of Deccan Canals Irrigators held at Baramati.	Replies of Government.	Remarks.
<p>8. This Conference resolves that there should be a Session of this Conference every year. To manage the work of the annual session and to carry on the work of this Conference throughout the year, also to safeguard the interests of irrigators on all the Deccan Canals in order that their condition may be improved, a Working Committee should be appointed consisting of two representatives each of,</p> <p>1 Nira Canal Association. 2 Mutha " " 3 Godavari " " 4 Pravara " " 5 Deccan Agricultural Association, Poona.</p> <p>The President of the Conference for the year should be also the President of the Working Committee.</p> <p>One General Secretary and three other members should be appointed to this Committee by the Conference every year.</p> <p>The Association which sends its representatives to this Central Committee should contribute Rs. 50 annually to this Committee and the Conference should pay Rs. 250 from its funds.</p> <p>Accordingly the following Committee is being hereby appointed.</p>	<p>8. This Resolution does not concern Government.</p>	
<p>9. This Conference recommends to Government that :—</p> <p>A. The Government may be pleased to carry into effect within the next ten years all the Irrigation projects which have been surveyed in the Deccan, and even if Government have to suffer a loss of interest for some few years these projects may be carried out, the deficit in an adequate return of interest being met from the famine fund.</p> <p>B. Those which are productive schemes may be taken in hand as early as possible.</p> <p>C. The resolution which has been recently passed in the Council of State in this connection to increase the canals in India may be carried into</p>	<p>9. A and C. As a result of the thorough hydrographical survey of the Deccan carried out under the able direction of the late Mr. Beale the Godavari Canals project has been completed. The Pravara and Nira Right Bank Canal projects are under construction. The Nira Valley Development scheme has lately been started. The Mutha canals extension scheme and the question of providing additional storage for the Godavari canals are under investigation. In short, Government have a number of well thought out irrigation schemes for the Deccan under construction, preparation or investigation, which will engage their officers and staff fully for many years to come. Further, a special officer has</p>	

APPENDIX No. 27—contd.

Resolutions passed at the first Conference of Deccan Canals Irrigators held at Baramati.	Replies of Government.	Remarks
<p>effect in the Bombay Presidency and a Committee of Experts may be appointed by Government to investigate New Schemes and their report published.</p>	<p>recently been appointed to investigate the question of minor irrigation schemes. In the circumstances, the appointment of a Committee of experts is not necessary. Government therefore consider that no further action is necessary regarding this matter.</p>	
<p>10. (1) This Conference is of opinion that the Canal Rules of 1922 may be amended to the effect that the seasons for Kharif and 8 months' crops on each canal shall be calculated to be respectively a four and a eight months' season as commencing from the date of the first actual watering, this date to be notified in each year.</p>	<p>B. The principle involved in the Resolution is accepted by Government. It is however quite clear by now that irrigation projects in the Deccan cannot be made to pay, unless the water rates are revised so as to correspond in value with the increased cost of material and labour.</p>	
<p>(2) In Canal Rule 12 (E) the definition of the term "Main Water Course" should be made clearer instead of being left to the discretion of the Canal officers.</p>	<p>10. (1) The Canals Rules of 1922 need no amendment as the existing arrangement is the only one possible for accounts purposes. For administrative purposes also it is essential to have fixed dates for the commencement of the seasons.</p> <p>If the seasons were to commence from the date of the first actual watering every cultivators' season would commence on a different date. Surely an impossible proposition.</p>	
<p>(3) There should be no objection under the Rules to have inferior crops in a specified allotted area in lieu of other crops, sanctioned in the pass book for a specific period.</p>	<p>(2) The term "Main water course" is generally interpreted to mean one which carries water to more than one man's holding, and it is necessary to maintain a passage along it for inspection purposes. The right to define the term must remain with the Canal officers, as conditions sometime prevail necessitating either a broad or a narrow interpretation of the term, which interpretation can only be made by the Canal officer if he is to remain in authority on the canal.</p>	
<p>(3) There should be no objection under the Rules to have inferior crops in a specified allotted area in lieu of other crops, sanctioned in the pass book for a specific period.</p>	<p>(3) The concession asked for in the resolution is at present given on all canals in the Deccan Irrigation Circle, the only stipulation being that the cultivator has to give intimation in writing of the change of crop so that his pass may be modified accordingly.</p>	

APPENDIX No. 27—contd.

Resolutions passed at the first Conference of Deccan Canals Irrigators held at Baramati.	Replies of Government.	Remarks.
<p>11. This Conference is of opinion that provision should be made by rules that on no account should any man holding land on an "Out-let" be refused water, provided he is not in arrears of the irrigation dues at the date of application, and his application should have in the absence of a just cause a priority of right for water.</p>	<p>11. Government are of opinion that the right to refuse water to any individual must remain with this Department. Ordinarily whenever water is available, no applicant is refused water, so that there is no just cause for complaint.</p>	
<p>12. This Conference is of opinion that the date for collecting the water cess should be the end of March instead of 1st February in each year.</p>	<p>12. The matter referred to in this resolution is under the consideration of Government.</p>	
<p>13. Tobacco, Cotton, Tur, Potatoes, and Foreign Ground Nuts are taken as 8 months' crops. In the opinion of this Conference these crops should be classed as four months' crops and charged accordingly.</p>	<p>13. The matter referred to in the Resolution is under the consideration of Government.</p>	
<p>14. This Conference is of opinion that (A) The system of charging full water rates for percolation water is unjustifiable and should be stopped. (B) The water that has percolated in the nallas and streams cannot be said to be owned by the Irrigation Department and so they should have no right to charge full rates for such water, as they do not repair these nallas and streams.</p>	<p>14. The water rates in question are charged according to the conditions laid down in section 48 of the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879. The charges are perfectly justifiable because, were canals non-existent, crops could not be grown with any assurance. If the Irrigation Department have no right to the revenue derived from the water that percolates from the canals, Government fail to see to whom this right belongs. Moreover, there is always keen competition for use of water in nallas which indicates that water rates levied are not incommensurate with the benefits derived.</p>	
<p>15. This Conference is of opinion that if water is required for immature cane after the expiry of the due date it should be allowed and charged for at monthly average.</p>	<p>15. This Resolution is not clear. Under the new rules for assessing sugarcane and other perennial irrigation, cane will be charged for at the hot weather season rate according to the number of months it requires water, if water be available.</p>	
<p>16. This Conference is of opinion that the assessment of lands, which have gone bad on account of the encrustation of salt should not be charged and such lands should not be acquired by Government</p>	<p>16. The matter referred to in this resolution is under the consideration of Government.</p>	

APPENDIX No. 27—*contd.*

Resolutions passed at the first Conference of Deccan Canals Irrigators held at Baramati.	Replies of Government.	Remarks.
17. This Conference is of opinion that where there are telegraph officers in the Irrigation areas, telegrams of irrigators should also be accepted at the usual charges.	17. For the convenience of cultivators in irrigated tracts desirous of bringing matters purely connected with irrigation to the notice of the Irrigation authorities, Government have thrown open with effect from 1st October 1925, certain canal telegraph offices in Sind and Deccan for the receipt and despatch of paid telegrams concerning only such matters. This concession cannot be extended to messages other than those in connection with Irrigation matters.	
18. This Conference is in full sympathy with the work carried on by the 'Krishna Canal Irrigators' whose main object is to show to the Government that it is unjustifiable to apply general canal rules to that canal owing to shortage of water in the river. This Conference hopes that the complaints of these cultivators will be settled in view of their peculiar circumstances.	18. The Krishna Canal has been exempted from the operation of Rules Nos. 11 and 12 of the Bombay Canal Rules up to 31st March 1931 <i>vide</i> Government Notification No. 4058, dated 18th December 1925.	
19. This Conference is of opinion that the assessment on 'Bhudkis' (wells) at Gunawadi and Songaon on the banks of the 'Kurha' river is unjustifiable inasmuch as it can be shown that at Saswad where there is no canal 'Bhudkis' are working. These 'Bhudkis' should not be charged at all.	19. Assessment was wrongly charged for budkis at Gunawadi and Songaon on the Kurha river for the kharif and rabi seasons of 1923-24 and has since been remitted. The assessment for the hot weather season, however, is justifiable as the river above the canal during that season is dry, whereas there is considerable flow in it below the canal due to seepage water from the canal.	
20. No perennial crop is allowed within quarter of a mile from a village. This Conference, however, holds that where a land is situated at quarter of a mile from a village which may be on a higher level and where the canal passes between such village and the land, water for perennial crops may be allowed, as Government themselves have planted Sugar-cane within quarter of a mile under such circumstances near Baramati.	20. As the general rule prohibiting perennial irrigation within the 1/4 mile limit of any town or village has a salutary effect as a safeguard against mosquitoes and malaria, Government consider that this rule requires no alteration. In the case quoted in the resolution plantation was allowed chiefly for experimental purposes as full reclamation by drainage necessitates heavy irrigation and even that plantation was made subject to certain conditions laid down by the Sanitary authorities.	
21. This Conference recommends to Government to bring into effect the recommendations of the Committee appointed to find out measures to protect crops from	21. In view of the orders already issued on the report of the Wild Animals Committee Government consider that no further action is necessary.	

APPENDIX No. 27—contd.

Resolutions passed at the first Conference of Deccan Canals Irrigators held at Baramati.	Replies of Government.	Remarks.
<p>wild animals. Arrangements should also be made to grant more gun licences to the irrigators.</p> <p>22. This Conference is of opinion that an Advisory Council of 3 or more persons should be appointed on each canal to co-operate with and redress the grievances of irrigators at the hands of the Irrigation Department.</p> <p>23. (1) In the opinion of this Conference, Agricultural Department should appoint an expert officer to encourage more fruit cultivation in the Canal area.</p> <p>(2) This Conference requests the Government to contribute towards travelling expenses of selected irrigators, who may wish to visit Hawaii, Mauritius, Java and other places.</p> <p>(3) This Conference recommends to the Irrigation Department to give facilities for giving water for Turmeric, Ground-nut, Cotton, Grapes, and other fruit trees and to frame rules specially applicable to these crops in consultation with the Agricultural Department.</p> <p>(4) This Conference recommends to Government to appoint experts to investigate remedies for the diseases of Cane crops such as 'Borers' and other 'Fungus' diseases which have been spreading rapidly in Canal areas and also to substitute other new varieties of Cane for the local 'Pundia' variety.</p>	<p>22. A non-technical advisory council can do nothing to help in solving technical difficulties arising from distributing water to several thousands of irrigators with different requirements. It is not considered that an advisory council such as that proposed is in any way necessary at present. The existing Irrigators' Association provide the best means for ventilating grievances.</p> <p>23. (1) The Horticulturist to Government and the District Horticultural Officer deal with this matter and no further action is necessary.</p> <p>(2) The suggestion in the Resolution cannot be considered by Government as no definite proposals have been put forward by the Irrigators' Conference.</p> <p>(3) This Department gives every facility to cultivators planting the crops in question, provided of course that water is available. The existing rules do not therefore require any amendment in this respect.</p> <p>(4) The Director of Agriculture is taking action in the matter.</p>	

APPENDIX No. 27—contd.

Resolutions passed by the Managing Committee of the Bagayatdars Sangh on distributary No. 18, Nira Right Bank Canal, held on the 26th August 1925.	Replies of the Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle.	Remarks.
<p>6. The existing dates of issuing water to several kinds of crops irrigated during different seasons are as given below :— Hot weather—15th February to 14th June. Monsoon crops—15th June to 14th October Rabi crops—15th October to 14th February.</p> <p>The above mentioned dates do not suit especially for the crops raised in the Rabi season and requests that they may be altered as noted below to suit the conditions of the crops :— Hot weather—15th February to 14th June. Monsoon crops—15th June to 14th September. Rabi crops—15th September to 14th February.</p> <p>Similarly according to Note 4 (3) on the back of water applications for perennial blocks, water is required to be issued to two-thirds of the block area between the commencement of monsoon season to the middle of February, irrespective of the crop or crops raised in that area, and at any time during the period, but generally in practice the rule is not strictly followed and requests that arrangement be made to issue waterings whenever the irrigators want them.</p>	<p>6. The present irrigation seasons have been fixed by Government with due consideration of the requirements of the several crops and cannot be changed unless it can be clearly proved that they are unsuitable and that there is a general demand for a change by a majority of the cultivators on the whole canal. The main object in proposing the change appears to secure free flooding water, which has to be given in the monsoon season for sowing rabi, jowar but if the monsoon season be reduced to 3 months as proposed, the consequence will be that the cultivators will have to ask and pay for additional waterings required to mature monsoon crops.</p> <p>As regards the contention that the perennial block area (which is not under cane or other perennials and which is to receive water for about 8 months, from the commencement of the monsoon till the 14th February following) should be given water from the commencement of the monsoon season, i.e., from the 15th June under note 4 (3) at the back of the block application form, it may be pointed out that the note clearly lays down that water is to be given to this area from the <i>break of monsoon and not from the commencement of the monsoon season</i> as presumed and water is always given accordingly immediately new replenishment is received in the lake.</p>	
<p>7. Since last year the Irrigation Department is charging annas 8 per acre for unitisation of areas in perennial blocks and in eight months leases and the land is divided into 20 gunthas units, and accordingly the work of unitisation is being carried. This year although the Department is recovering annas 8 per acre from the irrigators as usual, the canal establishment is also taking the help of the cultivators. The Sangh requests that if such help is taken the amount recovered may be refunded to the parties concerned.</p>	<p>7. The allegation made therein is not correct. It is reported that the cultivators were not called upon to work as khalasis but they are asked to be present at the time of measurement to show the boundaries of their holdings, etc., and this requirement has, it seems, been misrepresented by the Association.</p>	

APPENDIX No. 28

Statement showing the measures taken by Government for the expansion of education among the depressed classes

Government have sanctioned special scholarships for students belonging to the depressed classes as mentioned below :

Primary Schools.

300 scholarships (100 each of Rs. 5, 6 and 7 per mensem) at the rate of 5 per each District in the Presidency proper, tenable in standards V to VII of primary schools.

Secondary Schools.

614 scholarships of the value mentioned below, to be awarded at the rate of 92 per annum distributed in the several divisions of the Presidency on the basis of population and tenable for seven years of the Secondary School course :—

Standard I to III Rs. 6 each per mensem.

Standard IV Rs. 7 each per mensem.

Standard V Rs. 8 each per mensem.

Standards VI to VII Rs. 10 each per mensem.

Arts Colleges.

22 sets of scholarships, i.e., $22 \times 4 = 88$ scholarships and 2 more in the First Year Course, each of the value of 20, tenable for four years.

Professional Colleges.

(1) *College of Engineering* :—3 sets, i.e., 9 scholarships each of the value of Rs. 40 per mensem tenable for three years.

(2) *Sydenham College of Commerce*.—1 set, i.e., 3 scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 35 per mensem tenable for three years.

(3) *Law College*.—3 sets, i.e., 6 scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 35 per mensem tenable for 2 years.

(4) *V. J. Technical Institute*.—3 sets, i.e., 12 scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 35 per mensem, tenable for four years.

Government also sanctioned an annual allotment of Rs. 10,000 for the supply of books, slates, etc., to pupils of these classes studying in Local Board Primary Schools.

Government have issued orders to all Educational Officers to see that no disabilities are imposed on children of the depressed classes in any school maintained by public authorities. They have further directed that grants from provincial revenues should not be paid to primary and secondary schools to which students belonging to the depressed classes are refused admission on account of their caste, that teachers belonging

to the depressed classes should as a rule be placed in charge of schools in localities inhabited by those classes and that there should be no bar to the appointment of such teachers to other schools. Government have also directed that 15 per cent. of the candidates under training who are given Government stipends in the Bombay, Central and Southern Divisions, and 10 per cent. of them in the Northern Division, should be recruited from the depressed class Hindus. As regards admissions to Government professional colleges, except in the case of the College of Engineering, Poona, 10 per cent. of the total admissions have been exclusively reserved for students of the Hindu backward classes including the depressed classes in addition to the number of students from those classes who get admission in accordance with their merits in the general selection of 80 per cent. of the admission open to all communities. In the case of the College of Engineering, Poona, 25 per cent. of admissions are reserved for these classes instead of 10 per cent. as in other professional colleges. No fees are charged to the depressed classes in Government Secondary Schools provided they can show that they are unable to pay fees.

Hostels

Government also maintain a special hostel at Poona providing accommodation for 50 boys of the depressed classes. No grants-in-aid are usually given towards the expenditure on the maintenance of hostels. However, as a special case, Government have sanctioned grants-in-aid at one-half rate of the admissible expenditure (excluding charges for food, clothing, fuel and lighting), or Rs. 30 per mensem per pupil, whichever is less, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 per annum to the three hostels maintained by the Depressed Classes Mission Society at Poona, Parel and Hubli. A grant at one-half rate of the admissible expenditure was also sanctioned for last year only to the hostel maintained for the depressed class boys at Nasik. To look after the interest of the depressed classes in the matter of primary education now controlled by local authorities, seats have been reserved for representatives of these classes on School Boards to be established under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923, and the rules thereunder.

APPENDIX No. 29

English translation of the dying declaration of Bai Shanta, daughter of the Aval Karkun Mr. Chhaganlal.

Before 2nd Class Magistrate, Viramgam.

My name Shanta, wife of Naran Nagardas.

Age 16, Bania by caste.

Occupation Household work.

Residence Dhandhuka,

but at present Viramgam Fansia Fali.

On being asked I state that my husband being transferred to Viramgam, we hired a house in Fansia Fali, Viramgam, and I reside in the house with my husband. I am under menses and my husband gave me morning tea and went to his office at about ten. As I was alone, I went to close the back door of the house, when I came across a female ghost who asked a chest ornament which I gave but she told to put me to fire. I asked her not to do so, as I had given her ornament, but she poured kerosene over me and put me to fire.

Q.—Are you put to fire by your husband or any of his neighbours on his behalf ?

A.—No, Sir. No one but the ghost has put me to fire.

Q.—Have you anything else to say ?

A.—No.

Dated 31-5-25 at 4 p.m.

(Before me),

(Signed) M. M. DAVE,

Magistrate, 2nd Class, Viramgam.

(True copy.)

T. PONALKER,
for Superintendent.

Appendices
APPENDIX No. 30

Statement

Name of District Local Board.	Total population of district.	The number of voters entitled to vote.	The number of voters who actually voted.	Remarks.
Ahmedabad ..	890,911	12,588	The information is not available as the records have been destroyed under rule 34 of the Bombay Local Board Election Rules, 1924.	
Kalra	710,982	19,075	7,939	
Panch Mahals ..	374,860	9,235	1,435	
Broach	245,322	19,735	11,346	
Surat	674,351	17,609	12,257	
Thana	759,916	7,459	2,058	
Bombay Suburban ..	154,922	558	....	No election was held as the number of candidates was equal to the number of seats.
Ahmednagar ..	731,552	12,904	4,111	The number of candidates in Rahuri and Shevgaon non-Mahomedan constituencies was equal to the number of seats and consequently no election was held for them.
East Khandesh ..	1,075,837	25,661	4,434	
West Khandesh ..	613,265	14,414	1,951	In the case of Mahomedan constituency (Genl) and the non-Mahomedan constituencies of Shahada, Sakri and Nawapur Talukas no elections were held as there was no contest.
Nasik	832,676	12,167	3,342	
Poona	1,009,033	9,541	3,165	
Satara	1,026,259	15,511	7,798	
Sholapur	742,010	7,542	2,968	There was no voting at the non-Mahomedan constituency of the Sholapur Taluka and at the District Local Board Mahomedan Constituency.
Dharwar	1,036,924	26,137	15,398	There was no voting for the Mahomedan constituencies in six talukas and for non-Mahomedan constituencies in two talukas.
Bijapur	796,876	12,081	6,511	No elections took place in the years 1924 and 1925 in the districts of Kanara, Belgaum, Ratnagiri and Kolaba.
Karachi	542,065	6,875	249	The small number of votes recorded is due to the fact that there was a contest in only two out of 24 wards.
Hyderabad ..	573,450	8,248	1,028	Elections took place in the case of a few wards only.

Appendices

928

Name of District Local Board.	Total popu- lation of district.	The num- ber of voters en- titled to vote.	The num- ber of voters who actually voted.	Remarks.
Sukkur	510,292	8,576	721	There was a contest in only one ward in the General constituency in which 721 votes were recorded out of a total of 756.
Larkana	597,690	13,786	....	No votes were recorded as there was no contest.
Nawabshah	418,860	7,766	429	There was no contest in any of the non-Mahomedan wards while in the case of Mahomedan wards three only out of eighteen wards were contested.
Thar Parkar	396,331	20,176	1,705	Only a few wards were contested.
Upper Sind Frontier	240,619	4,434	....	No seats were contested.

APPENDIX No. 31

Statement showing the amount of fees recovered for and the number of patients treated by anti-rabic treatment in each centre during the year 1925

Name of Centre.	The amount of fees recovered. (a)	The number of patients. (b)	
		Number of patients treated.	Number of deaths reported.
The Haffkine Institute, Bombay ..	Rs. a. p. 2,937 0 0	625	6
The Civil Hospital, Ratnagiri ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
" " " Ahmedabad ..	4,739 8 0	1,117	5
" " " Poona ..	782 0 0	354	....
" " " Karwar ..	70 0 0	1	....
" " " Nasik ..	529 0 0	150	....
" " " Jalgaon ..	98 0 0	90	3
" " " Hyderabad (Sind) ..	60 0 0	12	....
" " " Surat ..	486 0 0	157	5
" " " Sholapur ..	170 0 0	24	1
" " " Belgaum ..	729 0 0	94	....
" " " Ahmednagar ..	35 0 0	152	....
" " " Karachi ..	1,290 0 0	201	....

APPENDIX No. 32

Serial No.	Name of the Training Institution.	Number of teachers on the staff of each training institution.	Classification of the number of teachers into				Remarks.
			Advanced.	Intermediate.	Backward.	Others.	
<i>Bombay Division</i>							
1	Government Training School, Bhivandi.	3	3	..	..	..
2	Government Training School, Ratnagiri.	3	3	..	..	..
3	Government Training School, Nasik.	3	3	..	..	..
<i>Central Division</i>							
4	Training College for Men, Poona ..	16	14(a)	2	..	..	(a) Includes the Principal of the College.
5	Urdu Training School, Poona ..	4	..	4@	..	..	@ Mahomedans.
6	Training College for Women, Poona.	13	8	..	..	5*(b)	*Two Jews, two Indian Christians, one European. (b) Includes the Lady Superintendent and the Assistant Lady Superintendent.
7	Government Training School, Satara.	3	3	..	..	..
8	Government Training School, Ahmednagar.	3	2	1	..	..
9	Training College for Men, Dhulia..	11	10(c)	1@	..	..	(c) Includes the Principal of the College.

APPENDIX No. 33

Names of villages irrigated by the Nira Left Bank Canal, Shetphal Tank and Bhadalwadi Tank

1. Tavashi.	<i>Shetphal Tank</i>
2. Sansar.	
3. Udhat.	1. Shetphal (Haveli).
4. Jamb.	2. Bavde.
5. Kurvali.	3. Nirningaon.
6. Chikhali.	4. Sarati.
7. Bori.	5. Lumevadi.
8. Lasurne.	6. Gondi.
9. Hatarua.	7. Vazare.
10. Kalamb.	8. Pimpri.
11. Nimsakhar.	
12. Shelgaon.	<i>Bhadalwadi Tank</i>
13. Gotndi.	
14. Nirvangi.	1. Dalaj (Right Bank)
15. Mingaon Ketki.	2. Dalaj (Left Bank).
16. Pitkeshwar.	3. Palasdeo.
17. Reda.	4. Kumbhargao.
18. Redni.	
19. Khorochi.	
20. Kati.	
21. Vadapuri.	
22. Bhandgaon.	
23. Varkute.	
24. Bavde (Nira).	
25. Shetphal (Nira).	
26. Avsari.	
27. Chakati.	
28. Gokhali.	

APPENDIX No. 34

Statement giving information regarding commutation of kulkarni watans, required in clauses (c) and (d) of the question by Mr. N. R. Gunjal, M.L.C.

Name of District.	Number of commutations of kulkarni watans made.		Number of cases out of those in columns 2 and 3 in which commutation money was paid in a lump sum.
	With widows.	On behalf of minors.	
1	2	3	4
<i>Central Division.</i>			
Ahmednagar	292	195	8
East Khandesh	120	73	13
West Khandesh	39	18	2
Nasik	117	73	1
Poona	101	61	7
Satara	255	189	40
Sholapur	42	32	....
<i>Southern Division.</i>			
Belgaum	9	....	....
Dharwar	6	3	....

No.	Name.	Present appointment.	Present salary.
1	2	3	4
		<i>Northern Division.</i>	rs.
1	Mr. M. E. Namazi, B.A.	.. Professor of Persian, Gujarat College.	450
2	Mr. A. M. Shaikh, M.A.	.. Assistant Lecturer in Persian, Gujarat College.	200
3	Mr. N. A. Khalique, B.A., S.T.C.D.	Deputy Educational Inspector, Urdu Schools, Northern Division.	370
4	Mr. A. A. Hakimji, B.A., S.T.C.D.	Acting Head Master, Urdu Training School, Ahmedabad.	200 plus 30
5	Mr. F. H. Shaikh, B.A., S.T.C.D.	Assistant Master, Government Middle School, Ahmedabad.	170
6	Mr. N. A. Kadri, B.A., S.T.C.D.	Assistant Master, Urdu Training School, Ahmedabad.	130
7	Mr. H. B. Mashadi, B.A., S.T.C.D.	Do. do.	105
8	Mr. H. R. Sayed, B.A. (Hons.) II.	Probationary Assistant Master, R. C. High School, Ahmedabad.	100
9	Mr. M. O. Patel, B.A.	.. Probationary Assistant Master, Broach High School.	95
10	Mr. M. M. Kadri, B.A.	.. Probationary Assistant Master, R. C. High School, Ahmedabad.	90
11	Mr. A. S. Shaikh, B.A.	.. Do. do. ..	90
12	Mr. A. N. Kadri, B.A.	.. Acting Assistant Master, Government Middle School, Ahmedabad.	70
		* <i>Central Division.</i>	
13	Mr. H. I. Sayani, B.A. (Hons.) II, M.A.	Assistant Lecturer in Persian, Deccan College.	200
14	Mr. A. K. Khan, B.A. (Hons.) II, M.A.	Assistant Lecturer in English, Deccan College.	200
15	Mr. B. H. Kazi, M.A.	.. Superintendent, Reformatory School, Yeravda.	740
16	Mr. A. I. Patel, B.A.	.. Assistant Master, Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona.	100
17	Mr. K. A. Khatib, B.A., S.T.C.D.	Do. do. ..	120
18	Mr. H. M. Shaikh, B.A.	.. Do. do.	70

No. 35

Service in the present appointment on 1st April 1926.	Salary drawn prior to present appointment.	Total period of service on 1st April 1926.	Salary with which each started.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8	9
Y. m. d.	Rs.	Y. m. d.	Rs.	
9 9 10	250	9 9 10	200	
5 9 10	....	5 9 10	100	
0 11 22	350	8 3 15	200	
0 11 15	200	16 9 12	30	
2 0 15	140	15 1 10	40	
7 1 15	55	11 8 18	50	
0 3 15	160*	7 6 5	50	* In Sind (as Acting Head Master, Government Madressah and High School, Mirpurkhas).
0 8 15	95	5 9 11	70	
1 11 15	85	7 7 0	50	
0 11 15	85	6 7 12	70	
0 11 15	85	6 0 1	70	
0 3 15	70	0 8 0	70	
6 9 13	....	6 9 13	100	
5 9 12	....	5 9 12	100	
4 4 13	400	22 2 0	50†	† As a clerk in the Secretariat, Bombay.
....	....	....	....	On deputation to Jambusar Anglo-Vernacular School.
9 0 20	50	10 7 0	50	
1 4 15	....	1 4 15	70	

APPENDIX

No.	Name.	Present appointment.	Present salary.
1	2	3	4
		<i>Central Division—contd.</i>	Rs.
19	Mr. F. G. Elim, B.A. ..	Assistant Master, Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona.	70
20	Mr. G. B. Khan, B.A. ..	Probationary Assistant Master, Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona.	70
21	Mr. M. Hidayatulla ..	Head Master, Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona.	410
22	Mr. Mirza Niazbeg Kadubeg Inamdar, B.Ag., II, S.T.C.D.I.	Assistant, Urdu Training School, Poona.	115
23	Mrs. Zubaida Syed ..	Head Mistress, Central Urdu Girls' School, Poona.	170
		<i>Southern Division.</i>	
24	Mr. A. M. Monlvi, M.A. ..	Professor of Persian, Karnatak College.	410
25	Mr. A. J. Bangi, B.A. ..	Head Master, Anglo-Urdu High School, Hubli.	550
26	Mr. A. M. Khatib, B.A., II, M.A., B.T. (Part I).	Probationary Assistant, Anglo-Urdu High School, Hubli.	200
27	Mr. M. D. Barchiwalay, B.A., B.T.	Do. do. ..	90
28	Mr. M. S. Patel, B.A. ..	Acting Probationary Assistant, Anglo-Urdu High School, Hubli.	70
29	Mr. A. S. D. Pathan, B.A. ..	Probationary Assistant, Anglo-Urdu High School, Hubli.	70

No. 35—contd.

