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APPENDIX 1.

BILL No. I OF 1931.

A Bill further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay.

(As published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 15th January 1931.)

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870, VII of its application to the Presidency of Bombay in manner hereinafter ^{1870.} appearing; And whereas the previous sanction of the Governor required ^{5 & 6} by section 80C of the Government of India Act has been obtained for the ^{Geo.V,} passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—
c. 61.

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Court-fees (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1931.

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

(2) It shall come into force on the 1st day of April 1931.

3. *Amendment of section 7 of VII of 1870.*—In section 7 of the Court-^{VII of} fees Act, 1870, hereinafter called the said Act,—
1870.

(a) to clause (d) of paragraph (iv) the words "or other consequential relief" shall be added;

(b) after the word "appeal" in paragraph (iv) the words "with a minimum fee of rupees fifteen in each case" shall be inserted;

(c) after paragraph (iv) the following paragraph shall be inserted, namely:—

"(IV-A). *For cancellation of decrees or documents securing money, etc.*—In suits for cancellation of a decree for money or other property having a money value, or other document securing money or other property having such value,—according to the value of the subject-matter of the suit.

Such value shall be deemed to be—

if the whole decree or other document is sought to be cancelled,—the amount or the value of the property for which the decree was passed or the other document executed;

if a part of the decree or other documents is sought to be cancelled,—such part of the amount or value of the property; " and

(d) in clauses (1), (2) and (3) of the proviso to paragraph (v) for the words "five", "ten" and "ten" the words "ten", "twenty" and "twenty" shall, respectively, be substituted.

[Appendix 1—contd.]

4. *Amendment of Schedule I to VII of 1870.*—For articles 1, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12 and 12-A of, and the Table of rates of *ad valorem* fees in Schedule I to the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“ SCHEDULE I.

Ad Valorem Fees.

Number	—	Proper fee
1. <i>Plaint, written statement pleading a set off or counterclaim or memorandum of appeal (not otherwise provided for in this Act) or of cross-objection presented to any Civil or Revenue Court except those mentioned in section 3.</i>	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five rupees.	Six annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds five rupees, for every five rupees, or part thereof, in excess of five rupees, up to one hundred rupees.	Six annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds one hundred rupees, for every ten rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one hundred rupees, up to one thousand rupees.	Twelve annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds one thousand rupees, for every one hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one thousand rupees, up to five thousand rupees.	Seven rupees and eight annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds five thousand rupees, for every two hundred and fifty rupees, or part thereof in excess of five thousand rupees, up to ten thousand rupees.	Fifteen rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees, for every five hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of ten thousand rupees, up to twenty thousand rupees.	Twenty-two rupees and eight annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds twenty thousand rupees, for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of twenty thousand rupees, up to thirty thousand rupees.	Thirty rupees.

[Appendix I—contd.]

Number	—	Proper fee
	<p>When such amount or value exceeds thirty thousand rupees, for every two thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of thirty thousand rupees, up to fifty thousand rupees.</p>	<p>Thirty rupees.</p>
	<p>When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees, for every five thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of fifty thousand rupees :</p>	<p>Thirty rupees.</p>
	<p>Provided that the maximum fee leviable on a plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be ten thousand rupees.</p>	
<p>6. Copy or translation of a judgment or order not being, or having the force of, a decree.</p>	<p>When such judgment or order is passed by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by the presiding officer of any Revenue Court or Office or by any other Judicial or Executive Authority—</p>	
	<p>(a) If the amount or value of the subject-matter is fifty or less than fifty rupees.</p>	<p>Eight annas.</p>
	<p>(b) If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees.</p>	<p>One rupee.</p>
	<p>When such judgment or order is passed by a High Court.</p>	<p>Two rupees.</p>
<p>7. Copy of a decree or order having the force of a decree.</p>	<p>When such decree or order is made by any Civil Court other than a High Court or by any Revenue Court—</p>	
	<p>(a) If the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit wherein such decree or order is made is fifty or less than fifty rupees.</p>	<p>One rupee.</p>
	<p>(b) If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees.</p>	<p>Two rupees.</p>
	<p>When such decree or order is made by a High Court.</p>	<p>Four rupees.</p>

[Appendix 1—contd.]

Number		Proper fee
<p>8. Copy of any document liable to stamp-duty under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, when left by any party to a suit or proceeding in place of the original withdrawn.</p>	<p>(a) When the stamp-duty chargeable on the original does not exceed eight annas. (b) In any other case ..</p>	<p>The amount of the duty chargeable on the original. One rupee.</p>
<p>11. Probate of a will or letters of administration with or without will annexed.</p>	<p>When the amount or value of the property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters is made exceeds one thousand rupees, on the part of the amount or value in excess of one thousand rupees, up to ten thousand rupees.</p>	<p>Two per centum.</p>
	<p>When the amount or value of the property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters is made exceeds ten thousand rupees, on the part of the amount or value in excess of ten thousand rupees, up to fifty thousand rupees.</p>	<p>Three per centum.</p>
	<p>When the amount or value of the property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters is made exceeds fifty thousand rupees, on the part of the amount or value in excess of fifty thousand rupees, up to one lakh of rupees.</p>	<p>Four per centum.</p>
	<p>When the amount or value of the property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters is made exceeds one lakh of rupees, on the part of the amount or value in excess of one lakh of rupees.</p>	<p>Five per centum.</p>
	<p>Provided that when, after the grant of a certificate under Part X of the Indian Succession Act, 1925, or under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827, in respect of any property included in an estate, a grant of probate or letters of administration is made in respect of the same estate, the fee payable in respect of the latter grant shall be reduced by the amount of the fee paid in respect of the former grant.</p>	

II of
1899.

XXXIX
of 1925.

[Appendix 1—contd.]

Number	—	Proper fee
12. Certificate under Part X of the Indian Succession Act, 1925.	....	<p>The fee leviable in the case of a probate (article 11) on the amount or value of any debt or security specified in the certificates under section 374 of the Act, and one and a half times this fee on the amount or value of any debt or security to which the certificate is extended under section 376 of the Act.</p> <p>XXXIX on the of 1925.</p>
12.A. Certificate under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827.	....	<p><i>Note.</i>—(1) The amount of a debt is its amount, including interest on the day on which the inclusion of the debt in the certificate is applied for, so far as such amount can be ascertained.</p> <p>(2) Whether or not any power with respect to a security specified in a certificate has been conferred under the Act; and where such a power has been so conferred, whether the power is for the receiving of interest or dividends on, or for the negotiation or transfer of the security, or for both purposes, the value of the security is its market-value on the day on which the inclusion of the security in the certificate is applied for, so far as such value can be ascertained.</p> <p>The fee leviable in the case of a probate (article 11) on the amount or value of the property in respect of which the certificate is granted.</p>

[Appendix 1—contd.]

Table of rates of ad valorem fees leviable on the institution of suits.

When the amount or value of the sub-ject matter exceeds—			Proper fee	When the amount or value of the sub-ject matter exceeds—		
Rs.	But does not exceed—	Rs. a.		Rs.	But does not exceed—	Rs. a.
....	5	0 6	460	470	35 4	
5	10	0 12	470	480	36 0	
10	15	1 2	480	490	36 12	
15	20	1 8	490	500	37 8	
20	25	1 14	500	510	38 4	
25	30	2 4	510	520	39 0	
30	35	2 10	520	530	39 12	
35	40	3 0	530	540	40 8	
40	45	3 6	540	550	41 4	
45	50	3 12	550	560	42 0	
50	55	4 2	560	570	42 12	
55	60	4 8	570	580	43 8	
60	65	4 14	580	590	44 4	
65	70	5 4	590	600	45 0	
70	75	5 10	600	610	45 12	
75	80	6 0	610	620	46 8	
80	85	6 6	620	630	47 4	
85	90	6 12	630	640	48 0	
90	95	7 2	640	650	48 12	
95	100	7 8	650	660	49 8	
100	110	8 4	660	670	50 4	
110	120	9 0	670	680	51 0	
120	130	9 12	680	690	51 12	
130	140	10 8	690	700	52 8	
140	150	11 4	700	710	53 4	
150	160	12 0	710	720	54 0	
160	170	12 12	720	730	54 12	
170	180	13 8	730	740	55 8	
180	190	14 4	740	750	56 4	
190	200	15 0	750	760	57 0	
200	210	15 12	760	770	57 12	
210	220	16 8	770	780	58 8	
220	230	17 4	780	790	59 4	
230	240	18 0	790	800	60 0	
240	250	18 12	800	810	60 12	
250	260	19 8	810	820	61 8	
260	270	20 4	820	830	62 4	
270	280	21 0	830	840	63 0	
280	290	21 12	840	850	63 12	
290	300	22 8	850	860	64 8	
300	310	23 4	860	870	65 4	
310	320	24 0	870	880	66 0	
320	330	24 12	880	890	66 12	
330	340	25 8	890	900	67 8	
340	350	26 4	900	910	68 4	
350	360	27 0	910	920	69 0	
360	370	27 12	920	930	69 12	
370	380	28 8	930	940	70 8	
380	390	29 4	940	950	71 4	
390	400	30 0	950	960	72 0	
400	410	30 12	960	970	72 12	
410	420	31 8	970	980	73 8	
420	430	32 4	980	990	74 4	
430	440	33 0	990	1,000	75 0	
440	450	33 12	1,000	1,100	82 8	
450	460	34 8	1,100	1,200	90 0	

[Appendix 1 - contd.]

When the amount or value of the subject matter exceeds—			When the amount or value of the subject matter exceeds—		
Rs.	But does not exceed— Rs.	Proper fee Rs. s.	Rs.	But does not exceed— Rs.	Proper fee Rs. s.
1,200	1,300	97 8	7,750	8,000	555 0
1,300	1,400	105 0	8,000	8,250	570 0
1,400	1,500	112 8	8,250	8,500	585 0
1,500	1,600	120 0	8,500	8,750	600 0
1,600	1,700	127 8	8,750	9,000	615 0
1,700	1,800	135 0	9,000	9,250	630 0
1,800	1,900	142 8	9,250	9,500	645 0
1,900	2,000	150 0	9,500	9,750	660 0
2,000	2,100	157 8	9,750	10,000	675 0
2,100	2,200	165 0	10,000	10,500	697 8
2,200	2,300	172 8	10,500	11,000	720 0
2,300	2,400	180 0	11,000	11,500	742 8
2,400	2,500	187 8	11,500	12,000	765 0
2,500	2,600	195 0	12,000	12,500	787 8
2,600	2,700	202 8	12,500	13,000	810 0
2,700	2,800	210 0	13,000	13,500	832 8
2,800	2,900	217 8	13,500	14,000	855 0
2,900	3,000	225 0	14,000	14,500	877 8
3,000	3,100	232 8	14,500	15,000	900 0
3,100	3,200	240 0	15,000	15,500	922 8
3,200	3,300	247 8	15,500	16,000	945 0
3,300	3,400	255 0	16,000	16,500	967 8
3,400	3,500	262 8	16,500	17,000	990 0
3,500	3,600	270 0	17,000	17,500	1,012 8
3,600	3,700	277 8	17,500	18,000	1,035 0
3,700	3,800	285 0	18,000	18,500	1,057 8
3,800	3,900	292 8	18,500	19,000	1,080 0
3,900	4,000	300 0	19,000	19,500	1,102 8
4,000	4,100	307 8	19,500	20,000	1,125 0
4,100	4,200	315 0	20,000	21,000	1,155 0
4,200	4,300	322 8	21,000	22,000	1,185 0
4,300	4,400	330 0	22,000	23,000	1,215 0
4,400	4,500	337 8	23,000	24,000	1,245 0
4,500	4,600	345 0	24,000	25,000	1,275 0
4,600	4,700	352 8	25,000	26,000	1,305 0
4,700	4,800	360 0	26,000	27,000	1,335 0
4,800	4,900	367 8	27,000	28,000	1,365 0
4,900	5,000	375 0	28,000	29,000	1,395 0
5,000	5,250	390 0	29,000	30,000	1,425 0
5,250	5,500	405 0	30,000	32,000	1,455 0
5,500	5,750	420 0	32,000	34,000	1,485 0
5,750	6,000	435 0	34,000	36,000	1,515 0
6,000	6,250	450 0	36,000	38,000	1,545 0
6,250	6,500	465 0	38,000	40,000	1,575 0
6,500	6,750	480 0	40,000	42,000	1,605 0
6,750	7,000	495 0	42,000	44,000	1,635 0
7,000	7,250	510 0	44,000	46,000	1,665 0
7,250	7,500	525 0	46,000	48,000	1,695 0
7,500	7,750	540 0	48,000	50,000	1,725 0

[Appendix 1—*contd.*]

and the fee increases at the rate of thirty rupees for every five thousand rupees, or part thereof, up to a maximum of ten thousand rupees, for example—

Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.
1,00,000	2,025 0	9,00,000	6,825 0
2,00,000	2,625 0	10,00,000	7,425 0
3,00,000	3,225 0	11,00,000	8,025 0
4,00,000	3,825 0	12,00,000	8,625 0
5,00,000	4,425 0	13,00,000	9,225 0
6,00,000	5,025 0	14,00,000	9,825 0
7,00,000	5,625 0	15,00,000	10,000 0
8,00,000	6,225 0		

5. *Amendment of Schedule II to VII of 1870.*—For Articles 1, 1A, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of Schedule II to the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“SCHEDULE II.

Fixed Fees.

Number	—	Proper fee
1. Application or petition	<p>(a) When presented to any Officer of the Customs or Excise Department or to any Magistrate by any person having dealings with the Government, and when the subject-matter of such application relates exclusively to those dealings :</p> <p>or when presented to any officer of land-revenue by any person holding temporarily settled land under direct engagement with Government and when the subject-matter of the application or petition relates exclusively to such engagement :</p> <p>or when presented to any Municipal Commissioner under any Act for the time being in force for the conservancy or improvement of any place, if the application or petition relates solely to such conservancy or improvement :</p> <p>or when presented to any Civil Court other than a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, or to any Court of Small Causes constituted under the Provincial Small Causes Courts Act, 1887, or to a Collector or other officer of revenue in relation to any suit or case in which the amount or value of the subject-matter is less than fifty rupees :</p>	Two annas.

[Appendix 1—contd.]

Number	—	Proper fee	
	<p>or when presented to any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to any Board or executive officer for the purpose of obtaining a copy or translation of any judgment, decree or order passed by such Court, Board or officer, or of any other document on record in such Court or office.</p>		
	<p>(b) When containing a complaint or charge of any offence other than an offence for which police officers may, under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, arrest without a warrant, and presented to any Criminal Court:</p>	<p>Eight annas.</p>	<p>V of 1898.</p>
	<p>or when presented to a Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to a Collector, or any Revenue-officer having jurisdiction equal or subordinate to a Collector, or to any Magistrate in his executive capacity and not otherwise provided for by this Act: or to deposit in Court revenue or rent: or for determination by a Court of the amount of compensation to be paid by a landlord to his tenant.</p>		
	<p>(c) When presented to a Chief Commissioner or other Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Authority, or to a Commissioner of Revenue or Circuit, or to any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a division and not otherwise provided for by this Act.</p>	<p>Two rupees.</p>	
	<p>(d) When presented to a High Court.</p>	<p>Four rupees.</p>	
<p>1A. Application to any Civil Court that records may be called for from another Court.</p>	<p>When the Court grants the application and is of opinion that the transmission of such records involves the use of the Post.</p>	<p>One rupee in addition to any fee levied on the application under clause (a), clause (b) or clause (d) of article 1 of this Schedule.</p>	
<p>6. Bail-bond or other instrument of obligation given in pursuance of an order made by a Court or Magistrate under any section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and not otherwise provided for by this Act.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>One rupee.</p>	<p>V of 1898. V of 1908.</p>

[Appendix 1—*contd.*]

Number	—	Proper fee	
(vii) any other suit where it is not possible to estimate at a money value the subject matter in dispute, and which is not otherwise provided for by this Act.	....	.....
18. Application—			
(a) under paragraph 17 of the Second Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908;	....	Ten rupees.	V of 1908.
(b) for probate or letters of administration or for revocation thereof under the Indian Succession Act, 1925;	When the amount or value of the Estate does not exceed two thousand rupees.	Two rupees.	
	When it exceeds two thousand rupees, but does not exceed five thousand rupees.	Five rupees.	XXXIX of 1925.
	When it exceeds five thousand rupees.	Ten rupees.	XXXIX of 1925.
(c) for a certificate under Part X of the Indian Succession Act, 1925, or Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827;			
(d) for the appointment of a guardian of a minor, for declaring a person to be such a guardian, or for the removal of a guardian under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, except where the applicant is the Collector;	....	Ten rupees.	VIII of 1890.
(e) for opinion or advice or for discharge from a Trust, or for appointment of new Trustees, under sections, 34, 72, 73 or 74 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882;	....	Ten rupees.	II of 1882.
(f) for the winding up of a Company, under section 166 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913;	....	Ten rupees.	VII of 1913.
(g) under rule 58 of Order XXI of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, regarding a claim to attached property.	When the amount or value of the property exceeds five hundred rupees.	Ten rupees.	V of 1908.
19. Agreement in writing stating a question for the opinion of the Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.	....	Twenty rupees.	V of 1908.

[Appendix 1—*contd.*]

	Number	—	Proper fee
IV of 1869.	20. Every petition under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, except petitions under section 44 of that Act and every memorandum of appeal under section 55 of that Act.	....	Thirty rupees.
XV of 1865.	21. Plaint or memorandum of appeal under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865.	....	Thirty rupees."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Court-Fees (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1926, will expire on the 31st March 1931. Its duration, which was originally limited to two years, has since been extended from year to year as it was intended that if at the end of the period specified the financial position still made it necessary, its life should be extended. The experience of the last five years has amply proved the necessity of permanently enhancing the Court fees in certain cases for the purpose of increasing the revenue of Government. It is, therefore, proposed to allow the Court-Fees (Bombay Amendment) Act of 1926 to expire and to introduce a fresh Bill on a permanent basis.

2. In enhancing the Court fees the general principle followed is that where fixed fees are prescribed as in Schedule II of the Court-Fees Act, 1870, the fees should be raised in consequence of the decreased value of the money. In the case of *ad valorem* fees prescribed in Schedule I of the Court-Fees Act, an enhancement is made only where experience has shown that the fees levied are so inadequate that they lead to the abuse of judicial facilities or do not cover the actual cost to Government of the services rendered. The enhancement is effected by clauses 4 and 5 of the Bill which alter the fees in the case of those articles in Schedules I and II to the Court-Fees Act in respect of which an enhancement of fee is considered necessary. A few applications have been added to Article 18 of Schedule II to that Act which, it is believed, should properly be brought under that Article as they are on the same footing as applications under paragraph 17 of the Second Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. The table of *ad valorem* fees is amended where the fee is altered.

3. Clause 3 of the Bill makes certain amendments in section 7 of the Court-Fees Act which are based on the recommendation of the High Court and other judicial officers. The amendment in sub-clause (a) calls for no comment. The amendment in sub-clause (b) is intended to provide against under-valuation of the suits mentioned in clause (iv) of section 7 of the Act which exists at present with consequent loss of

[Appendix 1—concl'd.]

revenue. Sub-clause (c) is based on section 7 of Madras Act V of 1922 and is intended to make it clear that in suits for cancellation of decrees or documents securing money, etc., the valuation should not be arbitrary at the pleasure of the plaintiff but must be according to the value of the subject-matter of the suit where it has got a money value. Sub-clause (d) amends the proviso to section 7 (v) so that the amounts payable may bear a better approximation to present-day values of land.

3rd January 1931.

(Signed) G. B. PRADHAN.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to enhance the stamp duty on certain instruments for the purpose of increasing the revenue of Government. In revising the duty the rates have been brought, as far as appeared expedient, in a line with those in force in the other provinces. The law will apply to the Cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi only. The Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1926, is repealed as its provisions are substantially incorporated in this Bill.

14th January 1931.

G. B. PRADHAN.

APPENDIX 2.

BILL No. IX OF 1931.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay, in manner hereinafter appearing; And Whereas the previous sanction of the Governor General required by section 80A (3) of the Government of India Act and the previous sanction of the Governor required by section 80C of the said Act have been obtained for the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1931.

2. *Extent.*—This Act shall extend to the Cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi.

3. *Amendment of Schedule I to II of 1899.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1931, in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in its application to the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi, for the entries in columns

[Appendix 2—contd.]