Service in the present appointment on 1st April 1926.	Salary drawn prior to present appointment.	Total period of service on 1st April 1926.	Salary with which each started.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8	9
Y. m. d.	Rs.	Y. m. d.	Rs.	
0 6 0	0 6 0	70	The question of granting him increments due for his officiating service is under consideration.
4 9 10	....	4 9 10	70
5 1 0	250	14 2 0	50	
4 0 15	70	7 11 28	50	
6 11 15	....	6 11 16	100
6 4 14	75	11 0 0	100	
2 4 13	510	15 9 20	100	
3 7 8	80	5 4 16	100	
4 6 13	....	7 4 27	50
1 8 24	....	1 8 24	70
1 9 26	....	1 9 26	70

[अर्जदारास अर्ज मि-
ळाऱ्याबाबत देण्याची
पावती.]

कालवा.—

सर्व्हे नंबर.

पोट नंबर.

अर्जदाराचें नांव—

मागणी- प्रमाणें.	ए.	गुं.
१ पाणी ...		
पावसाळी...		
रबी ...		
आठमाही...		
उन्हाळी ...		
जंस ...		
सामान्य बार- माही पिकें.		

अर्जाची तारीख

शेरा.

अर्ज मिळाऱ्याची
तारीख

अर्ज घेणाऱ्या अमल-
दाराची सही.

अर्जाचा नंबर.

APPENDIX

ORDINARY APPLICATION FOR

पाटबंधाऱ्याचे एक्झिक्यूटिव्ह इंजिनियर,

मी

, राहणार

सांगितलेली जमीन भिजविण्याकरिता सदरील काल-
सर्व शर्तीस व सन १९२२ च्या मुंबईच्या काल-

पाणी बांटणाऱ्या		गांवाचें नांव.	सर्व्हे नंबर.	पोट नंबर.
पाटाचा नंबर.	दरवाज्या- चा नंबर.			
१	२	३	४	५

तारीख माहे सन १९२

साक्षीदाराची सही.

मंजुरीकरितां रवाना

सब्र-डिव्हिजनल ऑफिसर,

स. डि.

तारीख माहे

सन १९२

No. 36

Form 1 नमुना १.

WATER FOR IRRIGATION

Duplicate नकल प्रत.

जिल्हा , यांस.

तालुके , जिल्हा , यांत खाली

व्यांतून पाणी मिळण्याबद्दल या अर्जाच्या नकल प्रतीचे मागील बाजूस छापिलेल्या
व्यांवावत कानूनस पात्र राहून अर्ज करतो :—

सर्वे नं- राचें अ- थवा पोटा नं-राचें एकूण क्षेत्राळ.	ज्या क्षेत्रास पा- णी मिळा- वें म्हणून मागणी केली तें क्षेत्र.	पिकाचें नांव.	ज्या मुदतीत पाणी पाहिजे ती मुदत.	एकिकृत्यु- टिव्ह इं- जिनीयरने मंजूर के- लेलें क्षेत्र.	एकरी पाणीपट्टीचा दर.	शेरा.
६	७	८	९	१०	११	१२
ए. गुं.	ए. गुं.		पासून पर्यंत.	ए. गुं.	एक पाणी ... पावसाळी खरीप रबी ... आठमाही ... उन्हाळी ... जंस ... सामान्य बार- माही पिकें.	

अर्जदाराची सही अगर डावे हाताचा आंगठा.

मंजूर.

Executive Engineer for Irrigation,
District.

तारीख माहे

सन १९२

शर्ती.

१. अर्जाच्या दोन प्रती असल्या पाहिजेत, मूळ प्रत एक्झिक्यूटिव्ह इंजिनियर याजकरिता व नकल प्रत अर्जदाराकरिता.

२. कोष्टकें १ ते ९ अर्जदारानें भरावीं व १० ते १२ एक्झिक्यूटिव्ह इंजिनियरनें भरावीं.

३. जेव्हां भिजविण्याच्या जमिनीच्या खातेदारानें अगर सामायिक खातेदारांनीं किंवा दुमाला जमिनीच्या बाबतींत वरिष्ठ धारण करणारानें पाण्यासाठींच्या अर्जावर सही केली नसेल तेव्हां मान्य असलेल्या दोन इसमांनीं सही केलेला नमुना ९ प्रमाणें जामीनकदवा त्यानें करून दिल्याखेरीज तो अर्ज मंजूर केला जाणार नाही; व ह्या बाबतीची नोंद अर्जाच्या नमुन्याच्या १२ व्या कोष्टकांत केली पाहिजे.

४. अर्ज मंजूर झाल्यानंतर, १० व्या कोष्टकांत नमूद केलेल्या मंजूर झालेल्या क्षेत्रांकरितां ९ व्या कोष्टकांत लिहिलेल्या मुदतीसाठीं पूर्ण दरानें पाणीपट्टी दिली पाहिजे, मग त्या क्षेत्रास पाणी दिलेलें असो अगर नसो, मात्र इतकेंच कीं त्या मुदतींत पाणी मिळण्याजोगें असलें पाहिजे. बारमाही पिकांच्या बाबतींत अर्जदारानें पाण्याची जरूर नाही अशी लेखी सूचना अर्ज मंजूर झाल्याच्या तारखेपासून एक महिन्याच्या आंत एक्झिक्यूटिव्ह इंजिनियर यांस दिली असेल तर कोणतीही पट्टी घेतली जाणार नाही.

५. पासांत दाखल केलेली मंजुरी ज्या मर्यादेपर्यंत दिली आहे तेथपर्यंत पिकें (जंस, पान, सामान्य बारमाही पिकें, आठमाही व हंगामी पिकें) दरेक जातीचीं केलीं पाहिजेत; तथापि तेवढ्याच क्षेत्रावर त्याच्या बदला कमी दर्जाचीं पिकें करण्यास हरकत नाही.

६. मुख्य पाटाच्या कडेपासून ६ फुटांचे आंत कोणतेंही पीक लावितां कामा नये. मुख्य पाट कोणता हें ठराविणें एक्झिक्यूटिव्ह इंजिनियरचे अधिकारांत राहिल.

७. एक्झिक्यूटिव्ह इंजिनियर सामान्यतः ३ एकराच्या पट्टीचीं क्षेत्रे मंजूर करील.

८. कालव्यावाचन कानू ११ हिच्या कोणत्याही ठरावाप्रमाणें जोपर्यंत वागणूक होणार नाही तोपर्यंत पाणी बंद ठेवलें जाण्यास पात्र आहे.

Eb 76-8

Ordinary Application
for Water for Irrigation.

APPENDIX
ORDINARY APPLICATION FOR

[गांवच्या तलाठ्याकडे पाठ-
विण्याकरिता.]

No. of Application अर्जाचा नंबर
To

The Executive Engineer for
पाटबंधान्याचे एक्झिक्यूटिव्ह इंजिनियर,

कालवा—
अर्जाचा नंबर
गांवाचे नांव
सर्व्हे नंबर—
पोट नंबर
अर्जदाराने नांव—

I, resident of
this application for the supply of water from the above
subject to all the conditions printed on the reverse of the

मी, राहणार
सांगितलेली जमीन भिजविण्यासाठी सदरील कालव्यांतून पाणी मिळ-
कालव्याबाबदच्या कानून पात्र राहून अर्ज करितो :---

मंजूर केलेले क्षेत्र.	एकर.	गुं.
१ पाणी ...		
पावसाळी ...		
रबी ...		
भाठमाही ...		
उन्हाळी ...		
ऊंस ...		
सामान्य बार- माही पिके.		

Distributing पाणी वाटणाऱ्या		Name of Village. गांवाचे नांव.	Survey No. सर्व्हे नंबर.	Pot No. पोट नंबर
Channel No. पाटा वा नंबर.	Outlet No. दरवाजाचा नंबर.			
१	२	३	४	५

मंजुरीची तारीख

शेरा.

Date तारीख

Signature of witness. साक्षीदाराची रुही.

Canal Officer.

Verified. The applicant $\frac{\text{is}}{\text{is not}}$ in arrears of Government

Forwarded for sanction मंजुरीकरिता रवाना.

तारीख माहे
सन १९२

Date तारीख Sub-Divisional Officer,

No. 36—cont'd.
WATER FOR IRRIGATION.

Form I. नमुना १.
Original. मूळ प्रत.

Irrigation, District, Canal.
जिल्हा, यांम. काळ्या.
, Taluka, District, make
canal for the purpose of irrigating the undermentioned land hereinafter described
duplicate of this application and of the Bombay Canal Rules, 1922 :—

तातुळ, जिल्हा, यांत खाली
व्यावर्त या अर्जाच्या नकल प्रतीच्या मागील बाजूस छापलेल्या सर्व शर्तीस व सन १९२२ च्या मुंबईच्या

Total area of Survey No. or Pot No. सन्धे नंबराचे अंगर पोट नंबराचे एकूण क्षेत्रफळ.	Area applied for. ज्या क्षेत्रास पाणी मिळावे म्हणून मागणी केली तें क्षेत्र.	Name of crop. पिकांचे नांव.	Period for which water is required. ज्या सुदतीत पाणी पाहिजे ती मुदत.	Area allotted by the Executive Engineer. एन्जिन्वर्युट. व्ह इजिनीयरने मंजूर केलेले क्षेत्र.	Water rates to be charged per acre. एकरा पाणीपट्टीचा दर.	Remarks. शिर्.
६	७	८	९	१०	११	१२
एकर. गुं.	एकर. गुं.		पासून. पर्यंत.	एकर. गुं.	Single watering. एक पाणी ... Monsoon ... पावसाळी खरीप... Rabi ... रबी ... 8 months ... आठमाही ... Hot weather ... उन्हाळी ... Sugarcane ... ऊंस ... Ordinary perennials. सामान्य वारमाही पिके.	

Signature or left hand thumb impression of applicant.

अर्जदाराची सही अंगर हाताचा आंगठा.

Amount

dues Rs.

तपासली. अर्जदाराकडून सरकारी बाकी क्वल येणे रु. आढे.
काही नाही.

Signature of Talati तलाठीची सही.

Sanctioned. मंजूर.

Sub-Division.

Executive Engineer for Irrigation.

District.

Appendices
CONDITIONS.

1. The application shall be in duplicate, the original copy being for the Executive Engineer and the duplicate for the applicant.

2. Columns 1 to 9 shall be filled in by the applicant and 10 to 12 by the Executive Engineer.

3. When an application for water has not been signed by the occupant or joint occupants or in the case of alienated land, the superior holder of the land to be irrigated, the application shall not be sanctioned except on the execution of a security bond in Form V executed by two approved persons, a note of which fact shall be made in column 12 of the application form.

4. After an application has been sanctioned, full water rates shall be payable for the sanctioned area entered in column 10 for the period entered in column 9 whether the area is irrigated or not, provided water was available during the period. No assessment will be charged in the case of perennial crops when the applicant gives a written intimation to the Executive Engineer within one month from the date of sanction to the application that water is not required.

5. Each type of crop (namely, sugarcane, pan, ordinary perennial, 8 months and seasonal) shall be grown only to the extent of the sanction shown on the pass, but an equal area of any lower rated type may be substituted.

6. No crop shall be planted within 6 feet of the edge of a main water-course. The decision as to what is a main water-course will rest with the Executive Engineer.

7. The Executive Engineer will ordinarily sanction areas which are multiples of half an acre.

8. The supply is liable to be withheld so long as any of the provisions of Canal Rule 11 are not complied with,

APPENDIX No. 37

Statement showing the maximum rates referred to in clause (b) of the reply
Daskroi Taluka. (Original Settlement 1861)

Group.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
I	Rs. a. 3 12	S. 3 12	W. 3 12 to 4 0
II	3 8	S. 3 8	W. 3 8 to 4 0
III	3 4	S. 3 4	W. 3 8 to 4 0
IV	3 0	S. 3 0	W. 3 8 to 4 0
V	2 12	S. 2 12	W. 3 4 to 4 0
VI	2 8	S. 2 8	W. 3 4 to 3 8
<i>Revision Settlement 1888.</i>			
I	4 4	S. 4 4	W. 3 12 to 5 0
II	4 0	S. 4 0	W. 3 8 to 6 0
III	3,12	S. 3 12	W. 3 8 to 4 0
IV	3 8	S. 3 8	W. 3 4 to 5 0
V	3 4	S. 3 4	W. 3 4 to 4 8
<i>Second Revision Settlement 1922-23 (South Daskroi)</i>			
I	4 8	S. 4 8	W. 4 12
II	3 12	S. 3 12	W. 4 12
III	3 8	S. 3 8	W. 4 8
IV	3 4	S. 3 4	W. 4 0
V	3 0	S. 3 0	W. 3 8 to 3 12

S—Soil

W—Water.

APPENDIX

Profit and Loss account of timber contracts with the

Quality of timber.	Quantity of timber.	Cost	
		Royalty.	Extraction and removal to Depot.
<i>Species</i>	C.ft.	Rs.	Rs.
Teak (sawn)	79,016·65	46,903	44,332
Teak (unsawn)	17,678·07	12,047	26,100
Junglewood (sawn) Matti, Nandi, Kindal, Heddl, Kalamb, Gajal, Gombie, Kharsing, Woomb, Jamba, Poonspar, Hennaria, Garjan	164,516·60	68,676	98,114
Junglewood (unsawn) Matti, Nana, Heddl, Kindal, Kalamb, Sirus, Dhamni, Woomb, Nerla, Nandi, Deodar, Houne, Kharsing, Barnagi, Holematti, Bobbi, Sagda, Jamba, Poonspar, Hennaria, Garjan	56,716·41	23,130	31,573
Total ..	317,927·73	1,50,816	2,00,119

Quality of timber.	Total quantity.		Re
	Supplied to Railway.	Rejected by Railway.	Price realised for material passed and paid for by Railway.
<i>Species</i>	C.ft.	C.ft.	Rs.
Teak (sawn)	26,978·44	380·85	1,32,291
Teak (unsawn)	17,258·07	....	66,639
Junglewood (sawn) Matti, Nandi, Kindal, Heddl, Kalamb, Gajal, Gombie, Kharsing, Woomb, Jamba, Poonspar, Hennaria, Garjan	40,692·22	3,583·11	1,14,524
Junglewood (unsawn) Matti, Nana, Heddl, Kindal, Kalamb, Sirus, Dhamni, Woomb, Nerla, Nandi, Deodar, Houne, Kharsing, Barnagi, Holematti, Bobbi, Sagda, Jamba, Poonspar, Hennaria, Garjan	55,022·94	25	78,053
Total ..	139,951·67	3,988·96	3,91,507

No. 38

G. I. P. Railway during 1922-23 and 1923-24

Incurred.			Loss in quantity at the Depot.				
Freight charges to place of delivery.	Sawing, handling, etc., charges.	Total cost.	Rejection.			Cost on same.	Loss of revenue
			Wastage.	Conversion.	C.ft.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	C.ft.	C.ft.	C.ft.	Rs.	Rs.
9,840	27,937	1,29,072	51,128·54 909·67"			78,690	32,806
4,188	....	42,335	420			588	323
11,499	62,846	2,41,135	122,970·38 854°			1,66,538	1,17,481
20,048	....	74,751	1,698·47			1,554	1,323
45,575	90,788	4,87,293	177,976·06			2,47,370	1,51,938

Receipts.	Price realized by sale of material rejected by Railway and sold at destination.	Price realized by sale of material rejected at the Depots.	Result.			Remarks.
			Total Receipts.	Profit.	Loss.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
480†	45,884‡	1,78,655	49,583	....	*Passed material on hand at the Depot. ‡Includes sale price of rejected junglewood which cannot be ascertained separately. ‡Includes value of passed material. ‡Includes sale price of passed material.
....	265	66,904	24,569	....	
1,978	49,057‡	1,66,559	....	75,576	
....	231	78,284	3,533	....	
2,458	95,437	4,89,402	2,109			
			+1,50,616 Royalty.			
		Total again..	1,62,925			

APPENDIX No. 39

List of newspapers, journals which are supplied with Blue Books, Administration reports, etc., as distinct from ordinary Press notes and Government Gazette.

Akhbar-e-Islam, Bombay.	Kanara News, Kumta (Kanara).
Alhaq.	Muslim Herald, Bombay.
Bombay Chronicle, Bombay.	Musafir, Hyderabad.
Bombay Samachar, Bombay.	Maratha, Poona.
Broach Mitra, Broach.	New Times, Karachi.
Bhartwasi, Hyderabad.	Navajivan, Ahmedabad.
Broach Samachar, Broach.	Navakal, Bombay.
Bombay Examiner.	O'Anglo Lusitano, Bombay.
Chandrodaya, Dharwar.	Prabhat, Ahmedabad.
Chitramaya Jagat.	Rastgoftar and Prajamitra, Bombay.
Chiktsak, Belgaum.	Political Bhomiyo, Ahmedabad.
Dnyan Prakash, Poona.	Parsi Sansar, Karachi.
Dnyanodaya, Poona.	Pragati, Belgaum.
Deccan Herald	Praja Bandhu, Ahmedabad.
Deshi Mitra, Surat.	Railway Times.
Evening News of India.	Rashtra Veer, Belgaum.
Gujarati, Bombay.	Rajhansa, Dharwar.
Gujarati Punch, Ahmedabad.	Swarajya, Poona.
Gujarat Mitra and Gujarat Darpan, Surat.	Satya-Mitra, Bombay.
Hindustan and Advocate of India, Bombay.	Shri Shahu, Satara.
Hindi Punch, Bombay.	Sind Zamindar, Sukkur.
Indian Social Reformer, Bombay.	Sausashtra, Ranpur.
Indian Daily Mail, Bombay.	Sanj Vartman, Bombay.
Indian Textile Journal, Bombay.	Shri Vyankteshwar Samachar, Bombay.
Jame Jamshed, Bombay.	Sindh Sudhar, Karachi.
Jain (Bhavnagar).	Sind Vasi, Hyderabad.
Jagruk and Deccan Ryot, Poona.	Sind Observer, Karachi.
Kaiser-i-Hind, Bombay.	Servant of India, Poona.
Kathiawar Times, Rajkot.	Sholapur Samachar.
Kathiawar Opinion, Rajkot.	Satya Shodhak, Ratnagiri.
Karnatak Vritta.	Surat Akhbar, Surat.
Kalpataru, Sholapur.	Times of India, Bombay.
Kesari, Poona.	Vijayi Maharatta, Poona.
	Young India, Ahmedabad.

N.B.—Orders have been issued to eliminate the names of such papers as are not entitled to receive administration reports, etc., consequent on a fall of their circulation below 2,000 copies.

APPENDIX No. 40

Statement showing the area irrigated and the amounts of irrigation rates received during the five years from 1920-21 to 1924-25 from the canals and tanks in the Satara District

	1920-21.		1921-22.		1922-23.
	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Area irrigated.
		Rs.		Rs.	
Krishna Canal	8,466	34,961	8,352	55,215	6,518
Rewari Canal	486	2,915	506	1,443	540
Upper Man River Works ..	167	4,463	1,665	1,717	868
Yerla River Irrigation Works ..	3,879	19,853	4,874	15,728	2,842
Chikhli Canal	432	1,335	514	2,135	540
Mayni tank canal	2,579	11,774	2,543	10,090	2,536
Borgaon dam	102*	1,036†	102*	1,034†	102*
Sap bandhara	61*	680†	61*	215†	61*

	1922-23.	1923-24.		1924-25.	
	Receipts.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Krishna Canal	67,963	9,401	75,162	8,857	43,227
Rewari Canal	2,309	259	2,142	304	1,686
Upper Man River Works ..	5,578	555	4,395	490	892
Yerla River Irrigation Works ..	20,173	5,892	12,732	6,330	24,585
Chikhli Canal	1,395	328	1,376	657	923
Mayni tank canal	9,956	1,791	6,771	2,598	7,926
Borgaon dam	1,036†	102*	777†	102*	1,036†
Sap bandhara	680†	61*	195†	61*	650†

As the accounts are prepared for each financial year the information has been given for these periods and not for the calendar years. The time and work involved in preparing the figures for each calendar year does not justify the preparation of statistics on the lines as presumably intended in the question put. The figures for 1925-26 are not available.

Figures of receipts against the Krishna Canal, Rewari Canal, Upper Man River Works, Yerla River Irrigation Works and Chikhli and Mayni tank canals denote gross receipts.

* Acres assessed under the Settlement.

† These figures denote net consolidated assessment.

APPENDIX No. 41

Information required in clause (b) of the question

Taluka.	Date of	
	(a) First instalment.	(b) Second instalment.
Dharwar (kharif)	5th January	5th March.
Dharwar (rabi)	5th March	5th May.
Kalghatgi (kharif)	5th January	5th March.
Kalghatgi (rabi)	5th February	5th March.
Karajgi ..		
Ranebennur ..		
Hangal ..		
Kod ..		
Bankapur ..		
Gadag .. (kharif)	5th February	5th March.
Navalgund .. (rabi)	5th March	5th May.
Ron ..		
Mundargi ..		
Nargund ..		
Hubli ..		

APPENDIX No. 42

Statement showing bridges and causeways on Provincial and District Local Board Roads in the Dharwar District

(a) Bridges or Causeways.	(b) The year in which built.	(c) Cost.	(d) Number of unbridged nallas.
(On Provincial Roads.)		Rs.	
1. Causeway across the Vardha River near Sangur	1917	37,926	} 32 important nallas on the Provincial Roads and 254 nallas on the District Local Board Roads.
2. Causeway over Nalla at Bhadrapur on the Hubli-Gadag Road	1923	41,394	
3. Causeway over Nalla at Meundi on the Gadag-Hesrur Road	1925	18,237	
(On Local Board Roads.)			
4. Agadi causeway on Karajgi-Agadi Road	1918-19	2,265	
5. Hindasgeri causeway on Kalghatgi-Tadas Road	1919-20	25,393	
6. (Chik-Manur) Sandigwad causeway on Navalgund-Ron Road	1919-20	58,164	
7. Kalkericauseway on Masur-Mundergi Road	1920-21	4,000	
8. Gundur causeway on Savnur-Shiggaon Road	1925-26	2,000	

APPENDIX No. 43

Note regarding the pay of Subordinate Judges

Prior to the introduction of a time-scale of pay for Subordinate Judges, the Subordinate Judiciary was divided into grades and the pay of the several grades was as shown below :—

Sub-Judges, First Class :

				Rs.
1st Grade	..	..	..	800
2nd "	..	..	..	650
3rd "	..	..	..	500

Sub-Judges, Second Class :

1st Grade	..	..	..	400
2nd "	..	..	..	300
3rd "	..	..	..	250
4th "	..	..	..	200

2. The graded system was replaced by time-scales of pay with effect from the 1st December 1919. The rates of pay then sanctioned were as follows :—

	Rate of pay of each appointment.
	Rs.
Sub-Judges on Selection posts	1,000.
Sub-Judges, 1st Class ..	700—50—850.
Do. 2nd do.	300 (for two years) 350—50/3—600 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 500.

3. The scales of pay shown above were revised in 1921, and the following revised scales of pay were sanctioned with effect from the 1st December 1921. These scales are at present in force :—

	Rate of pay of each appointment.
	Rs.
Sub-Judges on selection posts.:	1,000—100—1,200.
Sub-Judges of the 1st Class ..	750—50—850.
Sub-Judges of the 2nd Class ..	300 (for two years) 350—50/2— 650 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 550.

APPENDIX No. 44

Name.	Starting pay.	Qualifications.	Place of residence.
	Rs.		
Mr. D. K. Bhave ..	1,200	L.C.E. (Bom.), M.A. & B.Sc. (Edin.), A.M.I.C.E. & C. with 8 years' experience.	Poona.
„ J. R. Colabawala ..	1,000	M.S.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.) & C. with 20 years' experience of Irrigation Works.	Bombay.
„ S. G. Lyttle ..	1,000	A.M.I.C.E., with 7 years' previous service in the Bombay Public Works Department.	Ireland.
„ R. G. MacArthur ..	800	Civil and Mechanical Engineer with over 7 years' experience of Marine Works.	Calcutta.
„ J. A. Kelly ..	750	Trained Mechanical Engineer with wide knowledge of Marine and Locomotive Works.	Scotland.
„ W. D. Hughes ..	800	First Class Board of Trade certificate, London, and over 10 years' experience on Marine Engines.	Bombay.
„ H. Alexander ..	350	13 years' experience of Workshops and Machines.	Scotland.
„ C. W. Moulden ..	150	2nd and 3rd class certificates from the Army with over 12 years' service.	England.

APPENDIX No. 45

Statement showing the Number of Primary Schools in the Ahmedabad District in 1920-21 and in the year 1924-25 and the Number of Teachers in these Schools

Management.	Number of primary schools.		Number of teachers.		Remarks.
	1920-21.	1924-25.	1920-21.	1924-25.	
<i>Day Schools.</i>					
Government ..	9	5	26	31	
Local Board ..	358	361	843	891	
Municipal ..	80	112	502	603	
Aided ..	55	62	199	127	
Unaided ..	1	5	8	8	
Total ..	497	545	1,578	1,850	
<i>Night Schools.</i>					
Municipal ..	7	6	14	12	
Grand Total ..	504	551	1,592	1,862	

APPENDIX No. 46

*Complaint against delay in the payment of Pensions in Taluka and
Huzur Treasuries*

No. 676

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1884

Memorandum from the Oriental Translator to Government, No. 1376, dated 23rd October 1883—submitting translated substance of a petition, dated 3rd October 1883, from Madhavrao Bhikaji and eighteen others, inhabitants of Jalapur Taluka, Zilla Surat, who state that they are Government pensioners, that the third of every month is fixed as the day on which they are to draw their pensions and that if some one of them through pressure of work cannot go to receive his pension on that day he is obliged to wait till the 3rd of the next month; and pray that two other days besides the third be fixed for the payment of their pensions, and that orders may be issued to that effect to the Zilla Collector.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 5603, dated 13th December 1883—forwarding one (with accompaniment) No. 3450, dated 27th November 1883, from the Collector of Surat, who states that there is no written order under the authority of which the payment of pension is ordered to be made on fixed days; observes that in the Accountant General's Office, where the number of pensioners is very great, only five days have been fixed for their payment; remarks that before the introduction of the present system of accounts dates were fixed for the payment of pensions in his District so as to admit of the lists of payments being rendered to the Accountant General on the days fixed, that this practice was objected to by Mr. Bedford, a Superintendent of the Accountant General's Office, who suggested that payment of pensions should not be allowed to spread over on several occasions, but that certain dates should be fixed, and that accordingly certain days were fixed in his Collectorate for the payment of pensions: the Commissioner stating that in a subsequent communication from the Collector (which he forwards) it will be seen that one day has been fixed also at the taluka stations in the District; observing that this must necessarily cause some hardship to pensioners; and suggesting that if it is absolutely necessary that pensions should be made payable within a certain period, the payments should be made in the first week in each month whenever pensioners present themselves within that period.

Memorandum from the Accountant General, No. P.—18912, dated 28th January 1884:—

“The Accountant General has the honour to report that there would certainly appear to be hardship in fixing one day only in the month for the payment of pensions, and he cannot but think there must have been some misunderstanding of the suggestion made by the Superintendent of his office, who visited Surat in giving it this meaning.

APPENDIX No. 46—*concl'd.*

"2. At the same time there is practical convenience in completing the payment of pensions within a moderate time instead of spreading them over the whole of the month, and in a few huzur treasuries, the number of miscellaneous payments on the first few days of the month makes it extremely inconvenient to pay pensions also on those days.

"3. If Government approve, it would be a convenient rule that pensions at a taluka treasury should ordinarily be payable during the first week, *i.e.*, from 1st to 7th of the month only, and at huzur treasuries from the 3rd to the 10th, the rule in all cases being relaxed where good reason is shown for the pensioner's non-attendance within the prescribed days.

" * * * * *

RESOLUTION.—The suggestion of the Accountant General that pensions at a taluka treasury should ordinarily be payable during the first week, *i.e.*, from 1st to 7th of the month only and at huzur treasuries from the 3rd to the 10th and on any other working day if the pensioner can show good reasons for failing to attend within the week, is approved and should be adopted. The petitioners should be informed of the issue of this order.

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
 The Commissioner, Northern Division,
 The Commissioner, Central Division,
 The Commissioner, Southern Division.
 The Oriental Translator to Government (with the Vernacular papers),
 The Accountant General,
 All Collectors including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners
 in Sind,
 All Political Agents and Superintendents.