1 and 2 relating to Articles 6, 23, 58 and 63, the following entries shall, respectively, be substituted, namely:—

In column 1,

In column 2

6. AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE, that is to say, any instrument evidencing an agreement relating to—

- (1) the deposit of title-deeds, or instruments constituting or being evidence of the title to any property whatever (other than a marketable security), or
 (2) the pawn or pledge of moveable property, where such deposit, pawn or pledge has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan or an existing or future debt—

(a) if such loan or debt is repayable on demand or more than three months from the date of the instrument evidencing the agreement:

		If drawn singly	Each set of two	Each part of set of three
		Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.
(i) When the amount of the loan or debt does not exceed	200	0-4-6	0-3-0	0-1-6
(ii) When it exceeds Rs. 200 but does not exceed.	400	0-9-0	0-4-6	0-3-0
Do. 400 do. . .	600	0-13-6	0-7-6	0-4-6
Do. 600 do. . .	800	1-2-0	0-9-0	0-6-0
Do. 800 do. . .	1,000	1-6-6	0-12-6	0-7-6
Do. 1,000 do. . .	1,200	1-11-0	0-13-6	0-9-0
Do. 1,200 do. . .	1,600	2-4-0	1-2-0	0-1-0
Do. 1,600 do. . .	2,500	3-6-0	1-11-0	1-2-0
Do. 2,500 do. . .	5,000	6-12-0	3-6-0	2-4-0
Do. 5,000 do. . .	7,500	10-0-0	5-1-0	3-6-0
Do. 7,500 do. . .	10,000	13-8-0	6-12-0	4-8-0
Do. 10,000 do. . .	15,000	20-4-0	10-2-0	6-12-0
Do. 15,000 do. . .	20,000	27-0-0	13-8-0	9-0-0
Do. 20,000 do. . .	25,000	33-12-0	16-14-0	11-4-0
Do. 25,000 do. . .	30,000	40-8-0	20-4-0	13-8-0

and for every additional Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of . . . 30,000 13-8-0 6-12-0 4-8-0

(b) if such loan or debt is repayable not more than three months from the date of such instrument.

Half of the duty payable under No. 6 (a) above for the amount secured.

Exemption

Instrument of pawn or pledge of goods if unattested.

23. Conveyance (as defined by section 2 (10)), not being a Transfer charged or exempted under No. 62,—

[Appendix 2—concl.]

	Rs.	a.	p.
Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50	0	8	0
Where it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100	..	1	0
Where it exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 200	..	2	0
Where it exceeds Rs. 200 but does not exceed Rs. 300	..	8	8
Where it exceeds Rs. 300 but does not exceed Rs. 400	..	12	0
Where it exceeds Rs. 400 but does not exceed Rs. 500	..	15	8
Where it exceeds Rs. 500 but does not exceed Rs. 600	..	19	0
Where it exceeds Rs. 600 but does not exceed Rs. 700	..	22	8
Where it exceeds Rs. 700 but does not exceed Rs. 800	..	26	0
Where it exceeds Rs. 800 but does not exceed Rs. 900	..	29	8
Where it exceeds Rs. 900 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000	..	33	0
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000	17	8	0

58. Settlement—

A.—Instrument of (including a deed of dower).

The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth in such settlement:

Provided that, where an agreement to settle is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of settlement, and an instrument of settlement in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed eight annas.

Exemptions.

(a) Deed of dower executed on the occasion of a marriage between Muhammadans.

(b) *Hudassa*, that is to say, any settlement of immoveable property executed by a Buddhist in Burma for a religious purpose in which no value has been specified and on which a duty of Rs. 10 has been paid.

B.—Revocation of—

The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument of revocation but not exceeding ten rupees.

See also Trust (No. 64).

63. Transfer of Lease by way of assignment and not by way of underlease.

The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer.

Exemption.

Transfer of any lease exempt from duty.

4. *Repeal of Bombay II of 1926.*—The Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1926, is hereby repealed.

Bom.
II of
1926.

APPENDIX 3.

BILL No. IV OF 1931.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Children Act, 1924.

(As published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the
22nd January 1931.)

Bom. XIII of 1924. 5 & 6 Geo. V. c. 61. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Bombay Children Act, 1924, in manner hereinafter appearing; and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor General required by sub-section (3) of 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 Children (Amendment) Act, 193 . . .

2. *Amendment of section 3 of Bom. XIII of 1924.*—In section 3 of the Bombay Children Act, 1924, hereinafter called the said Act—

(1) for clause (h) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(h) ‘Brothel’ means any house, room or place, or any part thereof, occupied or let or intended to be occupied or let as a single tenement, which is habitually used by more than one person for the purposes of prostitution.”

(2) After clause (i) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(j) ‘Juvenile court’ means a separate court established under sub-section (1) of section 46 of this Act and includes a court hearing charges against children or young persons under sub-section (2) of that section.”

3. *Amendment of section 4 of Bom. XIII of 1924.*—For clause (b) of section 4 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(b) In sub-section (1) of section 8 for the words ‘three or more than seven years’ the words ‘two years in the case of a youthful offender who at the time of admission is over the age of fifteen years and three years in the case of other youthful offenders or more than seven years in any case’ shall be substituted.”

4. *Amendment of section 7 of Bom. XIII of 1924.*—In section 7 of the said Act—

(a) in sub-section (1)—

(i) in clause (a), the words “is found wandering and” where they occur in two places, shall be deleted;

(ii) in clause (c), after the word “criminal” the words “or drunken” shall be inserted;

(iii) in clause (e), after the word “in” the words “or frequenting” shall be inserted;

[Appendix 3—contd.]

(ir) after clause (e) the following shall be inserted, namely :—

“ or

(f) is otherwise likely to fall into bad association or to be exposed to moral danger or to enter upon a life of crime ; ”

(b) after sub-section (6) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

“(6A) The court which makes an order committing a child or young person to the care of a relative or other fit person may, when making such order, require such relative or other person to execute a bond, with or without sureties, as the court may require, to be responsible for the good behaviour of the child or young person and for the observance of such other conditions as the court may impose for securing that the child or young person may lead an honest and industrious life.”

(c) in sub-section (7), for the words “ a person ” the words “ a child or young person ” shall be substituted.

(d) in the proviso to sub-section (7)—

(i) after the word “ guardian ” where it occurs for the first time, the following words shall be inserted, namely :—

“ with a direction that he be placed under the supervision of a person named by the court or ” ; and

(ii) after the word “ child ” where it occurs for the second time the words “ or young person ” shall be inserted.

5. *Amendment of section 15 of Bom. XIII of 1924.*—For sub-section (3) of section 15 of the said Act, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

“(3) If the child or young person has a parent or legal guardian, no order shall be made under this section unless—

(i) the parent or legal guardian has been convicted of or committed for trial for the offence, or has been bound over to keep the peace towards the child or young person or cannot be found ; or

(ii) the court has reason to believe that the parent or legal guardian has either been party or privy to the offence or has by any act or omission facilitated the offence, or is otherwise unfit to have the care of the child or young person :

Provided that if the court thinks fit, it may allow such child or young person to remain in the custody of such parent or legal guardian subject to the supervision of a person named by the court.”

6. *Amendment of section 22 of Bom. XIII of 1924.*—In the proviso to section 22 of the said Act, after the word “ sent ” the words “ either to a certified school or ” shall be inserted.

[Appendix 3—*contd.*]

7. *Amendment of section 24 of Bom. XIII of 1924.*—For clause (b) of section 24 of the said Act, the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

“(b) committed to the care of his parent or guardian or other adult relative or other fit person on such parent, guardian, relative or person executing a bond, with or without sureties, as the court may require, to be responsible for the good behaviour of the youthful offender for any period not exceeding three years and for the observance of such other conditions as the court may impose for securing that the youthful offender may lead an honest and industrious life; and the court may in either case order that the youthful offender be placed under the supervision of a person named by the court.”

8. *Amendment of section 27 of Bom. XIII of 1924.*—(1) Section 27 of the said Act shall be renumbered section 27 (1) and after clause (e) thereof the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

“(ee) by sentencing the offender to whipping, if such sentence may be legally imposed under any other law; or”

(2) After sub-section (1) of section 27 as so renumbered, the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely :—

“(2) Where a child or young person is charged with an offence punishable with fine only, and is dealt with under clause (f) of sub-section (1), the court may, if it thinks fit, add a sentence of whipping in default of payment of fine.

(3) If in any such case as is described in sub-section (2), the offender has previously undergone a sentence of whipping passed under that sub-section he may, in default of payment of fine, be sent to a certified school for a period not exceeding two years.”

9. *New section 27A of Bom. XIII of 1924. Investigation of character and circumstances.*—After section 27 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“27A. For the purpose of determining the sentence or order which a court ought to pass or make under this Part against any person tried by or brought before it, the court shall, after recording its finding on the facts of the case, have regard to the character of the person and the circumstances in which he is living as disclosed by the facts of the case or, on further inquiry, by any other evidence or information.”

10. *Amendment of section 32 of Bom. XIII of 1924.*—In section 32 of the said Act—

(a) after the words “such period” the following words shall be inserted, namely :—

“not being less than two years in the case of a youthful offender who at the date of the order is over the age of fifteen years and three years in the case of other youthful offenders.”

[Appendix 3—*contd.*]

(ii) for the word "sixteen" the word "eighteen" shall be substituted.

11. *Amendment of section 33 of Bom. XIII of 1924.*—In section 33 of the said Act—

(i) after clause (c) of sub-section (2) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(d) a youthful offender over the age of sixteen years detained in a certified school to be transferred to a Borstal School established under the Bombay Borstal Schools Act, 1929, in the interest of discipline or for other special reasons."

(ii) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(3) Upon the transfer of a youthful offender to a Borstal School under clause (d) of sub-section (2), the provisions of the Bombay Borstal Schools Act, 1929, shall apply to such offender as if he had been originally ordered to be detained in a Borstal School under that Act."

(iii) the present sub-section (3) shall be renumbered sub-section (4).

12. *New section 33A of Bom. XIII of 1924. Transfers between certified schools and schools of like nature in different parts of British India.*—After section 33 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"33A. (1) The Governor in Council in consultation with the managers of any certified school may consent to the transfer to that school of any person under the age of sixteen years in respect of whom an order has been made by competent authority in any other part of British India of the nature of an order under this Part directing him to be sent to a certified school or any school of a like nature.

(2) The Governor in Council may direct any child or youthful offender to be transferred from any certified school to any school of a like nature in any other part of British India in respect of which provision similar to that in the Presidency of Bombay is made by the Local Government of that part under any law in force therein."

13. *Amendment of section 46 of Bom. XIII of 1924.*—To sub-section (1) of section 46 of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that where a child or young person is accused of an offence triable jointly with any other person not being a child or young person, nothing in this sub-section shall affect or be deemed to affect the powers of the court, to try such other person under any other law for the time being in force."

[Appendix 3—*contd.*]

14. *New section 47A of Bom. XIII of 1924. Committal to an approved place of a child or young person suffering from venereal disease.*—After section 47 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“47A. When a child or young person who has been brought before a Magistrate under any of the provisions of this Act is found to be suffering from a venereal disease the Magistrate, if satisfied that medical treatment is necessary and that the child or young person will not otherwise get such treatment, may commit the child or young person to an approved place for such period as he may think necessary and may from time to time extend the said period.”

15. *Amendment of section 48 of Bom. XIII of 1924. Removal of disqualification attaching to convictions for offences.*—For section 48 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

XLV
of
1860
V of
1898.

“48. When a child or young person is convicted of any offence, the fact that he has been so convicted shall not have any effect under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code or section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or operate as a disqualification for office or election under any law.”

16. *New section 51A of Bom. XIII of 1924. Power to amend orders.*—After section 51 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“51A. Without prejudice to the powers of courts of appeal and revision, any custody order may be amended by the court which made the order, in respect of the person named as custodian and in respect of such matters of details as may be prescribed.”

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The objects of the various amendments in the Bombay Children Act, 1924, are explained in the following notes on clauses :—

Clause 2.—The term “Brothel” is also defined in the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act (Bombay Act No. XI of 1923). This definition has been amended by section 2 of Bombay Act No. XII of 1930. It is therefore proposed to incorporate in this Act the definition of “brothel” as so amended.

Clause 3.—The amendment of section 8 (1) of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, made by section 4 (b) of the Bombay Children Act, 1924 (as enacted by Bom. XIX of 1929), gives much wider discretion to the Magistrate than was really intended. The object was to reduce the minimum period of detention in a Reformatory School from three to two years in the case of only those youthful offenders who at the time of admission were over the age of fifteen years and not for all youthful offenders generally. The amendment now proposed gives effect to this intention.

[Appendix 3—*contd.*]

Clause 4 (a) (i).—The meaning of the words “found wandering” is not easy to define, and in practice a narrow and too literal interpretation has been put on them by some courts with the result that the object of the sub-section has been defeated. The important element of it is that the child should have no home or visible means of subsistence and not that it should be found wandering.

Clause 4 (a) (ii).—These words were in the original draft of the Act but were omitted by the decision of the Legislative Council when the Bill which became Act was discussed in detail. Public opinion has been educated a good deal since that time and it has been found necessary to replace these words.

Clause 4 (a) (iii).—The Bombay Vigilance Association has pointed out that in the brothel area there are many boys who are regularly employed to take tea and refreshments to prostitutes. In a recent case where it was attempted to bring the facts to the notice of the court under section 7(I) (d) the court held that such an action did not amount to frequenting the company of prostitutes. It is therefore thought desirable to amend section 7 (I) (e) in order to provide for such cases, rather than amend section 7 (I) (d).

Clause 4 (a) (iv).—It is considered desirable to add this clause for the protection of children from all the circumstances conducing to crime which are not already provided for in section 7.

Clause 4 (b).—Under section 24 as now proposed to be amended power is taken to enable a court to require the execution of a bond from the parent, guardian, or other adult relative or other fit person to whose care a youthful offender is committed to be responsible for the good behaviour of the youthful offender and for the observance of such other conditions as the court may impose for securing that the youthful offender may lead an honest and industrious life. It has been represented to Government that it is desirable that a similar power should be available to the court when it commits a child or young person to the care of a relative or other fit person under sub-section (5) or (6) of section 7. This clause, therefore, makes the requisite provision.

Clause 4 (c).—This is obvious. The proviso to the sub-section refers to “a child or young person” whereas the sub-section itself refers only to a “person”. The omission appears to be an oversight, which is being rectified.

Clause 4 (d) (i).—Section 7 (7) provides for a supervision order in addition to the orders which may be passed by a court under sub-section (5) or (6) in the case of relatives or other fit person. It is desirable that the court should have the power to make such an order in cases referred to in the proviso to sub-section (7) when the court allows the child or young person to remain in the custody of a parent or guardian. The amendment gives effect to this proposal.

[Appendix 3—*contd.*]

Clause 5.—When proof sufficient for a conviction has not been brought against parents and when the Magistrate is convinced that by carelessness, evil cunning, or otherwise, they have conducted to the harm of the children, or have exposed them to risk of harm, the court should have full power to protect the children. It is proposed to remedy this defect by this amendment.

Clause 7.—Section 24, clause (b), *inter alia* empowers a court to require the parent, guardian, relative or other fit person under whose custody a youthful offender is placed to execute a bond to be responsible for the good behaviour of the youthful offender for any period not exceeding twelve months. This period of twelve months has been found by experience to be far too short for any reformatory influence to be effective. The period of supervision in England is three years. It has also been represented to Government that it is desirable that the court should have power to impose such conditions as it thinks fit for securing that the youthful offender may lead an honest and industrious life when committing a youthful offender to the care of his parent, guardian, relative or other fit person and that specific provision should be made in the Act to this effect. The lack of any such conditions renders the work of supervision, in many cases, entirely ineffective. Clause 7 is intended to give effect to these suggestions.

Clause 8 (1).—Provision for whipping exists in the Madras and Burma Acts. Whipping is in some cases a useful substitute for other forms of punishment and the existing provisions of the law with regard to whipping have not been limited in the present clause.

Clause 8 (2).—As imprisonment of persons under 16 is prohibited under section 22 of the Act a difficult problem arises in cases where such persons are convicted of offences punishable with fine only, e.g., the offence of travelling by train without a ticket. In England such cases appear to be dealt with by short sentences of detention in a special place set apart for juvenile offenders, but such a solution of the problem is not possible here. It is therefore thought necessary to provide that the court should have the power to add a sentence of whipping in default of payment of fine. Further, a juvenile who has been twice convicted of offences of this class will almost invariably be a fit subject for reformatory treatment in a certified school and the solution provided by this clause seems to be the only one that is practicable.

Clause 9.—This clause enables a court to take evidence regarding an offender's antecedents and character before passing an order. It has been inserted to overcome the difficulty apparently caused by section 54 of the Evidence Act which lays down that in criminal proceedings the fact that an accused person has a bad character is irrelevant. It is thought that this principle is too broadly expressed and that whilst the court should not be allowed to consider the bad character of an accused person for the purpose of deciding whether he is or is not guilty of the offence charged, it should have the power, after having come to a finding

[Appendix 3—*contd.*]

that he is guilty, to take into consideration his character, whether good or bad, for the purpose of deciding upon the sentence or order to be passed on him. If his previous record is good, then he may be dealt with leniently; if it is bad, leniency may be misplaced. It is considered that this is specially important in relation to juvenile offenders and in England the Home Office has laid down with regard to juvenile offenders that the court should also equip itself with full information about the home conditions, the school record and the medical history at school of the offender. It has therefore been thought advisable to make it clear that the court has this power of investigation, and that in making it, it is not confined to considering only evidence admissible strictly under the Indian Evidence Act.

Clause 10.—The Children's Aid Society has reported that the present limit of the period during which a child or youthful offender may be detained in a certified school is too short and more especially so in the case of the older child. The amendment will bring the Act in conformity with the corresponding Acts of the Madras and Bengal Presidencies.

Clause 11.—It is proposed by this amendment to complete the machinery for the transfer of children and youthful offenders from a school or institution where owing to their habits their presence may be undesirable to an institution where they can effectively be dealt with. Clauses (b) and (c) of section 33 (2) deal with cases up to 16 years of age. As by the proposed amendment of section 32 the age up to which the juvenile offenders can be detained in a school or institution has been raised from 16 to 18, it is necessary to provide for the transfer of undesirable cases among the older children to a Borstal School which is the proper institution to deal with them.

Clause 12.—The object of this provision is to facilitate the transfer of children and youthful offenders from any certified school in the Bombay Presidency to any other school of a like nature in any other part of British India and *vice versa*.

Clause 13.—Under section 46 as it stands at present a juvenile court as such has no jurisdiction to try any one whether a child or a young person or an adult for offences under the ordinary law. A difficulty also arises when children and adults are jointly concerned in the commission of an offence under the ordinary law and are brought before a juvenile court. The difficulties could be obviated by so arranging that a juvenile court is also a court which has powers under the ordinary law to try such cases. But it is necessary to make it clear in the Act that the powers of such a court under the ordinary law are not affected by reason of its being constituted a juvenile court under this section. The amendment proposed gives effect to this object.

Clause 14.—The Secretary, Children's Aid Society, has brought to the notice of Government that since the passing of the Act nearly forty

[Appendix 3—concl'd.]

cases of children or young persons affected with venereal diseases have been brought to notice. On detection of the disease, medical treatment, which is both expensive and lengthy, is at once begun. Where the child or young person is either convicted of an offence, or destitute, or without a home or relatives, the remand period can be extended, and the cure completed. Cases, however, frequently occur where the diseased child is acquitted, or its lost relatives are traced and they proceed to claim its custody. In such cases the cure cannot be completed, with the result that much harm comes to the child. This will be prevented by the power given in this clause to the Magistrate.

Clause 15.—The object of the amendment is to remove the stigma and the effects resulting from the conviction of a child or young person for all purposes.

Clause 16.—This an important amendment and will give power to the court to amend the orders passed by it in respect of the persons named as custodians and in respect of such matters of detail as may be prescribed.

(Signed) J. E. B. HOTSON.

22nd December 1930.

APPENDIX 4.

BILL No. II OF 1931.

A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

(As published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the
15th January 1931.)

Bom. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the City of Bombay
III of Municipal Act, 1888, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby
1888. enacted as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 193 . . .

Bom. 2. *Amendment of section 39 of Bom. III of 1888.*—In section 39 of the
III of City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, hereinafter called the said Act,
1888. after sub-section (8), the following sub-section shall be inserted,
namely :—

"(8A) The Schools' Committee shall, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 136, provide out of the funds placed at its disposal by the corporation a sum of two thousand rupees per

[Appendix 4—*contd.*]

annum for the remuneration of the auditors appointed by the corporation."

3. *Amendment of section 136 of Bom. III of 1888.*—For sub-section (3) of section 136 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) The auditors so appointed shall receive such reasonable remuneration not exceeding in the whole seventeen thousand rupees per annum, as the corporation shall, from time to time, determine, of which two thousand rupees shall be provided by the Schools' Committee out of the funds placed at its disposal by the corporation."

4. *Retrospective operation of sections 2 and 3.*—The amendments contained in sections 2 and 3 shall be deemed to have been made and to have had effect from the first day of April 1925.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Section 136 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, provides that the municipal auditors shall receive a remuneration not exceeding Rs. 15,000 per annum as the corporation shall, from time to time, determine. In view of the abnormal increase of work during the last five years in connection with the examination and audit of the municipal accounts as well as of the accounts of the Schools' Committee the corporation have represented that an extra remuneration of Rs. 2,000 per annum should be granted to the municipal auditors with effect from the 1st April 1925 and that this sum should be paid out of the funds placed at the disposal of the Schools' Committee. The Bill is intended to give effect to the proposal of the corporation.

(Signed) RUSTOM JEHANGIR VAKIL.

6th January 1931.

APPENDIX 5.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

TRANSFERRED 1. The Honourable Dewan Bahadur S. T. KAMBLL

Re-roofing of the Mazagaon Police Court with Mangalore tiles.

It was reported by the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, that the country tiled roof of the Mazagaon Police Court had decayed extensively owing to age. The Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, also reported that the roof leaked terribly during the monsoon. Government thereupon accorded administrative approval to the work of re-roofing the Mazagaon Police Court with Mangalore tiles at a cost of

[Appendix 5—*contd.*]

Rs. 15,810 (Rs. 4,081 for original work and Rs. 11,729 for repairs) in June 1930. As the work could not be carried out before the monsoon, it was started early in November 1930. Of the total cost of Rs. 15,810, Rs. 4,081 were provided from the discretionary grant of the Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, and Rs. 11,729 from his grant for repairs.

The work in question is a major work, but in view of its urgency it was decided to proceed with it during the current financial year without waiting for its inclusion in the list of major works for 1931-32. The cost was met by reappropriation within the grant under the head "41, Civil Works—Provincial". The sanction of the Legislative Council is therefore requested to the demand for the grant of a token sum of Rs. 10 for this work.

Demand voted and now increased.

41-Civil Works—Partly Reserved and partly Transferred.

Rs. 1,41,50,960 *plus* Rs. 10.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 22nd January 1931.

APPENDIX 6.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

RESERVED 2. The Honourable Sir ERNEST HOTSON.

Reorganisation of the Sholapur City Police.

The history of Sholapur for the last few years and particularly the events which culminated in the riots of May last clearly demonstrated the insufficiency of the existing police organisation in that city. The chief defects which became apparent were the absence of a local intelligence branch and the fact that the area of the city was far too large to be controlled by one police station. It is possible that if there had been more complete arrangements for obtaining intelligence regarding the movements of the agitators before the last riots, the trouble might have been more easily brought under control.

In the light of the experience gained during the riots the local officers have submitted proposals for the reorganisation of the police machinery. They amount to dividing the city area between two police stations—West City Police Station and East City Police Station, increasing the number of police chawkis and traffic points from seven to eight in each station and establishing an intelligence branch, and they involve the addition

[Appendix 6—contd.]

to the existing strength of one sub-inspector, five head constables and ten constables, the increase being almost entirely due to the opening of the intelligence branch.

2. In view of the urgent necessity of restoring order in the city and making adequate arrangements to prevent the recrudescence of trouble, Government sanctioned the proposal detailed above with effect from the 24th September 1930, the extra expenditure involved during 1930-31 which amounted to Rs. 3,420 being met by reappropriation from savings in the police budget. As the expenditure in question relates to a new service, the sanction of the Legislative Council is requested to the demand for a grant of a token sum of Rs. 10.

Demand voted and now increased.

Rs. 1,83,28,210 plus Rs. 10.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 28th January 1931.

APPENDIX 7.

STATEMENT OF A DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

TRANSFERRED 3. The Honourable Dewan Bahadur S. T. KAMBLI.

Establishment of six demonstration farms in Sind.

In the scheme for the agricultural development in Sind on the line described in the White Paper "Sind and the Lloyd Barrage", stress has been laid on the necessity of adding to the Sakrand Agricultural Research Station a number of separate areas elsewhere to be allocated for "operational" developments so that, when a satisfactory research result has been obtained at Sakrand, it may be tried out on separate auxiliary farms. This question engaged the attention of the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind immediately on his appointment in June 1930 and he revised a scheme prepared by the Director of Agriculture for the establishment of six demonstration farms. The main object of establishing these farms is to demonstrate to the cultivators systems of cultivation and crops recommended as a result of the experiments carried out on research stations and to show them how such systems and crops can be economically and profitably adopted by them under post-barrage irrigation conditions. The other objects are to obtain accurate information as to the costs of lay-out of land for barrage water, actual duties and yields,

[Appendix 7—contd.]

treatment of Kalar, etc. The farms will also serve as seed multiplication and distribution centres for improved crops. They will also be utilised to obtain accurate costings of the cultivation of various crops and as training centres for propaganda officers of the Agricultural Department and for farm managers on zamindari estates.

2. Six sites have been selected, three on the Indus Right Bank at Shahdadkote, Nasirabad and Dadu and three on the Left Bank at Pad Idan, Lundo and Oderolal. The sites were inspected by the Soil Physicist and a large number of soil samples taken and analysed from each site. The sites represent a fair average of the soils in the tracts where they are situated and are by no means on unusually good soils. They are of comparatively easy access to visitors and sufficiently large to enable crops and rotations recommended or the basis of small scale experiments on the research station to be demonstrated. The area of each farm is shown below :—

	Acres.
Shahdadkote	163
Nasirabad	295
Dadu	525
Pad Idan	307
Lundo	380
Oderolal	341
	2,011

An area of 125 acres is land in private occupation and the rest is Government land. The cost of acquisition of the occupied land is estimated at Rs. 17,000 while the value of Government land is estimated at Rs. 3,12,000.

3. In view of the large difference in the areas of the selected sites and because the nature and importance of the work will vary on each farm, it is not considered necessary that a standard establishment on the same grades of pay should be allotted to each. The staff of each farm will consist of a Manager, an assistant Manager, a clerk, a mukadam and a peon. There will be two grades of Managers and clerks (senior and junior) and the senior men will be allotted to the Dadu, Pad Idan and Shahdadkote farms on account of their size and importance. One-sixth of the area of each farm will be cultivated departmentally. The remaining 5/6th will be under indirect management and will be cultivated by *haris* who, at the beginning of the cultivating season, will be given tagavi advances which will be recovered after the disposal of the crops. This combination of direct and indirect management will result in a considerable reduction in the capital and recurring expenditure and will conform to the general policy of the scheme, viz. to introduce and demonstrate

[Appendix 7—contd.]

improvements in methods and materials of agriculture which can be easily and economically adopted by the neighbouring zamindars. Another advantage of this method will be that a large number of *haris* will be trained in improved methods of agriculture.

4. The cost of the scheme (exclusive of the cost of Government land) is estimated at Rs. 2,34,800, while the total recurring expenditure for the first three years will amount to Rs. 1,61,334. The appended statements A and B give details of the capital cost and recurring expenditure for the first three years. The annual recurring expenditure thereafter will be about Rs. 83,000. The principal item of capital expenditure is the construction of buildings. The buildings to be constructed on the farms will be as simple as possible and their construction and design will be such as can be carried out at the minimum cost, while at the same time, precautions will be taken to ensure stability, protection and comfort. The buildings will consist of a block of staff quarters, farm office, store and implement shed, coolied lines and tenants' quarters and cattle sheds. The remaining items of capital expenditure are on account of clearance of land, cutting of jungle, levelling, lay-out, construction of drains, cost of acquisition of land in private occupation, purchase of live stock, farm implements and office equipment and unforeseen expenditure.

5. As it was necessary that the farms should be started immediately in order that they may function as demonstration centres before the advent of perennial irrigation Government authorised the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind to begin the work at once. In the current year it is proposed to commence work on the construction of buildings, acquisition of private land, and clearing and levelling of land of half the area at the Dadu, Pad Idan and Oderolal sites. These sites will be finished in 1931-32 and in the same year the buildings and the acquisition of private lands at the remaining three centres will be completed and $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the area of these latter farms is expected to be made fit for cultivation. All the farms are expected to be fully working by the end of the year 1932-33. The cost on account of the operations in the current year amounts to Rs. 93,999 as shown in statements A and B. Since a provision of Rs. 1,00,000 is included in the current year's estimates under the head "47, Miscellaneous—Transferred" for agricultural development in Sind and a balance of Rs. 93,999 was available, Government authorised the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind to incur this expenditure in anticipation of the approval of the Legislative Council to a supplementary grant of Rs. 93,999 under the head 34-A, Agriculture (Transferred). Sanction to this supplementary grant is now requested.

Demand voted and now increased.

Rs. 27,75,001 plus Rs. 93,999.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT:

Bombay Castle, 31st January 1931.

[Appendix 7—concl.]

STATEMENT A.

Capital expenditure.

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Buildings	42,000	59,000	..	1,01,000
2. Land clearance, cutting jungle, levelling, layout, etc.	23,500	49,300	7,800	80,600
3. Construction of drains .. .. .	..	..	5,500	5,500
4. Cost of acquisition of land in private occupation.	12,600	4,400	..	17,000
5. Purchase of dead stock	1,560	7,240	2,500	11,300
6. Purchase of live stock	1,800	6,000	..	7,800
7. Unforeseen expenses	2,399	5,700	3,500	11,599
Total	83,859	1,31,640	19,300	2,34,799

STATEMENT B.

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pay and allowances of staff	2,200	35,000	35,884	73,084
Petty construction and repairs .. .. .	..	450	850	1,300
Purchase of dead stock	500	1,250	1,750	3,500
Upkeep of implements .. .. .	..	650	1,600	2,250
Cultivation charges	3,750	20,350	25,700	49,800
Office expenses and miscellaneous	325	1,100	1,100	2,525
Purchase and upkeep of live stock	1,200	4,250	4,250	9,700
Service postage and telegrams	180	350	350	880
Apparatus and chemicals .. .. .	..	..	1,100	1,100
Water rate and local cess .. .. .	..	..	10,610	10,610
Reserve	1,985	4,600	..	6,585
Total	10,140	68,000	83,194	1,61,334

APPENDIX 8.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

RESERVED 4. The Honourable Mr. W. F. HUDSON.

Expenditure on Famine Relief.

Since April 1930 applications have been received by Government for the allotment of funds for famine or flood relief expenditure for which no provision was made in the current year's budget. As the money was urgently required, sanction to the expenditure as specified below has already been accorded by Government. The sanction of the Legislative Council is required to the expenditure proposed under the head 43-A, Famine Relief. The details of the expenditure sanctioned are as follows :—

(1) *Grant of doles to inferior village servants in the Sirur Petha of the Poona District—Rs. 2,640.*—Owing to the scarcity conditions prevailing in the Sirur Petha of the Poona District, it was found necessary to distribute cash doles to the inferior village servants in 79 villages as they received insufficient baluta from the villagers. An expenditure of Rs. 2,640 was thus incurred between 1st April and 30th September 1930.

(2) *Grant of extra remuneration to village officers and inferior village servants in the Bijapur District—Rs. 5,351.*—Owing to the failure of crops, full suspension and half suspension of the last year's revenue was given in 207 and 92 villages, respectively, of the Bijapur District. It was found necessary to give extra remuneration to patils and kulkarnis having a *potgi* of less than Rs. 6 in full suspension villages, and to those shetsanadis and mahars who were retained in the villages. Expenditure of Rs. 5,351 was incurred for extra remuneration to all these men for six months commencing on 1st April 1930.

(3) *Grant of cash remuneration to certain vartanias in the Broach District—Rs. 1,526.*—The vartanias in the Broach District who are remunerated in land complained that their remuneration proved inadequate when the crops failed. In 1927-28 there were floods, in 1928-29 there was frost and in 1929-30 there was a serious shortage of rain in the western part of the Jambusar Taluka. As a result the vartanias had no appreciable remuneration for their work. It was therefore necessary to grant cash remuneration to 45 vartanias of those villages which were under full or half suspension of land revenue and whose presence was absolutely necessary in the village. The remuneration was paid from 1st February to 30th September 1930. An Extra expenditure of Rs. 1,526 was incurred on this account.

(4) *Expenditure on flood relief in Sind—Rs. 2,05,076—*

(a) Owing to the high rise of the river Indus in July last and consequent breaches in canal banks and river bunds, serious floods occurred again

[Appendix 8—*contd.*]

in Sind and the losses caused were considerable. Large areas, including villages, crops and grain stocks, were submerged, rendering thousands of people homeless and much privation and distress prevailed. The districts mostly affected by the floods were Sukkur, Nawabshah and Larkana. An acute state of distress was consequently in existence and immediate relief was needed. Government therefore sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for gratuitous relief. This grant was subsequently treated as a grant-in-aid to the district committees constituted to administer relief in flooded areas. The Commissioner in Sind was authorised to distribute the amount according to his discretion.

(b) The Trustees of the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust have also promised to remit by 31st March 1931, a grant of Rs. 1,00,000 on account of their contribution towards gratuitous relief. Pending receipt of the amount from them, Government have authorised the Commissioner to incur further expenditure up to this limit. The full amount will ultimately be recovered from the Trustees.

(c) During the year 1929-30, the Legislative Council sanctioned a grant of Rs. 6 lakhs for gratuitous relief in Sind. At the February-March session of 1930, sanction of the Council was given to this amount being treated as a grant-in-aid to the Executive Committee of the Sind Flood Relief Fund. A part of this, amounting to Rs. 10,000, was reserved by the Commissioner in Sind for payment of pay and allowances to the Special Mukhtiarkars who were appointed to do flood relief work under the Committee. A sum of Rs. 5,076 lapsed out of this amount as the full amount was not utilised before the close of the last financial year. It was decided to regrant in the current year the lapsed amount and to utilise a part of it to meet the cost of Special Mukhtiarkars whose appointments had to be extended by a short period in the early part of the year and to hand over the remaining amount to the Executive Committee of the Sind Flood Relief.

(d) The total gross expenditure on flood relief in Sind will come to Rs. 3,05,076. As however an amount of Rs. 1,00,000 will be recovered from the Trustees of the Indian People's Famine Trust, and will be adjusted in the final accounts of 1930-31, the total grant asked for under item (4) is of Rs. 2,05,076.

Demand voted and now increased.

43-A, Famine Relief.

Nil + Rs. 2,14,593.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT:

Bombay Castle, 31st January 1931.

APPENDIX 9.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

RESERVED 5. The Honourable Sir ERNEST HOTSON.

Purchase of motor lorries for the Police force at Karachi.

It is recognised in all civilised countries that motor transport is essential for the police in large cities to enable them to deal promptly with an emergency arising in any part thereof. Recent events have shown that the provision of motor transport for the police in some of the principal cities of the Bombay Presidency can no longer be postponed. Government have accordingly decided to provide motor lorries at such places, and this has already been done at Surat and Poona. The cost of the lorries and the pay of the constables employed as drivers were included in the supplementary grant of Rs. 14,19,200 under "26, Police" which was passed by the Legislative Council at its session in July 1930.

2. In July 1930, the Commissioner in Sind represented to Government that there was a similar need for motor transport at Karachi and recommended the purchase of four motor lorries. While agreeing with the Commissioner in Sind as to the need for four lorries, Government in view of the financial stringency, accorded their sanction to:—

(i) the purchase of two motor lorries at a cost not exceeding Rs. 4,250 each;

(ii) the entertainment of two armed constables for employment as drivers on a consolidated pay of Rs. 60 a month each;

(iii) the grant of special pay at the rate of Rs. 5 per mensem to each of the two constables to be employed as cleaners; and

(iv) expenditure at the rates of Rs. 100 a month for the running expenses and upkeep of each of the two lorries.

The extra cost during the current financial year amounts approximately to Rs. 9,880 and it is proposed to meet it by reappropriation from savings in the grants under "26-Police". As the expenditure in question relates to a new service, the Legislative Council is requested to sanction the grant of a token sum of Rs. 10.

Demand voted and now increased.

Rs. 1,83,28,210 plus Rs. 10.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT:

Bombay Castle, 3rd February 1931.

APPENDIX 10.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

31, EDUCATION (TRANSFERRED) : 6. The Honourable MOULVI RAFIUDDIN AHMAD.

Introduction of a two years' course for First Year Certificates in the Central Urdu Girls' School, Poona.

In December 1924 it was represented to Government that there was a strong feeling that women required one year's longer training than men as the entrance test to Training Institutions is the Vernacular Final Examination and there are only 6 standards in the Girls' primary course as compared with 7 standards for boys. Consequently women had to enter Training Institutions with one year's less preparation at school than men. To remedy this defect, Government sanctioned the Director of Public Instruction's proposals for the introduction of a two years' course for the First Year Certificate in the Training Institutions for Women. These proposals were introduced in 1925 into the ordinary training institutions for Women but they could not be introduced at the Normal class attached to the Central Urdu Girls' School, Poona, for various reasons such as want of proper accommodation, staff, etc. These difficulties have now been overcome. Government consider that in the interest of Muhammadan education the standard of the Urdu Normal Class should not be lower than that of the ordinary training institutions for women. It has been considered, therefore, no longer expedient to postpone the introduction of the experiment in the Normal class. Accordingly they have sanctioned the introduction from June 1930 of a two years' course for the first year certificate in that class and certain expenditure in that connection. The Senior First year class has already been opened. The total expenditure for giving additional stipends to the students in the senior class is Rs. 1,650, and it has been provided as a new item of expenditure in the budget of 1931-32. However, it has been found immediately necessary to provide for stipends at the rate of Rs. 15 per mensem to each of the three students in the junior class who were promoted to the senior class. As the matter was very urgent Government sanctioned the requisite amount (viz. Rs. 495) from the anticipated savings in the provision of Rs. 23,725 made in the current year's budget for "allowances to students" under "Training Schools for Girls" under the head "31, Education—Transferred". As the expenditure in question relates to a new instrument of service the Legislative Council is requested to sanction the grant of a token sum of Rs. 10.

Demand voted and now increased.

Rs. 1,96,25,030 plus Rs. 10.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 2nd February 1931.

APPENDIX 11.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANT.

TRANSFERRED 7. The Honourable Dewan Bahadur S. T. KAMBLI.

Quarters for the additional armed Police at Ahmedabad.

In order to cope with the work arising out of the civil disobedience movement Police reinforcements were found to be indispensable at Ahmedabad. As a consequence, the question of housing them became a matter of urgent necessity. There was already a shortage of accommodation for the existing Police and the situation became worse when additional men arrived at Ahmedabad, especially as no hired quarters were available anywhere in or near the city. In view of the urgency of the matter, Government approved of the construction of quarters for the additional armed Police estimated to cost Rs. 49,818 and allotted funds out of savings under the major head "41, Civil Works—Provincial". As the expenditure in question is on a new service and as the funds have been made available within the grant under the same head, the sanction of the Legislative Council is requested to the demand for the grant of a token sum of Rs. 10.

*Demand voted and now increased.*41, Civil Works—Provincial—Partly Reserved and Partly
Transferred.

Rs. 1,41,50,960 plus Rs. 10.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 31st January 1931.

APPENDIX 12.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANT.RESERVED 8. "26, Police". The Honourable Sir ERNEST
HOTSON.*Payment of allowances to Police Officers who have been awarded the
King's Police Medal or Bar for gallantry.*

In February 1930, the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, decided that on the analogy of the special

[Appendix 12—contd.]

pensions granted to holders of certain military decorations, Police Officers of and below the rank of Inspector who had received the King's Police Medal for an act of gallantry or having already received the medal for meritorious services were afterwards granted a Bar for an act of gallantry, should, subject to certain conditions, be entitled to small monetary allowances. The Government of India accordingly directed (i) that those who had already been granted the Medal and Bar for acts of gallantry, including those on pension, should be entitled to draw the allowance with effect from the 1st January 1930 and (ii) that the charges should be defrayed from provincial revenues.

2. The rates of the allowance for the different ranks are as follows :—

Rank.	Allowance for medal or for bar awarded to an officer not already in receipt of an allowance	Allowance for bar awarded to an officer already in receipt of an allowance
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Inspector—Civil Police ; Subedar-Major and Subedar—Military Police.	25-0-0 per mensem.	12-0-0 per mensem.
Deputy Inspector, Sub-Inspector and Sergeant—Civil Police ; Jemadar—Military Police.	15-0-0 per mensem.	7-0-0 per mensem.
Assistant Sub-Inspector, Civil Police . .	10-0-0 per mensem.	5-0-0 per mensem.
Head Constable—Civil Police ; Havildar and Naik—Military Police.	7-8-0 per mensem.	3-8-0 per mensem.
Constable—Civil Police ; Sepoy—Military Police.	5-0-0 per mensem.	2-8-0 per mensem.

3. In accordance with the decision of the Government of India, the Government of Bombay, directed the payment of the monetary allowance to Police Officers eligible for it. The extra cost during the current financial year amounts to Rs. 4,200 and it is proposed to meet it by re-appropriation from savings within the grant under "26, Police". As the expenditure in question relates to a new service, the Legislative Council is requested to sanction the grant of a token sum of Rs. 10.

Demand voted and now increased.

26, Police—Reserved.

Rs. 1,83,28,210 plus Rs. 10.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 2nd February 1931.

APPENDIX 13.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

41, Civil Works (Partly Reserved and Partly Transferred).

9. The Honourable Dewan Bahadur S. T. KAMBLI.

Road works financed from the petrol tax fund.