APPENDIX No. 47

Statement showing the number of vacancies of talatis in the Poona District in 1925 and the number of non-Brahmins appointed in them

(A)		(B)		Remarks.
Number of permanent vacancies of Talatis in Poona District with names of villages, during the year 1925.	Number of vacancies given to non-Brahmins during the year 1925.	Number of acting vacancies of Talatis in Poona District during the year 1925.	Number of acting vacancies given to non-Brahmins in the villages given below during the year 1925.	
Taluka Havell.—(1) Bahull, (2) Donje. Taluka Khed.—(3) Chas, (4) Pimpalgaon Tarf Khed. Taluka Junnar.—(5) Naraya- ngaon. Poona City Taluka.—(6) Poona City. Taluka Indapur.—(7) Udhat, (8) Narsingpur, (9) Hingangaon Taluka Sirur.—(10) Jate- gaon. Taluka Purandhar.—(11) Kelavde, (12) Wanpuri, (13) Shivri, (14) Malshiras, (15) Rakh, (16) Saswad. Taluka Bhimthadi.—(17) Baramati.	None ..	32	<i>13 vacancies</i> Poona City Taluka.—(1) Poona City. Ambegaon Petha.—(2) Panchale. Taluka Mawal.—(3) Induri, Peta Dhond.—(4) Dhond, (5) Walki. Taluka Bhimthadi.—(6) Nimbut, (7) Kurkumb (8) Murum, (9) Ravangaon, (10) Undavdi Karepathar, (11) Nirawani, (12) Gunavdi, (13) Gunavdi.	Acting vacancies occurred twice at Gunavdi.

APPENDIX No. 48

From

THE PRESIDENT,

Co-operative Hospital Society, Hubli ;

To

THE HONOURABLE MR. B. V. JADHAV, M.A., LL.B.,

Minister of Education and Public Health
with the Government of Bombay,
Bombay.

Hubli, 21st March 1926.

Sir,

I have read with great pleasure, your assurance to give annual grant to the Co-operative Hospital, Hubli, which has been published in the papers.

I have sent an application to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in the month of January 1926 for the grant to our Hospital through the Collector of Dharwar and the Commissioner, Southern Division. It seems the application has not as yet reached your Office.

I am sending this day, another copy of our application for your perusal.

Our Hospital is greatly in need of financial help. I hope that you will kindly grant us, the needed help, as early as possible.

Thanking you, Sir, in anticipation.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) L. E. BRAGANZA,
L.R.C.P. & S.,

President, The Co-operative Hospital
Society, Hubli.

From

THE PRESIDENT,

Co-operative Hospital Society, Hubli ;

To

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LIEUTENANT COLONEL

SIR LESLIE ORME WILSON, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Governor of Bombay.

8th January 1926.

Subject.—Annual Grant to the Co-operative Hospital Society, Hubli.

May it please Your Excellency,

On behalf of the Co-operative Hospital Society, Hubli, the undersigned most respectfully begs to state as under :—

The Co-operative Hospital Society, with the generous help of the public, has been able to construct at a cost of nearly Rs. 80,000, its new building which was most graciously opened by Your Excellency last year on the 27th August 1924. For the completion of the present building the Society had to utilise nearly half of the permanent funds already collected from the public.

The Co-operative Hospital is a purely Charitable Institution conducted for the benefit of the suffering poor in this Southernmost corner of the Bombay Presidency under Your Excellency's benign care. In this Institution, the Local Private Medical Practitioners are working without any remuneration during their spare time with splendid co-operation amongst themselves. This is undoubtedly a novel feature of this Institution, which marks it out as unique probably in the whole of India and worthy of all support.

Ever since the transfer of this Hospital into its new buildings declared open by Your Excellency, the number of out-patients and in-patients has been daily increasing. The average number of patients treated at present is 125 a day and the Surgical Operations done during this year are 1,800 in all ; both Major and Minor included as will be seen from enclosure No. I.

On account of this increasing attendance which proves the necessity and utility of this Hospital, the Society has to incur an expenditure of at least Rs. 10,000 per annum for Hospital Establishment and Equipment in spite of very careful and economical management as seen from enclosure No. II.

The Society has been able to secure Rs. 5,000 only this year by way of permanent funds and also the Grants from Dharwar District Loca

APPENDIX No. 48—*contd.*

Board and the Hubli Municipality. To meet this deficit of Rs. 5,000 on our expenditure side the Society has been compelled to draw Rs. 5,000 from the permanent Fund this year, which is only a make-shift arrangement. Over and above all this the X-Ray installation when it is complete and in working order will involve further recurring expenditure.

It is the Society's fond desire and earnest hope that Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to give the Society an annual recurring grant of Rs. 5,000 only which is half of the present expenditure. With this financial help which it is in the power of Your Excellency's Government to give, the Society is quite confident that it shall be able to run this Institution most efficiently and administer satisfactorily to the bodily needs of the large number of poor patients that are flocking here to seek Medical and Surgical aid for the relief of their ailments.

The Society further begs leave to draw Your Excellency's kind notice to the fact that many charitable private Institutions in this place are being liberally helped by Your Excellency's Government. The Hubli Convent owned by the Reverend Sisters of the Cross, received Rs. 52,000, i.e., half of the expenses for the building and are now receiving Rs. 6,000 as an annual grant. The Indian Women's Medical Aid Society, Hubli, which runs a Hospital exclusively for women is receiving Rs. 4,000 a year. The Co-operative Hospital is a Sister Charitable Institution in this town and can humbly lay claim to similar financial help in the form of a handsome annual grant.

Your Excellency is aware of the Society's endeavours to raise a permanent fund of Rs. 2 lakhs so as to have an assured income of at least Rs. 10,000 as interest per year so as to be in a position to defray the expenses of running the establishment as an up-to-date Hospital in this Presidency. A list of subscribers for the permanent fund has been already started headed by Your Excellency's gracious name and it now stands at Rs. 30,000. There is still a considerable leeway to make up before the permanent Fund can provide for all the needs of the Hospital. Till then, the annual grant from Government for which this memorial prays will largely help the Society to tide over the present financial embarrassments. It is only Your Excellency's benevolence and practical sympathy, on which the Society relies for the solution of this problem of financing such an expensive establishment, can promise success in the near future.

Your Excellency's visit last year to the Co-operative Hospital is quite fresh in the minds of all the members of the Society and your inspiring and encouraging words of sincere appreciation of the work on the memorable occasion of the opening of its new buildings make the Society bold enough to trespass upon Your Excellency's kindness and to approach Your Excellency with this memorial for an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 or more. The Society is in a position to say confidently that if this grant is sanctioned by Your Excellency's Government, this Institution

APPENDIX No. 48—*contd.*

which has already won for itself a warm corner in Your Excellency's heart will continue to thrive and prosper as the years roll on and will bring comfort and relief to the sick and poverty-stricken, lifting a little of the burden that weighs so heavily on such a large section of the population under Your Excellency's administration.

The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay and the Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, were kind enough to pay a visit to our Hospital very recently. I am glad to state here that they appreciated very much the spirit of co-operation existing amongst the local private medical practitioners of Hubli, also remarked that this Hospital is a unique institution, ably managed by them. The remarks of the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay and the Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, will be seen in Enclosures.

In conclusion, the Society begs to assure Your Excellency that it shall ever pray to the Almighty God for a long life, sound health and ever-increasing peace and prosperity to you and to your noble consort, Lady Wilson, whose interest in the institution, surely is not a whit less than your own.

I beg to remain,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

(Signed) L. E. BRAGANZA, L.R.C.P. & S.,
President, The Co-operative Hospital
Society, Hubli.

Enclosures :—

1. List of Operations performed.
2. Estimate Budget of Hospital Expenditure.
3. Remarks of Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay and of Civil Surgeon, Dharwar.
4. Remarks of Distinguished Visitors.
5. Short History of the Co-operative Hospital. Read before His Excellency during the Opening Ceremony of the Co-operative Hospital.
6. The Staff of the Hospital.

Respectfully submitted through—

The Collector of Dharwar, and
The Commissioner, Southern Division, Belgaum.

APPENDIX No. 48—contd.

List of Major Operations performed in the Co-operative Hospital Society during the year 1925

Systems.	Operations.	Nos.
Eye	Cataract	10
	Iridectomy	2
	Enucleations	2
	Pterygium	2
	Plastic Operation for the repair of the eye lid	1
Bladder and Urethra ..	Stone in the bladder	7
	Stone in the Urethra	2
	Prostatectomy	2
	Dilation of Stricture	2
	External Urethrotomy	2
Surgery of Joints and Bones ..	Fractures	8
	Sequestrotomy	4
	Excision of the elbow	1
	T. B. Sinuses	2
	T. B. Synovites	1
Tumours and Cysts.. ..	Parotid Sarcoma	1
	Parotid Cyst	1
	Goiter	2
	Cancer Breast	1
Nose	Removal of polypus	3
	Submucous resection of the septum	2
Mouth	Tonsilectomy	3
	Plastic Operation of the Cheek	1
	Herelip	1
	Cancer Cheek	1
Glands	T. B. Neck	1
	T. B. Inguinal	1
Abscesses	Abscess Guinea worm	2
	Gluteal Abscesses	1
	Intra Muscular abscesses	5
Gastro Intestinal	Gastro enterostomy	5
	Ileocolostomy	3
	Removal of T. B. Cæcum	1
	Intestinal Obstruction	1
	Radical Cure Hernia	14
	Acute Appendix	1
	Appendectomy	7
	Appendicular Abscess	2
	Exploratory Laparotomy	1
	Taina Morrison's Opta.	1

APPENDIX No. 48—*contd.*

Systems.	Operations.	Nos.
Anus and Rectum	Fistula in ano	5
	Piles	5
Uterus	Hysterectomy for Fibroid	1
	Alexander's Opers for Shortening of the round ligaments	2
	Dilatation and Curetting	7
	Calporaphy	2
	Plastic Opers. for Rectum opening into the Vagina	1
	Vasico Vaginal Fistula	2
Obstetrics	Forceps delivery for eclampsia	2
	Evacuation of the Uterus for contracted pelvis	1
	Evacuation of the Uterus for in-complete abortion	2
	Removal of Placenta	1
Brain Surgery	Mastoid abscess	1
Amputations .. ..	.....	5
Penis and Testis	Plastic for Hypospadiasis	1
	Circumscion	4
Male Genitals	Amputation Penis	1
	Radical Cure Hydrocile	2
	Castration	2
Surgery of Nerves	Divion of Lingual Nerve for Neuralgia	1
Skin	Cellulitis	1
	Carbuncle	2
	Keloid	1
	Contraction of planter fascia	1
	Removal of Buck Shots	2
Lung	Drain for Empyama	1
		171
	Minor operations including injections	1,629
	Total	1,800

APPENDIX No. 48—contd.

*Budget Estimate of the Co-operative Hospital Society
for the year 1925*

	Rs.	Rs.
To annual grant from Local Board ..	600	
To annual grant from Hubli Municipality ..	300	
To annual grant from Ginning Association ..	500	
To annual grant from Bai Dossibai ..	200	
To annual grant from Jamkhandi State ..	300	
To Interest	1,800	
To Local Merchants Don	1,300	
By Food account		500
By Lighting account		200
By Contingency		300
By Dressing and Surgical account		2,000
By Establishment account		2,500
By Medicine account		3,000
By X-Ray account		1,000
By Printing Charges account		300
By Building account		200
	5,000	10,000
By Deficit	5,000	
	10,000	10,000

E. & O. E.

(Signed) L. E. BRAGANZA,

L.R.C.P. & S.,

President,

The Co-operative Hospital Society, Hubli.

APPENDIX No. 48—*contd.*

Was shown over the Hospital this morning and was impressed by the attention to detail that has been shown. The principle on which the hospital is worked is fairly novel to India and I was pleased to learn things were getting along harmoniously. Much good work is being done and I wish the Institution every success.

(Signed) R. M. ANTHONY,

Lieutenant-Colonel,

Acting Surgeon General.

3rd September 1925.

Visited the Co-operative Hospital this day. It is great pleasure to see the good arrangements that have been made for the treatment and comfort of the sick. The design of the hospital appears to provide for plenty of light and air and privacy. I am glad I have had the opportunity of seeing the Hospital and noting the good work it does and the large attendance and Out-patients showing its popularity because when I was shown round the Old Hospital I made some unfavourable remarks as to the non-treatment of Out-patients. I now heartily commend this Hospital to the attention of the Charitably disposed. I can see that its expenses must be great and that funds must be urgently needed to keep the good work going.

(Signed) A. F. KING, I.M.S.,

Lieutenant-Colonel,

Civil Surgeon, Dharwar.

23rd December 1925.

(True Copy.)

APPENDIX No. 48—*contd.*

To

His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel The Right Honourable
Sir LESLIE ORME WILSON, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Governor of Bombay.

May It Please Your Excellency,

We, the President and the Members of the Managing Committee of the Co-operative Hospital Society of Hubli, on behalf of ourselves and on behalf of all the members of the Society, have the greatest pleasure in according to Your Excellency and to Lady Wilson a most cordial and sincere welcome. All our friends and fellow-citizens, who sympathize with our Institution and appreciate its work, are also present here to join in the welcome, which it is our joy and our privilege, to extend to you on the occasion of your visit to the Hubli Co-operative Hospital.

We are aware that Your Excellency has been compelled to set aside many previous engagements connected with your exalted Office in order to honour us with your gracious presence. The deep sympathy and kindness shown by you in having consented to visit a private medical institution like this Hospital, have touched our hearts deeply. It is a matter of pride and gratification to us that you have consented to perform the Opening Ceremony of the new building in which our Hospital is to be housed. This gracious act bespeaks your keen interest in the question of medical relief and of the health of the citizens over whose destinies you are called upon to preside as the Administrative Head of the Bombay Presidency. We trust that you will continue to take even greater interest in matters like these affecting the lives of the teeming population of this country which is admittedly behind-hand in such matters as medical relief and public health and must be raised to the same level as the most progressive among the western countries.

We offer you our humble and sincere thanks for the deep regard and solicitude shown by you in according to our request to come here and perform the Opening Ceremony of the new building.

The aims and objects of the Co-operative Hospital Society and the details with regard to its origin and growth will be found in the Honorary Secretary's report.

We fully hope and believe that Your Excellency will continue to take a deep interest in the progress and development of this Institution. Originality is the keynote to success in all enterprises. Originality has been our speciality in every detail of this work of love and charity, from its very conception to the construction of the building which you have condescended to declare open to-day. Under Your Excellency's benevolent care, sympathetic patronage and paternal guidance, it will rise to the envied position as an ideal Institution in the Presidency, thus fulfilling in an abundant measure, the noble aims and lofty aspirations of its Originators, Founders and Promoters.

APPENDIX No. 48—*contd.*

The Institution has not, so far, been bold enough to approach the Government with a formal request for financial help, but in view of the great improvement contemplated and the enlarged scope of work aimed at, grant from Government for some special purpose would be a most welcome and timely help.

We most respectfully request Your Excellency to lend a sympathetic ear to any representation we may be required to make on behalf of the Institution in future and to show your appreciation of our work by advising your Government to redress any grievances reported and by giving us all facilities.

We once more welcome Your Excellency and Lady Wilson to this Institution and conclude with a heartfelt and earnest prayer to the Almighty to bestow upon you both a long life, sound health, unbroken happiness and ever-increasing prosperity.

We remain,

Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

The members of the Managing Committee
Hubli Co-operative Hospital, of the Co-operative Hospital Society.

27th August 1924.

APPENDIX No. 48—*contd.**The Governor's Reply*

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am very glad that the time at my disposal here has allowed me to visit this interesting Institution, and I desire to thank you all most warmly for your very kindly welcome to myself and Lady Wilson.

I have acquainted myself with the history of this Hospital and I am glad to learn that you have brought it to its present state by your own unaided efforts, and that its importance to the welfare of the community is being recognised in a practical way by the generosity of your citizens. A great deal has been done and is being done by Government to bring medical aid within the reach of the people, but there is a vast field which Government cannot touch and which can only be covered by the energy of the medical profession and the philanthropy of the well-to-do. Indeed, there are few countries in the world in which Government does so much for medical relief as it does in India, and by establishing and maintaining an Institution of this kind you are not only providing much needed relief from suffering to many who would otherwise be unable to obtain it, but you are providing a lesson in progress and organisation to all who come into contact with your activities. I should be glad to see the work of Government supplemented by Hospitals like this in all our towns and cities, and I must congratulate you on being the pioneers in this part of the country in a movement which must grow from your excellent example.

Your Institution is also a valuable object lesson in what can be achieved by co-operation; I am sure you all deplore with me the present tendency of almost all classes and sections of the community to work on separate lines, and not infrequently to interfere with the legitimate activities of others. Such a spirit can never lead to progress, and I am glad that you have appreciated the advantages of adopting a different course. In a flourishing centre, such as this, I feel that there must be many who could render you the pecuniary help which you require to extend your activities in the directions you have indicated, and I trust that they will be encouraged to do so by seeing in their midst the tangible results of your work.

I thank you again, gentlemen, for the opportunity you have given me of seeing an Institution which is doing so much good to the people of Hubli, and of opening your new building, which I trust will enable you to extend the scope of the valuable work you are doing here.

APPENDIX No. 48—*contd.**Distinguished Visitors' Opinions*

Visited the Hospital Building. It is a fine Institution and deserves every support. The public by their contributions show their confidence in the doctors of Hubli who are responsible for this scheme, which makes heavy demands in their time and labour. They deserve all credit for their unselfish devotion to the needs of the people of Hubli and its environs. There are six doctors who will devote their time in turn to the work.

(Signed) L. J. MOUNTFORD, I.C.S.,

Commissioner, S. D.

11th April 1924.

Visited the New Co-operative Hospital. Adequately to appreciate this great work, it is necessary to have known the dark, unclean, and airless hovels in which, in too many places, surgeons are compelled to attempt their difficult and dangerous duties. It commonly happens that patients are not brought to hospital until their state is supposed (not without reason) to be already desperate and the skill of the operator must of necessity be exerted under every imaginable disadvantage. High praise is due to those who have in the past contended valiantly with those disadvantages, but the praise which is due to the founders of this building is higher still. They belong to different faiths, but in the erection of this edifice they have been animated by a common faith in the service of Humanity which it is very edifying to see. Hindus and Christians, Jains and Parsis have vied, one with another, in zeal, devotion and liberality and to me it is a peculiar pleasure to feel that in contributing to this Co-operative Charity I am co-operating with the administrators of the Tilak Memorial Fund.

(Signed) V. M. FERRERS,

District Judge. Dharwar.

31st July 1924.

Visited the new building under construction. It should be finished in a few months. It is very well planned, and will be worthy of the object for which it is being built. I feel sure, under the able management available, it will serve very useful public purpose. The organisers are to be congratulated in the project.

(Signed) J. MONTEATH, I.C.S.,

Collector, Dharwar.

5th January 1924.

APPENDIX No. 48—*contd.*

Visited the Hospital. The idea is quite original as far as my knowledge goes and deserves imitation. It is to my mind wonderful that there are so many successful operations in such unpromising surroundings and the fact, I think, reflects very great credit upon the technical skill and knowledge of the surgeons.

19th October 1921.

(Signed) A. C. I. Division, Dharwar.

Visited. The Institution has started well and the number of major operations is yearly increasing. The removal of the hospital to a more suitable site and erection of a suitable building are under contemplation. The sooner such improved arrangements are provided the better. Some good work appears to have been accomplished and the public in general should be grateful to the Medical Practitioners for their labours on behalf of suffering humanity.

(Signed) E. G. TURNER, I.C.S.,

24th August 1918.

Collector, Dharwar.

Visited in company with Mr Joshi and several other Medical Practitioners who lend their services. The building of course is unsuitable, as mentioned by other visitors. The patients provide their own food. They are not subjected to such severe discipline as in Government Hospitals. Thus in the wards I noticed a number of clothes, books and other articles brought by the patients. Nevertheless, the hospital is as clean as could be expected in an old house class this kind of construction, and the operation room is clean and well lighted. The most urgent need would seem to be a whole-time doctor of, say, S. A. S. and who could do the out-patient work every day, leaving to the co-operative practitioners the operations and the more difficult cases only.

1st February 1919.

(Signed).....

This Institution shows one of the great uses that might be made of our public hospitals if Private Practitioners were allowed to work there. Much room for the growth of an independent profession could be opened in that way. I must thank my good friends of Hubli for letting me see this place. The Municipality and District Board could not do better than give pecuniary assistance. The gentlemen that work gratis here will, I am sure, utilise the grant-in-aid to the fullest possible extent and return it a hundredfold to the people in lives made easier and happier.

(Signed) The Right Honourable

11th November 1917.

V. S. SHRINIVAS SHASTRY.

APPENDIX No. 48—*contd.*

Visited the Co-operative Hospital this morning. The number of major operations done during the last year and the result thereof is quite satisfactory. The Hospital reflects great credit on the ability and co-operative spirit of the originators and present workers. The Institution is doing its best to serve humanity and deserves active help of the general public.

Hubli,
28th April 1918.

(Signed) PATWARDHAN,
Chief of Jamkhandi, S. M. C.

Visited the Hospital to-day. It is supplying a great need for the District. Doctors in each District would do well to emulate this example of public spirit.

10th May 1918.

(Signed) N. C. KELKAR,
(Signed) G. B. DESHPANDE.

(True copy.)

The Hospital is run by a Co-operative staff for the benefit of the poor. There are six doctors who lend their services free one week. They have performed 28 major operations since April last. The spirit actuating this combination of doctors is excellent and deserves to meet with every success.

10th December 1916.

(Signed) L. J. MOUNTFORD, I.C.S.,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

I had the pleasure to visit the Co-operative Hospital conducted by the charitable gentlemen of Medical Profession and I was very much delighted to see it. It is certainly a novel idea and I had nowhere seen a Society of such kind. I wish it every success and hope that men of means will heartily help and make this a very useful Institution to the needy public.

16th December 1916.

(Signed) B. A. JOSHI,
Head Draughtsman, Department of
Mines and Geology, and Director of City
Co-operative Bank, Bangalore City.

Visited the Hospital this morning. The utility of such an Institution is self-evident and needs no remarks in its justification. I have every hope that with the help of the Government, Municipality and the rich,

APPENDIX No. 48—*contd.*

this Institution will come up to the ideal kept by the promoters before themselves. I was completely satisfied with this work. I wish it every success.

(Signed) D. R. GADAGKAR, B.A., LL.B.,
25th November 1916. Pleader.

(True copy.)

Bombay, 22nd November 1916.

During my stay at Hubli I had the pleasure of visiting the Co-operative Hospital and witnessing the good work that is being done there. Such an Institution is an absolute necessity to keep the knowledge up-to-date and the Medical Practitioners of Hubli are to be congratulated in being ahead of the practitioners in other places. I wish every success to the Institution and trust that it would soon become a Central Institution in the Karnatak.

(Signed) Y. G. NADGIR, M.S.,
Professor of Anatomy,
Grant Medical College.

(True copy.)

Visited and was greatly impressed. I hope other places will imitate the example of Hubli.

(Signed) H. L. PAINTER, I.C.S.,
Hubli, 4th March 1925. Commissioner, S. D.

(True copy.)

A Short History of The Co-operative Hospital Society, Hubli.

Read before His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Honourable
SIR LESLIE ORME WILSON, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., etc.,
Governor of Bombay.

27th August 1924.

The Co-operative Hospital Society, Hubli.

A short history of the origin and growth of the Co-operative Hospital, Hubli, founded in the year 1916, and a brief resumé of the work done during the eight years of its existence.

Origin.—The want of an institution like this dedicated to the relief of the distress among the poor, and giving the medical practitioner some scope for surgical work, that would enable them to keep up their surgical skill and help them to keep themselves in touch with the most up-to-date developments and researches in the science of healing was felt for a long time by the writer of this report (Dr. S. R. Gore) and by the late Dr. K. T. Gokhale, L. M. & S. It was thought by starting an institution like this not only would the sufferings of the poor be relieved, but the medical practitioner would be greatly benefited by the increased opportunities for work especially surgical work. The existing local Hospital could not accommodate all the patients and cope with all the work, and many gentlemen from the public of Hubli also held the view that a private Hospital like this would supply a long felt need and supplement the work done by the existing local Hospital. Many times did we both (Dr. S. R. Gore and Dr. K. T. Gokhale) and the late Dr. Deshpande talk over the subject always coming to the conclusion that it was desirable to start a private Hospital in which the private practitioners would work in their spare time without any remuneration. But where were the funds to come from? Again and again the desire grew in us to start the work but as often it was nipped in the bud, owing to the difficulty of finding funds to start and carry on the work.

As none of us three was rich enough to take the financial responsibility of such a costly venture, the idea could not fructify. It was in the month of December of 1914 that Dr. Deshpande and the writer of this report went to Bombay for the Theosophical convention. The immediate stimulus to carry out our long cherished idea was received at the convention, and when we came back we had already decided to start the work on our own responsibility, with the help of some friends leaving the future in the hands of the Higher Powers. We communicated our intention to Dr. K. T. Gokhale who not only encouraged us but began to take an active part in spite of his bodily infirmity, in the preliminary work of popularising the idea and the collecting of funds. We then approached other medical practitioners, *viz.*, Drs. L. E. Braganza, S. P. Kumbhkonam and C. S. Patil who at once agreed to join us in our work. Seth Manekji

APPENDIX No. 48—contd.

Pitambar our present vice-president was the first to promise us pecuniary aid, as soon as he felt that our idea was a practical one, we appealed to the general public of Hubli to come to our aid. The response to our appeal was beyond our expectations and the work was started on 1st April 1916 in a small hired building.

The Society consists of patrons, special members, ordinary members and honorary medical workers and all these together constitute the general council of the Society.

The managing committee consists of six honorary medical workers, two nominees of Mrs. Nadirshaw Belgaumwalla, who has generously made a gift of the site on which the present building stands and six or more members elected from the patrons, special members and ordinary members.

The Society was registered according to the companies Act XXI of 1860 under the name of the Co-operative Hospital Society. An influential managing committee was formed and the present personnel of the managing committee includes

1. Dr. L. E. Braganza, L.R.C.P. (*President for Life*).
2. Seth Manekji Pitambar, *Vice-President*.
3. Dr. S. R. Gore, L.M. & S., *Honorary Secretary and Treasurer*.
4. Dr. S. P. Kumbkonam, L. M. & S., *Joint Secretary*.
5. Dr. C. S. Patil, L.M. & S., *Honorary Magistrate*.
6. Dr. M. V. Kolivad, M.B.B.S.
7. Dr. D. K. Sontakke, M.B.B.S.
8. Mr. Manchershaw Vakharia.
9. Mr. Hirjibhoy Belgaumwalla.
10. Professor G. K. Gokhale, M.A.
11. Professor V. S. Apte, B.A.
12. Professor L. B. Pinto.
13. Professor Chanbasappa Bendigeri, *Honorary Magistrate*.
14. Professor V. K. Sarvade.
15. Professor V. N. Sirur.

The Society is entirely dependent on public charity for its maintenance.

It is very sad that two of our originators of the scheme, viz., Dr. K. T. Gokhale our first president and Dr. Deshpande were lost to the institution by death in the very first year of its existence. With the complete, and willing co-operation among the workers we have brought this institution to the present condition. All the progress would have been impossible but for the financial help which has always come when wanted from our generous friends and the sympathising public. The public of Hubli look upon this institution as their child and they have fed it without ever letting it feel any want.

The work done during the last eight years has inspired us with confidence in the public and we feel that we have entered on the second stage

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of our existence, which promises to be a period of ever growing usefulness.

From the time when the institution was started till now we have directed our energies almost wholly to surgical work, as there was no accommodation in the hired building for more than five patients, the available room being just enough for only five beds. The work done there in a very unsuitable environment has nevertheless been quite successful. We have done over 550 major operations including abdominal operations with a microscopic percentage of casualties, the percentage of successful operations easily challenging comparison with that of other Hospitals. With better equipment provided in the new buildings we feel sure that we shall be even more successful and consequently more useful to the public.

It is but meet in this connection we should express our gratitude to Dr. Y. G. Nadgir, M.S., Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College, Bombay, for his guidance and for the training in operative work that he has been giving us from the beginning during his visits to this place in the college vacations.

The details of the operations done in the Hospital will be found in the appendix.

After we have moved into the new buildings, we shall duly attend to medical cases as well, and our laboratory which is being fitted up will be of great use to the practitioners and the public.

An Ophthalmic Hospital is under contemplation but all the schemes are dependent on public sympathy and financial support. A lodging for the relatives of the patients coming from the mofussil is an urgent necessity and we hope that some well-to-do philanthropist will come forward with a handsome donation to supply this need.

The new X-ray department for which the apparatus has been already ordered will be useful for the diagnosis as well as for the treatment. The plant ordered is a powerful one, and will meet the requirements of deep X-ray treatment. One of the doctors (Dr. M. V. Kolivad) working in the Hospital will be sent for being trained as an X-ray expert.

In the appeal issued on the day of the opening of the Hospital, we said that our aims high and God-willing, we would make the co-operative Hospital a model institution equipped with all the modern and up-to-date appliances, so that in course of time it should not only be a boon to our suffering brethren, but also a training ground for our young and ambitious medical graduates, willing to take the trouble to keep their skill and knowledge fresh and to do research work.

Our ideals are high and still continue to be so. It was our ambition that this institution should grow to the stature of similar institutions in Europe and America, worthy to be ranked with them in point of efficiency and usefulness. But from an humble and modest start made then in the year 1916 no one except idealists and dreamers could have

APPENDIX No. 48—*contd.*

thought it possible, that our ideals could materialise even as much as they are found to have done to-day.