In July 1930 the Legislative Council was requested to vote a supplementary grant of Rs.10,34,900 for road works to be started out of the petrol tax contribution of Rs. 17,50,000 placed by the Government of India at the disposal of this Government. The grant was passed by the Legislative Council on the 19th July 1930. Since then the following four works have been started by Government out of the balance of the contribution in anticipation of the sanction of the Legislative Council, the works being within the schemes approved by the Road Conference at Simla and the Government of India :—

Name of work	Estimated cost	Allotment sanctioned
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Improvements to Surat-Sabargam Section of Bombay-Ahmedabad-Rajputana Road.	1,35,000	40,000
2. Metalling and improving the road from Viramgam to Mandal on Bombay-Ahmedabad-Rajputana Road.	4,30,850	40,000
3. Bridge over Kapsi Nalla in mile 40 of Hatkhamba-Poladpur Road on Bombay-Konkan-Goa Road.	34,518	35,500
4. Improvements to low-lying portion (mile 75-84) of Bombay-Poona Road on Bombay-Poona-Bangalore Road.	3,01,742	15,000
		1,29,500

1. *Improvements to Surat-Sabargam Section.*—In the supplementary grant of Rs. 10,34,900 referred to above a provision of Rs. 40,000 was included for embanking Section I of Jambusar-Dewan Road on Bombay-Ahmedabad-Rajputana Road estimated to cost Rs. 62,445. Subsequently in view of the decision arrived at by the Northern Divisional Committee of the Road Board at their meeting held on the 25th June 1930, the Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, asked for an allotment of Rs. 20,000 for improvements to Surat-Sabargam Section instead of the provision proposed for embanking Jambusar-Dewan Road. At that time it was too late to carry out any alteration in the supplementary demand statement which was already before the Legislative Council. Hence the required allotment of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned out of the balance of the petrol tax contribution. After the

[Appendix 13—*contd.*]

supplementary grant of Rs. 10,34,900 was passed by the Legislative Council and orders were communicated to the local officers, the Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, surrendered the sum of Rs. 40,000 sanctioned for Jambusar-Dehwan Road for the reason that the original proposal of crossing the Mahi river at Dehwan was subsequently dropped. An additional allotment of Rs. 20,000 which was required for Surat-Sabargam Section was reappropriated from the saving of Rs. 40,000 on the work of embanking Jambusar-Dehwan Road.

2. *Metalling and improving the road from Viramgam to Mandal.*—Traffic over this road is very heavy during the fair season due to many ginning factories at Mandal which is a very important centre of the cotton trade; but, as the road is only a katcha one, it gets badly cut up and great hardship is experienced by the cart traffic and also by the motor traffic service for passengers from Mandal to Viramgam and *vice versa*. An estimate amounting to Rs. 4,30,850 for improving and metalling the road was sanctioned by Government. As it would not be possible to provide such a large amount out of the ordinary revenues of the province, an allotment of Rs. 40,000 was sanctioned by Government out of the balance of the petrol tax contribution in anticipation of the sanction of the Legislative Council.

3. *Bridge over Kapsi Nalla in mile 40 of Haikhamba-Poladpur Road.*—There is a low level causeway over this nalla which frequently holds up traffic during the rainy season. In order to ensure uninterrupted communication to traffic throughout the year the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, proposed the construction of a bridge, estimated to cost Rs. 34,518. The proposal of the Superintending Engineer was approved and the estimate was sanctioned and an allotment of Rs. 34,500 granted by Government out of the balance of the petrol tax contribution in anticipation of the sanction of the Legislative Council.

4. *Improvements to low-lying portion (miles 75-84) of Bombay-Poona Road.*—As there have been frequent complaints about the condition of this road, Government have approved of the work of improvements estimated to cost Rs. 3,01,742. It was proposed to provide for this work in 1931-32 out of the petrol tax fund. In November 1930 the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, however, reported that on an inspection of the road he found that certain portions were in such a condition that unless the defects in them were remedied before the next monsoon, they would probably be almost impassable for motor traffic during the monsoon months. He therefore proposes to commence work during the current year and asked for an allotment of Rs. 15,000. As the matter was urgent Government sanctioned the requisite allotment in anticipation of the sanction of the Legislative Council.

The total amount sanctioned for these works is Rs. 1,29,500 as stated above and can be met from the supplementary grant of Rs. 10,34,900 sanctioned by the Legislative Council in July 1930. As, however, are

[Appendix 13—contd.]

new instruments of service the sanction of Legislative Council is requested to the demand for the grant of a token sum of Rs.10.

Demand voted and now increased.

Rs. 1,41,50,960 + Rs. 10.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 3rd February 1931.

APPENDIX 14.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

RESERVED 10. The Honourable Mr. W. F. HUDSON.

Expenditure in connection with the re-opening of the Tapedars' Training School.

The Tapedars' Training School, Hyderabad, is an institution maintained by Government for the training of Tapedars or village accountants in survey and revenue matters such as taluka and village accounts, the Land Revenue Code and the selected circulars and orders thereunder, and the Record of Rights and the rules and orders relating thereto. The usual course of training at the school is for 18 months. After leaving the school the successful men are attached to experienced tapedars for some time. The post of Headmaster of this school is graded with Mukhtiarkans in Sind. The management of the school vests in the Superintendent of Land Records in Sind. The school is closed whenever a sufficient number of trained men is available for service and re-opened when there is a demand for them. The former contingency arose in the beginning of 1926 when, in view of the very large number of qualified men available for service in the Revenue Department, the Commissioner in Sind issued orders for the closing of the school from April of that year. In consequence of the demand for trained hands in survey work in the Barrage area the Superintendent of Land Records in Sind and the Revenue Officer requested the Commissioner to re-open the school from 1st June 1930. The Lloyd Barrage Standing Committee which was consulted recommended that the school should be opened from 1st August 1930 at the latest. The Commissioner agreed with the Committee and the Revenue Officer and accordingly Government ordered its re-opening for 18 months from 1st August 1930 at a total expenditure of Rs. 9,948. Out of this Rs. 548 have been provided in the current year's budget under 5-Land Revenue and the remainder was made available by reappropriation. As the expenditure in question is technically on a new service the

[Appendix 14—*contd.*]

sanction of the Legislative Council is requested to the demand for a grant of a token sum of Rs. 10.

Demand voted and now increased.

5-Land Revenue (Reserved).

Rs. 54,24,000 + Rs. 10.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT:

Bombay Castle, 3rd February 1931.

APPENDIX 15.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANT.

RESERVED 11. The Honourable Sir GHULAM HUSSAIN
HIDAYATALLAH.

Regrading and moduling channel No. 1 ex-Sind Canal.

The immediate necessity for remodelling channel No. 1 is mainly due to Barrage conditions and partly due to the existing acute deficiency at its tail. About 3,200 acres of land now depending on the Sukkur Canal will be thrown out of irrigation from the Sukkur Canal after that Canal becomes part of the Barrage Scheme in 1932. As a preliminary to this change over, the Sukkur Canal is being widened this year and it would not be feasible to leave gaps for the various karias. The majority of the karia crossings left in the Rice Canal and the North Western Canal have also been either washed away or seriously damaged by the floods of the last year. The cost of remaking these karia crossings is estimated at Rs. 8,000 and it would be a great waste of money to attempt to put them in order for one season only. It has therefore been considered advisable to give a supply to the area to be transferred from the Sukkur Canal from the Sind Canal. This can only be done if Channel No. 1 of the Sind Canal is remodelled to deliver supply to the land so transferred. This work will also ensure the proper distribution of the supply throughout the canal. It is also proposed to bring under irrigation from this canal new unoccupied land to the extent of 2,268 acres which will bring in an additional income of Rs. 13,725—a return of over 29 per cent. on the capital invested. The work is thus a highly remunerative one. As the work has to be finished before the next abkalani, it has been allowed to be commenced in the current year. It is classified under the head "55-Construction of Irrigation Works" and is estimated to cost Rs. 35,454 for "Works" outlay and Rs. 46,815 for direct charges including Establishment, Tools and Plant and Pensionary charges. The amount required in the current year is Rs. 10,000 for "Works" and

[Appendix 15—contd.]

it will be met from savings within the voted grant under the head "55—Construction of Irrigation Works". As the expenditure in question relates to a new service, the sanction of the Legislative Council is requested to the demand for a grant of a token sum of Rs. 10.

Demand voted and now increased.

"55—Construction of Irrigation Works—Reserved" (except Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction).

Rs. 25,32,000 plus Rs. 10.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT:

Bombay Castle, 3rd February 1931.

APPENDIX 16.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

RESERVED 12. The Honourable Sir GHULAM HUSSAIN Hidayatallah.

Additional expenditure on irrigation works necessitated by the floods in Sind.

The heavy floods in Sind in the inundation season of 1930 have caused very serious damage to the canals and protective bund lines in certain parts of that province. It has therefore become imperatively necessary to provide additional funds for (a) repairing the damage caused and (b) constructing certain protective works which will safeguard the country from flood damage of the nature experienced during the past two years at heavy cost to Government and loss to the Zamindars. The total amount required in the current year is Rs. 7,72,000 as shown below :—

XIII—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which capital accounts are kept	Rs.
—Working Expenses	2,99,000
15—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from ordinary revenues	4,73,000
	<hr/>
	7,72,000

Details of the works and repairs for which this amount is required and explanation of necessity therefor are given in the accompanying statement.

In view of the urgent necessity for completing the repairs and protective works before the inundation of 1931, Government have sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 7,72,000 in anticipation of the sanction of the Legislative Council. To cover this additional allotment, savings

[Appendix 16—contd.]

to the extent of Rs. 2,13,000 are available in the total grant voted by the Legislative Council under the heads " XIII " and " 15 ". The approval of the Legislative Council is now requested to an additional grant of Rs. 5,59,000.

Demand voted and now increased.

Irrigation Works charged to Revenue—Reserved (including XIII—Working Expenses and 15—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from ordinary revenues).

Rs. 63,15,000 plus Rs. 5,59,000.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 3rd February 1931.

Statement showing the details of works and repairs under the heads " XIII " and " 15 " necessitated by the floods in Sind, on which an expenditure of Rs. 7,72,000 will be incurred in the current financial year.

Serial No.	Head of account and name of work.	Amount required.	Explanation of necessity.
	XIII—IRRIGATION NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—WORKING EXPENSES. INDUS RIGHT BANK CIRCLE. Western Nara Division.	Rs.	
1	Repairs to Western Nara Canal. Shikarpur Canals Division.	85,000	The amount is required to meet the expenditure incurred on patrolling, raising and strengthening banks and closing breaches during the abnormal abkalani of 1930.
2	Repairs to Sind Canal and branches.	2,14,000	This amount is required to meet the expenditure incurred on patrolling, raising and strengthening banks and closing breaches during the floods of 1930. It includes a sum of Rs. 97,000 for the expenditure incurred by the Lloyd Barrage Officers on the closure of gaps in the Barrage Canals to divert the floods and any other expenditure incurred on arrangements for dispersal of floods.
	Total " XIII " ..	2,99,000	

[Appendix 16—contd.]

Serial No.	Head of account and name of work.	Amount required.	Explanation of necessity.
	<p>15—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE FINANCED FROM ORDINARY REVENUES—INDUS RIGHT BANK CIRCLE.</p> <p><i>Western Nara Division.</i></p>	Rs.	
3	<p>Repairs to Wahurwah</p> <p>WORKS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE INDUS RIVER COMMISSION.</p> <p><i>Shikarpur Canals Division. Extensions and Improvements.</i></p>	58,000	<p>This canal also was much damaged by the floods and the amount is required for meeting the expenditure incurred on closing breaches and raising and strengthening the banks.</p>
4	<p>Raising river bunds, left bank, to a free-board of 4 feet above H. M. L. of 1929.</p>	30,000	<p>The top of these bunds has to be kept 4 feet above the H. M. L. of 1929, which is the highest recorded, as required by the standing orders of the Indus River Commission. They were held with great difficulty by raising "banas" in low places in the abkalanj of 1930. In the event of the bunds being over-topped, the loss will not be less than Rs. 2 to 3 lakhs in addition to expenses on closing breaches and relief measures to save life and property of the villagers in the two talukas of Pano Akil and Rohri, irrespective of the loss of crops to the public which alone would be nearly half a crore.</p> <p>The work is estimated to cost Rs. 61,027 out of which Rs. 30,000 will be spent in the current year and the balance in the next year.</p>
5	<p>Raising and strengthening Adurtakio Loop, miles 0/0 to 5/6, to a free-board of 4 feet above H. P. L. of 1929.</p>	40,000	<p>This loop was subjected to the full flood level of the river in 1930 and breached in several places causing very serious damage to crops and property. It is therefore absolutely necessary to carry out the work.</p> <p>It is estimated to cost Rs. 75,252 out of which Rs. 40,000 will be spent in the current year and the balance in the next year.</p>

[Appendix 16—contd.]

Serial No.	Head of account and name of work.	Amount required.	Explanation of necessity.
	<i>Special repairs.</i>	Rs.	
6	Closing breaches in the Adurtakio Loop.	40,000	This loop has been much damaged by floods and it is therefore absolutely necessary to incur an expenditure of Rs. 75,270 in closing the breaches. Rs. 40,000 will be spent in the current year and the balance next year.
7	Providing berms on the rear side of Satabani Loop mile 2/5 to 3/0.	3,000	The bund passes through a depression and as the depth is great and the bund has no loop behind it, it is necessary to strengthen the bund in the depression to make it quite safe. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 3,000.
8	Constructing an emergency manguli behind Sukkur Begari Bund mile 18/0 to 18/3.	7,000	The Sukkur Begari Bund was originally constructed with a small diversion to avoid one well and a garden attached to it. As in the last abkalan the river came within a distance of 22 feet from the toe of this loop diversion, it is necessary to straighten a uniform berm from the eroded edge of the river bank and at the same time to straighten the bund. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 13,586 out of which Rs. 7,000 will be spent in the current year and the balance in the next year.
9	Repairs to bunds	30,000	This amount is required to meet the expenditure incurred on closing breaches caused by the floods in bunds in the Shikarpur Canals Division.
	<i>Western Nara Division. Extensions and Improvements.</i>		
10	Raising and strengthening Nara Bunds, miles 27/0 to 39/5, 39/5 to 55 and 67/0 to 70.	50,000	There is great pressure of water during high abkalan in these portions of the bund and at some places very little free-board (from 1 to 2 feet only) is left. It is therefore necessary to raise the bunds in such places so as to have a uniform free-board of 4 feet with a view to protect the country from floods as also crops in these reaches. If, due to non-execution of this work, the bunds get breached or over-topped, the major portion of the district of Larkana will be submerged resulting in a loss of about Rs. 7 lakhs to Government and Rs. 70 lakhs to the public. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1,46,239 out of which Rs. 50,000 will be spent in the current year and the balance in the next year.

[Appendix 16—contd.]

Serial No.	Head of account and name of work.	Amount required.	Explanation of necessity.
		Rs.	
11	Converting the right bank of Wahurwah into a river bund.	15,000	<p>The soil in the Magsi Bund is hard and cracked, containing clods which do not disintegrate to form a homogeneous mass even when water stands against it. The bund is therefore liable to be breached on account of leaks in the bad soil. During the abkalani of 1930, the bund was cut through by severe wavewash, resulting in very heavy loss to Government as well as to the public. In order, therefore, to protect the country and crops within this area from being flooded, it is proposed to convert a part of the right bank of Wahurwah, situated in front of Magsi Bund and running along high ground, into a protective bund and to treat the Magsi Bund as the second line of defence. If due to non-execution of this work, the Bund gets breached, Mehar, Kakar, Dadu, Johi and Sehwan talukas would be flooded, resulting in a loss of about Rs. 4 lakhs to the people and about Rs. 35 lakhs to Government.</p> <p>The work is estimated to cost Rs. 49,733 out of which Rs. 15,000 will be spent in the current year and the balance in the next year.</p>
	<i>Special repairs.</i>		
12	Providing an additional sand core to Nara Bunds in Dhamrao Sub-division.	3,000	<p>During the abkalani of 1930 the bund leaked in lengths which had not been filled with sand core. It is therefore necessary to staunch it by provision of a sand core at these places.</p> <p>The work is estimated to cost Rs. 3,000.</p>
13	Repairs to Nara Bunds ..	30,000	<p>This amount is required to meet the expenditure incurred in patrolling the bunds and closing breaches in the abkalani of 1930.</p>
	<i>Narasat Canals Division. Extensions and Improvements.</i>		
14	Constructing the Lundi-Garkino bund in Khairpur State.	15,000	<p>The Lundi Dhand New Cut takes off from the Indus in the Khairpur State territory. The Mehrab Canal, which is the first branch from the Lundi, also has its head in the Khairpur State territory. The country to the north-east of these canal heads is</p>

[Appendix 16—contd.]

Serial No.	Head of account and name of work.	Amount required.	Explanation of necessity.
		Rs.	<p>unprotected from river spills. Floods have been occurring in this locality very frequently of late on account of the fact that, due to change of its course, the river Indus has eroded the old high river banks and the river spill now overtops its bank with 13·5 feet gauge reading at Bukkur. Both in 1929 and 1930 the floods passing through this gap have done much damage in Kandiaro and Naushahro talukas, causing a loss of about Rs. 10 lakhs each year to the public and about a lakh of rupees to Government. The necessity for constructing a river bund to close the gap between the Left Bank of the Lundi Dhand New Cut and the Right Bank of the Garkino Canal of the Khairpur State is therefore established. It has been recognised for some years both by Government and the State authorities but the unprecedented floods of 1929 and 1930 have emphasized the necessity for immediate action in the matter. If the bund is not constructed, the floods are bound to recur every year and neither life nor property will be safe.</p> <p>The work, which is estimated to cost Rs. 36,454, will be carried out by Government. As it will benefit both Government and the Khairpur State, it has been decided, in consultation with the State authorities, to apportion the cost between the Government and the State in the ratio of 4 : 1. The share to be borne by Government costs to Rs. 29,163 out of which Rs. 15,000 will be spent in the current year and the balance in the next year.</p>
15	Converting Left Bank of Lundi into River bund.	10,000	<p>The existing left bank of Lundi Canal consists of unrammed spoils which cannot hold water safely. In 1930 there was a breach in this bank which did considerable damage to property. With the construction of the Lundi-Garkino Bund, direct floods from the river will be stopped, but unless the left bank of Lundi, which forms the continuation of that Bund, is raised where necessary and strengthened and maintained to River Bund section,</p>

[Appendix 16—contd.]

Serial No.	Head of account and name of work.	Amount required.	Explanation of necessity.
		Rs.	<p>the country would still be subject to flooding through the Lundi Canal. The loss due to this year's breach in Lundi was about Rs. 30,000, excluding about Rs. 5,000 in loss of revenue. This bund will also protect Kandiaro and Naushahro Talukas.</p> <p>The work is estimated to cost Rs. 40,249 out of which Rs. 10,000 will be spent in the current year and the balance in the next year.</p>
16	Constructing Ren Bund. Herbert	42,000	<p>Owing to absence of a river bund between the Herbert Bund and the Mikaro Bund in Nasrat Canals Division, excepting for short lengths of Trichi and Mikaro Bunds, the whole country in Sakrand taluka is exposed to floods at high levels of the river. This has specially been the case since 1924. In 1929 this flood was held up by the efforts of several hundreds of men, at the right bank of the Herbert Canal; it then entered the Shahdadpur Sub-division of the Hyderabad Canals Division where it was again held up against the West Miner River Bund. The flood however overtopped this bund in a length of 3 miles and overflowed into the Sakrand Dhandh with the result that very great damage was caused to cattle and property. The annual loss due to this flood is considerable and it is therefore proposed to construct a river bund closing off this gap so as to provide a continuous bund line in the Nasrat Canals Division. This proposed extension of the bund line is also an immediate necessity for protection of the Lloyd Barrage works now under construction in this area. Several works already constructed were damaged by the floods of 1930 and other works have necessarily been suspended pending the construction of this bund. It is essential that there shall be no delay in the completion of the Lloyd Barrage Project. This bund will protect the Nawabshah, Sakrand and Shahdadpur talukas.</p> <p>The several items of work proposed are:—</p> <p>(1) A new Bund from Herbert River Bund, mile 10/3 up to Trichi Bund total length 319 takis.</p>

[Appendix 16—contd.]

Serial No.	Head of account and name of work.	Amount required.	Explanation of necessity.
		Rs.	
	<i>Special repairs.</i>		<p>For the first 207 takis it will run along and form the Right Bank of Dad Branch Tail Distributary of the Barrage Canals. Then it will go and join the existing Trichi Bund.</p> <p>(2) Raising and strengthening of the Trichi Bund.</p> <p>(3) New Bund in the gap between the Trichi and Mikaro Bund.</p> <p>(4) Raising and strengthening of the Mikaro Bund.</p> <p>The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1,92,426 out of which Rs. 42,000 will be spent in the current year and the balance in the next year.</p>
17	Constructing a retired loop from Head Regulator to 3rd mile road bridge of Dad Canal opposite Jatoi village.	35,000	<p>The river has eroded the front bund and is likely to soon carry away the existing retired bund also. The proposed new loop is therefore an urgent necessity for protection of the country. The river is only 500 feet from the Dad bank and is almost certain to cut into that Canal this year. If this happens and the proposed retired loop is not then already in existence, the river spill would spread over the country and flood Naushahro and Moro talukas, causing a loss of about Rs. 20 lakhs to the public and about Rs. 2 lakhs to Government.</p> <p>The work is estimated to cost Rs. 79,703 out of which Rs. 35,000 will be spent in the current year and the balance in the next year.</p>
	<i>Karachi Canals Division. Special repairs.</i>		
18	Constructing new loop behind mile 0/0 to 1/4 of Sonda Tarki Loop.	25,000	<p>There was active erosion in the abkalani of 1930 opposite Sonda Tarki Loop specially between miles 0/0 to 0/5. The maximum total erosion from 28th June till 3rd October 1930 was 1,130 feet opposite mile 0/4 and the minimum margin remaining un-eroded was 1,077 feet only at mile 0/2. Even with this rate of erosion which may be anticipated during the next abkalani as the main current is still keeping to the right bank, the present loop will be eroded at an early</p>

[Appendix 16—contd.]