Our new building which is to accommodate our small Hospital with a maternity ward, an X-ray department, a medical library and a laboratory all of course in an embryonic form is only the first sprout of the seed then sown. It has taken eight years for the seed to germinate and show a sprout above the earth and perhaps it may take a long time to grow into a mighty tree with its branches spread in all the directions under whose shade the weary and the ailing may find rest and health and where the newly hatched medical men may thrive on the fruit of wider knowledge and experience thus afforded.

This new building which will just now be opened by His Excellency was being planned for a very long time. It was only after Mrs. Nadirshaw Belgaumwalla promised in the year 1922 to make generous gift of her site to the Hospital, that the building idea could be seriously worked out. Immediately after securing the site, we discussed the plan of the building with various Engineer friends and experienced laymen, and the final plan was made by our present president Dr. L. E. Braganza. The foundation stone was laid on the 7th day of June 1923 by well-known saint Shri Sidharudhswamy of Hubli, whose fame and learning is well known throughout the length and breadth of our presidency.

The main central block contains, a dispensary, a minor surgery room, an accident ward accommodating three beds, an examination room and a central waiting hall built in the memory of late Mr. Narayanrao Sirur out of handsome donation of Rupees ten thousand by his son Mr. D. N. Sirur.

An operation theatre built in memory of the late Lokmanya Tilak to which the local Tilak Memorial Committee has contributed nearly half the cost, *i.e.*, Rs. 4,400.

The central hall leads by a staircase to a bigger hall and two rooms on the first floor in which will be located our Library and Laboratory, the latter to develop in course of time into a research laboratory. For the present it will serve the purpose of a bacteriological and pathological laboratory to meet the immediate requirements of the Hospital. Mr. Ganpatrao N. Madiman a merchant has contributed rupees eight thousand towards its construction.

Although the wards have been named after the various communities, they will be open to the patients of other communities also, whenever there may be any vacancy.

The maternity ward still under construction will accommodate four beds, in memory of Mrs. Manekji Pitambar to which Mr. Manekji Pitambar has contributed rupees five thousand. The construction of the general ward will be undertaken as soon as funds permit which will be located on the 1st floor of the maternity ward.

APPENDIX No. 49—*contd.*

The out-door work will be an important part of our activities for which provision will have to be made, and surgical work is always expensive.

The funds collected so far have been spent on the building and several additions have to be made to our equipment.

We are trying to raise a permanent fund for the Hospital out of the interest on which some of our current expenses defrayed, and judging from our past experience we are hopeful that our appeal will not go in vain. A list of donors to the funds of the Hospital will be found in the Appendix to all of whom our thanks are due.

The Hubli Municipality has been giving us a yearly grant of Rupees three hundred which we hope will be continued and raised to a decent sum.

The Ginning Association of Hubli has been helping us very liberally from time to time, for which our grateful thanks are due to that body. We trust that it will continue its support in future.

The District Local Board appreciating the services of the Hospital to the inhabitants of the District use to sanction a yearly grant of Rupees Six hundred till past year when it has stopped for want of funds. We shall be grateful if they will see their way to begin giving it again.

It is gratifying to see that the merchants of Hubli are thinking of some plan to secure some permanent income for the institution to defray the current expenses. Though the medical-workers rendered honorary services and are satisfied with the only remuneration they get, *viz.*, knowledge and experience, still the cost of running a Hospital with its different branches on modern up-to-date lines will easily run to about Rupees Ten Thousand a year including the pay of a qualified house surgeon and nursing staff that will have to be paid. Our relations with the officials of our District and our Division have always been as cordial as those with the people and we have uniformly received all possible sympathy from them. They have always been ready to help us whenever we needed help from them, many high officials have visited our Hospital, and have expressed their appreciation of our work in their remarks. We take this opportunity of particularly thanking Mr. J. Monteath, the present Collector of Dharwar, who has been taking a keen interest in the work of our hospital. We also thank Mr. V. H. Naik, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, District Deputy Collector of our division, for his keen interest he is taking for our Society from the beginning.

We also take the opportunity of expressing our most sincere and cordial thanks to all those who may have contributed in any way to the success of our undertaking. It would be impossible to mention all and improper to omit any and we take the opportunity of thanking the following donors:—

1. Mrs. Nadirshaw Belgaumwalle, for the valuable gift, of the site valued at nearly fifty thousand Rupees in pious memory of her husband

APPENDIX No. 48—*contd.*

Mr. Nadirshaw Hormasji Belgaumwalla, on which our Hospital building has been constructed. She has also promised to pay us Rs. 200 annually towards expenses of the Hospital.

2. Mr. D. N. Sirur, for a donation of Rupees ten thousand to build a hall in memory of his father.

3. Messrs. Ubhayker Brothers, for a donation of Rupees ten thousand for an X-ray apparatus.

4. Mr. Manekji Pitamber, for a donation of Rs. 8,600 out of which Rs. 5,000 for the building fund.

5. Mr. G. N. Madiman, for a donation of Rs. 8,000 for library hall.

6. Mr. and Mrs. Cooverji Daroowala, for a donation of Rs. 7,000 for a Parsi ward.

7. Mr. Hirji Poonja, for the donation Rs. 5,000 for Jain ward.

8. Tilak Memorial Committee, for the donation Rs. 4,400 for the operation hall.

9. Mr. Dinshawji Manekji Gabba, for having taken keen interest in the affairs of the Society, and for the supervision of the hospital building works to its completion with his usual skill and untiring energy.

10. Rao Saheb V. A. Arbatti of Kundgol, for having helped us in raising the funds for the society.

But we cannot express in words our gratitude to His Excellency and Lady Wilson for having honoured us with their visit. His Excellency has put us under deep debt of obligation by consenting to open this new building. The kindness of the act has touched our hearts. We pray that God's choicest blessings should be bestowed on His Excellency and Lady Wilson.

May He in whose name we have undertaken this work of serving the suffering humanity continue to inspire us and our helpers with earnestness and enthusiasm, and may He bless what little has been achieved by us who are but instruments in His Hands, so that we may become more and more worthy to do even better work to be laid at His Feet.

APPENDIX No. 48—*contd.**Honorary Medical Workers of the Hospital*

- Dr. L. E. Braganza, L.R.C.P. & S., L.M.Rot.
 " S. R. Gore, L.M. & S.
 " S. P. Kumbhakonam, L.M. & S.
 " C. S. Patil, L.M. & S.
 " M. V. Koliwad, M.B.B.S.
 " D. K. Sontake, M.B.B.S.
-

The Staff of the Co-operative Hospital Society, Hubli

- | Nos. | Names. |
|------|--|
| 1. | Dr. L. E. Braganza, L.R.C.P. & S., Honorary Obstetric Physician. |
| 2. | Dr. S. R. Gore, L.M. & S., Honorary Surgeon. |
| 3. | Dr. S. P. Kumbhakonam, L.M. & S., Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon. |
| 4. | Dr. C. S. Patil, L.M. & S., Honorary Physician. |
| 5. | Dr. D. K. Sontake, M.B.B.S., Honorary Pathologist. |
| 6. | Dr. M. V. Koliwad, M.B.B.S., Resident House Surgeon. |
| 7. | Dr. D. S. Maindargi, M.B.B.S., Honorary Anæstheticist. |
| 8. | Dr. Miss Gulbai Engineer, L.C.P.S., Honorary Assistant to Obstetric Physician. |

APPENDIX No. 48—concl'd.

No. 6687-7200-B.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 17th June 1926.

From

C. W. A. TURNER, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
General Department;

To

THE PRESIDENT,
Co-operative Hospital Society,
Hubli.

Subject.—Hospitals.
Co-operative Hospital, Hubli.
Annual grant to —

Sir,

With reference to your applications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in the month of January 1926 and to the Honourable Mr. Jadhav, M.A., LL.B., Minister of Education, etc., on the 21st March 1926, regarding the subject mentioned above, I am directed by the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) to say that they have read with interest the description of the efforts made by the Co-operative Hospital Society towards the establishment and maintenance of the Co-operative Hospital at Hubli for the benefit of the suffering poor and the voluntary services given to it by the local private medical practitioners without any remuneration. They, however, regret that, owing to the existing financial stringency, the call for retrenchment which they have to face in consequence and the difficulty of providing for the crying needs of some of the Government Hospitals and other grant-in-aid institutions, it is not possible at present to give any grant-in-aid to the Co-operative Hospital at Hubli.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) A. H. DRACUP,

for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
General Department.

APPENDIX No. 49

STATEMENT 44

Statement showing statistics by talukas on electoral matters, called for by Mr. H. B. Shivdasani in his question.

Taluka.	Mahomedans.			Non-Mahomedans.
	Population.	Voters for B.L.C.	Percentage of Voters to population.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5
Mirpurkhas ..	22,417	1,037	4.63	18,543
Jamesabad ..	22,735	744	3.27	16,014
Digri ..	13,478	954	7.08	8,009
Sanghar ..	23,926	193	0.81	8,406
Khipro ..	27,304	524	1.92	8,768
Umarkot ..	18,563	489	2.63	26,584
Samaro ..	19,631	387	1.87	12,076
Diplo ..	10,890	27	0.25	6,599
Mithi ..	18,808	44	0.23	22,078
Chachro ..	22,072	69	0.27	28,764
Nagar Parkar ..	12,913	27	0.21	27,755
Total ..	212,735	4,465	2.10	183,596

Taluka.	Non-Mahomedans.			Remarks.
	Voters for B.L.C.	Percentage of voters to population.	Assessment which entitles a person to vote.	
1	6	7	8	9
Mirpurkhas ..	1,135	6.12	Not less than Rs. 32 (vide Clauses a (i) and (b) of paragraph 3 of Schedule II to the Bombay Electoral Rules).	Including the Municipal town of Mirpurkhas.
Jamesabad ..	216	1.35		
Digri ..	375	4.68		
Sanghar ..	77	0.92		Including the Municipal town of Umarkot.
Khipro ..	93	1.06		
Umarkot ..	522	1.96		
Samaro ..	107	0.89		
Diplo ..	7	0.11		
Mithi ..	92	0.42		
Chachro ..	153	0.53		
Nagar Parkar ..	57	0.21		
Total ..	2,834	1.54		

APPENDIX No. 50

Statement showing the number of posts of peons held by the members of the advanced communities

No. of posts.	Name of office or institution.	Rate of pay.	Caste.
1	Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.	Ra. 11 + 10 Temporary and Provisional allowance + Ra. 7 House Rent allowance + Ra. 1 Duty allowance = Ra. 29.	Punjabi Saraswat Brahmin.
1	Educational Inspector, Central Division ..	Ra. 18	Brahmin.
1	Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona.	Ra. 19	Do.
3	Do. do. ..	Ra. 18	Do.
1	Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmednagar.	Ra. 16	Do
2	Do. do. ..	Ra. 15	Do.
1	G. S. High School, Jalgaon ..	Ra. 16	Wani.
1	Do. ..	Ra. 15	Do.
1	Reformatory School, Yeravda ..	Ra. 25	Brahmin.
2	Deputy Educational Inspector, Nasik ..	Ra. 15 each ..	Do.
2	Do. Thana ..	Ra. 16 ; Ra. 15 ..	Do.
2	Do. Kolaba ..	Ra. 15 each ..	Do.
1	Do. Bombay ..	Ra. 11 + Ra. 10 Temporary and Provisional allowance + Ra. 7 House Rent = Ra. 28.	Gaud Saraswat Brahmin.
1	Training School, Nasik ..	Ra. 15	Brahmin.
1	R. C. High School, Ahmedabad ..	Ra. 16	Do.
6	Deputy Educational Inspector's Office, Ahmedabad.	2 at Ra. 17 ; 4 at Ra. 16.	Do.
3	Do. Kalra ..	3 at Ra. 16 ; 2 at Ra. 15.	Do.
2	Do. Fanch Mahals.	1 at Ra. 16 ; 1 at Ra. 15.	Do.
3	Do. Broach ..	Ra. 15 each ..	Do.
1	Do. Surat ..	Ra. 16	Do.
3	Do. Nawabshah ..	Ra. 16 each ..	Lohana.
3	Do. Sukkur ..	Ra. 16 each ..	Do.
2	Do. Upper Sind Frontier.	Ra. 16 each ..	Do.
4	Do. Larkana ..	Ra. 16 each ..	Do.
2	High School, Shikarpur ..	Ra. 17 ; Ra. 26 ..	Do.
2	Do. Larkana ..	Ra. 16 each ..	Do.
1	Neusharo Madressa and High School ..	Ra. 15	Do.
1	A. V. Girls' Middle School, Ahmednagar ..	....	Maratha.

Appendices

APPENDIX No. 51

Statement referred to in clause (5) of the question

Taluka.	First Instalment.	Second Instalment.
Mandvi (Kharif villages) ..	5th January	5th March.
Olpad (do.) ..	5th January	5th March.
Chikhli (do.) ..	5th January	5th March.
Bulsar (do.) ..	5th January	5th March.
Jalalpur (do.) ..	5th January	5th March.
Pardi (do.) ..	5th January	5th March.
Bardoli (do.) ..	5th February	5th April.
Chorasi (do.) ..	5th February	5th April.
Valod (do.) ..	5th February	5th April.
Bardoli (rabi villages) ..	5th March	5th April.
Mandvi (do.) ..	10th March	5th April.
Olpad (do.) ..	10th March	5th April.

APPENDIX No. 52

Statement showing Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies in the Bombay Presidency

Serial No.	Name of the Society.	Number of docras sold.		
		1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Dharwar District.</i>				
1	Dharwar Cotton Sale Society ..	1,029	1,070	2,477
2	Hubli Cotton Sale Society ..	19,499	23,801	5,634
3	Gadag Cotton Sale Society ..	7,705	18,627	12,914
4	Haveri Cotton Sale Society ..	1,827	4,235	4,268
5	Annigeri Cotton Sale Society ..	1,310	1,529	1,077
<i>Belgaum District.</i>				
6	Bailhongal Cotton Sale Society ..	3,864	6,253	6,876
<i>East Khandesh District.</i>				
Number of cart-loads sold.				
7	Chalisgaon Cotton Sale Society ..	Not working		
8	Nandra Cotton Sale Society ..	Not working		
9	Pachora Cotton Sale Society ..	3,341	3,607	4,055
		20,861	19,977	26,427
10	Shendurni Cotton Sale Society ..	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
		Not working.		
No. of Bales. 10 Maunds each.				
<i>Kaira District.</i>				
11	Thaara Taluka Cotton Sale Society ..	..	180	95
<i>Broach District.</i>				
12	Dahbali Cotton Sale Society ..	..	..	43
13	Diwa Cotton Sale Society ..	..	50	56
14	Hansot Cotton Sale Society ..	..	..	358
15	Islampur Cotton Sale Society ..	203	168	Not working
16	Kareli Cotton Sale Society ..	} 69	236	269
17	Kareli Ginning Society ..			
18	Khanapur Deh Cotton Sale Society ..	Not working.		
19	Kosamdi Cotton Sale Society ..	..	..	60
20	Sarod Group Cotton Sale Society ..	..	16	..
<i>Surat District.</i>				
21	Asnad Cotton Sale Society ..	..	375	260
22	Endhel Group Cotton Sale Society ..	..	35	37
23	Ranveri Khurud Cotton Sale Society ..	..	189	175
24	Godsamba Group Cotton Sale Society ..	..	55	..
25	Gothan Group Cotton Sale Society ..	639	767	1,190
26	Kosad Cotton Sale Society ..	..	132	209
27	Pal Group Cotton Sale Society ..	..	236	241
28	Sadakpore Group Cotton Sale Society ..	..	57	45
29	Sonsek Group Cotton Sale Society ..	1,148	1,468	2,200
30	Sarbhon Group Cotton Sale Society ..	..	60	67

APPENDIX No. 53

1	Part (a)		Part (b).			
	Names of Local Authorities that have introduced compulsory education (under the old primary education District Municipal Act, 1918).		Local Authorities that have submitted schemes of expansion or compulsion.			
	District Local Boards.	Municipalities. L. A.	District Local Boards.		Municipalities.	
			Compulsion.	Expansion.	Compulsion.	Expansion.
2	3	4	5	6	7	
Bombay Division	Bombay Bandra.	..	Thana *	..	Naik.**
Central Division	Dhulia Satara.	W e s t K h a n- deh.**	†Satara Ahmed- nagar.**	{ Sholapur. Ahmednagar. East Khandesh. West Khandesh. † Ahmednagar. ‡ West Khandesh.	Sholapur. A h m e d- nagar.**
Northern Division..	..	Surat ..	..	..	..	Ahmedabad** Broach.
Southern Division..	..	Byadgi ..	..	†Belgaum.	..	Gadag-Beti- geri.**
Sind	†Karachi. Hyderabad. Nawabshah. Thar and Parkar. Upper Sind Fron- tier. Larkana.	..	..

* Returned to the Local Authority for submission in the prescribed forms.

** Are being scrutinised.

† The schemes have been approved by Government and given effect to.

‡ Are under consideration.

APPENDIX No. 54

*Places visited by the Honourable Minister for Education from
January 1924 to date*

Month.	Date.	Place.
January 1924	29th	Jalgaon.
	30th	Amalner.
	31st	Dhulia.
February 1924	1st	Chalisgaon.
	2nd	Nasik.
	3rd	"
May 1924	8th	Pandhargani.
	19th	Wai.
	20th	Satara.
	21st	Karad.
	22nd	Peth.
		Yellapur.
		Kameri.
	23rd	Kasegaon.
		Kala.
		Vita.
	Wathar.	
	Belgaum.	
June 1924	31st	"
July 1924	1st	"
	12th	Pandharpur.
August 1924	13th	"
	3rd	Junnar.
	8th	Sangli.
	9th	Miraj.
	10th	Kolhapur.
	11th	"
September 1924	15th	Satara.
	16th	"
	17th	Koregaon.
		Rahimatpur.
	18th	Vaduj.
		Khataw.
		Dhaiwadi.
	19th	Koregaon
	Satara.	
	Karad.	
	Satara.	
	Kolhapur.	
	Ratnagiri.	
October 1924	1st	"
	2nd	"
	2nd	"
	3rd	"
	4th	"
December 1924	5th	Kolhapur.
	9th	Jaitapur.
	10th	Rajapur.
	11th	Devgad.
	12th	Malvan.
	13th	Masura.
		Malvan.
	14th	Vengurla.
	24th	Poona.
	to	
30th	Belgaum.	

APPENDIX No. 54—contd.

Month.			Date.	Place.
January 1925	..	..	11th to 13th	Poona.
			14th to 20th	Ahmednagar. Sangamner. Nasik.
March 1925	..	..	17th ..	Kandivli.
April 1925	..	..	2nd to 10th	Poona. Nandgaon. Malegaon. Satana. Kalwan. Nasik. Bhandardara. Igatpuri.
			11th to 13th	Koregaon. Satara. Satara Road.
			22nd to 27th	Dharwar. Haveri. Wathar. Poona.
May 1925	..	..	15th ..	Satara.
			17th ..	Panchgani.
			20th ..	"
June 1925	..	..	27th to 30th	Dharwar.
July 1925	..	..	7th to 12th	Bombay Thana. Kalyan. Bhivandi. Lonavla. Kamshet. Talegaon. Chinchwad.
November 1925			9th to 11th	"
			24th to 27th	Rewas. Sasavne. Alibag. Akshi. Nagaon. Chaul. Revdanda. Poinad. Pen. Panwel.
January 1926	..	..	15th ..	Poona.
			16th ..	"
February 1926	..	..	10th ..	Kandivli.
April 1926	..	..	5th to 17th	Karachi. Hyderabad. Mirpurkhas. Sukkur. Larkana. Karachi.
June 1926	..	..	18th to 20th	Satara.

APPENDIX No. 55

Resolution passed at the meeting of the Divisional Board of Agriculture, Konkan, held in July 1925 recommending a relaxation of the rigour of the existing rules regarding the tapping of date palm trees for gul manufacture in the Thana District

Resolved that the opinion of this Board as recorded in the appended note should be communicated by the Chairman to the Director of Agriculture, Poona.

NOTE

Opinion of the Konkan Divisional Board on the subject of the relaxation of the rigour of the present rules for gul manufacture from palms

Read the application of Mr. Sorabji to the Director of Agriculture referred to this Board by the latter for the opinion of this Board together with a note accompanying the same explaining the unsatisfactory nature of the latest (1923) rules prescribed by Government regulating gul manufacture from juice of toddy trees, under Government Resolution No. 1009-C of March 10, 1923 (Revenue Department).

2. The Board had also the benefit of hearing Mr. Sorabji further detailing the halting effect of the new rules, and Mr. Gokhale, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan, explaining his results of study of the Bengal system and of experiments and experience gained by him on the subject in the Umbergaon Peta of the Thana District as set out in the Bulletin No. 93 of 1919 of the Department of Agriculture, Bombay.

3. This Board has also carefully gone through the circumstances set out in the preamble of the Government Resolution No. 1009/C, Revenue Department, dated 10th March 1923, which led Government to prescribe the present rules.

4. This Board is convinced beyond any doubt that the whole conception running through the preamble and the rules that a time has arrived to organise the palm gul industry on a large commercial scale is incorrect. While the industry is eminently suited as a secondary cottage industry in connection with agriculture, giving the best opportunity to the farmers to yield a fair return for their labour, it does not leave sufficient margin of profit so as to make it an attractive commercial concern.

5. The condition of imposing half the cost of supervising establishment on the licensees would act and has acted as the greatest impediment, as proved by the fact that even the few attempts that were going on before the introduction of the latest rules have been discontinued.

6. The limitation of having no trees tapped for toddy shops or booths imposed in paragraph 3 (4) of the Government Resolution has made it almost impossible to have a fit place for gul-making which is not excluded by the above limitation because there are toddy shops and booths

APPENDIX No. 55—*contd.*

scattered over all the area possessing date trees in abundance at a much less distance than two miles.

7. In view of the unworkability of the conception of restricting the industry as a commercial concern, clause 2 of the new rules becomes a serious obstacle and should be deleted. The place of factory which need not be any better than a thatched mandap and a boiling furnace must conveniently be in the midst of a group of trees to be tapped for gul. In Madras or Bengal the Palm-gul industry is carried on only as a secondary industry to agriculture and no restriction about the number of trees is imposed there and there does not appear to be any need for doing so in Bombay.

8. Some of the land-owners have a very large number of palm trees on their estate, a fraction of which is sometimes used for toddy purposes. They should not therefore be debarred, as will be the effect of clause 3 of the Rules, from turning to advantage a large number of their remaining trees by way of making gul. The person to whom the license may be issued may therefore be left to the discretion of the Collector who is expected to enquire about the honesty of purpose of the applicants.

9. This Board learns that it is often the experience that the issue of license is delayed for a longer period than fifteen days, and if the operations of drawing toddy are not to be commenced till after the license is received and the trees are marked as provided for under clause 4 applicants would be the losers. So the applicants should be allowed to commence the operations after fifteen days from the time they sent in their applications if no reply in the negative would have been received from the Collector.

10. As regards the time of drawing toddy, earlier (*i.e.*, at colder time) in the morning the toddy is lowered, the sweeter it is for making good gul. So the hours should be fixed between 4-30 a.m. to sunset. In the early part of the tapping season and in the colder winter months it is possible to obtain sweet juice even from day (as against night) flow with proper precautions of liming or smoking and such day collections may have to be lowered after 3 p.m.

11. As it may be necessary to postpone the lowering of day collections after 3 p.m. the time allowed for drawing toddy in clause 7 should be extended up to sunset. As no supervision can be afforded by the industry or by the public funds, it is not possible to have the presence of a Government officer of the Excise Department every day to see to the destruction of the surplus toddy of which there is likely to be none, the sentence about such presence should be deleted from clause 7.

12. The propriety of imposing the condition of bringing the gul to a bonded warehouse and not removing it without a certificate or pass from an Excise officer in charge of the factory cannot be understood, when there is no such restriction on the gul manufactured from sugarcane in the same locality. Every licensee may at the most be asked to maintain an account of juice obtained and gul made therefrom daily and he might be expected to store the quantity in his own factory or house for a week

APPENDIX No. 55—*contd.*

by which time an Excise officer may check the quantity shown in the account.

13. This Board believes that Mr. Enthoven's Rules of 1920 were just the rules in the initial stages of the industry and would have been the best feeler to decide whether there was any scope for the establishment of the industry at all either as a cottage or commercial concern. There has been no evidence to say that Enthoven's rules led to any abuse of their simplicity, or to any loss of excise revenue referred to in the preamble of the Government Resolution, prescribing the present stringent rules. This Board is of opinion that there is absolutely no need to maintain such a close and rigid supervision, if the natural tendencies are really to be tested. Surprise inspection from the existing Excise staff ought to be equally or even more effective to gauge the correct situation and inclinations. There is not going to be a rush for sweet toddy licenses so as to bring about any appreciable loss of excise revenue within the first year of introducing simpler rules. If the actual figures of revenue from year to year show any tendency at any such large reduction Government might reserve the right to stop the concession at the beginning of the tapping season of any year.

14. There is a great waste of a natural product worth several lakhs annually in the form of lakhs of untapped palms in the Thana District ; to turn this to economical use this Board requests that Government should adopt rather a bold policy of fostering and encouraging the industry. If the industry assumes any large proportions in course of years, Government would be justified in maintaining an additional inspecting establishment of one Sub-Inspector and two peons or more for a taluka in view of turning to advantage a valuable natural resource now going to waste. There are two other provinces in India—Madras and Bengal—in which the gul-making industry from palms is carried on for several generations even without having to issue a license, and eventually without affecting the excise interests in the Bombay Presidency itself, coconut-tapping for gul is going on in the Kanara District for some years of late as a small cottage industry to a modest but a longer extent than in Thana, with simpler rules and with the knowledge of this Board without affecting the excise interest.

15. Government have already adopted an excise policy of gradual reduction (5 per cent. annually) of the number of trees to be permitted to be tapped for toddy and it is expected that in course of a few years, all toddy drawing may come to an end. It is therefore essential to initiate people into methods of using the large number of trees for gul-making.

16. This Board therefore recommends very strongly that the necessity of revising and simplifying the present rules on the lines indicated above so as to allow to test the real scope for this fitting secondary industry in connection with agriculture in areas abounding in palms be urged on the Government.

APPENDIX No. 55—*concl.*

*Resolution passed at the meeting of the Provincial Board of Agriculture
on 25th and 26th August 1925 regarding palm gul*

(4) That the Board calls attention to the possibilities of palm-gul making in areas where palms abound, and would request Government to consider again methods by which excise difficulties in this connection can be overcome.

APPENDIX No. 56

Statement showing the number of Small Cause Suits and ordinary Civil Suits in Sub-Courts, Mirpurkhas and Mülhi

Year.	Small Cause Suits.				Ordinary Civil Suits.			
	Brought forward from the previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Tried during the year.	Left over at the end of the year.	Brought forward from the previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Tried during the year.	Left over at the end of the year.
1923	153	523	460	216	584	1558	1328	814
1924	216	407	571	52	814	956	1360	410
1925	52	385	346	91	410	895	977	328

No.	Name of officer.	Date of officiating appointment in the Bombay Educational Service. (a)	Pay with allowances (duty allowance, etc.) in the Subordinate Educational Service at the time of selection to the Bombay Educational Service. (b)	Starting pay in the Bombay Educational Service. (c)
1	Mr. H. A. Desai, Officiating Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad.	1st April 1921 ..	Rs. 200+30 (Duty allowance).	Rs. 250
2	Mr. U. T. Hiranandani, Officiating Deputy Educational Inspector, Sukkur.	4th May 1921 ..	220+30 (Duty allowance).	250
3	Mr. N. A. Oka, Temporary School Board Administrative Officer, District Local Board, West Khandesh.	11th May 1922 ..	220+30 (Duty allowance).	250
4	Mr. V. B. Joglekar, Officiating 1st Superintendent, Director of Public Instruction's office.	5th June 1923 ..	210+30 (Duty allowance).	250
5	Mr. K. L. Hingorani, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Educational Inspector in Sind.	10th June 1922 ..	230+30 (Duty allowance).	250+10
6	Mr. N. B. Thadani, Temporary School Board Administrative Officer, District Local Board, Larkana.	6th June 1923 ..	220+30 (Duty allowance).	250
7	Mr. M. S. Memon, Officiating Deputy Educational Inspector for Mulla Schools, Hyderabad Division.	17th July 1923 ..	160	(160+50)=210
8	Mr. A. G. F. Kazi, Officiating Deputy Educational Inspector, Mulla Schools, Larkana Division.	1st April 1924 ..	140+28 (Duty allowance).	(140+50 acting allowance)=190.