Serial No.	Head of account and name of work.	Amount required.	Explanation of necessity.
			<p>stage by the river. Under the circumstances, it is very necessary to provide a new retired loop during this cold season to protect Sonda village and cultivable lands from floods. In the event of non-execution of this work, the probable loss to Government and the public will be about Rs. 6,200 and Rs. 16,000 respectively. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 88,638 out of which Rs. 25,000 will be spent in the current year and the balance in the next year.</p>
19	Constructing new loop behind miles 32.5 to 34.6 of Baghar Uchito Bund.	20,000	<p>There is active erosion behind miles 32.5 to 34.4 of the Baghar Uchito Bund. In order to protect the lands from being flooded, an emergency loop of reduced section was constructed in the last cold season, in a length of 15 takia, behind the threatened length at a cost of Rs. 9,573. In the abkalan of 1930 the river continued to erode at the same rate as in the previous year and on the 16th September, i.e., with the falling river, the front bund was eroded in a length of 200 feet. The river is now only 590 feet away from the emergency loop. It is therefore absolutely necessary to provide another loop still further retired to secure protection from floods. If the work is not completed before the next abkalan and if the river erosion continues as anticipated, a large part of Tatta and Ghorabari Talukas will be flooded, resulting in a loss of about Rs. 4,000 to Government and Rs. 40,000 to the Public. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 76,113 out of which Rs. 20,000 will be spent in the current year and the balance in the next year.</p>
	<i>Begari Canals Division.</i>		
20	Repairs to bunds	20,000	<p>The bunds, which have been much damaged by the floods, require heavy repairs. A total additional amount of Rs. 50,000 is required for repairs to and making up the slopes of the bunds. Out of this amount, Rs. 20,000 will be spent in the current year and the balance in the next year.</p>
	Total '15' ..	4,73,000	
	Grand total 'XIII' and '15'.	7,72,000	

APPENDIX 17.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANT.

RESERVED 13. The Honourable Mr. W. F. HUDSON.

Advances for Flood Relief in Sind and scarcity in parts of Gujarat.

To meet the situation created by the floods of 1929 in Sind an allotment of Rs. 5,00,000 was sanctioned during the year 1929-30 for tagavi advances in the Hyderabad District. Only a portion of the full allotment was utilised before the close of the year, and Rs. 2,95,000 lapsed. Government therefore allotted in May 1930 an amount of Rs. 2,25,000 for tagavi advance in this district during 1930-31.

2. Owing to the low prices realised for rabi crops, there was also a large demand in the early part of the current year for tagavi advances from other parts of Sind and an extra allotment of Rs. 1,52,000 was made to meet it.

3. The situation in Sind arising from the floods in July last has been described in the statement of demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 2,14,593 for famine and flood relief. In addition to gratuitous relief it was necessary to make advances to the cultivators for the purchase of seed and cattle and for house reconstruction and repairs. An extra allotment of Rs. 4,31,000 was accordingly made.

4. An allotment of Rs. 10,000 was also required for tagavi advances in Gujarat, mainly for the Jambusar Sub-division of the Broach District owing to the scarcity conditions prevailing there in the early part of the current year.

5. The additional funds thus found necessary for tagavi disbursements in Sind and Gujarat amount in all to Rs. 8,18,000. Most of this amount has been provided from savings under other heads within the Provincial Loans and Advance Account but it is expected that there will be a net excess of Rs. 2,43,000. The approval of the Legislative Council is now requested to an additional grant of Rs. 2,43,000 to meet the anticipated excess.

Demand voted and now increased.

Loan and Advances by Provincial Governments.

Rs. 36,74,000 plus Rs. 2,43,000.*

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

Bombay Castle, 3rd February 1931.

* This figure was since changed to Rs. 91,000 (Vide Debates of 28th February 1931).

APPENDIX 18.

STATEMENT OF A DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

TRANSFERRED 14. The Honourable Dewan Bahadur
S. T. KAMBLI.

*Purchase of Sera and Vaccine, Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency.*

A provision of Rs. 20,000 has been made in the current year's budget for the purchase of sera and vaccine for the Civil Veterinary Department in the Presidency Proper. Owing to the widespread outbreaks of rinderpest, hæmorrhagic septicæmia and black quarter this year large quantities of sera and vaccine had to be used. The expenditure to the end of December 1930 amounted to Rs. 70,868 while a further expenditure of Rs. 14,132 for the purchase of sera is considered necessary during the remaining part of the year. As additional grants amounting to Rs. 65,000 were urgently required, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, was authorised from time to time to incur expenditure up to this amount in addition to the budget provision. A part of the extra cost, viz., Rs. 17,000, will be met from savings anticipated under other heads within the grant. Sanction is therefore requested to a supplementary grant of Rs. 48,000.

Demand voted and now increased.

" 34, Agriculture."

Rs. 27,75,011 plus Rs. 48,000.

APPENDIX 19.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

" 26, Police. "

RESERVED 20. The Honourable Sir ERNEST HOTSON.

*Payment of allowances to Railway and District Police employed
on duties arising out of the strike on the G. I. P. Railway.*

During the strike on the G. I. P. Railway which began on the 4th February and ended on the 22nd April 1930 a large force of Railway and District Police was employed for the preservation of law and order within Railway limits, for guarding and patrolling the Railway line and

[Appendix 19—contd.]

for the maintenance of essential services. It was represented to Government that the grant of special allowances to this force was justified in view of the specially arduous nature of the duties which they were called upon to perform and the extra cost to which they were put in obtaining their food and other necessities. Many of them were obliged to camp on railway platforms or at the points to which they were detailed to guard the line and in the absence of facilities for cooking, they had to buy cooked food. All of them had to buy their supplies at the higher rates which invariably prevail at railway stations. Government accordingly sanctioned special allowances at the rates mentioned below for all ranks up to and including the Inspectors, with the exception of such of the Railway Police as were employed on their normal duties and were not deprived of the conveniences of their homes.

Designation of officers.	Rate of special allowance per diem.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Inspectors	2	0	0
Sergeants	1	8	0
Sub-Inspectors	1	0	0
Head Constables	0	8	0
Constables	0	6	0

2. The extra cost involved in the payment of these allowances in the last financial year, 1929-30, amounted to Rs. 25,778 which was met from savings under the head "26, Police—District Executive Force (Presidency Proper)—District Police—Contingencies" and that in the current financial year amounts to Rs. 46,408 which it has been decided to meet by reappropriation.

The Government of Bombay have already represented to the Government of India that the payments made on this account should be reimbursed by them to the Local Government since the police force was employed not only for purely police duties but for the safety of the railway line and for the maintenance of essential services. If the Government of India agree to pay the Government of Bombay, the amount will be adjusted in the accounts. Since however the expenditure is regarded as relating to a new service, the Legislative Council is requested to sanction a token grant of Rs. 10.

Demand voted and now increased.

Rs. 1,83,28,210 plus Rs. 10.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 3rd March 1931.

APPENDIX 20.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

RESERVED 16. The Honourable Mr. G. B. PRADHAN.

60-B—Payment of commuted value of pensions.

The latest returns indicate that expenditure during the current year under the head "60-B" is likely to be Rs. 11,74,000 (voted) against the grant of Rs. 6,48,000 voted by the Legislative Council, i.e. an excess of Rs. 5,26,000. The excess is anticipated on account of larger expenditure on the commuted values of pensions to be paid to the Governments of other Provinces, in respect of pensioners of this Government who have moved to those Provinces during this year, and smaller recoveries from other Governments on account of the commuted values of their pensioners who have moved to reside in this Presidency. The Legislative Council is requested to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 5,26,000.

Demand voted and now increased.

60-B—Payment of commuted value of pensions.

Rs. 6,48,000 + Rs. 5,26,000 = Rs. 11,74,000.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 17th February 1931.

APPENDIX 21.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

TRANSFERRED 17. The Honourable Sardar Sir RUSTOM
JEHANGIR VAKIL, Kt.*"32-Medical—Transferred."*

The latest revised estimate under the head "32-Medical—Transferred" (voted) for the current year is Rs. 49,80,000 (including Rs. 11,000 for "refunds") against the grant of Rs. 49,36,000 (including Rs. 9,000 for "refunds") sanctioned by the Legislative Council, showing an excess of Rs. 44,000. This is due to (1) increased expenditure under "contingencies" mainly on account of diets and medicines owing to a rise in the number of patients and (2) the anticipated excess of Rs. 2,000 over the provision for "refunds". In the former case the excesses under "contingencies" in the various hospitals are estimated to amount to about Rs. 91,000, counterbalanced partially by savings amounting to about Rs. 49,000 under other heads including Rs. 34,000 on account

[Appendix 21—*contd.*]

of the non-opening of the Dental School and Hospital. These excesses have occurred because it is difficult to curtail expenditure on diets and medicines without placing restrictions on the admissions of patients, a course of action which Government are reluctant to adopt if it can be avoided. The sanction of the Legislative Council is, therefore, requested to an additional grant of Rs. 44,000 under "32-Medical—Transferred" to meet the estimated excess.

Demand voted and now increased.

"32-Medical—Transferred."

Rs. 49,36,000 plus Rs. 44,000 = 49,80,000.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 23rd February 1931.

APPENDIX 22.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

RESERVED 18. The Honourable Mr. G. B. PRADHAN.

45—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

The latest revised estimate of expenditure during the current year under this head, after allowing Rs. 1,000 for refunds, amounts to Rs. 59,29,000 (voted) against the grant of Rs. 57,09,000. That is to say there is an excess of Rs. 2,20,000. The estimate for 1930-31 was based on the revised estimate for 1929-30. The progress of the actuals in the current year shows that the estimate thus framed was low. One of the factors which is responsible for this excess is that every year large amounts of pensions are being drawn from treasuries of this Government by a number of pensioners belonging to other provinces who come to stay in this presidency and the commuted value of whose pensions are being recovered by this Government and credited under the capital head "60-B—Payment of commuted value of pensions". The excess is also due partly to an increase under the minor head "Equated payments of commuted value of pensions charged to capital" owing to the fact that while framing the budget estimate for 1930-31 equated payments in respect of expenditure under the head "60-B—Payment of commuted value of pensions" for the year 1929-30 were calculated on the basis of the earlier revised estimate for that year which was considerably lower than the actual expenditure whereas in the revised estimate for 1930-31 they are based on the actual expenditure

[Appendix 22—*contd.*]

recorded in 1929-30 under "60-B". The Legislative Council is requested to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 2,20,000.

Demand voted and now increased.

45—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

Rs. 57,09,000 plus Rs. 2,20,000.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 26th February 1931.

APPENDIX 23.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

RESERVED 19. The Honourable Sir ERNEST HOTSON.

"24—Administration of Justice."

The latest actuals under the head "24-Administration of Justice" show that there will be an excess of Rs. 47,000 over the grant voted by the Legislative Council, which, including Rs. 85,000 for "Refunds" is Rs. 65,97,000. The excess is under the minor heads "High Court", "Law Officers", "Presidency Magistrates' Courts", "Civil and Sessions Courts" and "Criminal Courts".

High Court.—The increase of Rs. 12,800 under this minor head is mainly due to—

(1) the entertainment of establishment for the temporary appointment of an 11th High Court Judge for a period of about 5 months during 1930-31. This post was created in October 1929 for the trial of a heavy gang and dacoity case and it continued during the current budget year up to the 17th April 1930. Subsequently a similar appointment was created for one year on the 17th November 1930 to deal with the accumulated civil litigation in the High Court.

(2) the grant of personal pay of Rs. 200 per mensem, with effect from June 1930, to the present incumbent of the post of Deputy Sheriff of Bombay, in view of the increase of work in the Sheriff's office and the fact that he had received no increase of pay since 1922.

(3) More expenditure than was anticipated on contingencies (a) for the High Court Criminal Sessions, the number of cases having again been far above the average, and (b) for section work, lighting charges and other items.

[Appendix 23—contd.]

Law Officers.—The increase of Rs. 5,000 is due to heavy expenditure under “Law Charges” for the Government Solicitor on account of the large number of criminal cases committed to the High Court.

Presidency Magistrates’ Courts.—The increase of Rs. 8,400 is due to—

(1) the continuance of the temporary appointment of an additional Presidency Magistrate, with the necessary staff, for the trial of cases arising out of the riots of 1929 up to the 31st July 1930, instead of the 31st March 1930 as anticipated, and

(2) increased expenditure on diet and road money, owing to the large number of witnesses who came from up country, and on telephone charges and other items.

Civil and Sessions Courts.—The increase of about Rs. 22,000 is due to increased expenditure (a) under the head “Pay of Officers” owing to the appointment of a large number of non-I.C.S. officers, whose pay is voted, to officiate as District and Sessions Judges and Assistant Judges, in place of I.C.S. officers, whose pay is non-voted, and (b) under the head “Contingencies” on diet and road money to witnesses, on service postage and telegrams, and on the hire of a building and the provision of books and furniture for the District and Sub-Courts at Sholapur, after the destruction of the court buildings by fire.

Criminal Courts.—The increase of about Rs. 30,800 is due to—

(1) the creation of temporary appointments of Special Magistrates in the Ahmedabad, Surat, East Khandesh, Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Sukkur districts for the trial of riot, civil disobedience and other criminal cases, and

(2) heavy expenditure on diet and road money to witnesses on account of an increase in the number of criminal cases due mainly to the civil disobedience campaign.

These increases have been partially counterbalanced by decreases aggregating Rs. 32,000 under other minor heads, viz. “Judicial Commissioners”, “Courts of Small Causes” and “Pleadership Examination Charges”.

The Legislative Council is requested to sanction a supplementary grant of Rs. 47,000 to cover the excess over the total voted grant.

Demand voted and now increased.

“24—Administration of Justice.”

Rs. 65,97,000 plus Rs. 47,000.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 3rd March 1931.

APPENDIX 24.

STATEMENT OF A DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

RESERVED 15. The Honourable Sir ERNEST HOTSON.

Entertainment and continuance of the temporary additional clerical staff in the office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Towards the end of March 1930, before proceeding on leave, Sir Patrick Kelly, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, reported to Government that the clerical staff of his office was inadequate for the increasing volume of work and submitted a scheme for an increase of the staff in various branches. The extra average annual cost of the Commissioner's proposals amounted to Rs. 17,587. Government accepted the need for an early introduction of the Commissioner of Police's scheme and with a view to giving immediate relief to the staff, sanctioned, in anticipation of the sanction of the Legislative Council, (1) the entertainment of four clerks on the scale of Rs. 60—4—100—3—160, one for each of the four branches in the office of the Commissioner of Police and (2) the abolition of four posts of head constable writers in the offices of the Divisional Superintendents of Police in Bombay City and the entertainment of four clerks in their places on the scale of Rs. 60—4—100—3—160, with effect from 22nd April 1930 till the end of financial year 1930-31.

2. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, also represented the need for the entertainment of clerks in the Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department as the absence of clerks in that Branch resulted in a very extravagant arrangement by which two Inspectors and four Sub-Inspectors had to devote much of their time to work of a clerical nature. Agreeing with the Commissioner of Police, Government sanctioned, pending the introduction of general proposals regarding the increase in the clerical staff, the entertainment of one head clerk on pay of Rs. 100—10—200 per mensem and four clerks on the scale of Rs. 60—4—100—3—160, for a period of one year with effect from 1st March 1930. Consequent on the entertainment of these five clerks three posts of Sub-Inspectors of Police in Bombay City were held in abeyance, the arrangement resulting in a saving of Rs. 2,580 per annum.

3. In July 1930, the Legislative Council approved, by passing a token grant of Rs. 10, the entertainment of the clerical staff referred to in paragraph 1. Government then reported to the Council that they would consider the possibility of introducing the whole scheme of Sir Patrick Kelly as a new item for the year 1931-32. They have since carefully considered the question and although they are of opinion that the ultimate sanction of the whole scheme is inevitable if the efficient working of the City Police is not to be impaired, they have, in view of the existing financial stringency, decided to continue the additional staff referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 for a further period of one year with

[Appendix 24—*contd.*]

effect from 1st April 1931 and 1st March 1931, respectively and with a view to giving some more relief to the existing clerical staff, they have accorded their sanction, in anticipation of the sanction of the Legislative Council, (1) to the abolition of three posts of head constable writers in the offices of the remaining three Divisional Superintendents of Police in Bombay City and the entertainment of three clerks in their places on the scale of Rs. 60—4—100—3—160, and (2) the grant of a shorthand allowance at the rate of Rs. 40 a month to two of the typists now employed who are working as stenographers to the Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, and the Deputy Commissioner in charge of Divisions, with effect from 8th November 1930, till the end financial year 1931-32. The extra cost during the current financial year is estimated at Rs. 320 and it is proposed to meet it by reappropriation from savings within the grant under "26, Police." As the expenditure in question relates to a new service, the Legislative Council is requested to sanction the grant of a token sum of Rs. 10.

Demand voted and now increased.

Rs. 1,83,28,210 *plus* Rs. 10.

APPENDIX 25.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

RESERVED 21. The Honourable Mr. W. F. HUDSON.

Allotment to meet extra expenditure on allowances to "Heads of Village Police and Watchmen" and "Village Executive Officers".

The grants of Rs. 5,44,400 for "Allowances to heads of village police and watchmen" and Rs. 4,79,800 for "village executive officers" provided in the estimates of 1930-31 under the head "22-E(c)—General Administration—District Administration—P-Other Establishments" will be exceeded by Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 26,000 respectively in the following circumstances. The introduction of second revision settlement in the talukas of Bhusawal, Chalisgaon and Jamner on the East Khandesh District has resulted in an increase in the remuneration to be paid to revenue and police patils which is calculated on a percentage of the revenue realised. The patils concerned have already been paid their remuneration according to the old rate. An extra amount of Rs. 41,000 (i.e. Rs. 15,000 + Rs. 26,000 as mentioned above) is required for the dayment of the difference between the old rate and the increased rate

[Appendix 25—*contd.*]

payable since the introduction of revision settlement. As the payment of this additional remuneration has been in arrears for a considerable time, the Collector has been authorised to make payment before the end of the current year.

2. The additional funds thus found necessary for these disbursements amounts to Rs. 41,000. The sanction of the Legislative Council is now requested to an additional grant of this amount to meet excess expenditure.

Demand voted and now increased.

22, General Administration.

Rs. 1,02,24,030 *plus* Rs. 41,000.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT:

Bombay Castle, 3rd March 1931.

APPENDIX 26.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

RESERVED 22. The Honourable Sir ERNEST HOTSON.

"26-Police".

Entertainment of temporary additional Police Force in the Sukkur District owing to communal riots and dacoities.

A serious communal riot between Hindus and Muhammadans broke out in Sukkur town on the night of 3rd August 1930. Feelings between the two communities, which for some time had not been cordial, had been further embittered by Congress activities. The occasion for the out-break of the riot was a clash between a party of Muhammadans and a Hindu Congress procession. This was followed by murders and indiscriminate looting in which the Hindus were the chief sufferers. The news spread rapidly through the district. It seems that some Muhammadans who had been working as coolies in Sukkur, returned to their homes with stolen property and with tales of the manner in which Hindus were being attacked and robbed. These rumours led to a series of dacoities which began in the talukas on the right bank of the river Indus nearest to Sukkur town and spread rapidly throughout the district. The situation was complicated by the floods which had made it necessary to detach a large number of police from their ordinary duties and send them to patrol the flooded areas, and which had also made communications difficult. Troops were called out and remained in the district for 22 days.

[Appendix 26—contd.]

2. It was thus evident that the police force, which had been below the required strength since the retrenchment of 1922, needed to be increased immediately to ensure the restoration of law and order and to make the investigation of the large number of dacoities and other offences possible. Accordingly Government sanctioned in the middle of August 1930 the entertainment of the temporary police force mentioned below for a period of one year :—

- 1 Deputy Superintendent.
- 3 Inspectors.
- 8 Sub-Inspectors.
- 20 Head Constables armed.
- 180 Constables armed.
- 1 Head Constables unarmed.
- 9 Constables unarmed.

3. A reorganization scheme which will result in a substantial increase in the police force in Sind has been prepared and so much of it as relates to the districts of Sukkur, Larkana and the Upper Sind Frontier has been included in the budget which is now under the consideration of the Council. It is hoped that the greater part of this temporary force will be absorbed in the reorganization, so that there will be little extra cost on account of this item during the next year.

4. The cost during the current financial year will amount to Rs. 44,278 approximately and it is proposed to meet it by reappropriation from savings in the grants under "26-Police". As the expenditure in question relates to a new service, the Legislative Council is requested to sanction the grant of a token sum of Rs. 10.

Demand voted and now increased.

Rs. 1,83,28,210 plus Rs. 10.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 5th March 1931.

APPENDIX 27.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

RESERVED 23. The Honourable Mr. W. F. HUDSON.

Expenditure in connection with the purchase of motor lorries for collection of land revenue in Gujarat.

Owing to the civil disobedience movement it was necessary to take special action for the collection of land revenue in Gujarat and for this

[Appendix 27—contd.]

purpose Government sanctioned the purchase of two motor lorries for each of the Kaira and Surat districts and the incurring of the incidental expenditure connected with their running and maintenance. The lorries have been used for the transport of revenue staff and police and of attached property. The total expenditure on this account during the current year is estimated to amount to Rs. 20,000 and can be met by reappropriation. As the expenditure in question relates to a new service, the sanction of the Legislative Council is requested to the demand for a grant of a token sum of Rs. 10.

Demand voted and now increased.

5, Land Revenue (Reserved).

Rs. 54,24,000 plus Rs. 10.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 6th March 1931.

APPENDIX 28.

BILL No. I OF 1931.

The following Bill, being Bill No. I of 1931, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor in a modified form under section 72E of the Government of India Act read with rule 20B of the Bombay Legislative Council Rules is published under rule 18 of the said Rules :—

A Bill further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870, as amended by the Court-fees (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1926, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay.

(As published in the "Bombay Government Gazette"
of the 10th March 1931.)

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870, as amended by the Court-fees (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1926, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay in manner hereinafter appearing; And whereas the previous sanction of the Governor required by section 80C 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 Court-fees (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1931.

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

(2) It shall come into operation on the first day of April 1931.

VII of
1870.
III of
1926.
5 & 6,
Geo.V,
c. 61.

[Appendix 28—contd.]

VII of 1870. **3.** *Amendment of VII of 1870 as amended by Bombay III of 1926.*—
 Bom. III of 1926. The amendments made in the Court-fees Act, 1870, by the Court-fees
 Bom. III of 1926. (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1926, as subsequently amended, are hereby
 Bom. III of 1926. continued in operation for a further period of one year by the substitution
 Bom. III of 1926. in sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Court-fees (Bombay Amendment)
 Bom. III of 1926. Act, 1926, of the word 'six' for the word 'five'.

Under section 72E of the Government of India Act read with rule 20B of the Bombay Legislative Council Rules I hereby recommend that Bill No. I of 1931 (A Bill further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay) be passed by the Legislative Council in the modified form set forth above.

(Signed) F. H. SYKES,

Dated 9th March 1931.

Governor.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.

The Court-fees (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1926, will expire on the 31st March 1931. Bill No. I of 1931 which sought to place on a permanent basis the increases of court fees authorised by that Act, as well as to introduce certain other changes and increases in the Court-fees Act, 1870, was rejected by the Legislative Council. But it is necessary for the finances of the Presidency that at least the changes made by the Court-fees (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1926, should remain in force for another year. The Bill is accordingly modified so as to drop all new changes in the Court-fees Act, 1870, and also to maintain the changes already in force for one year more, and it is now recommended under rule 20B to the Council for being passed in that form.

APPENDIX 29.

BILL No. X OF 1931.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, II of 1899, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay, in manner
 1899. hereinafter appearing; And whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General required by sub-section (3) of section 80A of the Government of India Act and the previous sanction of the Governor

[Appendix 29—*contd.*]

required by section 80C of the said Act have been obtained for the 5 & 6,
passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Geo.V,
c. 61.

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1931.

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

(2) It shall come into operation on the 1st day of April 1931.

3. *Amendment of section 2 of II of 1899.*—In section 2 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, hereinafter called the said Act, II of 1899.

(a) after clause (12) the following shall be inserted, namely:—

“(12A) ‘forward delivery’ means, in relation to any transaction for the purchase or sale of any goods, merchandise or other thing, that no immediate delivery of the goods, merchandise or other thing purchased or sold is contemplated.”

(b) to clause (14) the following explanation shall be added namely:—

“*Explanation.*—An entry in a note-book, memorandum-book or book of accounts by which any right or liability is, or purports to be, created, transferred, limited, extended, extinguished or recorded is an instrument within the meaning of this clause.”

4. *Amendment of sections 4 and 6 of II of 1899.*—In sub-section (1) of section 4, and in the proviso to section 6 of the said Act, for the words “one rupee” the words “two rupees” shall be substituted.

5. *Amendment of sections 11, 32, 35, 40, 41, 69 and 74 of II of 1899.*—In clause (a) of section 11, proviso (c) to section 32, proviso (a) to section 35, sub-section (1) of section 40, section 41, clause (b) of section 69 and the proviso to section 74 of the said Act before the words “one anna” the words “two annas” shall be inserted.

6. *New section 19-A of II of 1899.*—After section 19 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“19A. *Payment of duty on certain instruments liable to increased duty in Bombay Presidency.*—Where any instrument of the nature described in any article in Schedule I and relating to any property situate or to any matter or thing done or to be done in the Presidency of Bombay is executed out of the said Presidency and subsequently comes in the said Presidency—

(a) the amount of duty chargeable on such instrument shall be the amount of duty chargeable under Schedule I on a document of the like description executed in the Presidency of Bombay less the amount of duty, if any, already paid on such instrument in British India,

(b) and in addition to the stamps, if any, already affixed thereto, such instruments shall be stamped with the stamps necessary for the payment of the duty chargeable on it under clause (a) of this section,

[Appendix 29—*contd.*]

in the same manner and at the same time and by the same persons as though such instrument were an instrument received in British India for the first time at the time when it became chargeable with the higher duty, and

(c) the provisions contained in clause (b) of the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 32 shall apply to such instrument as if such were an instrument executed or first executed out of British India and first received in British India when it became chargeable to the higher duty aforesaid, but the provisions contained in clause (a) of the said proviso shall not apply thereto."

7. *Amendment of section 28 of II of 1899.*—For the proviso to sub-section (4) of section 28 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Provided that notwithstanding anything contained in article 23 of Schedule I the duty on such last mentioned conveyance shall in no case be less than two rupees."

8. *New sections 28-A and 28-B of II of 1899.*—After section 28 of the said Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

"28A. *Stamping of transfers of marketable securities.*—(1) Every transfer of a marketable security other than the securities provided for in section 8 shall, if liable to stamp duty, be made only by means of an instrument executed on paper stamped with a dated stamp embossed by the Government Stamp Office as hereinafter provided.

(2) The Local Government shall make necessary provision for the stamping of the paper referred to in sub-section (1) and may make rules to regulate such stamping. Every such paper shall be stamped with a stamp of such amount as the Local Government may prescribe.

(3) Every such instrument shall be duly completed and executed by the transferee and shall be lodged within three months from the date of stamping thereof under sub-section (1) and shall, before execution by the transferee, be stamped with such additional stamps as may be necessary to make up the full amount of stamp duty with which it is chargeable under this Act.

Explanation.—An instrument of transfer is "lodged" within the meaning of the section when it is duly presented at the office of the company, authority or person concerned for registration of the transfer.

(4) An instrument of transfer of a marketable security which is not made and lodged in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be deemed not to be duly stamped.

28B. *Certification of instruments after prescribed period.*—(1) Where any instrument of transfer of a marketable security which is not duly completed and executed by the transferee or is not lodged, within the period prescribed in sub-section (3) of section 28A is, after being completed and executed, produced by any person of his own motion before the Collector within one year from the date of the first stamping

[Appendix 29—contd.]

of such instrument under sub-section (1) of section 28A and such person applies to the Collector to extend the period within which such instrument is to be lodged in the manner prescribed in that section, the Collector, on being satisfied that it would cause undue hardship or injustice if such extension is refused may, on payment of the penalty hereinafter prescribed, endorse a certificate on such instrument extending the period within which the instrument may be lodged to a date not later than thirty days from the date of the certificate.

(2) The amount of penalty leviable as aforesaid shall be equal to twice the full amount of the stamp duty with which such instrument is chargeable, if the instrument is produced before the Collector within three months after the date of expiration of the period prescribed in sub-section (3) of section 28A, to three times such amount if it is so produced after the expiration of three months, but before the expiration of six months after the said date, and, to four times such amount, if it is produced after the expiration of six months, but before the expiration of nine months after the said date.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (4) of section 28A, any instrument upon which a certificate has been endorsed by the Collector as aforesaid shall, if it is lodged on or before the date mentioned in the endorsement by the Collector, be deemed to be and always to have been duly stamped as if it had been made and lodged within the period prescribed in sub-section (3) of section 28A."

9. *Amendment of section 32 of II of 1899.*—In proviso (c) to sub-section (3) of section 32 of the said Act after the words "promissory note" the words "or any agreement or memorandum of an agreement chargeable under Article No. 5 (bb) or any Note or Memorandum chargeable under Article No. 43 (c) of Schedule I" shall be inserted.

10. *Amendment of section 35 of II of 1899.*—In proviso (a) to section 35 of the said Act after the words "promissory note" the words "or an agreement or memorandum of an agreement chargeable under Article No. 5 (bb) or a Note or Memorandum chargeable under Article No. 43 (c) of Schedule I or an instrument of transfer of a marketable security provided for in section 28A" shall be inserted.

11. *Amendment of section 40 of II of 1899.*—In sub-section (1) of section 40 of the said Act after the words "promissory note" the words "or an agreement or memorandum of an agreement chargeable under Article No. 5 (bb) or a Note or Memorandum chargeable under Article No. 43 (c) of Schedule I or an instrument of transfer of a marketable security provided for in section 28A" shall be inserted.

12. *Amendment of section 41 of II of 1899.*—In section 41 of the said Act after the words "promissory note" the words "or an agreement or memorandum of an agreement chargeable under Article No. 5 (bb) or

[Appendix 29—*contd.*]

a Note or Memorandum chargeable under Article No. 43 (c) of Schedule I or an instrument of transfer of a marketable security provided for in section 28A " shall be inserted.

13. *Amendment of Schedule I of II of 1899.*—In Schedule I to the said Act,—

(a) in column 1 of article 12 clauses (a) and (b) shall be repealed ;

(b) for the entries in column 2 of the said Schedule relating to Articles 2 (b), 3, 4, 8 (b), 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25 (b), 26 (b), 29, 30 (b), 35, 39, 40 (c), 41, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 51, 54, 55 (b), 57 (b), 58, 62 (c) (ii) and 65 and shown in column 2 of the Schedule to this Act the entries shown in column 3 of the latter Schedule shall be substituted ;

(c) for articles 5 and 43, the following shall, respectively, be substituted, namely :—

" 5. Agreement or Memorandum of an Agreement—

(a) if relating to the sale of a bill of exchange ; Four annas.

(b) if relating to the sale of a Government security or share in an incorporated company or other body corporate ;

(bb) if for or relating to the sale or purchase of goods or merchandise for forward delivery ;

One anna for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof of the value of the security or share.

One anna for every unit of transaction or part thereof.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this article and article No. 43 (Note or Memorandum) " unit of transaction " shall mean,—

- (i) in transactions relating to the purchase or sale of cotton,—fifty bales of cotton, a bale of cotton being equivalent to the quantity of cotton weighing approximately 392 pounds ;
- (ii) in transactions relating to the purchase or sale of wheat,—25 tons of wheat ;
- (iii) in transactions relating to the purchase or sale of linseed,—25 tons of linseed ;
- (iv) in transactions relating to the purchase or sale of cotton seeds,—25 tons of cotton seeds ;
- (v) in transactions relating to the purchase or sale of groundnuts,—25 tons of groundnuts ;
- (vi) in transactions relating to the purchase or sale of castor seeds,—25 tons of castor seeds ;
- (vii) in transactions relating to the purchase or sale of silver bullion,—one bar of silver, a bar being equivalent in weight to 2,800 tolas ;
- (viii) in transactions relating to the purchase or sale of gold bullion,—250 tolas of gold, a tola being equivalent in weight to 180 grains Troy ;

[Appendix 29—contd.]

(ix) in transactions relating to the purchase or sale of any other goods, merchandise or thing,—such unit as the Governor in Council may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, fix in this behalf.

(c) if not otherwise provided for .. One rupee.

Exemptions.

Agreement or Memorandum of agreement,—

(a) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandise exclusively, not being an agreement or memorandum of agreement chargeable under clause (bb) of this Article or a note or Memorandum chargeable under No. 43 ;

(b) made in the form of tenders to the Government of India for or relating to any loan ;

(c) made under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, section 17.

IX of 1874.

“ 43. Note or Memorandum sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principle,—

(a) of any goods exceeding in value twenty rupees, not being goods chargeable under clause (c) ;

Four annas.

(b) of any stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty rupees ;

One anna for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof of the value of the stock or security.

(c) of goods for forward delivery

One anna for every unit of transaction or part thereof.

Note.—For a definition of “ unit of transaction ” see explanation to Article No. 5 (bb) ”.

and

(d) for Articles 7 and 10 the following shall, respectively, be substituted, namely:—

“ 7. Appointment in execution of a power, where made by any writing not being a will—

(a) of trustees .. Fifteen rupees.

(b) of property, moveable or immovable.. Thirty rupees.

10. Articles of Association of a Company—

(a) where the company has no share capital or the nominal share capital does not exceed Rs. 2,500 ;

Twenty-five rupees.

(b) where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs. 2,500 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 ;

Fifty rupees.

(c) where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

One hundred rupees.

Exemption.

Articles of any Association not formed for profit and registered under section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

VII of 1913.

See also Memorandum of Association of a Company (No. 39).”

[Appendix 29—contd.]

(e) in clause (a) in column 1 of Article 25 for the words "one rupee" the words "two rupees" shall be substituted; and

(f) in provisos (a) and (c) in column 2 of Article 45, for the words "eight annas" the words "one rupee" shall be substituted.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 13.)

1	2	3
2. Administration Bond—		
(b) in any other case	.. Five rupees	.. Ten rupees.
3. Adoption-Deed	.. Ten rupees	.. Twenty-rupees.
4. Affidavit	.. One rupee	.. Two rupees.
8. Appraisalment, etc.—	..	
(b) in any other case	.. Five rupees	.. Ten rupees.
9. Apprenticeship-Deed	.. Five rupees	.. Ten rupees.
12. Award	.. The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for such amount.	} The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award subject to a maximum of twenty rupees.
	Five rupees	
14. Bill of Lading	.. Four annas N.B.—If a bill of lading is drawn in parts, the proper stamp therefor must be borne by each one of the set.	.. Eight annas. N.B.—If a bill of lading is drawn in parts, the proper stamp therefor must be borne by each one of the set.
15. Bond—		
where it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed Rs. 300	One rupee eight annas.	One rupee fourteen annas.
where it exceeds Rs. 300 and does not exceed Rs. 400	Two rupees	Two rupees eight annas.
where it exceeds Rs. 400 and does not exceed Rs. 500	Two rupees eight annas.	Three rupees eight annas.
where it exceeds Rs. 500 and does not exceed Rs. 600	Three rupees	Four rupees eight annas.
where it exceeds Rs. 600 and does not exceed Rs. 700	Three rupees eight annas.	Five rupees four annas.
where it exceeds Rs. 700 and does not exceed Rs. 800.	Four rupees	Six rupees.
where it exceeds Rs. 800 and does not exceed Rs. 900.	Four rupees eight annas.	Six rupees twelve annas.
where it exceeds Rs. 900 and does not exceed Rs. 1,000	Five rupees	Seven rupees eight annas.
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000.	Two rupees eight annas.	Three rupees twelve annas.

[Appendix 29—contd.]

<p>16. Bottomry Bond, that is to say, any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to preserve the ship or prosecute her voyage.</p>	<p>The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the same amount.</p>	<p>Where the amount or value secured does not exceed Rs. 10.. Three annas; where it exceeds Rs. 10 and does not exceed Rs. 50 .. Six annas. where it exceeds Rs. 50 and does not exceed Rs. 100 .. Twelve annas. where it exceeds Rs. 100 and does not exceed Rs. 200 .. One rupee eight annas. where it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed Rs. 300 .. Two rupees four annas. where it exceeds Rs. 300 and does not exceed Rs. 400 .. Three rupees. where it exceeds Rs. 400 and does not exceed Rs. 500 .. Three rupees twelve annas. where it exceeds Rs. 500 and does not exceed Rs. 600 .. Four rupees eight annas. where it exceeds Rs. 600 and does not exceed Rs. 700 .. Five rupees four annas. where it exceeds Rs. 700 and does not exceed Rs. 800 .. Six rupees. where it exceeds Rs. 800 and does not exceed Rs. 900 .. Six rupees twelve annas. where it exceeds Rs. 900 and does not exceed Rs. 1,000 .. Seven rupees eight annas. and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000 Three rupees twelve annas.</p>
<p>18. Certificate of Sale—</p>	<p>(a) where the purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 10 (b) where the purchase-money exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed Rs. 25 (c) in any other case ..</p>	<p>Two annas .. Four annas. Four annas .. Eight annas. The same duty as a conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the purchase-money only. The same duty as a conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the purchase-money only.</p>
<p>20. Charter-Party ..</p>	<p>One rupee ..</p>	<p>Two rupees.</p>
<p>22. Composition-Deed ..</p>	<p>Ten rupees ..</p>	<p>Twenty rupees.</p>
<p>23. Conveyance—</p>	<p>where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50 where it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100 where it exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 200 where it exceeds Rs. 200 but does not exceed Rs. 300 where it exceeds Rs. 300 but does not exceed Rs. 400 where it exceeds Rs. 400 but does not exceed Rs. 500 where it exceeds Rs. 500 but does not exceed Rs. 600</p>	<p>Eight annas .. Twelve annas. One rupee .. One rupee eight annas. Two rupees .. Three rupees. Three rupees .. Four rupees eight annas. Four rupees .. Six rupees. Five rupees .. Seven rupees eight annas. Six rupees .. Nine rupees.</p>

[Appendix 29—contd.]

where it exceeds Rs. 600 but does not exceed Rs. 700	Seven rupees	..	Ten rupees eight annas.
where it exceeds Rs. 700 but does not exceed Rs. 800	Eight rupees	..	Twelve rupees.
where it exceeds Rs. 800 but does not exceed Rs. 900	Nine rupees	..	Thirteen rupees eight annas.
where it exceeds Rs. 900 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000	Ten rupees	..	Fifteen rupees.
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000	Five rupees	..	Seven rupees eight annas.
24. Copy or Extract—			
(i) if the original was not chargeable with duty or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee	Eight annas	..	One rupee.
(ii) in any other case	.. One rupee	..	Two rupees.
25. Counterpart or Duplicate—			
(b) in any other case	.. One rupee	..	Two rupees.
26. Customs Bond—			
(b) in any other case	.. Five rupees	..	Ten rupees.
29. Divorce			
	.. One rupee	..	Two rupees.
30. Entry as an Advocate, Vakil or Attorney on the roll of any High Court—			
(b) in the case of an Attorney	.. Two hundred and fifty rupees.		Five hundred rupees.
35. Lease, including an under-lease or sub-lease and any agreement to let or sub-let—			
(a) where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered—			(a) where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered—
(i) where the lease purports to be for a term of less than one year;	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease.		(i) where the lease purports to be for a term of less than one year;
(ii) where the lease purports to be for a term of not less than one year but not more than three years;	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.		(ii) where the lease purports to be for a term of not less than one year, but not more than five years;
			The same duty as a Bottomry Bond (No. 16) for the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.

[Appendix 29—contd.]

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| (iii) where the lease purports to be for a term in excess of three years; | The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved. | (iii) where the lease purports to be for a term exceeding five years but not exceeding ten years; |
| | | The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved. |
| (iv) where the lease does not purport to be for any definite term; | The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long. | (iv) where the lease purports to be for a term exceeding ten years but not exceeding twenty years; |
| | | The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to twice the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved. |
| (v) where the lease purports to be in perpetuity; | The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to one-fifth of the whole amount of rents which would be paid or delivered in respect of the first fifty years of the lease. | (v) where the lease purports to be for a term exceeding twenty years but not exceeding thirty years; |
| | | The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to three times the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved. |
| | | (vi) where the lease purports to be for a term exceeding thirty years but not exceeding one hundred years; |
| | | The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to four times the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved. |

[Appendix 29—*contd.*]

(vii) where the lease purports to be for a term exceeding one hundred years or in perpetuity;

The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal in the case of a lease granted solely for agricultural purposes to one-tenth, and in any other case to one-sixth of the whole amount of the rents which would be paid or delivered in respect of the first fifty years of the lease.

(viii) where the lease does not purport to be for any definite term; The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to three times the amount or value of the average rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long.

(b) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced and where no rent is reserved;

The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease.

(b) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced and where no rent is reserved;

The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease.

[Appendix 29—contd.]