No. 57

Rate of annual increment in the Sub-ordinate Educational Service.	Rate of annual increment in the Bombay Educational Service.	Total period of service in the Bombay Educational Service.	Present pay.	The salaries these officers would have got if they had been given annual increments at the rate fixed for Bombay Educational Service.	Remarks.
(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	
Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Y. m. d. 4 9 0	Rs 290	Rs. 330	
10	20	4 7 28	300	330	
10	20	3 7 21	300	310	
10	20	3 0 27*	290+56 0 0 Compensatory allowance.	310+59 Com- pensatory allowance.	*Including his previous officiating service in the Bombay Educational Service for 6 months.
10	20	3 6 22	300+57 8 0 Compensatory allowance.	310+59 Com- pensatory allowance.	
10	20	2 6 26	290	290	
10	20	2 5 14	(180+50 acting allowance)= 230.	250	
10	20	1 9 0	(150+50 acting allowance)= 200.	210	

No.	Name of officer.	Date of officiating appointment in the Bombay Educational Service.	Pay with allowances (duty allowance etc.) in the Subordinate Educational Service at the time of selection to the Bombay Educational Service.	Starting pay in the Bombay Educational Service.
		(a)	(b)	(c)
9	Mr. B. G. Varde, Officiating Head Master, High School, Dhulia.	18th June 1924 ..	Rs. 270+45 House (rent).	Rs. 290+112 (Compensatory allowance).
10	Mr. J. G. Pundlik, Temporary School Board Administrative Officer, District Local Board, East Khandesh.	11th August 1924.	180+30 (Duty allowance).	(180+50 acting allowance) =230.
11	Mr. D. D. Taskar, Temporary School Board Administrative Officer, District Local Board, Nasik.	9th December 1924.	180+30 (Duty allowance).	(180+50 acting allowance) =230
12	Mr. K. R. Jeurkar, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division.	20th November 1924.	250+30 (Duty allowance).	270+10
13	Mr. B. N. Vagal, Officiating Head Master, High School, Satara.	25th December 1924.	260	270
14	Mr. N. T. Jagtap, Temporary School Board Administrative Officer, District Local Board, Belgaum.	1st February 1925.	130+26 Duty allowance.	130+50=180
15	Mr. K. D. Desai, Officiating Assistant Principal, Elphinstone High School.	1st March 1925 ..	280+45 House rent.	270+106 Compensatory allowance.
16	Mr. R. I. Parikh, Officiating Head Master, High School, Gouhra.	20th June 1925 ..	280	290
17	Mr. M. D. Dalal, Officiating Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira.	9th August 1925 ..	260+30 Duty allowance.	290

No. 57—contd.

Rate of annual increment in the Subordinate Educational Service.	Rate of annual increment in the Bombay Educational Service.	Total period of service in the Bombay Educational Service.	Present pay.	The salaries these officers would have got if they had been given annual increments at the rate fixed for Bombay Educational Service.	Remarks.
(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	
Ra. 10	Ra. 20	Y. m. d. 1 6 15	Ra. 310	Ra. 310	
10	20	1 4 21	190+50 (acting allowance)=240.	250	
10	20	1 5 12*	190+50=240 ..	250	*Including 0-4-19 of previous officiating service in B. E. S.
10	20	4 0 16	†300+115 Compensatory allowance.	330+124 Compensatory allowance.	†Including 2-11-5 of previous officiating B. E. S. Service.
10	20	1 0 7	290	290	
5	20	0 11 0	130+50=180	180	
10	20	0 10 0	270+106 Compensatory allowance.	270+106 Compensatory allowance.	
10	20	0 6 12	290	290	
10	20	0 4 3	300	290	

No.	Name of officer.	Date of officiating appointment in the Bombay Educational Service. (a)	Pay with allowances (duty allowance, etc.) in the Subordinate Educational Service at the time of selection to the Bombay Educational Service. (b)	Starting pay in the Bombay Educational Service. (c)
18	Mr. B. V. Vedak ..	1st December 1925.	Rs. 190+30 Duty allowance.	Rs. 240
19	Mr. M. M. Bhagchandani, Officiating Deputy Educational Inspector, Thar and Parkar. <i>Collegiate Branch</i>	16th October 1925.	240+30 Duty allowance.	270
20	Mr. V. D. Alurkar, Officiating Lecturer in Mathematics, Elphinstone College.	10th November 1921.	210	250
21	Mr. V.P. Bokil, Officiating Lecturer in History and Method, S. T. College.	26th June 1924 ..	130+26 Duty allowance	130+50=180
22	Miss V. Baptista, Officiating, Lecturer in English, S. T. College. <i>Special Branch</i>	8th June 1923 ..	270	280
23	Mr. V. N. Mestry, Officiating Teacher of Normal Class, School of Art, Bombay. <i>B. E. S. (Women's Branch)</i>	13th March 1925..	200	250
24	Miss Elijah, Officiating Head Mistress, A.-V. Girls' School, Dharwar.	3rd November 1921.	150	200

No. 57—concl'd.

Rate of annual increment in the Subordinate Educational Service.	Rate of annual increment in the Bombay Educational Service.	Total period of service in the Bombay Educational Service.	Present pay.	The salaries these officers would have got if they had been given annual increments at the rate fixed for Bombay Educational Service.	Remarks.
(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	
Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Y. m. d. 0 1 0	Rs. 240+48 Compensatory allowance.	Rs. 240+48 Compensatory allowance.	
10	20	0 2 16	270	270	
10	20	4 1 22	300+115 Compensatory allowance.	330+124 Compensatory allowance.	
5	20	1 6 6	135+50=185 74 Compensatory allowance.	200+80 Compensatory allowance.	
10	20	2 1 1	310+118 Compensatory allowance.	310+118 Compensatory allowance.	
5 and 10	20	1 0 26*	250+100 Compensatory allowance.	250+100 Compensatory allowance.	*Including 0-3-6 previous officiating B. E. S. service.
10	10	3 5 4	230+46 House rent.	230+46 House rent.	

APPENDIX No. 58

Government House,

Ganeshkhind,

4th November 1925.

In connection with the complaint made by your Association that Hindus are not being appointed or promoted to higher posts in the public services in Sind to the extent that they deserve, I am to send you the accompanying statement showing how the Sind Hindu members of the Legislative Council have voted since the Reformed Councils were started in 1921.

These figures indicate that during the three years of the first Reformed Council your representatives have recorded for and against Government the following percentage of the total number of votes cast by each :—

	For Government.	Against Government.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Mr. Pahalajani ..	9	91
Mr. Jethanand Mukhi ..	14	86
Mr. Ojha ..	21	79

At the elections of 1923, your community had an opportunity of reconsidering the attitude of your representatives on the Legislative Council, with the result that they re-elected the two members who had been the strongest opponents of Government, and replaced the most moderate of the three by Mr. Advani, who has in the last two years voted against Government seventy times and for Government once. The percentage of votes against Government to total votes recorded by each member during 1924 and 1925 works out, to the nearest figure, as follows :—

	Against Government
	Per cent.
Mr. Advani	99
Mr. Pahalajani	90
Mr. Jethanand Mukhi	72

It has been represented to His Excellency that these figures are no more than a dim reflection of the general attitude towards Government of the great majority of the Sind Hindu community and especially of the Amil or bureaucratic section of it, which is most concerned with Government appointments, and it is said that these figures merely confirm what can be otherwise inferred from the activities of Amil agitators and the publications of Amil editors. It has been consequently suggested that, in making appointments to Government service and specially in making higher appointments, Government would do well

APPENDIX No. 58—*contd.*

and would indeed be taking the only prudent course, to select their servants rather from among those who are its supporters than from those whose representatives have been its most inveterate opponents.

As your Association has raised this question of employment in the public services, His Excellency thinks it is only right that you should be informed of the comments to which the course followed by your representatives on the Legislative Council has exposed your community in order that your Association may have an opportunity of putting forward any remarks which they may desire to offer.

It must not be understood from what has been said above, that His Excellency agrees that there is any justification for the complaint made by your Association with regard to appointments or promotions in Sind, or that Government in making such promotions or appointments has been actuated by any considerations with respect to the action taken in the Legislative Council by your representatives. Such, indeed, is not the case. His Excellency, however, considers that it is only right that your Association should be made aware of the feeling which exists.

(Signed) J. C. KER.

The Secretary,

Sind Hindu Association,

Hyderabad, Sind.

Appendices

APPENDIX No. 58—concl'd.

Statement showing how the representatives of the Sind Hindus on the Legislative Council have voted

Year	Mr. Wadhmal Oodharan.		Mr. Jethanand Mukhi.		Mr. Pahalajani.		Mr. Dipchand Ojha.		Mr. Advani.	
	For Government.	Against Government.	For Government.	Against Government.	For Government.	Against Government.	For Government.	Against Government.	For Government.	Against Government.
1921 ..	2	2	2	10	3	29	..	..	..	..
1922 ..	..	..	0	9	3	42	3	17	..	..
1923 ..	..	..	2	5	2	13	3	5	..	..
Total ..	2	2	4	24	8	84	6	22	..	..
1924 ..	..	..	4	28	3	57	..	..	1	38
1925 ..	..	..	11	11	5	17	..	..	0	32
Total for 1924 and 1925 ..	..	..	15	39	8	74	..	..	1	70

Note.—Divisions in which Government remained neutral have been excluded.

APPENDIX No. 59

Statement showing the figures of revenue collected at Uran in the Kolaba District under certain heads for the last three years

Year.	Duty on salt removed.	Customs.	Country liquor.		Landing and Wharfage Fees.
			Still-head duty.	Vend fee.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1923-24 ..	6,78,397	402	{ Mora 11,083 Uran 26,021	{ Mora 3,650 Uran 11,100	3,429
1924-25 ..	8,79,125	426	{ Mora 11,171 Uran 19,873	{ Mora 2,750 Uran 16,125	3,807
1925-26 ..	7,06,050	1,102	{ Mora 9,281 Uran 15,917	{ Mora 6,500 Uran 18,378	Figure not available.

Statement showing the expenditure on Mora Bunder (near Uran) incurred out of the Landing and Wharfage Fees Fund during the last three years

Year	Expenditure		
	Rs.	a.	p.
1923-24	426	14	0
1924-25	10	0	0
1925-26 .. .. .	....	

APPENDIX No. 60

Statement showing the watans created in the Southern Division after the passing of the Watan Act.

(1) and (2) Kulkarniki Watans of Hungundi and Benhal in Ron Taluka were granted to Rao Saheb Shesgirrao Mudkavi in recognition of his good services as Mamlatdar.

(3) Some Rayatwari lands of Artal in the Bankapur Taluka, owned by Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal, I.S.O., were converted into Patilki Watan property and as such continued to him in token of his exceptionally distinguished services.

(4) One Anant Krishna who commuted his right of Kulkarniki service of Hospet in the Hangal Taluka was granted the right of Patilki service of Yalawatti in the same Taluka.

APPENDIX No. 61

Statement showing the Districts in which a typewriting fund has been created and the date on which it was created, etc.

Name of the district.	Date on which the fund was opened.	How the fund is being spent in Poona district.	Who is the owner of the furniture bought out of the fund.	What is the balance of the fund in each District, in which it has been created, up to the end of December 1925.			Remarks.
				Ra.	a.	p.	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)			
Kalra	1st January 1926 ..	In purchasing typewriting machines and accessories therefor and in the maintenance and upkeep of the machines.	The machines bought out of the fund are the Government property.	500	0	0	
Ahmedabad ..	1st November 1920..			6,710	3	8	
Satara.. ..	1st November 1916..			2,777	1	1	
Ratnagiri ..	3rd February 1921 ..			868	9	3	
Kanara	1st August 1916 ..			1,538	7	5	
West Khandesh	1922 ..			4	9	11	
Belgaum	July 1925 ..			3,851	7	2	
Broach	May 1922 ..			455	10	8	
Sholapur	12th June 1917 ..			486	10	6	
Poona*	17th August 1921 ..			2,500	0	0	*The fund in Poona has been discontinued since 1st June 1925.
Surat	1st September 1920..	1,893	2	2			
Bijapur	March 1921 ..	2,059	14	3			

APPENDIX No. 62

Statement showing the number of Honorary Organizers in the Bombay Division (i.e., the Town and Island of Bombay and the Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Ahmednagar and Thana Districts) and the amount spent by Government as travelling expenses and bhatta of each Organizer during the last five years

1921-22		1922-23	
Name of Organizer.	Amount of Travelling Allowance.	Name of Organizer.	Amount of Travelling Allowance.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1. Mr. V. K. Sanjanwala	....	1. Mr. S. K. Bole	....
2. Mr. B. D. Rajwade ..	745 2 0	2. Mr. R. V. Varadkar ..	....
3. Mr. S. N. Vengurlekar ..	....	3. Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe.	32 14 0
4. Mr. V. S. Dhapre ..	....	4. Mr. B. V. Raykar ..	103 2 0
5. Mr. R. M. Kaprekar ..	69 2 6	5. Mr. V. K. Sanjanwala ..	57 4 0
6. R. S. V. M. Tendulkar ..	....	6. Mr. B. D. Rajwade ..	629 0 0
7. Mr. Y. G. Gurjar ..	226 4 0	7. Mr. S. N. Vengurlekar ..	....
8. Mr. K. L. Datar ..	....	8. Mr. V. S. Dhapre ..	....
9. Mr. G. A. Raykar ..	104 4 0	9. Mr. R. M. Kaprekar ..	23 2 0
10. Mr. R. G. Mankar ..	719 14 0	10. Mr. R. G. Mankar ..	455 4 0
11. Mr. V. V. Athalye ..	161 0 0	11. Mr. N. B. Rajwade ..	147 0 0
12. Mr. A. G. Mankar ..	203 0 0	12. Mr. V. V. Athalye ..	422 6 0
13. Mr. S. D. Kharade ..	211 2 0	13. Mr. A. G. Mankar ..	94 14 0
14. Mr. D. M. Agashe ..	....	14. Mr. S. D. Kharade ..	253 11 0
15. Mr. L. B. Kadulkar ..	28 2 0	15. Mr. L. B. Kadulka ..	78 7 0
16. Mr. A. A. Thorat ..	....	16. R. S. V. M. Tendulka ..	18 0 0
17. Mr. N. Y. Mirikar ..	279 8 0	17. Mr. K. L. Datar ..	....
18. Mr. D. N. Deshmukh ..	319 1 0	18. Mr. Y. G. Gurjar ..	16 8 0
19. Mr. R. B. Rajhounsa ..	509 8 0	19. Mr. G. A. Raykar ..	49 2 0
20. Mr. G. R. Patil ..	138 3 0	20. Mr. A. A. Thorat ..	397 15 0
21. Mr. R. G. Amrite ..	27 6 0	21. Mr. N. Y. Mirikar ..	178 5 0
22. Mr. D. S. Lande ..	167 7 0	22. Mr. D. N. Deshmukh ..	347 14 0
		23. Mr. N. S. Mirkar ..	68 7 0
		24. Mr. G. R. Patil ..	162 3 0
		25. Mr. R. G. Amrite ..	16 10 0
		26. Mr. D. L. Lande ..	18 8 0
		27. Mr. R. B. Rajhounsa ..	72 0 0
	3,908 15 6		
			3,642 8 0

APPENDIX No. 62—*contd.*

Name of Organizer.	Amount of Travelling Allowance.	Name of Organizer.	Amount of Travelling Allowance.
1923-24		1924-25	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1. Mr. S. K. Bole ..	....	1. Mr. S. K. Bole ..	....
2. Mr. R. V. Varadkar ..	....	2. Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe.	157 8 0
3. Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe.	103 8 0		87 5 0
	204 9 0	3. Mr. B. V. Raykar ..	78 5 0
4. Mr. R. V. Raykar ..	43 4 0	4. Mr. A. V. Chitre ..	....
5. Mr. V. K. Sanjanwala ..	62 2 0	5. Mr. S. S. Mehta ..	....
6. Mr. S. J. Zunzarrao ..	....	6. Mr. V. K. Sanjanwala ..	25 0 0
7. Mr. B. D. Rajwade ..	902 8 0	7. Mr. S. J. Zunzarrao ..	265 6 0
8. Mr. V. S. Dhapre ..	....	8. Mr. B. D. Rajwade ..	730 8 0
9. Mr. I. C. Bokad ..	....	9. Mr. M. S. Dhapre ..	....
10. Mr. A. A. Thorat ..	245 10 0	10. Mr. I. C. Bokad ..	....
11. Mr. N. Y. Mirikar ..	81 5 0	11. Mr. A. A. Thorat ..	355 4 0
12. R. S. V. A. Velankar ..	....	12. Mr. N. Y. Mirikar ..	....
13. Mr. D. N. Deshmukh ..	373 11 0	13. R. S. V. A. Velankar ..	358 6 0
14. Mr. N. S. Mirikar ..	134 5 0	14. Mr. D. N. Deshmukh ..	260 8 0
15. Mr. G. R. Patil ..	199 0 0	15. Mr. N. S. Mirikar ..	99 12 0
16. Mr. D. S. Lande ..	22 2 0	16. Mr. G. R. Patil ..	274 12 0
17. Mr. K. L. Datar ..	220 8 0	17. Mr. D. S. Lande ..	....
18. Mr. R. B. Dalvi ..	111 12 0	18. Mr. K. L. Datar ..	206 6 0
19. Mr. G. A. Raykar ..	204 1 0	19. Mr. R. B. Dalvi ..	414 12 0
20. Mr. R. G. Mainkar ..	650 6 0	20. Mr. G. A. Raykar ..	200 12 0
21. Mr. N. B. Rajwade ..	251 4 0	21. Mr. R. G. Mainkar ..	105 0 0
22. Mr. V. V. Athalye ..	529 14 0	22. Mr. N. B. Rajwade ..	402 12 0
23. Mr. S. D. Kharade ..	298 6 0	23. Mr. V. V. Athalye ..	639 13 0
24. Mr. L. B. Kadulkar ..	61 12 0	24. Mr. S. D. Kharade ..	364 3 0
25. Mr. B. V. Rane ..	....	25. Mr. L. B. Kadulkar ..	32 2 0
		26. Mr. B. V. Rane ..	....
	4,696 15 0		5,058 1 0

APPENDIX No. 62—concl'd.

Statement showing the number of Honorary Organizers in the Bombay Division (i.e., the Town and Island of Bombay and the Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Ahmednagar and Thana Districts) and the amount spent by Government as travelling expenses and bhatta of each Organizer during the last five years

Name of Organizer.		Amount of Travelling Allowance.
1925-26		Ra. s. p.
1.	Mr. S. K. Bole .. .. .	.....
2.	Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe	129 0 0
		157 0 0
3.	Mr. B. V. Raykar	87 10 0
4.	Mr. V. K. Sanjanwalla	62 2 0
5.	Mr. S. J. Zuzarrao	214 10 0
6.	Mr. M. A. Thakore	71 10 0
7.	Mr. M. S. Dhapre .. .. .	.....
8.	Mr. I. C. Bokad .. .. .	.....
9.	Mr. B. D. Rajwade	256 0 0
10.	Mr. A. A. Thorat	93 4 0
11.	Mr. N. Y. Mirikar	44 12 0
12.	R. S. V. A. Velankar	378 14 0
13.	Mr. D. N. Deshmukh	357 0 0
14.	Mr. N. S. Mirikar	161 0 0
15.	Mr. G. R. Patil	28 8 0
16.	Mr. K. L. Datar .. .. .	.....
17.	Mr. R. B. Dalvi	390 6 0
18.	Mr. G. A. Raykar	60 0 0
19.	Mr. N. B. Rajwade	262 14 0
20.	Mr. V. V. Athalye	583 2 0
21.	Mr. B. S. Varadkar .. .. .	.....
22.	Mr. L. B. Kadulkar	161 6 0
23.	Mr. B. V. Rane .. .. .	.....
24.	Mr. S. D. Kharede	91 1 0
		<hr/>
		3,590 2 0

APPENDIX No. 63

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 27th January 1925

No. 2238.—In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased to publish for general information the following rules for the Vernacular Final Examination :—

I. The Vernacular Final Examination will be held by the Educational Department every year at convenient centres in April in the Presidency proper and in September in Sind on dates (which will be the same for all the districts in a Division) to be fixed and notified by the Educational Inspectors.

II. The Educational Inspector of the division will superintend the examination and will appoint the examining committees which will consist of a President and two or more members selected from officers of Government or such representatives of non-Government recognised schools as may be willing to serve.

III. Applications for admission to the examination must be made in the printed form appended (see Appendix A) and must be forwarded to the President of the Examination Committee of the centre at which a candidate desires to appear so as to reach him on or before the 1st of March in each year in the Presidency proper and the 1st of August in Sind. The Inspector will instruct a candidate to appear at a particular centre in the event of there being any difficulty in examining him in a language selected by him at the centre he has chosen.

N.B.—Forms of application can be obtained on application from the President free of cost.

IV. Every male candidate must, before he is admitted to the examination, satisfy the Committee that he has not completed his 25th year by the $\frac{\text{1st of April (in the Presidency proper)}}{\text{September (in Sind)}}$ following the date of his application, and that he has resided for the past six months in the district. Special exceptions to this rule may be allowed by the Educational Inspector. In the case of girl candidates there is no restriction with respect to age. The maximum limit of age does not apply to candidates who are already in the permanent service of Government or have served as teachers for at least two years in an educational public institution.

V. The Educational Inspector will grant certificates to candidates who pass the examination. Each certificate is given in Appendix C. must bear the holder's signature in the vernacular. A duplicate certificate may be issued by the Educational Inspector on his being satisfied that the original certificate has been lost or destroyed and on payment of a double fee.

VI. The Educational Inspector will publish annually in the *Government Gazette* and will post in vernacular at the head-quarters of the district a list of candidates who pass the examination. The names will

APPENDIX No. 63—*contd.*

be arranged for the divisions or districts in order of merit, and the total number of marks obtained will be shown opposite each name. A list in the vernacular showing the names of successful candidates in each district will be posted at the District Local Board office of each district.

VII. No candidate who has once passed the examination and received a certificate will, under any circumstances, be allowed to re-appear for the examination.

VIII. A candidate for the examination must pay a fee of Rs. 3 before the examination commences.

IX. Detailed regulations, consistent with these rules, will, from time to time, be issued by the Director of Public Instruction to secure uniformity in the conduct of the examination in the several educational divisions.

X. The syllabus of the examination is given in Appendix B annexed to these Regulations.

APPENDIX A

(FORM OF APPLICATION—THIS FORM WILL BE PRINTED IN THE
FOUR VERNACULARS AND URDU)

Application for Admission to the Vernacular Final Examination

(See Rule III of the Vernacular Final Examination Rules)

To

The President, Vernacular Final Examination Committee,
Centre.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the next Vernacular Final Examination to be held at . . . I wish to be examined in* . . . and † to answer questions in the first Head through the medium of . . . My second language is . . .

I declare that the following particulars and certificates are true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that I have not passed the examination before.

‡ I also declare that I have never attended any recognised school.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

* Here enter one of the following : Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Sindhi and Urdu.

† This statement is to be made only by Urdu-Vernacular or Vernacular-Urdu candidates.

‡ This declaration may be scored out by candidates who attend or have attended any recognised School.

APPENDIX No. 63—*contd.*

Name with father's name and surname*
 Race or creed and caste
 Completed years of age on $\frac{1st\ April}{1st\ September}$ next
 Date of birth according to Christian era
 (Name of) Village Taluka District.
 Name of school, if any, from which appeared
 Post Office address
 Date 19 .

Certificate† to be signed by the Head Master of the applicant's last school.

I certify that the birth date of
 as entered in the general register of this school is

Signature and official
 designation of the Head
 Master. }

Date 19 .

Certificate to be signed by the Head Master of the applicant's last school or by person of known respectability

I certify that during the last six months
 has been residing at
 and that he bears a good moral character.

Signature, designa-
 tion and full address. }

Date 19 .

APPENDIX B

(SYLLABUS OF THE EXAMINATION)

The medium of the Examination will be Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Sindhi, Urdu-Vernacular or Vernacular-Urdu.

Marks.

125 First Head‡—

30 (a) Reading of the prose pieces and recitation of 300 lines of poetry from the highest departmental vernacular reading book. Oral questions will be asked to test the candidate's knowledge of the passages read and recited.

* Mahomedan candidates may or may not give their surnames.

† In the case of candidates who have never before attended any school this certificate should be signed by a person of known respectability, with the words "as entered in the general register of this school" omitted.

‡ In the case of Urdu the necessary text-books will be prescribed from time to time by the Educational Inspector.

Marks

APPENDIX No. 63—*contd.*

First Head—*contd.*

- 45 (b) Explanation of the prose pieces and of 300 lines of poetry from the highest departmental reading book.
- 30 (c) Grammar complete with analysis of sentences and parsing and etymology. Prosody of the metres occurring in the line of poetry prescribed.
- 20 (d) Reading difficult official manuscripts with fluency. In the case of Urdu-Vernacular candidates manuscripts other than official may be read.

N.B.—For (b) and (c) one paper will be set.

75 Second Head—

- 50 (a) Writing in current hand an essay or report on a given subject. Spelling, Grammar and Punctuation to be considered.
- 25 (b) Handwriting and separation of words in the above.

200 Third Head—

- 100 (a) Arithmetic complete, including problems in linear, superficial and cubic measures.
- 50 (b) New Geometry, Part I, section I, complete, and all theorems and problems in sections II and III with easy questions on them.
- 50 (c) Native accounts.

100 Fourth Head—

- 50 (a) History of India complete, some information regarding the system of Government as contained in the vernacular translation of the Citizen of India.
- 50 (b) Geography of the world with commercial relations of various countries with India and with special knowledge of British possessions. Elements of Physical geography inclusive of terms of natural phenomena. Map drawing of India showing parallels of latitude and longitude.

100 Fifth Head—

- “Arogyavidnyan” (by R. M. Joshi, M.A., L.L.B.), complete or “Physiology and Hygiene” (by G. M. Deshmukh) and elementary science as in the 7th reader.

(For Urdu-Vernacular candidates only)

100 Sixth Head—

- 60 (a) Reading with understanding, 30 lessons of the Departmental Seventh Book. Simple parsing and syntax.
- 40 (b) Writing in current hand a letter or a report in the Vernacular. In Marathi districts reading Modi manuscripts in addition.

APPENDIX No. 63—concl'd.

Marks. (For Vernacular-Urdu candidates only)

100 Sixth Head—

100 Reading 75 pages from a suitable Urdu reading book with understanding of the part read and etymology of words. Grammar complete. Recitation of two hundred lines of Urdu poetry from a suitable book to be learnt and recited. Reading difficult Urdu manuscripts. Writing in current hand a report or an essay on a simple subject.

N.B.—Throughout the examination marks will be deducted for want of neatness and for bad handwriting.

APPENDIX C

(Form of Certificate)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BOMBAY

Vernacular Final Examination Certificate

No.

This is to certify that _____ passed the Vernacular Final Examination at the _____ Centre in the _____ Division in the month of _____ 19____, in the following subjects:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Vernacular (_____). | 5. Arogyavidnyan and Elementary Science. |
| 2. Mathematics. | |
| 3. Composition and Handwriting. | 6. Second* Language (_____) |
| 4. History and Geography. | |

Candidate's birth date.

Signature of the Candidate.

President, Educational Inspector.
Vernacular Final Examination Committee. _____ Division.

Date 192 ____ .

By order of the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments),

C. W. A. TURNER,
Secretary to Government.

*This entry is to be made only in the case of Urdu-Vernacular or Vernacular-Urdu candidates.

APPENDIX No. 64

Statement showing the number of Mussulmans and Non-Mussulmans employed in the Subordinate (Permanent and Temporary) Services in the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction

Circle.	Grade of service.	Grade of pay.	No. of Mus-sulmans.	No. of Non-Mus-sulmans.
		Rs.		
Chief Engineer's Office ..	Permanent Upper Subordinate ..	100—12—460	..	1
	Temporary Upper Subordinate ..	126—12—510	..	1
North Western Circle ..	Permanent Upper Subordinate ..	100—12—460	..	1
	Temporary Upper Subordinate ..	126—12—510	1	6
	Permanent Lower Subordinate ..	60— 5—150	..	1
	Temporary Lower Subordinate ..	80— 5—200	4	19
Lloyd Barrage Circle ..	Permanent Upper Subordinate ..	100—12—460	..	3*
	Temporary Upper Subordinate ..	126—12—510	3	11
	Permanent Lower Subordinate ..	60— 5—150	..	..
	Temporary Lower Subordinate ..	80— 5—200	3	19
Rohri Canal Circle ..	Permanent Upper Subordinate ..	100—12—460	..	3
	Temporary Upper Subordinate ..	126—12—510	2	18
	Permanent Lower Subordinate ..	60— 5—150	..	3
	Temporary Lower Subordinate ..	80— 5—200	7	36
Eastern Nara Circle ..	Permanent Upper Subordinate ..	100—12—460	..	4
	Temporary Upper Subordinate ..	126—12—510	1	4
	Permanent Lower Subordinate ..	60— 5—150	1	3
	Temporary Lower Subordinate ..	80— 5—200	6	23
Western Circle ..	Permanent Upper Subordinate ..	100—12—460	1	2
	Temporary Upper Subordinate ..	126—12—510	2	17
	Permanent Lower Subordinate ..	60— 5—150	..	..
	Temporary Lower Subordinate ..	80— 5—200	9	30
			40	205

* Including one Officiating Assistant Engineer.

APPENDIX No. 65

Extract paragraph 40, clauses 12 and 13 from the Traffic Manual

12. At terminal and changing stations, Head Guards should see that passenger carriages have all been thoroughly cleaned, that the water closets are clean and the flush is in good order, and that there is a supply of clean water in all the lavatory cisterns.

13. Guards are responsible for ensuring the safety and comfort of all passengers on their trains, and they must give this matter their first attention. They should make a practice of walking along their trains at stations, to see whether passengers want any assistance or information. They should keep a careful look-out for irregularities of any kind, especially at night, and more especially as regards 1st and 2nd class compartments, which may be empty or occupied by solitary passengers.

APPENDIX No. 66

Statement showing items of expenditure, demand statements sent and recoveries made on account of Pôt Hissa measurement in Poona District up to the end of 1925

Taluka.	Total expenditure incurred.	Total Demand statements sent.	Recoveries made.	Balance to be recovered.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mawal ..	36,806 8 6	36,923 0 3	36,869 2 9	53 13 6	
Junnar ..	1,01,639 7 0	1,12,013 11 0	99,251 14 4	12,761 18 2	
Khed ..	1,16,363 15 0	69,666 4 0	14,014 10 4	55,651 9 8*	The work is in progress. Demand statements issued after December 1925 are not included in column 3.
Haveli ..	26,746 12 11	26,705 8 9	26,524 11 9	180 18 0†	The work of preparing Kabjeddar maps is almost complete for which Demand statements will be issued.
Furandhar ..	60,819 15 7	62,976 11 8	59,841 1 2	3,135 10 1	
Indapur ..	26,016 0 1	27,488 12 0	27,488 12 0	....
Dhond ..	2,156 14 0	916 9 0	732 0 3	184 8 9	The work is in progress.
Bhimthadi ..	22,666 11 2	....	....	....	Information is not available.
Mulshi ..	....	....	....	....
Ambegaon ..	33,929 8 2	40,043 8 6	40,043 8 6	....
Sirur ..	13,809 0 11	....	....	....	Information is not available.

Questions.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Surat.	Thana.
	Northern Division.					
Number of Muhammadans in the District	99,295	69,988	65,215	28,685	56,250	31,904
Number of non-Muhammadans in the District	791,616	237,757	645,767	348,175	618,101	728,012
Number of non-Muhammadan voters for the Bombay Legislative Council	44,882	18,006	23,406	10,954	24,325	20,592
Percentage of non-Muhammadan voters to the population ..	5.66	7.57	3.62	3.14	3.93	2.82
Number of Muhammadan voters for the Bombay Legislative Council			17,885			
Percentage of Muhammadan voters to population ..			5.1			
* Payment of what revenue entitles a person to vote ..						
Number of non-Muhammadan representatives allotted to the district	2	1	2	1	3	3
Number of Muhammadan representatives allotted to the district .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	..

* Attention is invited to rules 2 (d) and 3 (b) of

† Also entitled to elect one member for

No. 67

Ahmednagar.	Khandesh, East.	Khandesh, West.	Nasik.	Poona.	Satara.	Sholapur.
			Central Division.			
87,786	107,509	82,509	46,458	46,517	85,989	58,702
693,816	966,328	609,338	786,118	962,516	990,270	688,308
15,177	25,819	17,203	17,220	24,687	19,405	18,582
2.18	2.66	2.82	2.19	2.58	1.95	2.71
			6,948			
			1.9			
3	3	1†	3	4	3	1†
..

Schedule II to the Bombay Electoral Rules.
reserved seat in rotation.

APPENDIX

Questions.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kanara.	Kolaba.	Ratnagiri.
			Southern Division.			
Number of Muhammadans in the District	80,292	96,125	143,037	26,402	28,354	80,991
Number of non-Muhammadans in the District	872,704	700,751	893,887	375,325	534,588	1,073,253
Number of non-Muhammadan voters for the Bombay Legislative Council	20,589	16,561	31,997	9,160	11,844	17,446
Percentage of non-Muhammadan voters to the population ..	2.35	2.36	3.58	2.44	2.21	1.62
Number of Muhammadan voters for the Bombay Legislative Council			8,200			
Percentage of Muhammadan voters to population .. ..	..	..	1.8			
* Payment of what revenue entitles a person to vote .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of non-Muhammadan representatives allotted to the District	2	1	2	1	1 †	3
Number of Muhammadan representatives allotted to the District .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	..

* Attention is invited to rules 2 (d) and 3 (b) of

† Also entitled to elect one member

o. 67—contd.

Hydrabad.	Karachi.	Larkana.	Nawabshah.	Sukkur.	Thar & Parkar.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Bombay City.	Ahmedabad & Surat Cities.	Poona & Sholapur Cities.	Karachi City.
				Sind.						
411,776	386,151	499,553	321,135	368,396	212,735	216,277	184,685	78,109	33,427	..
161,674	155,914	98,407	97,525	151,806	183,596	24,342	991,229	..	..	116,447
Eastern Sind (Hyderabad, Parkar and Nawabshah Districts)*	14,980			Western Sind (Karachi, Larkana, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier.)	22,758		66,544	..	..	11,423
	3.38				5.28		6.71	..	..	9.8
10,397	9,365	10,107	6,050	8,305	4,402	3,927	15,428	7,594	3,532	..
2.52	2.42	2.02	1.68	2.31	2.06	1.61	8.35	9.72	10.56	..
	1				1		7	1	1	1
2	2	3	1	2	2	1	2	..	..	..

Schedule II to the Bombay Electoral Rules.

for a reserved seat in rotation.

APPENDIX A

BILL No. XXIII OF 1925

(A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in Sind)

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE

We, the undersigned members* of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. XXIII of 1925 (A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in Sind) have the honour to report as follows :

We have carefully considered the Bill and have made certain changes in it. The more important changes made by us are mentioned below.

In view of the provision for the appointment of a Chief Judge already made in clause 4 (i), clause 5 of the Bill appears to us to be unnecessary, and we have therefore deleted it.

Clause 8.—We think it unnecessary to define the expression "Senior Judge", and have therefore deleted sub-clause (3) of this clause.

Clause 9.—We have redrafted this clause, in order to made it clear that the Chief Court shall be the Court of Session for the Sessions Division of Karachi.

Clause 14.—The clause provides for certain duties being performed by the Government Advocate for Sind, but no provision has been made for his appointment. We have therefore made the necessary provision in this clause.

Clause 15.—We have decided by a majority that the words "if the judge who made the decree declares that the case is a fit one for appeal" in sub-clause (2) should be deleted. We are against such a restriction on the right of appeal.

Clause 25.—Under the existing rule, there is no restriction on the jurisdiction of Assistant Judges as regards applications for references under special Acts and Miscellaneous applications. We see no reason why there should be any restriction on their jurisdiction as regards original suits. We have therefore deleted the words "of which the subject matter is less than Rs. 10,000 in amount or value" in sub-clause (2).

Clause 38.—We have redrafted this clause, so as to make it clear that all suits against Government Railways may be brought in the ordinary courts. We have also made some drafting changes in the clause, so as to make it more clear.

Schedule I.—Owing to the amendments made in certain Acts by the Oudh Courts Supplementary Act, 1925 (XXXII of 1925), which came into force on the 3rd October 1925, we have made various amendments

* The signature of Mr. Noor Mahomed will be appended when received.

in the First Schedule appended to the Bill. We have also deleted the reference to the Court Fees Act, 1870, which would have had the effect of increasing the fees now levied on applications to the Chief Court of Sind in its revisional jurisdiction.

The majority of the Committee were of opinion that provision should be made in the Bill that no judges of the Chief Court should be appointed to act temporarily in any other court. It was, however, found that any provision to this effect would be *ultra vires* of the Local Legislature.

The Committee was of opinion that the power given to Government by clause 35 to invest subordinate judges with appellate powers was necessary, but that it should be exercised with great care.

The accompanying notes on clauses explain the other changes made by us in the Bill.

Notes on Clauses

Clause 2.—The usual reference in recent Bombay Acts is to the Governor in Council and not to the Governor of Bombay in Council. We have therefore deleted the words “of Bombay” wherever they occur in this and other clauses of the Bill.

Clause 4 (2) (a).—We have deleted certain words which are unnecessary, in view of the definition of Barrister given in section 3 of the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904.

Clause 4 (2) (d).—We have included Advocates in this clause.

Clause 6.—In view of the specific designation given to the Chief Court for Sind in clause 3, we have altered the word “Court” to “Chief Court” wherever it occurs in this and other clauses of the Bill.

Clause 13.—We have amended this clause so as to make it clear that a reference from a single judge shall be to a bench of two judges and a reference from a bench of judges shall be to a full bench.

Clause 20.—We have made some drafting changes in this clause.

Clause 27.—Provision has been made for the conferring of the powers and jurisdiction referred to in this clause upon Joint Judges also.

Clause 29.—We have amended sub-clause (2) of this clause, as appeals from appellate decrees of an Assistant Judge can lie only to the Chief Court.

Clause 33.—We have made a slight amendment in this clause in order to make it clear that the special jurisdiction of a first class subordinate judge shall extend only to the civil district to which his Court belongs.

Clause 37.—By the Indian Succession Act, XXXIX of 1925, the Indian Succession Act, 1865, and the Probate and Administration Act, V of 1881, have both been repealed. We have made the necessary changes in this clause.

Clauses 39 and 40.—Provision has been made for Joint Judges.

Clause 43 (3).—We have restricted the subordinate Judge's powers of appointment to peons and menial servants only.

We recommend that this report and the Bill as amended be translated into Sindhi and the translations published in the *Sind Official Gazette*.

- (Signed) M. H. W. HAYWARD (*subject to a minute of dissent*).
 („) RAFIUDDIN AHMAD.
 („) V. A. GRANTHAM.
 („) A. MONTGOMERIE.
 („) S. T. KAMBLI.
 („) A. N. SURVE (*Subject to a minute of dissent*).
 („) W. B. HOSSACK.
 („) S. N. BHUTTO.
 („) GHULAM HUSSAIN HIDAYATALLAH.
 („) B. G. PAHALAJANI (*subject to a minute of dissent*)*.
 („) G. B. PRADHAN.

(Minutes of dissent by the Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.)

I have signed the report subject to the following minute of dissent:

Clause 15.—I consider the restriction desirable as recommended by the Civil Justice Committee and as included in the Oudh Courts Act.

I consider the improved prospects and status of the Judges will be sufficient guarantee against their accepting temporary transfers in officiating vacancies to the High Court. It is unnecessary therefore in my view to impose statutory restrictions, even if it were legally possible to do so without affecting the provisions of section 101 of the Government of India Act.

Cf. Section 80-A (4) of the Government of India Act.

(Signed) M. H. W. HAYWARD.

16th December 1925.

(Minute of dissent by Mr. A. N. Surve, M.L.C.)

I was able to attend two out of three meetings; consequently I was not present when clauses 13 to 38 were discussed.

Clause 4 (1).—Even after hearing the official reasons for maintaining the statutory staff of the Chief Court at one chief and 3 judges, I consider it necessary to increase it to one chief and four judges.

* Will be published when received.

Clause 4 (2) Proviso.—Reservation of 50 per cent. posts for I.C.S. judges is excessive in view of the fact that the other 50 per cent. are to be shared by three groups, viz., Barrister, Sub-Judge and Advocate cum High Court Pleader. I consider 25 per cent. provision for the I.C.S. quite ample. I would therefore suggest that only one out of four judges should be an I.C.S.

Clause 43 (1) Proviso and Clause 43 (3).—In the case of dismissal of menials, the proviso and sub-clause (3) make a distinction. Under the proviso, the menial servant can be dismissed by obtaining previous sanction of the Chief Judge; but under sub-clause (3) an appeal would lie to the Chief Judge. Thus it would appear that menials in Sub-judges' Courts are better treated than those in the District and Chief Judges' Courts inasmuch as the former enjoy the statutory right of appeal, whereas the latter would—in practice—enjoy no such right. The reason for this distinction is not satisfactorily explained.

Except these and a few other points, I am in general agreement with the majority report.

(Signed) A. N. SURVE.

53, Umerkhadi,

Bombay, 27th December 1925.

BILL No. XXIII OF 1925

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in Sind

(As amended by the Select Committee)

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in Sind; and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor General, required by section 80A of the Government of India Act, has been obtained for the passing of this Act: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Sind Courts Act, 1925.

2. *Extent and commencement.*—(1) It extends to the Presidency of Bombay.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor of Bombay in Council may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, appoint.

The Chief Court

3. *Establishment of Chief Court.*—On and from the commencement of this Act there shall be established for Sind a Chief Court hereinafter referred to as “the Chief Court.”

4. *Constitution of Chief Court and appointment and tenure of Judges.*—(1) The Chief Court shall consist of a Chief Judge and three or more Judges who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council and shall hold office during his pleasure.

(2) The Chief Judge and Judges must each be either:

(a) A Barrister of England or Ireland or a Member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland of not less than five years’ standing; or

(b) A Member of the Indian Civil Service of not less than ten years’ standing and having for at least three years served as or exercised the powers of a District Judge; or

(c) A person having held judicial office not inferior to that of a Subordinate Judge or a Judge of the Small Cause Court for a period of not less than five years; or

(d) A person who has been an *Advocate* or a *Pleader* of any Court which is a High Court within the meaning of clause (24) (22) of section 3 of the General Clause Act, 1897, for an aggregate period of not less than ten years:

Cf. VI of 1900. Preamble. 5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 61.

Cf. VI of 1900, s. 4.

Cf. Oudh Courts Act IV of 1925, s. 4, and Govt. of India Act s. 10 as amended by Indian High Courts Act, 1922.

X of 1897 Bom. I of 1904.

Provided that the Chief Judge and Judges counted together must include not less than two such Barristers, Advocates or Pleaders and not less than two Members of the Indian Civil Service.

(3) Additional Judges duly qualified as aforesaid may be appointed for such period not exceeding two years as may be required by the Governor General in Council and shall each of them during such period have all the powers of a Judge of the Chief Court.

~~5. The Governor General in Council may in his discretion appoint one of the Judges of the Chief Court to be the Chief Judge.~~

6. 5. *Provision for vacancy in the office of Chief Judge.*—On the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of the Chief Judge and during any absence of the Chief Judge the Governor of Bombay in Council shall may appoint one of the other judges of the Chief Court to perform the duties of the Chief Judge, until some person has been appointed by the Governor General in Council to the office of Chief Judge of the Chief Court, and has entered on the discharge of the duties of that office, or until the absent Chief Judge has returned to his duties, as the case requires.

7. 6. *Provision for vacancy in the office of a judge other than the Chief Judge.*—On the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of a judge other than the Chief Judge, and during any absence of any such judge or on the appointment of any judge to act as Chief Judge the Governor of Bombay in Council may appoint a person to act officiate as a judge of the Chief Court and the person so appointed may sit and perform the duties of a judge of the court, until some person has been appointed by the Governor General in Council to the office of judge of the Chief Court and has entered on the discharge of the duties of the office, or until the absent Judge has returned to his duties or until the Governor of Bombay in Council sees cause to cancel the appointment of the acting judge.

Cf. VI of 1900, a. 7, and Punj. III of 1914, s. 5. 8. 7. *Rank and precedence of Chief Judge and Judges of Chief Court.*—(1) The Chief Judge (if any) whether permanent or officiating shall have rank and precedence before the other judges of the Chief Court.

(2) Save as aforesaid and subject to any general or special direction by the Governor General in Council the judges shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointment as such judges :

Provided that a permanent judge shall be deemed to be senior to, and shall have rank and precedence before, an officiating judge.

(3) ~~In the construction of this Act the expression 'senior judge' shall mean the judge for the time being entitled to the first place in rank and precedence.~~

9. 8. *Civil and criminal jurisdiction of Chief Court.*—The Chief Court shall be the highest civil court of appeal and revision and the highest court of criminal appeal and revision for Sind and the principal civil and criminal court of original jurisdiction for the civil district and the sessions division respectively of Karachi and shall be the Court of Session and shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of a Sessions Judge in the Sessions Division of Karachi. Cf. VI of 1900, s. 8; Punj. III of 1914, s. 6 and 7.

10. 9. *Civil jurisdiction in Karachi district.*—The Chief Court shall be the court of appeal from all decrees and orders passed by subordinate courts in the civil district of Karachi from which an appeal lies under any law for the time being in force.

11. 10. *Criminal jurisdiction in Karachi sessions division.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 :— Cf. VI of 1900, s. 13. V of 1898.

(a) a magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the sessions division of Karachi, when committing accused persons for trial, shall commit them to the Chief Court; and

(b) all appeals which lie under any law for the time being in force to the Court of Session from the sentences or orders of Courts or Magistrates exercising jurisdiction in the sessions division of Karachi shall lie to the Chief Court.

(2) Section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, V of 1898. shall not apply to the sessions division of Karachi.

12. 11. *Delegation of powers to members of Court: Full Bench.*—(1) Except as by this Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force otherwise provided, the Chief Court may make rules to provide in such manner as it thinks fit for the exercise by one or more of its judges of any of its powers. Cf. Punj. III of 1914, s. 8

(2) The Chief Court may make rules, declaring what number of judges, not being less than three shall constitute a full bench of the Chief Court, and may by these rules prescribe the mode of determining which judges shall sit as a full bench, when a full bench sitting becomes necessary.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), the senior judge Chief Judge may determine which judge in each case shall sit alone and which judges of the Chief Court shall constitute any bench.

Cf. VI of 1900, s. 11, & Punj. III of 1914, s. 11. 13. 12. *Power to refer question to full bench.*—Any single judge of the Chief Court and any bench of judges thereof, not being a full bench, may in any case refer for the decision of a bench of two judges or of a full bench, *respectively*, any question of law or custom having the force of law, or the construction of any document, or the admissibility of any evidence arising before the judge or bench and shall dispose of the case in accordance with the decision of the bench to which the question has been referred.

Cf. VI of 1900, s. 12, & Punj. III of 1914, s. 12. 14. 13. *Review in certain criminal cases.*—Where in any case any such question as is referred to in section 13 12 has been decided by a judge of the Chief Court exercising the jurisdiction of the Chief Court as the principal criminal court of original jurisdiction for the sessions division of Karachi, and no reference has been made under the provisions of that section or of section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Chief Court may on its being certified by the Government Advocate for Sind that in his opinion the decision should be further considered, review the case or such part of it as may be necessary, and finally determine the question, and may thereupon alter the judgment, order or sentence passed by the judge and pass such judgment, order or sentence as it thinks right.

V of 1908.

The Government Advocate for Sind shall be appointed by the Governor in Council.

Cf. U. P. Act IV of 1925, s. 12. 15. 14. *Appeal from original civil jurisdiction of Chief Court.*—(1) Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, an appeal from any original decree or from any order against which an appeal is permitted by any law for the time being in force made by a single judge of the Chief Court, shall lie to a Bench consisting of two other judges of the Chief Court.

(2) *Appeals from appellate civil jurisdiction of a single judge.*—Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, an appeal from any appellate decree made by a single judge of the Chief Court shall lie to a Bench consisting of two other judges of the Chief Court, ~~if the judge who made the decree declares that the case is a fit one for appeal.~~

Cf. VI of 1900, s. 16, V of 1908, V of 1898. 16. 15. *Procedure of Chief Court in exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, or the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Chief Court shall record evidence including examinations of accused persons and judgments in such manner as it may direct by rule made with the sanction of the Governor of ~~Bombay~~ in Council.

(2) So much of rule 35 of Order XLI of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, as requires the decree to be signed and dated by the judge or judges who passed it, shall not apply to the Chief Court in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction. Cf. VI of 1900, s. 16 (3), V of 1908.

17. 16. *Ministerial officers of Chief Court.*—(1) Subject to any rules and restrictions which may be prescribed by the Governor of ~~Bombay~~ in Council the Chief Judge may appoint Registrars, Deputy Registrars, Assistant Registrars, an Official Receiver, Official Commissioners, a Clerk of the Crown and such other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by the Chief Court and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act. Cf. VI of 1900, s. 17, & Punj. III of 1914, s. 13.

(2) The appointments of the Registrars, Deputy Registrars, Assistant Registrars, the Official Receiver, the Official Commissioners and the Clerk of the Crown shall be subject to the sanction of the Governor of ~~Bombay~~ in Council.

(3) The officers appointed under sub-section (1) shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties of a non-judicial or quasi-judicial nature as the Chief Court may direct.

(4) Every officer appointed under the provisions of this section shall receive such salary as the Chief Judge may fix, subject to the sanction of the Governor of ~~Bombay~~ in Council.

(5) Any officer appointed under sub-section (1) may be suspended or dismissed from his office by order of the Chief Judge:

Provided that none of the officers mentioned in sub-section (2) shall be dismissed without the previous sanction of the Governor of ~~Bombay~~ in Council.

18. 17 *Superintendence and control of other courts.*—The general superintendence, direction and control over all courts subject to its appellate jurisdiction ~~are~~ shall be vested in the Chief Court. Cf. Bom. XII of 1866, s. 15A; 5 & 6 Geo. V, c. 61, s. 107.

19. 18. *Admission and removal of Advocates, Pleaders and Attorneys.*—The Chief Court may, subject to such rules as it may with the sanction of the Governor of ~~Bombay~~ in Council determine, admit proper persons to be Advocates, Pleaders and Attorneys in any court in Sind, and may remove or suspend from practice for misbehaviour any person so admitted; and may authorise such Advocates, Pleaders and Attorneys to plead or to act or to plead and act for suitors and accused persons. Cf. Bom. XII of 1866, s. 16.

29. 19. *Power to make rules.*—In addition to any other power to make rules expressly or by implication conferred by this Act the Chief Court may with the sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, make rules consistent with this Act and any other enactment for the time being in force to regulate any of the following matters, namely :—

Cf. Bom. XII of 1866, s. 15 A (1).

(a) the supervision of all Courts subject to the control of the Chief Court and their visitation and inspection ;

Cf. Bom. XII of 1866, s. 15A (2), & XXV of 1869, s. 9.

(b) the exercise by the district judges of the general control vested in them over the civil courts in their respective civil districts ;

Cf. Bom. XII of 1866, s. 10 & XIV of 1869, s. 39.

(c) all matters relating to the officers of courts ;

Cf. VI of 1900 s. 19 (1) (b).

(d) ~~providing for~~ the translation of any papers filed in the Chief Court and ~~for~~ the preparation of paper books for the hearing of appeals and the copying, typing or printing of any such papers or translations and ~~requiring the recovery~~ from the persons at whose instance or on whose behalf papers are filed, ~~payment~~ of the expenses thereby incurred :

Cf. Bom. XII of 1866, s. 9A (c) & XIV of 1869, s. 43.

(e) the holidays and vacations of the Chief Court and the courts subordinate to it ;

Cf. XIV of 1869, ss. 5, 15 & 23.

(f) the places and times for the holding of courts ;

Cf. XIV of 1869, s. 41A.

(g) the qualifications and admission of proper persons to be petition-writers in courts, the issue of licenses to such persons, the fees to be charged by such persons and the conduct of business by such persons, ~~and providing the punishment by a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for~~ the breach of any such rules, and ~~determining~~ the authority by which such breaches shall be investigated and the fines imposed ; and ~~providing that any such fine shall be recoverable as if the recovery of any such fine as though it were a fine imposed by a magistrate in the exercise of his ordinary jurisdiction ;~~

Cf. Bom. XII of 1866, s. 17.

(h) the fees to be charged for processes issued by the civil courts, or by any officer of any such court and the fees payable in any suit or proceeding in any such court by any party to such suit or proceeding in respect of the fees of the pleader of any other party to such suit or proceeding ;

Cf. XIV of 1869, s. 41.

(i) the manner in which the proceedings of civil courts shall be kept and recorded, the manner in which paper books for the hearing of appeals shall be prepared and the granting of copies.

21. 20. *Registers, books, accounts, returns, statements and reports.*—The Chief Court shall keep such registers, books and accounts as may be necessary for the transaction of its business, or required by the Governor of Bombay in Council, and shall comply, in such form and manner as the Governor of Bombay in Council may deem proper, with any requisition which the Governor of Bombay in Council may make for records of, or papers belonging to the Chief Court, or any court subordinate to it, or for certified copies of or extracts from, such records of or papers, or for returns, statements or reports.

District Courts

22. 21. *Civil districts.*—(1) For the purposes of this Act the Governor of Bombay in Council may by notification divide Sind into civil districts and fix the limits of such civil districts and determine the headquarters of each such district. Cf. Punj. III of 1914, s. 19, VI of 1900, s. 23, & XIV of 1869, ss. 3 & 4.

(2) The districts existing for the purposes of civil justice when this Act comes into force shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

23. 22. *District Courts.*—(1) There shall be in each civil district other than the district that of Karachi a district court and the Governor of Bombay in Council shall appoint a district judge to each such court. Cf. Bom. XII of 1866, s. 2, & XIV of 1869, s. 5.

(2) *Original jurisdiction of district court.*—The district court shall be the principal court of original civil jurisdiction in the civil district. Cf. XIV of 1869, s. 7, & Bom. XII of 1866, s. 31.

24. 23. *Joint Judges.*—(1) The Governor of Bombay in Council may appoint joint judges to any district court. Cf. XIV of 1869, s. 12.

(2) Every such joint judge shall exercise the powers and jurisdiction of the district court concurrently with the district judge in such matters as may be referred to him by the district judge.

(3) All Regulations and Acts now or hereafter in force and applying to a district judge shall be deemed to apply also to the joint judge and the seal of the joint judge shall be the same as is used by the district judge.

25. 24. *Assistant Judges.*—(1) The Governor of Bombay in Council may appoint assistant judges to any district court. Cf. XIV of 1869, ss. 14 & 16.

(2) An assistant judge shall have jurisdiction to hear such original suits, of which the subject matter is less than ten thousand rupees in amount or value, such applications or references under special Acts, and such miscellaneous applications not being of the nature of appeals, as the district judge may refer to him.

Cf. XIV of 1869, s. 17. 26. 25. *Appellate jurisdiction of assistant judge.*—(1) The Governor of ~~Bombay~~ in Council may confer upon any assistant judge the power to hear such appeals from the decrees and orders of the subordinate courts as lie to the district court and as may be referred to him by the district judge.

(2) An assistant judge on whom the power to hear appeals has been conferred under this or any other Act, shall continue to have such power so long and so often as he may hold the office of assistant judge, without reference to the civil district in which he may be employed: Provided that the Governor of ~~Bombay~~ in Council may at any time withdraw such power.

Cf. XIV of 1869, s. 19. 27. 26. *Power to invest joint or assistant judge with powers of district court.*—The Governor of ~~Bombay~~ in Council may confer upon any *joint or* assistant judge any of the powers and jurisdiction of the district court within any specified part of a civil district and such powers and jurisdiction shall not, while so conferred upon the *joint or* assistant judge, be exercised in such part by the district Judge.

Cf. XIV of 1869, s. 9. 28. 27. *Control of courts.*—The district judge shall have general control over all the civil courts within the district.

Cf. XIV of 1869, s. 8, & Bom. XII of 1866, s. 8. 29. 28. *Appellate jurisdiction of district court.*—(1) Save as provided in sections 9, 8, 10, 9, 27, 26, 34, 33, 35, 34 and 37 36 in any case where a decree or order of a subordinate court is appealable, the appeal shall lie to the district court.

(2) Where a decree or order passed by an assistant judge in his original jurisdiction is appealable, the appeal shall lie to the Chief Court or to the district court, according as the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds, or does not exceed, five thousand rupees.

Subordinate Courts

Cf. Bom. XII of 1866, s. 4. 30. 29. *Subordinate courts.*—(1) There shall be in each civil district so many civil courts subordinate to the District Court (in this Act called "subordinate courts") as the Governor of ~~Bombay~~ in Council may by notification direct.

Cf. XIV of 1869, ss. 22A & 23. (2) The Governor of ~~Bombay~~ in Council may determine the local limits of the jurisdiction of subordinate courts and the places where such courts shall be held.

Cf. XIV of 1869, s. 23. (3) The place or places so fixed may be beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the court.

Cf. XIV of 1869, s. 22. (4) The Governor of ~~Bombay~~ in Council shall appoint a subordinate judge to each such court.

Cf. XIV of 1869, s. 21. (5) The Governor of ~~Bombay~~ in Council may at any time for special reasons close temporarily any such court.

31. 30. *Joint subordinate judges and deputation.*—(1) The Governor of ~~Bombay~~ in Council may appoint joint subordinate judges to a subordinate court. Cf. XIV of 1860, s. 23.

(2) The district judge, with the previous sanction of the Chief Court, may depute to a subordinate court the judge of any other subordinate court in the civil district.

(3) A subordinate judge so appointed or deputed to a subordinate court shall dispose of such civil business within the pecuniary limits of his jurisdiction as the judge of such court, subject to the control of the district judge, may refer to him.

32. 31. *Jurisdiction of subordinate courts.*—(1) The ordinary jurisdiction of subordinate judges of the first class shall extend to all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature. Cf. XIV of 1860, s. 24.

(2) The ordinary jurisdiction of subordinate judges of the second class shall extend to all such suits and proceedings wherein the subject matter does not exceed five thousand rupees in amount or value.