(c) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced in addition to rent reserved;	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid or delivered;	(c) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium, or for money advanced in addition to rent reserved;
	Provided that, in any case when an agreement to lease is stamped with the <i>ad valorem</i> stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease, if no fine or premium or advance had been paid or delivered;
		Provided that in any case when an agreement to lease is stamped with the <i>ad valorem</i> stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed one rupee.
39. Memorandum of Association of a Company—		
(a) if accompanied by articles of association under section 17 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.	Fifteen rupees	Thirty rupees.
(b) if not so accompanied	.. Forty years	.. Eighty rupees.
40. Mortgage-Deed—		
(c) when a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security or by way of further assurance for the above-mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped— for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 1,000;	Eight annas	.. One rupee.
and for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 1,000.	Eight annas	.. One rupee.
41. Mortgage of a crop—		
(a) when the loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 200,	One anna	.. Two annas.
and for every Rs. 200 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 200,	One anna	.. Two annas.

[Appendix 29—*contd.*]

	(b) when the loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than eighteen months from the date of the instrument—			
	for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 100,	Two annas	..	Four annas
	and for every Rs. 100 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 100;	Two annas	..	Four annas.
	42. Notarial Act	..	One rupee	.. Two rupees.
	44. Note of protest by the Master of a Ship	Eight annas	..	One rupee.
	46. Partnership—			
	(A) Instrument of—			
	(a) where the capital of the partnership does not exceed Rs. 500,	Two rupees eight annas.		Five rupees.
	(b) in other cases	..	Ten rupees	.. Twenty rupees.
	(B) Dissolution of	..	Five rupees	.. Ten rupees.
	48. Power of Attorney—			
	(a) when executed for the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more document in relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents.	Eight annas	..	One rupee.
XV of 1882.	(b) when required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882,	Eight annas		One rupee.
	(c) when authorising one person or more to act in a single transaction other than the case mentioned in clause (a),	One rupee	..	Two rupees.
	(d) when authorising not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally,	Five rupees	..	Ten rupees.
	(e) when authorising more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally,	Ten rupees	..	Twenty rupees.
	(f) when given for consideration and authorising the attorney to sell any immoveable property,	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for the amount of the consideration.		The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for the amount of the consideration.
	(g) in any other case	..	One rupee for each person authorised.	Two rupees for each person authorised. N.B.—The term "registration" includes every operation incidental to registration under the Indian Registration Act, 1908.
XVI of 1908.	50. Protest of Bill or Note	..	One rupee	.. Two rupees.
	51. Protest by the Master of a Ship	..	One rupee	.. Two rupees.
	54. Reconveyance of Mortgaged Property—			
	(a) if the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000;	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance.		The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance.

[Appendix 29—*contd.*]

	(b) in any other case	.. Ten rupees	.. Fifteen rupees.
55.	Release—		
	(b) In any other case	.. Five rupees	.. Ten rupees.
57.	Security Bond or Mortgage Deed—		
	(b) in any other case	.. Five rupees	.. Ten rupees.
58.	Settlement—		
	A.—Instrument of deed of dower).	(including a	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth in such settlement;
		Provided that, where an agreement to settle is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of settlement, and an instrument of settlement in pursuance of such agreement is, subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed eight annas.	The same duty as a Bottomry Bond (No. 16) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth in such settlement;
			Provided that, where an agreement to settle is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of settlement, and an instrument of settlement in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed one rupee.
	B.—Revocation of—		
		The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the Instrument of Revocation, but not exceeding ten rupees.	The same duty as a Bottomry Bond (No. 16) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the Instrument of Revocation but not exceeding rupees fifteen.
62.	Transfer—		
	(a) of share in an incorporated company or other body corporate;	one-half of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the share.	where the value of the share as set forth therein or the face amount of the debenture does not exceed Rs. 100 .. Twelve annas. where it exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 200 .. One rupee. where it exceeds Rs. 200 but does not exceed Rs. 300 .. One rupee eight annas. where it exceeds Rs. 300 but does not exceed Rs. 400 .. Two rupees. where it exceeds Rs. 400 but does not exceed Rs. 500 .. Two rupees eight annas. where it exceeds Rs. 500 but does not exceed Rs. 600 .. Three rupees. where it exceeds Rs. 600 but does not exceed Rs. 700 .. Three rupees eight annas.
	(b) of debentures, being marketable securities, whether the debenture is liable to duty or not, except debentures provided for by section 8;	one-half of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the face amount of the debenture.	

[Appendix 29—*contd.*]

clause, therefore, provides that a transfer of marketable securities shall be made only by means of a document which shall be written on paper stamped with a dated stamp embossed by the Government Stamp Office. Government will provide the necessary machinery for the stamping of such paper. Each such paper will bear such minimum stamp as Government may prescribe. The transfer must be completed and signed by the transferee within three months from the date on the stamp embossed by the prescribed officer, and shall, before completion, be stamped with such additional stamps as are necessary to make up the full stamp duty. The instrument of transfer must be presented for registration at the office of the company, local authority or person concerned within three months after it was stamped at the Government Stamp Office. An instrument of transfer which is not made on paper so stamped or which is not completed, executed and presented for registration of the transfer by the transferee within the period above-mentioned will be bad in law and treated as an unstamped document. It will not be recognised by the Stock-Exchange or any company, body or authority legally entitled to issue the securities. With a view to grant relief in suitable cases power has been given to the Collector to extend on payment of the prescribed penalty the period for the execution or lodging of instruments which could not be completed and executed or presented for registration within three months as required.

Clause 10.—This clause provides that an agreement relating to forward delivery and a note or memorandum from a broker to his principal relating to a forward transaction shall not be admissible in evidence unless it is duly stamped.

The amendments in clauses 9, 10, 11 and 12 are consequential.

Clause 13.—This clause prescribes *inter alia* revised rates of stamp duty leviable on an agreement or memorandum of agreement under Article 5 and on broker's note under Article 43 of Schedule I to the Act. No alteration has been made in the duty levied at present under clauses (a) and (c) of Article 5. Clause (b) of Article 5 applies to transactions in the Stock-Exchange and it is proposed to revise the rate of duty leviable under that clause by prescribing a duty of one anna for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof of the value of the security or share. At present the duty leviable is two annas for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof of the value of the security or share. Clause (bb) purports to provide for the levy of duty on certain instruments which do not pay duty at present. Under Article 43 of Schedule I to the Act broker's notes are chargeable with duty; but the great bulk of what are known as "forward" contracts in the various markets is ordinarily *not* between broker and client but between member and member of the association, that is to say, between principal and principal. It is proposed to make these "forward" contracts or "futures" transactions liable to stamp duty. Clause (bb) provides for this. Such transactions are usually made by entries in note-books, memorandum-books or books of accounts. As explained in the notes on clause 3 above, each of the entries relating to such a

[Appendix 29—*contd.*]

transaction in the respective books of the seller and buyer will be liable to duty.

No change has been made in exemptions (b) and (c). Exemption (a) has been slightly amended so as to accord with the provision made in clause (bb).

No change has been made in Article 43 (a). Clauses (b) and (c) make changes in relation to broker's notes corresponding to those made in Article 5 in relation to agreements or memoranda of agreements relating to transactions in securities or for forward delivery.

30th January 1931.

G. B. PRADHAN.

APPENDIX 30.

BILL No. III OF 1931.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879.

(As published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 22nd January 1931.)

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879, in manner hereinafter appearing; and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor General required by sub-section (3) of section 80A of the Government of India Act and the previous sanction of the Governor required by section 80C of the said Act have been obtained for the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Bom.
VII of
1879.
5 & 6
Geo.V,
c. 61.

1. *Short title and commencement.*—This Act may be called the Bombay Irrigation (Amendment) Act, 1931.

2. *New sections 20A and 20B of Bom. VII of 1879.*—After section 20 of the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879, hereinafter called the said Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

Bom.
VII of
1879.

"20A. *Power to change source of water supply.*—Whenever it appears to any Canal-officer that it is expedient to change the source of water-supply of any land, either for the more efficient distribution of water or for the settlement of any dispute concerning a water-course, he shall serve a notice on the holder or holders of the land, and if he proposes to transfer the source of water-supply of the land to any existing water-course, on the owner or owners of such water-course also, calling upon them to state their objections, if any, to the change; and if no objection is raised, or if any objection is raised and is found by the Canal-officer to be insufficient or invalid, the Canal-officer may change the source of water-supply of the land in such manner as he thinks expedient.

[Appendix 30—contd.]

“20B. *Construction of new water-courses and liability of landholders for payment of cost thereof.*—(1) If in pursuance of the provisions of the last preceding section it shall appear to the Canal-officer that new water-courses should be constructed for the irrigation of any land in place of any existing water-courses, it shall be lawful for him to construct such water-courses as he thinks necessary :

Provided that if the holder or holders of such land agree to construct such new water-courses at his own cost to the satisfaction of the Canal-officer within a specified period, the said officer shall give the holder or holders an option of so constructing the same.

(2) The cost of constructing any such water-course shall, where the water-course is constructed by the Canal-officer, be paid by the holder or holders of the land to be irrigated by it to the Canal-officer. The Canal-officer shall, on completion of the water-course, give to the holder or holders of land concerned notice thereof and of the sum payable by them on account of the cost of constructing the water-course. On such notice being given, such sum shall be due from such holder or holders of land to the Canal-officer. On receipt of payment in full of the cost of constructing the water-course the Canal-officer shall make over possession of the water-course to the holder or holders of land concerned.

(3) Every holder of land to whom possession of a water-course is given in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) shall be an owner of such water-course.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section ‘cost of constructing a water-course’ shall include the cost of aligning the water-course and of such preliminary survey operations as are necessary for such alignment.”

3. *Amendment of section 24 of Bom. VII of 1879.*—In section 24 of the said Act after the word “water-course” the words “and no land occupied by a water-course constructed under section 20B” shall be inserted.

4. *Retrospective operation of sections 2 and 3.*—The provisions contained in section 2 [except the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 20B] and section 3 shall be deemed to have come into operation and to have had effect from 1st June 1926 :

Provided that anything done by the Canal-officer under the said provisions between the 1st June 1926 and the date of the coming into operation of this Act shall not be invalid merely on the ground that any procedure laid down in the said provisions has not been followed.

5. *Amendment of section 28 of Bom. VII of 1879.*—In section 28 of the said Act, after clause (e) the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

“(f) whenever the source of water-supply of any land dependent on any water-course is ordered to be changed by a Canal-officer under section 20A.”

[Appendix 30—*contd.*]

6. *New section 35A of Bom. VII of 1879.*—After section 35 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“35. *Compensation on account of change of source of water-supply.*—(1) Any person aggrieved by an order of a Canal-officer under section 20A may present a petition for compensation to the Collector for any loss arising from such order, and the Collector may, after consulting the Canal-officer, award to the petitioner reasonable compensation for such loss.

(2) In making an award under sub-section (1) the Collector may direct that the amount of compensation shall be paid by the holder or holders of the land which may have benefited by the order made under section 20A:

Provided that no order shall be passed under this section against any person unless he has been heard or has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard in the matter.”

7. *Amendment of section 36 of Bom. VII of 1879.*—In section 36 of the said Act,—

(a) for the words “either of the last two preceding sections” the words and figures “section 34, 35 or 35A” shall be substituted;

(b) after the word “awarded” the words “or the person by whom the compensation shall be payable” shall be inserted; and

(c) for the marginal note, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“Decision as to amount of compensation or the person by whom it shall be payable under section 34, 35 or 35A conclusive.”

8. *Amendment of section 38 of Bom. VII of 1879.*—In section 38 of the said Act for the word and figures “and 35” the word and figures “35 and 35A” shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

A “water-course” as defined in the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879, means any channel or pipe not maintained at the cost of Government, which is supplied with water from a canal and includes all subsidiary works connected with any such channel or pipe except the sluice or outlet through which water is supplied from a canal to such channel or pipe. As a general rule water-courses required for irrigation schemes have not been constructed by Government as integral parts of any projects and the liability of Government has been confined to making provision for the main canals, branches and distributaries. Persons desiring to use the water of a canal are, therefore, ordinarily required to make their own arrangements for the construction of the necessary water-courses. Sections 17 to 20 of the Bombay Irrigation Act provide for the construction of new water-courses by Government at the request and expense of persons who are themselves unable or unwilling to construct them

[Appendix 30—contd.]

and in such cases the person so applying has to bear the charges that may be incurred in acquiring the necessary land and constructing a water-course on his behalf. Under the Act the liability of the cultivators or other persons benefiting by canal irrigation extends also to works of improvements and repair to water-courses and to the construction and repair of bridges, culverts or other works that may be required for the passage of the water of such water-courses across any public road, drainage, channel, etc. (section 21 of the Act).

2. The Act, however, contains no provision empowering Government to change any existing sources of water-supply, to construct water-courses in the general interests of the landholders in the furtherance of any projected scheme of distribution of water, or to recover the cost of such construction from the owners of such water-courses. For instance, in occupied land in the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Zone the old water-courses will, in nearly all cases, be found to be of unsuitable alignment and dimensions to distribute efficiently the supply which will be provided by the perennial canals, with the result that if allowed to remain in use, the water in them would flow at too low a level to reach the fields. It is, therefore, necessary in the general interests of the cultivators that the existing long, winding and unscientifically constructed water-courses should be scrapped and replaced by new water-courses designed and aligned scientifically. The alignment and construction of new water-courses will generally have to be carried out at the cost of Government in the first instance but option will be given to the holder or holders of land to construct their own water-courses to the satisfaction of the canal-officer within a specified period. If this option is not exercised and the water-courses are constructed at the cost of Government, it is necessary that some means should be devised of recovering from the landholders, in whose direct interests the efficient system of distribution is being provided, the initial cost of alignment and construction of new water-courses. As Government have at present no power under the Act to recover such cost, it is proposed to amend the Act with a view to give them the necessary power.

3. The substitution of new water-courses for old ones also involves changes in the authorised sources of water-supply. It is necessary on certain occasions to change the source either for efficient distribution of water-supply or for the settlement of disputes. Under the existing law an authorised source of supply cannot be altered without the consent of the owner. It is, therefore, proposed to amend the Act so as to empower canal-officers to change the source of supply without the owner's consent.

4. The following notes on clauses explain the amendments in detail:—

Clause 2.—New section 20A empowers a canal-officer, after due notice to the owner of the land, to change the source of water-supply of any land whenever he thinks it expedient to do so either for the more efficient distribution of water or for the settlement of any dispute concerning a

[Appendix 30—*contd.*]

water-course. The canal-officer may effect such change by transferring the source of supply either to a new water-course or to an existing water-course as he may think expedient.

New section 20B empowers a canal-officer to construct, in place of any existing water-courses, new water-courses which may be found necessary by reason of any change in the sources of water-supply decided upon under section 20A. A proviso has been added to section 20B (1) by which option is given to the holder or holders of land to construct at their cost their own water-courses to the satisfaction of the canal-officer within a specified period. In case this option is not availed of, the cost of any new water-courses constructed by the canal-officer shall be payable by the holders of land to be irrigated by them. The canal-officer shall, on completion of the water-courses, give to the holders of land notice thereof and of the sum payable by them, and, on receipt of the amounts due, shall make over possession of the water-courses to the landholders concerned. When possession is so delivered the landholders will be the owners of such water-courses and will have all the rights and be subject to all the liabilities of owners of water-courses under the Act. As the construction of water-courses in pursuance of any such scheme involves certain necessary preliminary operations it has been made clear in the explanation to this section that the cost of constructing a water-course shall in such cases include the cost of aligning the water-course and of such preliminary survey operations as are necessary for such alignment.

Clause 4.—As some of the new water-courses have already been constructed out of moneys provided by Government in the first instance, the cost being ultimately recoverable from the landholders concerned, provision has been made in clause 4 of the Bill for the retrospective operation of new sections 20A and 20B [except the proviso to section 20B (1)] so as to enable Government to recover from the landholders concerned the cost of any water-courses constructed by the canal-officer prior to the commencement of this Act. Such provision will not, for obvious reason, have retrospective effect with respect to any procedure already followed by the canal-officer.

Clause 5.—This clause is intended to provide that the supply of water to any water-course or to any person who is entitled to such supply may also be stopped when the source of water-supply of any land dependent on any water-course is changed by a canal-officer under section 20A, e.g., by cutting off the water-supply to an old water-course when a new one has been provided.

Clause 6.—The extinction of the right to supply from an existing water-course might entitle the owner of the water-course whose rights are extinguished to compensation. This clause, therefore, prescribes the procedure for the award of such compensation in suitable cases. Provision has been made giving power to the Collector to direct, when he thinks fit, that the amount of compensation shall be paid by the

[Appendix 30—*contd.*]

holder or holders of the land which may have benefited by the change of source of supply under section 20A.

The amendments made by clauses 3, 7 and 8 are consequential.

(Signed) G. B. PRADHAN.

12th December 1930.

APPENDIX 31.

BILL No. IV OF 1931.

(A Bill further to amend the Bombay Children Act, 1924.)

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

We, the Members of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. IV of 1931 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Children Act, 1924), have the honour to report as follows:—

We have carefully examined the Bill and have very few suggestions to make.

Clause 8 of the Bill which purports to amend section 27 of the original Act, empowers the court to inflict the sentence of whipping on a child or young person tried before it. It has been suggested to us that it would be in consonance with the scheme and spirit of the Children Act to substitute the word "caning" for the word "whipping". In actual practice, under the instructions issued by Government under section 392 of the Criminal Procedure Code, whipping in the case of persons under sixteen years of age is done by means of a cane less than half an inch in diameter (see Bombay High Court Criminal Circular No. 132). We agree with the above suggestion and have amended sub-clause (1) of clause 8 accordingly.

As "caning" is not a punishment recognised by section 53 of the Indian Penal Code or the Whipping Act, 1909, we have inserted a definition of that term in clause 2 on the lines of the High Court circular referred to above.

We are also of opinion that an offender should be sentenced to caning only in cases in which the court is of opinion that no other punishment would be effective and, in the case of offences punishable with fine, only when the offender, though able to pay the fine, does not pay it. We have accordingly amended sub-clause (2) of clause 8.

In the proposed sub-section (3) to section 27 of the Act [sub-clause (2) of clause 8] we have increased from two to three years the period for which an offender can be ordered to be detained in a certified school in default of payment of fine.

[Appendix 31—contd.]

In clause 14 we have provided that a magistrate can order the detention of a child or young person in an approved place, when such child or young person is found to be suffering not only from a venereal disease but also from a tubercular disease.

We recommend that this report, with the minutes of dissent, if any, and the Bill as amended be translated and published in Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Urdu in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and in Sindhi in the *Sind Official Gazette*.

- (Signed) J. E. B. HOTSON.
 (") D. D. NANAVATI.
 (") P. G. SOLANKI.
 (") J. S. KADRI.
 (") R. R. KALE.
 (") S. K. BOLE.
 (") HOOSENALLY M. RAHIMTOOLA.
 (") S. N. ANGADI.
 (") R. S. ASAVALE.
 (") MIRAN MAHOMED SHAH.
 (") SYED MUNAWAR.
 (") S. H. PRATER.
 (") M. D. GILDER.
 (") G. V. PRADHAN (*subject to
 a minute of dissent*).
 (") L. R. GOKHALE (*subject to
 a minute of dissent*).
 (") REGINALD SPENCE.
 (") JOSEPH ALBAN D'SOUZA.
 (") G. F. S. COLLINS.
 (") M. K. DAVIS.

(*Joint Minute of dissent by Rao Bahadur G. V. Pradhan, M.L.C., and
 Mr. L. R. Gokhale, M.L.C.*)

We are strongly of opinion that the definitions of "Child" and "youthful person" as appearing in the Act require to be changed so as to bring girls under the age of eighteen within the protection of law. The present arrangement makes no distinction between males and females and does not extend a greater helping hand to women. We suggest that it should be possible to save girls under eighteen from the clutches of prostitutes and with this view we recommend that the definition of "a child" when applied to a girl should mean a girl under the age of sixteen instead of fourteen as at present, and the definition of "a youthful person" when applied to a girl should mean a girl under the age of eighteen.

We are further of opinion that the juvenile courts should not be required to go deep into the question of age. It should be sufficient for them to determine the age from the appearance, and this presumption

[Appendix 31—contd.]

should be only capable of rebuttal by specific evidence of age by the accused or his parents or relations. With this end in view we are of opinion that an additional definition of this presumption should be framed and placed in section 3 of the Act.

Sections 10B and 10C should not be restricted to "child" only. They should be applicable to youthful persons.

We had placed all these suggestions before the Select Committee but it was thought by the majority that this should be left to be considered by the Council when the Act comes to be amended again. We do not share this view.

(Signed) G. V. PRADHAN.

(Signed) L. R. GOKHALE.

BILL No. IV OF 1931.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Children Act, 1924.

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Bombay Children Act, Bom. 1924, in manner hereinafter appearing; and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor General required by sub-section (3) of section 80A of the Government of India Act has been obtained for the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

XIII
of
1924.
5 & 6,
Geo.V,
c. 61.

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Bombay Children (Amendment) Act, 1931.

2. *Amendment of section 3 of Bom. XIII of 1924.*—In section 3 of the Bombay Children Act, 1924, hereinafter called the said Act—

(1) for clause (h) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(h) ‘Brothel’ means any house, room or place, or any part thereof, occupied or let or intended to be occupied or let as a single tenement, which is habitually used by more than one person for the purposes of prostitution.”

(2) After clause (i) the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(j) ‘Juvenile court’ means a separate court established under sub-section (1) of section 46 of this Act and includes a court hearing charges against children or young persons under sub-section (2) of that section.