33. 32. *Special jurisdiction of First Class Subordinate Judge.*—(1) A subordinate judge of the first class, in addition to his ordinary jurisdiction, shall exercise in the civil district to which his court belongs a special jurisdiction in respect of such suits and proceedings of a civil nature, wherein the subject-matter exceeds five thousand rupees in amount or value, as may arise within the local limits of the jurisdiction of all subordinate courts in the civil district of which the judges are of the second class. Cf. XIV of 1860, s. 25.

(2) In any civil district in which there are two or more subordinate judges of the first class, the district judge, subject to the orders of the Chief Court, shall determine the local limits within which each such judge shall exercise his special jurisdiction.

34. 33. *Appeal from decision of first class subordinate judge.*—Where a decree or order passed by a subordinate judge of the first class in his ordinary or special jurisdiction in any suit or proceeding of which the amount or value of the subject matter exceeds five thousand rupees is appealable, the appeal shall lie to the Chief Court. Cf. XIV of 1860, s. 26.

35. 34. *Appellate jurisdiction of first class subordinate judge of small cause court.*—(1) The Governor of ~~Bombay~~ in Council may ~~save in the civil district of Karachi~~ invest any subordinate judge of the first class, or any judge of a court of small causes established under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of subordinate courts as may be referred to him by the district judge. Cf. XIV of 1860, s. 27.

(2) The appellate decision in any such case shall have the same force as if passed by the district judge.

(3) A subordinate judge of the first class or a judge of a court of small causes, on whom the power of hearing appeals has been conferred under this or any other Acts, shall continue to have such power so long and so often as he may hold the office of subordinate judge of the first class or judge of a court of small causes, respectively, without reference to the civil district in which he may be employed : ~~Provided that the Governor of Bombay in Council may at any time withdraw such power.~~

Cf. XIV of 1869, s. 28. 35. *Power to invest subordinate judges with small cause powers.*—The Governor of Bombay in Council may confer upon any subordinate judge within any specified local limits the jurisdiction of a court of small causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such courts up to any specified amount not exceeding, in the case of a subordinate judge of the first class, one thousand rupees, and in the case of a subordinate judge of the second class, two hundred rupees.

Cf. XIV of 1869, s. 28A. 36. *Power to invest subordinate judges with jurisdiction under certain Acts.*—(1) The Chief Court may by general or special order invest any subordinate judge, within such local limits and subject to such pecuniary limitation as may be prescribed in such order, with all or any of the powers of a district judge or a district court, as the case may be, under the Indian Succession Act, 1865 1925, the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, or paragraph 5 of Schedule III to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

X of 1865.
XXXIX of 1925.
V of 1881.
V of 1908.

(2) Every order made by a subordinate judge by virtue of the powers conferred upon him under sub-section (1) shall be subject to appeal to the Chief Court or the district court according as the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds or does not exceed five thousand rupees.

(3) Every order of the district court passed on appeal under sub-section (2) from the order of the subordinate judge shall be subject to an appeal to the Chief Court under the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, applicable to appeals from appellate decrees.

V of 1908.

Cf. XIV of 1869, s. 32. 38. 37. *Government suits.*—(1) No subordinate court other than the court of a subordinate judge of the first class and no court of the small causes shall receive or register any suit in which the Secretary of State for India in Council or any officer of Government in his official capacity is a party.

(2) In every such case, the plaintiff shall be referred to the court of the subordinate judge of the first class and such suit shall be instituted only in the court of the subordinate

judge of the first class and shall be heard by such subordinate judge, unless the district judge transfers the suit for hearing to his own file subject to the provisions of section 24 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

V of 1908.

~~(3) Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any such suit merely because any of the authorities or officers specified below is a party to such suit, that is to say:—~~

~~(1) A state railway, in the case of a suit for damages for loss of goods instituted against such railway.~~

~~(2) A local authority of which an officer of Government is a member in his official capacity.~~

~~(3) An officer of Government in his capacity of curator, guardian, manager or representative of a private person or estate in virtue of an appointment, delegation, declaration or exercise of powers under:—~~

~~(a) Order 32, rule 4 (4) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908;~~

V of 1908.

~~(b) Section 5 of the Succession (Property Protection) Act;~~

XIX of

~~(c) Section 69 or 71 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912;~~

1841.

~~(d) Section 7, 18 or 82 of the Guardians and Wards Act, 1800;~~

IV of

1912.

~~(e) Section 1 or 17 of the Ahmedabad Talukdars' Act, 1862;~~

VIII of

1800.

~~(f) Section 7 (2) (e) or 34 of the Sind Incumbered Estate Act, 1866;~~

VI of

1862.

or

XX of
1866.

~~(g) Section 3, 10 (1), 10 (2), 20, 22 (1), or 41 (1) of the Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905.~~

Bom. I of

1905.

~~(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to a suit against the administration of a Government railway; or to apply to any suit merely because an officer of Government is a party thereto, in his capacity of—~~

~~(a) member of a local authority,~~

~~(b) curator, guardian, manager or representative of a private person or estate in virtue of an appointment, delegation, declaration or exercise of powers under:—~~

~~(i) Order 32, rule 4 (4), of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908;~~

V of 1908.

~~(ii) section 5 of the Succession (Property Protection) Act, 1841;~~

XIX of 1841

~~(iii) section 69 or 71 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912; IV of 1912.~~

- VIII of 1890. (iv) section 7, 18 or 42 of the *Guardians and Wards Act, 1890* ;
- Bom. VI of 1862. (v) section 1 or 17 of the *Ahmedabad Talukdars' Act, 1862* ;
- Bom. XX of 1896. (vi) section 7 (2) (c) or 34 of the *Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1896* ; or
- Bom. I of 1905. (vii) section 3, 19 (1), 19 (2), 20, 22 (1), or 41 (1) of the *Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905*.

Temporary Vacancies

Cf. XIV of 1869, s. 35. 39. *Temporary vacancy of office of district judge.*—In the event of the death of a district judge or of his being prevented from performing his duties by illness or other cause or of his absence from the civil district on leave *the joint judge, if any, or the first in rank of the assistant judges in the district, or in the absence from the district of the joint or assistant judge, the first in rank of the subordinate judges, shall assume charge of the district court without interruption to his ordinary jurisdiction, and while so in charge shall perform the duties of a district judge with respect to the filing of suits and appeals, receiving pleadings, execution of processes, return of writs and the like and shall be designated joint judge, assistant judge or subordinate judge, as the case may be, in charge of the district and shall continue in such charge until the office of the district judge has been resumed, or assumed by an officer duly appointed thereto.*

Cf. XIV of 1869, s. 26. 40. *Delegation of powers of district judge.*—Any district judge leaving the headquarters and proceeding on duty to any place within his district may delegate to a *joint judge or an assistant judge, or in the absence of a joint judge or an assistant judge, to a subordinate judge at the headquarters, the power of performing such duties, enumerated in section 40 38 as may be emergent ; and such officer shall be designated joint, assistant or subordinate judge, as the case may be, in charge of the headquarters.*

Cf. XIV of 1869, s. 37. 41. *Temporary vacancy of office of subordinate judge.*—In the event of the death, suspension or temporary absence of any subordinate judge, the district judge may empower the judge of any subordinate court of the same civil district to perform the duties of the judge of the vacated subordinate court, either at the place of such court or of his own court ; but in every such case the registers and records of the two courts shall be kept distinct.

Suspension and removal of Subordinate Judges

Cf. Bom. XII of 1866, s. 9. 42. *41. Suspension and removal.*—(1) The Governor of Bombay in Council may suspend or remove from office any subordinate judge for misbehaviour or neglect of duty.

(2) The Chief Court may suspend from office any subordinate judge pending inquiry into his conduct.

(3) The district judge may, in cases of urgent necessity, suspend from office any subordinate judge in the civil district, but shall forthwith report the case to the Chief Court.

Officials of Courts other than the Chief Courts

43. 42. *Appointment and removal of court officials.*—(1) The Chief Judge may appoint for the subordinate courts of the civil district of Karachi such ministerial officers as the Governor of Bombay in Council may direct; and the district judge of any other civil district may make the like appointments for the district court and the subordinate courts of such district; and the Chief Judge and district judge respectively may promote, suspend or dismiss any such officer. Cf. Bom. XII of 1866, s. 10.

Provided that no official officer who is in receipt of a monthly salary amounting to *not less than* thirty rupees shall be dismissed without the sanction of the Chief Judge.

(2) The Chief Judge may transfer any ministerial officer of any civil court to any other such court and the district judge may make any such transfer in the courts within the local limits of his jurisdiction. Cf. XIV of 1869, s. 40A.

(3) The judge of a subordinate court may appoint peons and ministerial menial servants of such court and may suspend or remove any bailiff or peon or ministerial menial servant, subject to an appeal to the Chief Judge in the case of the civil district of Karachi and to the district judge in the case of any other civil district. Cf. Bom. XII of 1866, s. 10.

Supplemental

44. 43. *Seal.*—Every court shall use a seal on which shall be engraved the royal arms and the title of such court. Cf. Bom. XII of 1866, s. 11 & XIV of 1869 ss. 11 & 29.

45. 44. *Execution of decree for debt against certain privileged persons.*—(1) No decree for payment of debt passed by any court shall, save as provided by sub-section (2), be executed against a defendant who is a member of any of the late reigning families of Sind and whose name is entered in a list published in this behalf by the Governor of Bombay in Council in the *Bombay Government Gazette*. Cf. Bom. XII of 1866, s. 11 & Bom. III of 1868.

(2) Where application is made for the execution of such decree against such person, the court shall forward a copy of the decree and of the application to the Commissioner in Sind, who may by special order direct that the decree shall be executed against such person and may specify the manner in which it may be executed.

46. 45. *Pending proceedings.*—(1) Every proceeding pending at the commencement of this Act in the Court of the Judicial Cf. VI of 1904 ss. 43 (2), 40 & 45.

Commissioner of Sind or in the District Court of Karachi or in the court of Session of Karachi shall be deemed to be transferred to the Chief Court of Sind and the Chief Court shall proceed to try, hear and determine the matter as if it had been instituted in such court.

(2) Appeals from decrees, sentences and orders passed and not appealed against before the commencement of this Act, which would before that date have lain to the said Court of the Judicial Commissioner or the said district or sessions court, shall lie to the Chief Court.

(3) All decrees, sentences and orders passed before the commencement of this Act by the said Court of the Judicial Commissioner or the said district or sessions court shall be deemed for the purposes of execution to have been passed by the Chief Court.

(4) Provided that nothing contained in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall be construed to extend the period of limitation to which any suit or appeal may be subject.

Cf. U. P. Act
IV of 1925,
s. 49.

47. 46. *Enactments amended and replaced.*—(1) The enactments mentioned in the First Schedule are hereby amended, or, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be amended, to the extent and in the manner specified in the fourth column thereof.

(2) The enactments mentioned in the Second Schedule are hereby repealed, or, as the case may be shall be deemed to be repealed, to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

ENACTMENTS AMENDED OR DEEMED TO BE AMENDED

[See section 47 46 (1)]

Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendments.
1869	XXVII	Part I—Acts of The Indian Trustees' Act, 1860.	the Governor General in Council. In the definition of High Court in section 2, after the figures "101" the words "and also the Chief Court of Sind" shall be deemed to have been inserted.
1866	XXVIII	The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866.	In the definition of High Court in section 1, after the figures "101" the words "and includes the Chief Court of Sind" shall be deemed to have been inserted.
1869	IV	The Indian Divorce Act, 1869.	In section 3, clause (1), after the words "the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon" the words "in Sind the Chief Court of Sind" shall be deemed to have been inserted. In section 3, clause (2), for the words "in Burma" the words "in Burma and Sind" shall be deemed to have been substituted.
1870	VII	The Court Fees Act, 1870.	After article 11 in Schedule I the following article shall be deemed to have been inserted, namely. "11A. Application When the Two to the Chief amount ru Court of or value pees. Sind for the of the exercise of subject its revisional jurisdiction in dis-diction p u t e under section 115 of does not the Code exceed of Civil five Procedure, rupees. 1908,—or

Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendments.
1875	XVIII	The Indian Law Reports Act, 1875.	<p>section 25 When The of the Pro such fee vincial amount levi Small or value able Causes exceeds on a Courts twenty me Act, 1887. five mo rupees. ran dum of ap peal.</p> <p>(1) In the preamble after the figures "104" the words "and by the Chief Court of Sind" shall be deemed to have been inserted.</p> <p>(2) In section 3 after the words "High Courts" the words "or by the Chief Court of Sind" shall be deemed to have been inserted.</p>
1879	III	The Destruction of Records Act, 1879.	In section 3 after the word "Burma" the words "and the Chief Court of Sind" shall be deemed to have been inserted.
1879	XVIII	The Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879.	In sub section (4) of section 48 after the word "Burma" the words "and the Chief Court of Sind" shall be deemed to have been inserted.
1891	XVI	The Colonial Courts of Admiralty (India) Act, 1891.	<p>In section 2,</p> <p>(1) after clause (4) the following clause shall be deemed to have been inserted, namely:— " (5) the Chief Court of Sind, and ";</p> <p>(2) clause " (5) " shall be deemed to have been renumbered " (6) ".</p>
1898	V	The Code of Criminal Procedure.	<p>(1) In section 4 sub section (1), clause (j),</p> <p>(i) after the word "Range on" the words "the Chief Court of Sind" shall be deemed to have been inserted, and</p>

Year.	No.	Short-title.	Amendments.
1908	V	The Code of Civil Procedure.	<p>(ii) for the words—" Courts of the Judicial Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Sind " the words " Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces " shall be deemed to have been substituted.</p> <p>(2) In section 266,</p> <p>(i) after the word " includes " the words " the Chief Court of Sind " shall be deemed to have been inserted, and</p> <p>(ii) for the words—" Courts of the Judicial Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Sind " the words—" Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces " shall be deemed to have been substituted.</p> <p>(3) In section 364, sub-section (1), after the word " Charter " the words " or the Chief Court of Sind " shall be deemed to have been inserted.</p> <p>(4) In section 365, after the word " Charter " the words " and the Chief Court of Sind " shall be deemed to have been inserted.</p> <p>In section 122 after the figures " 1915 " the words " and the Chief Court of Sind " shall be deemed to have been inserted.</p>

Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendments.
		<i>Part I.—Acts of</i>	<i>the Governor-General in Council</i>
1866	XXVII	<i>The Indian Trustees' Act, 1866.</i>	In the definition of High Court in section 2, for the words "Court of Oudh" the words "Courts of Oudh and Sind" shall be deemed to have been substituted.
1866	XXVIII	<i>The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866.</i>	In the definition of High Court in section 1, for the words "Court of Oudh" the words "Courts of Oudh and Sind" shall be deemed to have been substituted.
1869	IV	<i>The Indian Divorce Act, 1869.</i>	In clause (1) of section 3, after the words "of Oudh" the words "in Sind—the Chief Court of Sind" shall be deemed to have been inserted. In clause (2) of section 3, for the words "in Burma" the words "in Burma and Sind" shall be deemed to have been substituted.
1875	XVIII	<i>The Indian Law-Reports Act, 1875.</i>	(1) In the preamble for the words "Court of Oudh" the words "Courts of Oudh and Sind" shall be deemed to have been substituted. (2) In section 3 for the words "Court of Oudh" the words "Courts of Oudh and Sind" shall be deemed to have been substituted.
1879	XVIII	<i>The Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879.</i>	In sub-section (A) of section 41 for the words "Court of Oudh" the words "Courts of Oudh and Sind" shall be deemed to have been substituted.
1891	XVI	<i>The Colonial Courts of Admiralty (India) Act, 1891.</i>	In section 2, (1) after clause (4) the following clause shall be deemed to have been inserted, namely:— " (5) The Chief Court of Sind, and "; (2) Clause " (5) " shall be deemed to have been re-numbered " (6) ".
1898	V	<i>The Code of Criminal Procedure.</i>	(1) In clause (j) of sub-section (1) of section 4, (i) for the words "Court of Oudh" the words "Courts of Oudh and Sind" shall be deemed to have been substituted, and (ii) for the words "Courts of the Judicial Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Sind" the words "Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces" shall be deemed to have been substituted. (2) In section 266, (i) for the words "Court of Oudh" the words "Courts of Oudh and Sind" shall be deemed to have been substituted, and (ii) for the words "Courts of the Judicial Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Sind" the words "Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces" shall be deemed to have been substituted. (3) In sub-section (1) of section 364, for the words "Court of Oudh" the words "Courts of Oudh and Sind" shall be deemed to have been substituted. (4) In section 365, for the words "Court of Oudh" the words "Courts of Oudh and Sind" shall be deemed to have been substituted.
1908	V	<i>The Code of Civil Procedure.</i>	In section 122 for the words "Court of Oudh" the words "Courts of Oudh and Sind" shall be deemed to have been substituted.
1908	IX	<i>The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.</i>	In section 123 read "Court" for "Courts". In the First Schedule, Third Division, in Article 162 after the word "Bombay" the words "or the Chief Court of Sind" shall be deemed to have been inserted.
		<i>Part II.—Acts of</i>	<i>the Governor of Bombay in Council</i>
1879	V	<i>The Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879.</i>	In sub-section (3) of section 135H, for the words "Court of the Judicial Commissioner" the words "Chief Court" shall be substituted.
1906	II	<i>The Mamlatdars Courts Act, 1906.</i>	In section 24 for the words "Court of the Judicial Commissioner" the words "Chief Court" shall be substituted.
1915	I	<i>The Bombay Town-Planning Act, 1915.</i>	In section 33, (1) in sub-section (2) for the words "Judicial Commissioner" where they occur for the second time the words "Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Sind" shall be substituted; and (2) for the words "Additional Judicial Commissioner" in sub-sections (2) and (3) the words "Judge of the Chief Court of Sind" shall be substituted.
1923	VI	<i>The Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923.</i>	In the explanation to clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 9 for the words "Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind" the words "Chief Court of Sind" shall be substituted.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

REPEALS

[See section 47 16 (2)]

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
<i>Part I.—Acts of the Governor General in Council</i>			
1869	IV	The Indian Divorce Act, 1869.	In section 3, clause (2), the words "in Sind Judicial Commissioner of that Province" shall be deemed to have been repealed.
1869	XIV	The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869.	So far as extended by notification to Sind.
1891	XVI	The Colonial Courts of Admiralty (India) Act, 1891.	In section 2, (1) The word "and" in clause (5), and (2) Clause (6), shall be deemed to have been repealed.
<i>Part II.—Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council</i>			
1866	XII	The Sindh Courts Act, 1866.	So much as has not been repealed.
1868	III	The Bombay Act V of 1867 (Amendment) Act, 1868.	So much as has not been repealed.
1906	I	The Sind Courts (Amendment) Act, 1906.	The whole.
1910	I	The Bombay Repealing and Amending Act, 1910.	So much of it as relates to the Sind Courts (Amendment Act, 1906).
1916	II	The Sind Courts (Amendment) Act, 1916.	The whole.

NOTIFICATION

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OFFICE

Town Hall, Bombay, 8th February 1926

No. 493.—With reference to the footnotes to the Report of the Select Committee on Bill No. XXIII of 1925 (A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in Sind) published at pages 3—6 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part V, dated the 2nd February 1926, it is notified that Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, M.L.C., has recorded the following minute of dissent and that Mr. Noor Mahomed, M.L.C., has signed the report subject to a minute of dissent shown below ;

(Minute of dissent by Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, M.L.C.)

I am of opinion that the Chief Judge of this Court should be a person belonging to clauses (a) and (d) of section 4 ; and that the Judges who are appointed out of the cadre of I.C.S. should not exceed one-third.

Section 18 requires a special provision to provide for Advocates and Barristers to be bound by and bind, their clients, by their contract.

Now that the Government have got an opportunity of amending the law, the protection given to the Secretary of State for India and public servants from their suing or being sued in ordinary courts like other litigants should be entirely done away with. In the whole of India, in no other presidency does this protection exist ; its existence is an anomaly.

(Signed) B. G. PAHALAJANI.

(Minute of dissent by Mr. Noor Mahomed, M.L.C.)

I sign the majority report subject to a minute of dissent.

1. Under clause 4 (1) of the bill the Chief Court is to consist of a Chief Judge and three or more Judges.

Under sub-clause (2) (c) a Subordinate Judge or a Judge of Small Cause Court of not less than five years' standing is eligible for appointment to a Judgeship of a Chief Court. But under the proviso sub-clause (2) not less than two of the Judges are to be Barristers, Advocates or pleaders and not less than two will be members of the I.C.S. That being so, sub-clause (c) making Subordinate Judge eligible for appointment to the Chief Court becomes nugatory in effect. I had therefore proposed in the Select Committee that the words "or Subordinate Judges or Judges of Small Cause Courts" should be added after the word "pleaders" in the proviso. This amendment was negated by the majority of the Select Committee. I am strongly of opinion that this amendment should be accepted by the Council. I can see no reason why Subordinate Judge should be excluded from appointment to the Chief Court so long

as it consists of four Judges. Subordinate Judges are now recruited solely from the Bar and have got experience both at the Bar and on the Bench. They should therefore be made eligible for appointment like pleaders.

2. Also I strongly urge that the Chief Judge and the Judges of the future Sind Chief Court should not have the opportunity of making the Sind Chief Court only a stepping step for either some higher or a permanent place on the Bombay High Court. The recent experience of constant transfers and only very temporary appointments on the bench of the Judicial Commissioner's Court has been none too happy. Such constant transfers and temporary postings naturally destroy the smooth and the even working of the Judicial machinery. The political conditions in Sind and the ignorance of the litigants, particularly that of the defendants in the Civil Courts, require a uniform and consistent watch by the Judges of the highest Sind Court; and this will always remain impossible, unless and until some permanency of the Judges is secured by legislation. The non-official view on this matter was clear and definite; and I have every hope that the Government and the Council will come to a unanimous decision on this point, when the Bill comes up again for discussion before the House.

(Signed) NOOR MAHOMED.

N. J. WADIA,

Secretary to the Legislative Council of the
Governor of Bombay.

APPENDIX B

BILL No. VII OF 1926

(A Bill to amend the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, 1923)

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE

We, the undersigned members* of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. VII of 1926 (a Bill to amend the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, 1923), have the honour to report as follows :

2. We have examined the Bill and made a few changes in it.
3. We have considered the question whether the punishment provided in clause 3 of the Bill is sufficient. Two of the members were of opinion that the punishment should be increased, especially for second and subsequent offences. We have, however, decided by a majority that the punishment provided in clause 3 of the Bill is sufficient.
4. We have redrafted the proposed sub-section (6) (b) in order to make the wording of the sub-section correspond with that of sub-section (f) of section 9 of the Act.
5. We have made some slight drafting changes in clause 6.
6. We recommend that this report together with the minutes of dissent and the Bill as amended should be published in Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Urdu in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and in Sindhi in the *Sind Official Gazette*.

(Signed) J. L. RIEU.
 (") P. E. PERCIVAL.
 (") C. G. ADAM.
 (") HOOSEINALLY M. RAHIMTOOLA.
 (") R. G. PRADHAN.
 (") RAFIUDDIN AHMAD.
 (") S. K. BOLE.
 (") R. D. SHINDE.
 (") R. S. NEKALJAY (*subject to a
 minute of dissent*).
 (") A. N. SURVE (*subject to a minute
 of dissent*).

Minute of dissent by Mr. R. S. Nekaljay, M.L.C.

I am of the opinion that the punishment provided for the procurer has not proved to be effective and I would emphasize whipping with or without the addition of imprisonment as an efficient way of checking the growth of this offensive trade. Further, the police should be given power to arrest pimps without warrant and at the same time the

*Note.—The signature of Mr. Noor Muhamad will be notified when received.

Government should take steps to see that no corruption prevails in the police and that the guilty persons are brought to book.

For subsequent offences the procurers should be expelled from the city and thus put a stop to their dishonest living.

As for the girls who are victims of these pimps, they must be removed to the fallen homes where every assistance should be given to them to enable them to secure an honourable living.

In cases of subsequent offences I am of the opinion that segregation might prove effective and in dealing with these poor girls the Government should not lose sight of the fact that these despised girls should not be made confirmed criminals but should be helped out of their miserable condition.

Generally where women of ill-fame and ill-repute living in chawls or places occupied by other classes come to the notice of the police these should in the first place be segregated and thus prevent the evil spreading. Also persons thus segregated should be subjected to frequent medical examination.

(Signed) R. S. NEKALJAY, M.L.C.

Minute of dissent by Mr. A. N. Surve, M.L.C.

I am still of opinion that the punishment laid down in clause 3 of the bill is insufficient, and requires enhancement. I had urged—but unsuccessfully—that a repetition of the offence should be punished more severely. Burma Act II of 1921, section 4, does make a distinction between first and subsequent offences for the purpose of punishing the latter with more severity. I may note here that in order to obtain an exact idea of the extent and prevalence of this form of crime, I had suggested that workers in the field of Social Evil, who could throw light on the points, be examined as expert witnesses, but that suggestion was not accepted. Had it been accepted, my honourable colleagues on the committee would have been on surer grounds in declaring the punishment laid down in the clause as sufficient. As the matters stand, I am constrained to say, with due respect, that the majority have come to a decision without taking into consideration all aspects of the question. I therefore reserve my right of moving amendments for the purpose of enhancing punishment and also for visiting offences subsequent to the first with greater rigour.

Section 9, sub-section (1), of the Prostitution Act confers two kinds of powers upon the Commissioner of Police, *viz.*—

(1) Prohibition of residing, in using or frequenting any house, room, or place, etc., and

(2) Removal of a person within or without the City of Bombay.

Clause 4 of the bill by adding sub-section (6) (a) to section 9 of the Act attempts to confer similar powers upon the District Magistrate, but with this difference, *viz.*, that the Commissioner of Police derives his power under section 9, sub-section (1), whereas the District Magistrate

will derive his under the proposed sub-section (6) (a) *plus* the notification issued by the Governor in Council.

As regards the second kind of power, *viz.*, removal of a person, the powers of the Commissioner of Police are limited by sub-section (3) which requires him to obtain the previous sanction of the Government. Similar limitation on the power of the District Magistrate is not reproduced in the bill. Government may, before issuing the notification, limit the powers of the District Magistrate, but that will be by an executive act and not by virtue of a statutory provision. If Government fail to impose such a limitation on the power of the District Magistrate, then the result will be that the Commissioner of Police who is a superior officer and exercises jurisdiction within the narrow limits of the City of Bombay will have but *limited powers*, whereas the District Magistrate who is—comparatively speaking—an inferior officer and whose jurisdiction extends over the whole district, will possess *unlimited powers*, so far as the previous sanction of the Government is concerned. I do not think it is the intention of the legislature to arm the District Officer with this unlimited power. Removal of a person from a place is a very great power, and it is not in the interests of the subjects that exceptional power of this magnitude be conferred on the District Officer without any statutory limitation. I would therefore humbly recommend that a limitation on the power of the District Officer be put as it is put in the case of the Commissioner of Police, and that the District Magistrate be required to obtain the previous sanction of the Government whenever he wants to exercise his power of removal of a person from his jurisdiction.

(Signed) A. N. SURVE, M.L.C.

Bombay, 28th April 1926.

BILL No. VII OF 1926

A Bill to amend the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, 1923

(As amended by the Select Committee)

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, 1923, in manner hereinafter appearing; ^{Bom. XI of 1923.}
 And whereas the previous sanction of the Governor General required by section 80A of the Government of India Act has ^{5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 61.} been obtained for the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution (Amendment) Act, 192 .

2. *Amendment of s. 1 of Bom. XI of 1923.*—In sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, 1923, hereinafter called the said Act, for the words and figures “sub-section 8 (3)” the following words and figures ^{Bom. XI of 1923.} shall be substituted:—

“section 8, sub-section (3).”

3. *Amendment of s. 3 of Bom. XI of 1923.*—In section 3 of the said Act,

(a) for the words “eight days” the words “three months” and

(b) for the words “fifty” the words “one hundred” shall be substituted.

4. *Amendment of s. 9 of Bom. XI of 1923.*—After sub-section (5) of section 9 of the said Act the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

“(6) (a) Elsewhere than in the City of Bombay all or any of the powers conferred by this section on the Commissioner of Police for the City of Bombay may be exercised, as regards his district or part of his district, by the District Magistrate when empowered in that behalf by the Governor in Council by a notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

(b) Any person who ~~disobeys any requisition contained in any notice issued by the District Magistrate under the powers exercisable by him under clause (a) on whom a notice issued by the District Magistrate under the powers exercisable by him under clause (a) shall have been served, disobeying the requisition therein contained shall be liable to the penalties punishment provided in sub-section (4).~~

(c) Whoever, within two years from the date of his removal under the provisions of this sub-section, returns to any place within the district from which he has been

removed without the permission in writing of the District Magistrate shall be liable to the punishment provided in sub-section (5)."

5. *Amendment of s. 10 of Bom. XI of 1923.*—For sub-section (1) of section 10 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(1) Any police officer on information, and if the offence is committed in his view, any police officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Commissioner of Police, may arrest without a warrant any person committing any offence punishable under section 3."

6. *Amendment of s. 13 of Bom. XI of 1923.*—In section 13 of the said Act,—

(a) For clause (c) of sub-section (1) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(c) in clause 33, (1) (i) after the figures '126' the word 'or' shall be deleted and after the figures '23' the words and figures 'or under section 128 of this Act or' shall be inserted."

(b) For clause (e) of sub-section (1) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(e) the following shall be inserted as sub-section (1) of section 35 :—

'any police officer empowered in this behalf by the Commissioner of Police may arrest without warrant for any offence specified in section 120.'"

APPENDIX C

BILL No. XIII OF 1926

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879

(As published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the
10th July 1926)

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, in manner hereinafter appearing; Bom. VI of 1879.
AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor General 5. & 6 Geo. V, c. 61. required by section 80A of the Government of India Act has been obtained for the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Bombay Port Trust (Amendment) Act, 192 .

2. *Amendment of section 22 of Bom. VI of 1879.*—In section 22 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, hereinafter called Bom. VI of 1879. the said Act—

(a) in sub-section (5) after the word "them" where it occurs for the first time the words "and the Chairman" shall be inserted; and

(b) in sub-section (6) after the word "servants" where it occurs for the second time the words "and the Chairman" shall be inserted.

3. *Amendment of section 49 of Bom. VI of 1879.*—In sub-section (1) of section 49 of the said Act after the word "servants" where it occurs for the third time the words "and the Chairman" shall be inserted.

4. *Amendment made by sections 2 and 3 to have retrospective effect.*—The amendments made by sections 2 and 3 shall be deemed to have been made and to have had effect from the 21st day of May 1923.

5. *Amendment of section 61A of Bom. VI of 1879.*—For sub-section (2) of section 61A of the said Act the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2) *Goods not stored in licensed warehouses to remain at risk and expense of owner if not removed within seven days.*—If any owner, without any default on the part of the Board, fails to remove any goods other than those stored in the warehouses appointed by the Board for the storage of duty paid goods or in warehouses appointed under section 15, or licensed under section 16 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, from the premises of the Board within VIII of 1878. seven clear days from the date on which such goods shall

have been landed, such goods shall remain on the premises of the Board at the sole risk and expense of the owner and the Board shall thereupon be discharged from all liability theretofore incurred by them in respect of such goods."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The objects of this Bill are explained in the following notes on clauses.

Notes on Clauses

Clause 2.—The Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay have recommended that a provision should be made in the Act that if the person appointed by Government to be Chairman of the Board or to officiate in the office of the Chairman is not a Government officer or eligible on retirement for a pension, he should, under prescribed conditions, be permitted to subscribe to the Trustees' provident fund and to qualify for retiring gratuity under the rules applicable to officers holding permanent superior appointments on the staff of the Board. The clause is intended to give effect to the recommendation of the Board.

Clause 3.—The amendment is consequential.

Clause 4.—The Board have recommended that the provision contained in clause 2 of this Bill should apply to the present Chairman, Mr. W. H. Neilson, both in respect of his officiating and substantive tenure of the appointment of Chairman. This clause accordingly provides that the provision contained in clauses 2 and 3 shall apply with retrospective effect from the date on which Mr. Neilson was first appointed to act as Chairman.

Clause 5.—The form in which sub-section (2) of section 61A of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as enacted by Bombay Act XVII of 1925 has been passed produces a position at variance with that resulting from section 123 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878. This was not intended. The clause is accordingly designed to remove this inconsistency by the transfer of the reference to warehouses appointed under section 15 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, from the main provisions of the section to the exception contained in the said section.

COWASJI JEHANGIR (JUNIOR).

4th June 1926.

APPENDIX D

BILL No. XVI OF 1926

A Bill to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925

(As published in the "Bombay Government Gazette"
of the 16th July 1926)

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925, in manner hereinafter appearing; Bom. XVIII of 1925.
It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Bombay City Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1926 .

2. *Amendment of section 13 of Bom. XVIII of 1925.*—In sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925, hereinafter called the said Act, for the words Bom. XVIII of 1925. and figures "sub-clauses (iii) and (iv) of clause (c) of section 11" the words and figures "clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 10" shall be substituted.

3. *Substitution of a new section for section 33 of Bom. XVIII of 1925.*—For section 33 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"33. *Appointment of Chief Officer: Conditions of tenure.*—(1) There shall be a chief officer in every municipal borough who shall be a graduate of a recognized University or a qualified engineer appointed by the municipality:

Provided that a person permanently appointed as chief officer under the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, Bom. III of 1901. need not be a graduate of a recognized university or a qualified engineer.

(2) No chief officer shall be removed from office, reduced or suspended unless by the votes of at least two-thirds of the whole number of councillors; and no such officer shall be punishable with fine."

4. *Sections 2 and 3 to have retrospective effect.*—The amendments made by sections 2 and 3 shall be deemed to have been made and to have had effect from the date on which the said Act came into operation.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The main object of this Bill is to protect such non-graduate chief officers as were in municipal service before the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925, came into operation. Section 33 of the Act requires that chief officers shall be graduates of a recognized University or qualified engineers. It was not intended that this condition should operate in respect of persons who were already appointed chief officers before the Act came into force. Clause 3 of the Bill, therefore, makes the necessary provision. In amending the section opportunity has been taken to re-arrange the provisions with a view to precision.

The amendment contained in clause 2 of the Bill is only verbal and that in clause 4 is consequential.

GHULAM HUSSAIN HIDAYATULLAH.

9th July 1926.

APPENDIX E

BILL No. XXXI OF 1925

(A Bill to amend the law relating to the emoluments claimable by
Watandar Hindu Priests)

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE

We, the undersigned members* of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. XXXI of 1925 (A Bill to amend the law relating to the emoluments claimable by watandar Hindu priests), have the honour to report as follows :—

We have considered the bill carefully and have made the following amendments in it :—

1. We have amended the preamble to make it clear that the previous sanction of the Governor General has been obtained for the Bill.

2. We have provided that the Act shall come into operation on the 1st April 1928.

3. We have made a small amendment in clause 2 in order to include in the definition alienees from watandar priests.

4. We have inserted a new clause (5) to provide that a hereditary priest who holds no inam land or cash allowance shall not be under any obligation to perform services for the village and that where he holds inam lands or receives cash allowance he shall have the option of being relieved of his obligation to serve on his agreeing to pay full assessment for his inam lands or foregoing his cash allowance.

We recommend that this report, together with the minutes of dissent and the Bill as amended, be published in Marathi, Gujarati and Kanarese in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

(Signed) C. V. MEHTA,
(") B. V. JADHAV,
(") R. P. PARANJPYE (*subject to a minute
of dissent*),
(") G. N. MUJUMDAR (*subject to a minute
of dissent*),
(") R. S. NEKALJAY,
(") S. K. BOLE (*subject to a minute of
dissent*),
(") D. B. COOPER.

(*Minute of dissent by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, M.L.C.*)

I have signed the report as I agree with the principle of the bill that there should be full liberty of conscience to every individual to perform his religious ceremonies in any way he likes. The bill has been altered

*Note.—The signatures of Messrs. S. S. Dev, R. G. Pradhan, R. D. Shinde, M. D. Karki and Rao Bahadur S. T. Kambli and Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad will be notified when received. The signature of the Honourable Mr. P. E. Percival was not obtained as he had resigned his appointment as a member of the Legislative Council.

so as to give equal liberty to the hereditary priest to refuse to officiate at the house of any person against his will. The bill takes away the monopoly of a class of people who have enjoyed certain rights and been subject to certain liabilities from times immemorial. These rights have come to them often without their seeking. They are now against public policy and it is right that they should disappear. But in a case where long-standing privileges which have been keenly cherished are being taken away it is fair that the hardships to individuals should be minimised as far as possible. It would therefore have been but fitting if this bill had contained some provision for granting compensation to these dispossessed priests, if not to the full extent of their loss, at least to a certain extent. This point was made by Sir Leslie Miller, a retired judge of the Madras High Court, in the Council of State when a similar bill came up for discussion there and it is unfortunate that such a provision has not been introduced in this bill.

29th June 1926.

(Signed) R. P. PARANJPYE.

(Minute of dissent by Sardar G. N. Mujumdar, M.L.C.)

I am opposed to the principle of this Bill. There was no necessity of bringing this bill into the Legislative Council as times are fast changing and no hereditary priest would now care so much for his emoluments, which can easily be proved from the fact that very few civil suits have been filed by the hereditary priests since 1874.

2. With regard to clause 5 (ii), the hereditary priest should not be obliged to pay full assessment on his inam land. In cases of other Balutedars, i.e., Sutar, Lohar, Nhavi (Barber), etc., Government have relieved them from their services to the village community by levying eight annas judi, i.e., half the revenue assessment on their inam lands, from them permanently. This principle should be followed in the case of hereditary priest and he should be made to pay only half the revenue assessment on his inam land. With regard to cash allowances the same principle should be followed,

Dated 29th June 1926,

(Signed) G. N. MUJUMDAR, M.L.C.

(Minute of dissent by Mr. S. K. Bole, M.L.C.)

I think it is fair to make a provision that as soon as a hereditary priest refuses to perform a religious ceremony of any individual villager he should cease to be a watandar priest and should be made to give up the watan land held for rendering religious services as well as to forego any cash allowance granted for the same.

(Signed) S. K. BOLE,

BILL No. XXXI OF 1925

*A Bill to amend the law relating to the emoluments claimable by
Watandar Hindu priests*

(As amended by the Select Committee)

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the emoluments claimable by Watandar Hindu priests and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor General required under section 80-A (3) of the Government of India Act has been obtained for the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Invalidation of Hindu Ceremonial Emoluments Act, 192 .

2. *Commencement.*—This Act shall come into operation on the first day of April 1928.

2. 3. *Definitions.*—In this Act,

“Ceremonial emoluments” means all perquisites, fees and any other dues claimable by any person for religious ceremonials, on account of his being a hereditary watandar priest or an alienee from a watandar priest.

3. 4. *Right to claim ceremonial emoluments.*—No person shall be entitled to claim, as a matter of right, any ceremonial emoluments from any Hindu who does not call in the services of the person claiming those emoluments.

5. *After this Act comes into operation*

(i) *Hereditary priest may be relieved of his obligation to perform services.*—Every hereditary priest who holds no inam land or receives no cash allowances as remuneration for the performance of his services to the village shall be deemed to be relieved of his obligation to perform such services when required by any villager to officiate or to provide a substitute to officiate at any religious ceremony in the village.

(ii) *A hereditary priest who holds inam lands or receives a cash allowance as remuneration for the performance of his services shall, at his option, on written application to the Collector, be relieved of his obligation to perform such services when required by any villager to officiate or to provide a substitute to officiate at any religious ceremony in the village if he agrees to pay full revenue assessment on his inam lands or, as the case may be, to forego his cash allowance; provided that such option shall be allowed to be exercised once only in the case of each Inam grant.*

NOTIFICATION

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OFFICE

Council Hall, Poona, 5th July 1926

No. 1580.—With reference to the footnote to the Report of the Select Committee on Bill No. XXXI of 1925 (A Bill to amend the law relating to the emoluments claimable by Watandar Hindu Priests) published at pages 81—83 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part V, dated the 3rd July 1926, it is notified that Mr. R. D. Shinde, M.L.C., has signed the said report and that Mr. S. S. Dev, M.L.C., has signed the same subject to the minute of dissent shown below :—

(Minute of dissent by Mr. S. S. Dev, M.L.C.)

I oppose the Bill. It is the second mischievous Bill that the House will have to consider in the July session. I wished I had not been in the Council to vote on such bills. The reasons which weigh with me are briefly these :—

1. Those that are acquainted with the communal activities of Maharashtra know that the Bill has its origin in the hatred of one class by another.

2. Our city life has been rendered miserable and we are out now to deprive the villages of their harmony. In a village there are generally twelve balutedars : (1) patil, (2) kulkarni, (3) sutar, (4) lohar, (5) chambhar, (6) kumbhar, (7) nhavi, (8) dhobi, (9) joshi, (10) gurav, (11) sonar, and (12) mahar. All these have got certain rights in the village commonwealth from times almost immemorial. Of these twelve, two are Brahmans: the kulkarni and the joshi. Kulkarnis have been almost removed by Government and the Satya-Shodhaks probably with the help of Government want to drive out the joshis. The bill seeks to strike the joshi by depriving him of the only means of livelihood, which he has been enjoying peacefully along with others for thousands of years.

3. I consider it as unjust to deprive any watandar of his watan rights without giving him any compensation. From old documents I find that, in acquiring these watans, the watandars had sometimes to make payments to the then Government. Can any Government that cares for justice deprive these watandars of their watans merely by legislating? Government did not confiscate the kulkarni watan but commuted it. Similarly I had suggested to the select committee that no Hindu should be allowed to dispense with the services of a watandar priest unless the Hindu was prepared to commute the priest's watan by paying him once for all a reasonable compensation.

4. The bill will create complications in the several dealings regarding these watans. The joshi watans, like any other immoveable property, have been sold, mortgaged and leased. Thousands of such transactions obtain even to-day. These will be affected by the bill. I wonder how any Council can so lightly pass a bill without giving any thought to this aspect of the question,

5. The bill relates to the religious practices and rights of the Hindus and it is against the declared policy of Government to interfere with religious matters.

6. It is sometimes urged by the responsible supporters of the bill that the joshis are generally ignorant of the practice of the various religious rites and that no one therefore should be under compulsion to call in the services of such persons. If it be so, which I doubt, the proper remedy would be, not to strike at the root of the watan, but to impose a condition that no joshi should have a right to any emoluments if he was not competent to perform the services required. I had suggested an amendment to clause 4 to that effect in the select committee, but the committee chose not to accept it.

7. The strongest ground on which the supporters of the bill try to justify it, is that, according to them, the present law entitling a joshi to claim as a matter of right any ceremonial emoluments from any Hindu, who does not call in the services of that man, interferes with the dictates of his conscience. It is a plausible argument likely to mislead some. I concede that no Hindu should be under any compulsion to take religious services from any particular person. I do not want any one to go against his conscience. The law also does not lay down that you shall call a man, whom you do not want, to perform your ceremonies. All that it requires is that you may act up to the dictates of your conscience and at the same time respect the vested rights of others. You can spare your conscience by not calling the man, but by making to him a nominal payment to which he is entitled.

8. The bill is not wanted by 99 per cent. of the Hindus. A small class of persons, called the Satya-Shodhaks, wants the bill. The tenets and the doings of this class are well known. No Government should sanction a measure which is opposed by 99 per cent. of the people.

9. The bill is going to affect the interests of thousands of joshis in the presidency. The select committee had received and was receiving up to the moment it met on 27th June, several representations from the joshis and others. Some of these representations advanced many important considerations against the bill, but, I am sorry to note, these representations were not even read in the select committee nor by all the members on the committee. Under Standing Orders, Chapter VIII 6 (4), I had urged in the select committee that the committee might be pleased to give an opportunity to the representatives of the joshis, whose interests were going to be affected by the measure, of being heard by the select committee. But the committee was in hot haste and it declined my prayer. I am grieved to find that such an important bill, affecting the livelihood of thousands of persons and the religious practices of all the Hindus should have been so lightly hurried through.

(Signed) S. S. DEV.

1st July 1926.

N. J. WADIA,

Secretary to the Legislative Council
of the Governor of Bombay.

NOTIFICATION

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OFFICE

Council Hall, Poona, 10th July 1926

No. 1627.—With reference to the footnote to the Report of the Select Committee on Bill No. XXXI of 1925 (A Bill to amend the law relating to the emoluments claimable by Watandar Hindu Priests) published at pages 81 to 83 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part V, dated the 3rd July 1926, it is notified that Moulvi Rafuuddin Ahmad, Bar.-at-Law, M.L.C., has signed the said report and that Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C., and Mr. M. D. Karki, M.L.C., have signed the same subject to the minutes of dissent shown below :—

(Minute of dissent by Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C.)

“ I regret very much that the proposal made in the Select Committee that representative Watandar priests should be examined with a view to ascertaining their views on the Bill was not passed. Such examination was necessary, not only because the Bill involves consequences which might be of a far-reaching character, but also because a new clause of a very serious nature has been inserted, which has never been before the public.

I do not quite see the necessity for the new clause, particularly sub-clause (ii).

Again, when the Deshpandes and the Agnihotris were relieved of their duties, they were not asked to pay full assessment on their inam lands. It is unfair to the hereditary priests that they should be treated differently.

A clause providing for compensation should be inserted in the Bill.

(Signed) R. G. PRADHAN.”

(Minute of dissent by Mr. M. D. Karki, M.L.C.)

“ The Bill aims at undoing the village organisation once made in the interests of the whole community living there. All our efforts now ought to be to strengthen or mend it as the case may be. We are now passing through a transitional period ; so it is better to wait and see some time more than to attempt at ending a long-standing usage.

(Signed) M. D KARKI.”

N. J. WADIA,

Secretary to the Legislative Council
of the Governor of Bombay.

APPENDIX F

BILL No. XXX OF 1925

*A Bill further to amend the Bombay Mamlatdars
Courts Act, II of 1926*

(As introduced on the 3rd November 1925 and published
in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 30th
November 1925.)

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Bombay Mamlatdars' Courts Act II of 1906 in manner hereinafter appearing; AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor General under section 80A (3) of the Government of India Act has been obtained for the passing of this Act :
It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Bombay Mamlatdars' Courts (Amendment) Act.

2. *Amendment of clauses 1 and 2 of section 23 of Act II of 1906.*—Clauses 1 and 2 of section 23 of Act II of 1906 shall be deleted and the following clauses shall be substituted for them :—

"(1) *Right of appeal.*—There shall lie an appeal to a Collector from any order passed by a Mamlatdar under this Act.

(2) *Collector's power in appeal against Mamlatdars' proceedings.*—The Collector may call for and examine the record of any suit under this Act, and if he considers that any proceeding, finding or order in such suit is illegal or improper either in law or on facts may, after due notice to the parties, pass such order thereon as he thinks fit."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Under the present law no appeal lies to a Collector against the decision of a Mamlatdar in a suit under Bombay Act II of 1906. A Mamlatdar is a final judge of facts. This state of things ought to be changed in the interest of justice.

The Bill is therefore intended by conferring a power of appeal on a Collector to ensure the proper appreciation of evidence in the matter of decision on facts on the part of the Mamlatdar with more care and responsibility.

Notes on Clauses

Clause 2 (1) seeks to empower a Collector to hear an appeal against Mamlatdar's proceedings.

Clause 2 (2) empowers a Collector to set aside the decision of a Mamlatdar under Bombay Act II of 1906 on facts as well.

(Signed) D. R. PATIL,
Member, Legislative Council.

Appendices
APPENDIX G

BILL No. IX OF 1926

*A Bill further to amend the Bombay Act No. IV of 1902, the
City of Bombay Police Act, 1902*

(As introduced on the 19th March 1926 and published
in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 13th
April 1926)

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the City of Bombay Police (Amendment) Act, 1926.

2. *Amendment of sections 45 (1) (b) and 46 (1) of Bombay Act No. IV of 1902.*—In sections 45 (1) (b) and 46 (1) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, hereinafter called the said Act, for the words "Municipal Commissioner" and also the words "general tax" the words, viz., "Collector of Bombay" and "land revenue", respectively, shall be substituted.

3. *Omission of section 43 (2) of Bombay Act IV of 1902.*—Sub-section (2) of section 46 of the said Act shall be omitted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Under the law as it stands at present the amount of compensation awarded by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for injury, loss or damage caused by an unlawful assembly is recovered through the agency of the Municipal Commissioner; but experience has shown that this procedure involves a very great loss of time and in consequence the sufferers are obliged to wait long and to receive the compensation in small instalments which in practice makes the relief given to them not only worthless but often expensive. For these reasons great dissatisfaction is felt by the sufferers; besides the question has often been raised in the Municipal Corporation of Bombay as to why Government should not rid that body of this gratuitous task. The bill seeks to transfer the duty of collecting the compensation money to the Collector of Bombay and thereby expedite its recovery and free the municipality from the statutory impressment.

A. N. SURVE, M.L.C.

APPENDIX G

BILL No. X OF 1926

A Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923

(As introduced on the 19th March 1926 and published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 13th April 1926)

Amendment of section 5 of Bombay Act VI of 1923.—Insert sub-clause (c) in section 5 :

"One member elected by the holders of the entire alienated villages, if any, within the taluka from amongst their own number, if there is but one such holder in the taluka, such holder himself or his representative."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

This bill aims at securing to the inamdars the right of returning from amongst them one representative on the local boards, to represent the interests of the class which is in a minority. The proposed amendment is in strict conformity with the accepted principle whereby the interests of the minorities are safeguarded, by giving them a separate representation on various governing bodies in the country. This principle is accepted even under the new Reforms and there is no reason why it should not be applied to the case of inamdars. When the principle is accepted in regard to the bigger governing institutions like the Council of State, the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Councils, it is but proper that it should be unhesitatingly accepted in regard to the local boards, with the working of which the interests of the inamdars are most vitally connected. It is also an approved principle by now that those who contribute towards the general taxation must have their voice in the management of the affairs both of the country and the districts. There are more than 2,023 entire villages and thousands of acres of other inam lands, sufficient when taken as a whole, to represent any of the three divisions of the Presidency, to be affected by the Amendment. To discard the approved principle on which the amendment is based, and thereby to deny the inamdars any representation on the local boards, would be to deny them their most legitimate right which they enjoyed for years, till the present Bombay Local Boards Act came into force. The Bill, therefore, seeks to remove the patent injustice done to the inamdars.

BHASAHEB RAISINGJI,
Member of the Legislative Council
(Gujarat Sardar).

APPENDIX H

BILL No. V OF 1926

(A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902)

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. V of 1926 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902), have the honour to submit the following report :

We have carefully considered the Bill and have made the following amendments in clause 2 :—

(1) We have provided that the powers given to police officers under this section shall be restricted to animals found in a street or public place other than a place of worship.

(2) We have excluded bulls and cows from the operation of this section.

(3) We have inserted a clause to provide that where the animal can be removed without causing great suffering, the veterinary practitioner shall allow it to be removed by the owner or person in charge or any other person willing to do so to a veterinary hospital or *pinjrapole*, or if no such person is willing to do so may direct the police officer to remove it before it is destroyed. We have also provided that when an animal has to be destroyed in any street or public place, it shall, as far as possible, be screened from the public gaze while it is being destroyed.

We recommend that this report, together with the minutes of dissent, if any, and the Bill as amended, be published in English and Gujarati in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

(Signed) J. E. B. HOTSON.

(„) J. C. SWAMINARAYAN (*subject to a minute of dissent*).

(„) A. N. SURVE (*subject to a minute of dissent*).

(„) K. E. DADACHANJI.

(„) LALJI NARANJI (*subject to a minute of dissent*).

(„) HOOSEINBHOY A. LALLJEE.

(„) R. G. PRADHAN.

(„) G. B. PRADHAN.

(„) C. G. ADAM.

(„) V. A. DABHOLKAR (*subject to a minute of dissent*).

(„) RAFIUDDIN AHMAD.

(Minute of dissent by Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M.L.C.)

The Bill is mainly concerned with animals, injured in street accidents in the City of Bombay and the animals, affected by it, are mostly bullocks and horses. To the Hindus, who regard animal life as sacrosanct as human life, the very idea of destruction is most repugnant. While the Select Committee was sitting, telegrams of protest from many Hindu and Jain Associations were read. Government consulted many associations but they omitted to consult the Hindu and Jain Associations which were most affected by the Bill. It is desirable that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, should be circulated to elicit the opinion of such bodies as the Grain Merchants' Association, the Rice Merchants' Association, the Piece-goods Merchants' Association, the Shroff Association, the Bullion Merchants' Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the East India Cotton Association and other similar institutions like Pinjrapoles and Mahajans of Bombay.

It is possible that if such Associations are approached and consulted, they will be able to help in the matter and an arrangement, acceptable to all, will be made.

(Signed) J. C. SWAMINARAYAN.

29th July 1926.

(Minute of dissent by Mr. A. N. Surve, M.L.C.)

I had urged that the Hindu Police officers be exempted from the duty of killing animals, e.g., bullocks, etc. It is a duty repugnant to their religious sentiment, and when they joined service it was not contemplated by them that Government will impose a duty on them which is in clear contravention of their religious belief. I had also urged that the bill be ordered to be translated in the Marathi language. The population of Marathi speaking Hindus is very large and it is necessary that they should know of the change the Legislature was going to make—especially as it refers to religion. The volume of public feeling may be gauged by the fact that many telegrams from several Associations were received within a period of 48 hours from the time the bill was referred to the Select Committee. Great caution is necessary, and I think that if the bill as amended is published to elicit public opinion no serious inconvenience will result. The matter is not quite urgent in view of the public feeling aroused, because the number of animals to be killed from the date of the passing of the bill during the present session to the date of its passing in the next session will be *small*.

Council Hall, Poona,

(Signed) A. N. SURVE, M.L.C.

29th July 1926.

(Minute of dissent by Mr. Lalji Naranji, M.L.C.)

This Bill has not been referred for opinion to the various bodies which are principally concerned in the trade and commerce of the city of Bombay. Telegrams of protest from several such bodies have been

received against passing such a bill. I therefore strongly recommend that this bill be referred for opinion to the following bodies:—

The Grain Merchants' Association, Bombay.

The Rice Merchants' Association, Bombay.

The Piece-goods Merchants' Association, Bombay.

The Shroff Association, Bombay.

The Bullion Merchants' Association, Bombay.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay.

The East India Cotton Association, Bombay,

the members of which bodies are the principal traders in various trades.

This Bill as amended by the select committee should be forwarded to the above bodies for opinion before it is adopted.

From Clause 2, "29-A (1)", I propose to *delete* the words "the police officer may, without the consent of the owner, destroy the animal or cause it to be destroyed" and I propose to put in their place the following words:—

"The police officer may at once remove the said animal either to a pinjrapole or to the veterinary hospital for treatment and remedy of the disease or injury".

The two provisos that are provided by the members of the select committee will then be redundant.

(Signed) LALJI NARANJI.

Poona, 28th July 1926.

(Minute of dissent by Sir Vasantao A. Dabholkar, Kt., C.B.E., M.L.C.)

Paragraph 3: *delete* the words "as far as possible" after "it shall".

(Signed) V. A. DABHOLKAR.

BILL No. V OF 1926

*A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902***(As amended by the Select Committee)**

Bom. IV of Bombay Police Act, 1902, in manner hereinafter appearing ;
1902. It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the City of Bombay Police (Amendment) Act, 192 .

2. *New section 29-A of Bombay IV of 1902.*—After section 29 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“ 29-A. (1) *Destruction of suffering or unfit animals.*—Any police officer who in any street or public place other than a place of worship finds any animal other than a bull or a cow so diseased, or so severely injured, or in such a physical condition, that in his opinion it cannot without cruelty be removed, shall, if the owner is absent or refuses to consent to the destruction of the animal, at once summon the Veterinary Practitioner in charge of the area in which the animal is found and, if the Veterinary Practitioner certifies that the animal is mortally injured, or so severely injured, or so diseased, or in such a physical condition, that it is cruel to keep it alive, the police officer may, without the consent of the owner, destroy the animal or cause it to be destroyed.

Provided that if in the opinion of the Veterinary Practitioner the animal can be removed from the place where it is found without causing it great suffering, and, if the owner or person in charge of the animal, or in their absence any other person on the spot is willing and offers to remove the animal to a Veterinary Hospital or Pinjrapole within such time as the Veterinary Practitioner considers reasonable, the Veterinary Practitioner shall allow the animal to be removed by such owner, person in charge or other person. If the owner or person in charge of the animal or such other person is unwilling or fails so to remove the animal, the Veterinary Practitioner may direct the Police Officer to remove the animal before it is destroyed from the place where it is found to such other place as he may think fit :

Provided further that when the animal is destroyed in any street or public place it shall, as far as possible, be screened from the public gaze while it is being destroyed.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section bull does not include bullock.

(2) *Power to appoint Veterinary Practitioners.*—The Governor in Council may appoint such persons as he thinks fit to be Veterinary Practitioners and may declare the areas of which they shall be in charge for the purposes of this Act."

Supplementary agenda for the second session of the Bombay Legislative Council which commenced on the 26th July 1926. (*Vide* Standing Order X, 1 (d)).

Resolution by Mr. V. R. Kothari, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government that after the expiry of the period of the existing licenses no new licenses should be issued in the case of liquor and toddy shops in those villages (of towns) whose population is not more than five thousand."

Resolution by Mr. V. N. Jog, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government that a forest college for the presidency of Bombay be established at Dharwar as early as possible."

Resolution by Mr. R. D. Shinde, M.L.C.

1. "In view of repeated famines in the Deccan, this Council recommends to Government that proper provision be made for pushing on the dry farming experiments made in the Manjri farm and to maintain on it qualified experts whose services should be wholly utilised for the experiments."

Resolution by Haji Khamiso Gul Mahomed, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government that in future replies given to questions put by Honourable Members of this House should be of a more satisfactory nature."

Resolution by Mr. N. R. Gunjal, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government that in future replies given to questions put by Honourable Members of this House should be of a more satisfactory nature."

N. J. WADIA,

Secretary to the Legislative Council
of the Governor of Bombay,

Poona, 28th July 1926.

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