“(k) ‘Caning’ means the punishment authorized under the Whipping Act, 1909, and inflicted with a cane, less than half an inch in diameter, as directed by the Governor in Council under section 392 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.”

III of
1909.
V of
1898.

[Appendix 31—contd.]

3. *Amendment of section 4 of Bom. XIII of 1924.*—For clause (b) of section 4 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(b) In sub-section (1) of section 8 for the words ‘three or more than seven years’ the words ‘two years in the case of a youthful offender who at the time of admission is over the age of fifteen years and three years in the case of other youthful offenders or more than seven years in any case’ shall be substituted.”

4. *Amendment of section 7 of Bom. XIII of 1924.*—In section 7 of the said Act—

(a) in sub-section (1)—

(i) in clause (a), the words “is found wandering and” where they occur in two places, shall be deleted;

(ii) in clause (c), after the word “criminal” the words “or drunken” shall be inserted;

(iii) in clause (e), after the word “in” the words “or frequenting” shall be inserted;

(iv) after clause (e) the following shall be inserted, namely:—

“or

(f) is otherwise likely to fall into bad association or to be exposed to moral danger or to enter upon a life of crime;”

(b) after sub-section (6) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(6A) The court which makes an order committing a child or young person to the care of a relative or other fit person may, when making such order, require such relative or other person to execute a bond, with or without sureties, as the court may require, to be responsible for the good behaviour of the child or young person and for the observance of such other conditions as the court may impose for securing that the child or young person may lead an honest and industrious life.”

(c) in sub-section (7), for the words “a person” the words “a child or young person” shall be substituted.

(d) in the proviso to sub-section (7)—

(i) after the word “guardian” where it occurs for the first time, the following words shall be inserted, namely:—

“with a direction that he be placed under the supervision of a person named by the court or”; and

(ii) after the word “child” where it occurs for the second time, the words “or young person” shall be inserted.

(e) for the marginal note to the said section, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“Children found homeless, destitute, etc.”

[Appendix 31—*contd.*]

5. *Amendment of section 15 of Bom. XIII of 1924.*—For sub-section (3) of section 15 of the said Act, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(3) If the child or young person has a parent or legal guardian, no order shall be made under this section unless—

(i) the parent or legal guardian has been convicted of or committed for trial for the offence, or has been bound over to keep the peace towards the child or young person or cannot be found; or

(ii) the court has reason to believe that the parent or legal guardian has either been party or privy to the offence or has by any act or omission facilitated the offence, or is otherwise unfit to have the care of the child or young person:

Provided that if the court thinks fit, it may allow such child or young person to remain in the custody of such parent or legal guardian subject to the supervision of a person named by the court.”

6. *Amendment of section 22 of Bom. XIII of 1924.*—In the proviso to section 22 of the said Act, after the word “sent” the words “either to a certified school or” shall be inserted.

7. *Amendment of section 24 of Bom. XIII of 1924.*—For clause (b) of section 24 of the said Act, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(b) committed to the care of his parent or guardian or other adult relative or other fit person on such parent, guardian, relative or person executing a bond, with or without sureties, as the court may require, to be responsible for the good behaviour of the youthful offender for any period not exceeding three years and for the observance of such other conditions as the court may impose for securing that the youthful offender may lead an honest and industrious life; and the court may in either case order that the youthful offender be placed under the supervision of a person named by the court.”

8. *Amendment of section 27 of Bom. XIII of 1924.*—(1) Section 27 of the said Act shall be renumbered section 27 (1) and after clause (e) thereof the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

~~“(ee) by sentencing the offender to whipping, if such sentence may be legally imposed under any other law; or”~~

“(ee) by sentencing the offender to caning in cases where the conduct of the offender has been such as to lead the court to believe that no other punishment would be effective; or”

(2) After sub-section (1) of section 27 as so renumbered, the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2) Where a child or young person is charged with an offence punishable with fine only, and is dealt with under clause (f) of sub-section (1), the court may, if it thinks fit, add a sentence of ~~whipping in default of payment of fine~~ caning in default of payment of fine, if it is satisfied that the offender is able to pay the fine.

[Appendix 31—contd.]

(3) If in any such case as is described in sub-section (2), the offender has previously undergone a sentence of ~~whipping~~ ~~caning~~ passed under that sub-section he may, in default of payment of fine, be sent to a certified school for a period not exceeding ~~two~~ ~~three~~ years."

9. *New section 27A of Bom. XIII of 1924.*—After section 27 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"27A. *Investigation of character and circumstances.*—For the purpose of determining the sentence or order which a court ought to pass or make under this Part against any person tried by or brought before it, the court shall, after recording its finding on the facts of the case, have regard to the character of the person and the circumstances in which he is living as disclosed by the facts of the case or, on further inquiry, by any other evidence or information."

10. *Amendment of section 32 of Bom. XIII of 1924.*—In section 32 of the said Act—

(i) after the words "such period" the following words shall be inserted, namely:—

"not being less than two years in the case of a youthful offender who at the date of the order is over the age of fifteen years and three years in the case of other youthful offenders".

(ii) for the word "sixteen" the word "eighteen" shall be substituted.

11. *Amendment of section 33 of Bom. XIII of 1924.*—In section 33 of the said Act—

(i) after clause (c) of sub-section (2) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(d) a youthful offender over the age of sixteen years detained in a certified school to be transferred to a Borstal School established under the Bombay Borstal Schools Act, 1929, in the interest of discipline or for other special reasons."

Bom.
XVIII
of
1929.

(ii) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(3) Upon the transfer of a youthful offender to a Borstal School under clause (d) of sub-section (2), the provisions of the Bombay Borstal Schools Act, 1929, shall apply to such offender as if he had been originally ordered to be detained in a Borstal School under that Act."

Bom.
XVIII
of
1929.

(iii) the present sub-section (3) shall be renumbered sub-section (4).

12. *New section 33A of Bom. XIII of 1924.*—After section 33 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"33A. *Transfers between certified schools and schools of like nature in different parts of British India.*—(1) The Governor in Council in consultation with the managers of any certified school may consent to the transfer to that school of any person under the age of sixteen

[Appendix 31—*contd.*]

years in respect of whom an order has been made by competent authority in any other part of British India of the nature of an order under this Part directing him to be sent to a certified school or any school of a like nature.

(2) The Governor in Council may direct any child or youthful offender to be transferred from any certified school to any school of a like nature in any other part of British India in respect of which provision similar to that in the Presidency of Bombay is made by the Local Government of that part under any law in force therein."

13. *Amendment of section 46 of Bom. XIII of 1924.*—To sub-section (1) of section 46 of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

" Provided that where a child or young person is accused of an offence triable jointly with any other person not being a child or young person, nothing in this sub-section shall affect or be deemed to affect the powers of the court, to try such other person under any other law for the time being in force."

14. *New section 47A of Bom. XIII of 1924.*—After section 47 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

" 47A. *Committal to an approved place of a child or young person suffering from venereal disease.*—When a child or young person who has been brought before a Magistrate under any of the provisions of this Act is found to be suffering from a venereal or tubercular disease the Magistrate, if satisfied that medical treatment is necessary and that the child or young person will not otherwise get such treatment, may commit the child or young person to an approved place for such period as he may think necessary and may from time to time extend the said period."

15. *Amendment of section 48 of Bom. XIII of 1924.*—For section 48 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

" 48. *Removal of disqualification attaching to convictions for offences.*—When a child or young person is convicted of any offence, the fact that he has been so convicted shall not have any effect under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code or section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or operate as a disqualification for office or election under any law."

XLV
of
1860.
V of
1898.

16. *New section 51A of Bom. XIII of 1924.*—After section 51 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

" 51A. *Power to amend orders.*—Without prejudice to the powers of courts of appeal and revision, any custody order may be amended by the court which made the order, in respect of the person named as custodian and in respect of such matters of detail as may be prescribed."

APPENDIX 32.

BILL No. V OF 1931.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay.

(As published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 22nd January 1931.)

VIII
of
1914.
5 & 6
Geo.V,
c. 61.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay in manner hereinafter appearing; and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor General required by sub-section (3) of section 80A of the Government of India Act has been obtained for the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

VIII
of
1914.

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Indian Motor Vehicles (Bombay Amendment) Act, 193 .

2. *New section 18A of Act VIII of 1914.*—After section 18 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“18A. *Cancellation and suspension of driver's permit and disqualification for obtaining it.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) of section 18, where the offence of which a person is convicted is one against rules regulating the use of motor vehicles let or plied for hire in public places, the Court by which the person is convicted of such offence shall, if such person holds a permit to drive any such vehicle issued under the said rules, cause particulars of the conviction to be endorsed on such permit instead of on the license held by such person, under the Act, and may, in its discretion, cancel or suspend such permit or declare such person disqualified from obtaining a permit under the said rules for a period not exceeding one year from the date of such conviction.

(2) In any such event as is referred to in sub-section (1) the provisions of sub-sections (3) to (7) of section 18 shall, so far as may be, apply to such permits and the holders thereof as if such permits were licences under this Act and the holders of such permits were holders of such licences, and as if

(a) in sub-section (3) for the words, figure and brackets ‘licence under this Act is accused of any offence mentioned in sub-section (2) may suspend such licence’ the words ‘permit issued under rules regulating the use of motor-vehicles let or plied for hire in public places is accused of any offence against the said rules may suspend such permit’ were substituted, and

(b) in sub-sections (4), (5), (6) and (7) for the word ‘licence’ wherever it occurs the word ‘permit’ were substituted.”

[Appendix 32—contd.]

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under section 18 (2) of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, it is obligatory on the Court to endorse particulars of convictions on a licence under the said Act even when the conviction was made for a technical offence against rules issued under the Act. It has been represented to Government that this practice causes hardship to the drivers of public motor vehicles in that it adversely affects their prospects of employment and that when the conviction has been made for an offence against rules regulating the use of motor vehicles let or plied for hire in public places, the endorsement should be made not on the driver's licence under the Act but on the driver's permit issued under the rules. The Bill is intended to give effect to this suggestion.

(Signed) J. E. B. HOBSON.

22nd December 1930.

APPENDIX 33.

BILL No. VII OF 1931.

A Bill further to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay.

(As published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 19th February 1931.)

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Cattle-trespass (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1931.

2. *Amendment of section 14 of Act I of 1871.*—In the proviso to section 14 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, for the words "Magistrate of the District" the words "officer authorised to sell them by public auction" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Section 14 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), provides that if impounded cattle are not claimed within seven days from the date of the notice of seizure, they shall be sold by public auction by an officer in charge of the nearest police station, or an officer appointed by the District Magistrate in that behalf. But under the proviso, if such cattle are not likely to fetch a fair price at the public auction they can be disposed of only under the orders of the District Magistrate and in such manner as he thinks fit. In such cases the officer authorized to

[Appendix 33—*contd.*]

sell them by auction has to obtain the orders of the District Magistrate. This procedure often causes delay in the disposal of the cattle with the result that in cases where the impounded cattle are disabled or diseased, the price realized is not even sufficient to cover the fine and the feeding charges and the object of the proviso is frustrated. It is therefore desirable that the officer who is authorized to sell such cattle by public auction should also be empowered, in the circumstances referred to in the proviso to section 14, to dispose of them as he thinks fit instead of referring the matter to the District Magistrate. The amendment gives effect to this proposal.

6th February, 1931.

(Signed) W. F. HUDSON.

APPENDIX 34.

BILL No. VI OF 1931.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887.

(As published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 6th February 1931.)

WHEREAS it is necessary to amend the law relating to gambling: it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Amendment Act of 1931.

Bom.
IV of
1887.

2. *Amendment of section 3 of Bombay Act IV of 1887.*—For clause (c) of section 3 of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, substitute the following:—

"(c) between any individual in person, being present in the enclosure, on the one hand, and such licensee or other person licensed, by such licensee in terms of the aforesaid license on the other hand in such manner, or by such contrivance as may be permitted by such license."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to secure the re-introduction of a limited number of Bookmakers on the Race Course under the jurisdiction of the Western India Turf Club Limited, and thereby to suppress, if not entirely, at any rate to a very material extent, the enormous volume of betting which at present passes through illegal betting offices, popularly known as "Bucket Shops". Prior to the introduction of the Bombay Race Course Licensing Act, 1912, betting was conducted on the Bombay and Poona Race Courses of the Western India Turf Club by means of Bookmakers licensed by the Club. A reference to the

[Appendix 34—contd.]

Statement of Objects and Reasons for the Bombay Race Course Licensing Act will show that the legislation thereby intended was considered necessary to deal adequately with the alleged evil resulting from the increase of gambling on the Bombay and Poona Race Courses, an evil which in the opinion of the Government of that day called for remedy in the public interest. As a result of such legislation, betting by means of Bookmakers on the Race Courses of the Western India Turf Club was abolished, and betting by means of the Totalizators was introduced. It was anticipated that cash betting on the Totalizators in place of credit betting with Bookmakers would remedy the alleged evil but such anticipations have entirely failed to materialise. Notwithstanding an assurance to the Western India Turf Club in July 1911 by the Government of that day, that simultaneously with the abolition of the Bookmakers, Government would take steps to suppress betting in "bucket shop," and notwithstanding also two amendments of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, by Bombay Act VI of 1919 and Bombay Act V of 1922 designed to suppress such betting, betting in "Bucket Shops" has increased to such an alarming extent, that it has now become a public scandal and a far greater evil than the evil which it was sought to suppress by the Race Course Licensing Act, 1912. Betting with licensed Bookmakers on the Race Courses at Calcutta and Madras has never been prohibited with the result that betting in Bucket Shops is a matter of very minor importance in those Cities compared with Bombay. The considered opinion of the Committee of the Western India Turf Club Limited and of the Racing Community at large is that the sole remaining possibility of entirely suppressing "bucket shop betting" or at any rate reducing it to a minimum is the re-introduction of a limited number of licensed Bookmakers on the Race Courses under the jurisdiction of the Western India Turf Club Limited operating under such restrictions as Government may see fit to impose. The object of this Bill is to obtain legislative sanction to such re-introduction.

(Signed) J. HUMPHREY.

APPENDIX 35.

BILL No. XI OF 1931.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Totalisator Betting Tax Act, 1925, and the Bombay Race-Courses Licensing Act, 1912.

(As published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 10th March 1931.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bombay Totalisator Betting Tax Act, 1925, and the Bombay Race-Courses Licensing Act, 1912, in ^{VI of 1925.} manner hereinafter appearing; And whereas the previous sanction of the Governor General required by section 80A (3) of the Government of India Act and the previous sanction of the Governor required by ^{Bom. III of 1912.}

[Appendix 35—contd.]

5 & 6 section 80C of the said Act have been obtained for the passing of this
Geo. V, Act; It is hereby enacted as follows :—
c. 61.

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Bombay Totalisator Betting Tax (Amendment) Act, 193 .

2. *Amendment of the heading and preamble of Bombay VI of 1925.*—
Bom. VI of 1925. In the heading and preamble of the Bombay Totalisator Betting Tax Act, 1925, hereinafter called the said Act, for the word “totalisator” the words “certain forms of” shall be substituted.

3. *Amendment of section 1 of Bombay VI of 1925.*—In section 1 of the said Act the word “totalisator” shall be deleted.

4. *Amendment of section 3 of Bombay VI of 1925.*—In sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, the words and figures “on the first day of December 1925” shall be repealed.

5. *Amendment of section 4 of Bombay VI of 1925.*—In section 4 of the said Act,—

(a) for clause (i) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“(i) ‘backer’ includes any person who bets at a totalisator or with a licensed bookmaker”;

(b) after clause (iv) the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

“(v) ‘licensed bookmaker’ means any person who carries on the business or vocation of or acts as a bookmaker or turf commission agent under a license or permit issued by a licensee to enable him to carry on his business or vocation under the Bombay Race-Courses Licensing Act, 1912, as specified in the license or permit”;

Bom. III of 1912.

(c) Clause (v) shall be re-numbered (vi).

6. *Insertion of new sections 8 and 9 of Bombay VI of 1925.*—After section 7 of the said Act the following sections shall be inserted namely :—

“8. *Betting Tax.*—(1) There shall, as from such date as may be notified by the Governor in Council in this behalf, be charged, levied and paid to the Government of Bombay out of all monies laid or agreed to be laid with a licensed bookmaker by a backer in respect of a bet made in an enclosure set apart by the licensees in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Race-Courses Licensing Act, 1912, on any race, a tax on backers, hereinafter referred to as the betting tax, at such rate not exceeding 4 per cent. of all such monies as the Governor in Council may notify in this behalf.

Bom. III of 1912.

(2) The betting tax shall be collected and paid to Government in such manner as may be prescribed.

“9. *List of licensed bookmakers.*—(1) The licensees shall, at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed, forward to the prescribed officer returns setting out the names of the bookmakers licensed or permitted by them, from time to time, to carry on the business or vocation of a bookmaker.

[Appendix 35—*contd.*]

(2) All licensed bookmakers shall keep accounts of all sums laid or agreed to be laid by backers in respect of bets, in such manner as may be prescribed, and shall, when required in writing by an officer empowered in this behalf by the Government, permit such officer, or any officer authorised in writing by him in this behalf, to inspect and take copies of such accounts."

7. *Re-numbering of sections 8, 9 and 10 of Bombay VI of 1925.*—Sections 8, 9 and 10 of the said Act shall be re-numbered 10, 11 and 12, respectively.

8. *Amendment of section 9 of Bombay VI of 1925.*—In section 9 of the said Act after the word "tax" the words "and the betti shall be inserted.

9. *Amendment of Bombay III of 1912.*—In the Bombay Courses Licensing Act, 1912,—

(a) in section 4,—

(i) after sub-section (2) the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"(3) The Governor in Council may by such license authorize the licensee to grant, subject to such conditions as shall be specified by the Governor in Council in such license, a license or permit to any bookmaker for such period as the licensee may think fit;" and

(ii) sub-section (3) shall be re-numbered (4).

(b) Section 7 shall be re-numbered 7 (1) and in the said section as so re-numbered the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2) If any person to whom a license or permit has been granted by a license in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 4 contravenes any of the conditions subject to which such license or permit was granted he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill is required in consequence of Bill No. VI of 1931 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887) permitting the licensing of bookmakers introduced by Mr. J. Humphrey, M.L.C. The intention of the Bombay Totalisator Betting Tax Act, 1925, was to tax all betting permissible under the law. As the law as contained in Bill No. VI of 1931 proposes to permit betting with licensed bookmakers also this Bill is required to enable the tax to be recovered on account of such betting.

2. The amendments in clauses 2 to 5, 7 and 8 are consequential; clause 6 provides for the levy of the proposed tax on betting with licensed bookmakers at such rate not exceeding four per cent. of the monies laid with such bookmakers as the Governor in Council may notify in this behalf. The manner in which such tax will be collected and recovered

[Appendix 35—*contd.*]

will be prescribed by rules made under section 9. As it is desirable that the bookmakers should be properly controlled provision has been made in clause 9 by an amendment of the Bombay Race-Courses Licensing Act, 1912, that the bookmakers shall be licensed by the licensees of the race-course subject to such conditions as shall be specified by the Governor in Council in the license granted to the licensees and a penalty has been prescribed for a breach by a licensed bookmaker of the license or permit granted to him.

11th February 1931.

(Signed) G. B. PRADHAN.

APPENDIX 36.

DISCUSSION OF MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.*

Resolutions by Khan Bahadur Ghulam Nabi Shah, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government that a committee of officials and non-officials, with a majority of the latter, be appointed forthwith to suggest ways and means to effect substantial retrenchment in all branches of administration, in order to untangle the complicated situation created by the heavy fall in the revenues of this Presidency."

2. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint a small committee of officials and non-officials to make proposals for reducing salaries of Government officials in all grades to reconcile with the present cheapness of all commodities of life."

3. "This Council recommends to Government to secure the services of an experienced Indian economist to study the financial side of Barrage Scheme and submit a report within six months analysing the financial aspect of the Barrage and to appraise as to what the future of the scheme is going to be."

Resolutions by Mr. A. N. Surve, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government that the collection of the land revenue for the current year should be suspended and that in the meantime the rates of land assessment should be revised in consonance with the normal prices of agricultural produce in the whole of the Presidency including Sind."

2. "This Council recommends to Government to set up a committee consisting of official and non-official members of the Council, with a majority of the latter, to investigate the complaints made by political prisoners recently about their classification, diet, work, health and treatment in general and to make suggestions for removing hardships and for securing humane treatment to them."

* Resolutions are arranged according to the order of priority determined by ballot.

[Appendix 36—contd.]

3. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint a mixed committee with a majority of non-official members to inquire into the methods employed by the authorities for collection of Government revenue dues in Gujerat, especially in the areas where the dues are withheld out of political motives."

Resolutions by Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee partly consisting of elected members of this Council, to investigate and report upon the unemployment amongst the lower middle and labouring classes (including both agricultural and industrial labour)."

2. "This Council recommends to Government that steps be taken to give immediate effect to the policy of prohibition by introducing at once total prohibition at least in the district of Satara in this Presidency."

Resolutions by Mr. N. E. Navle, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government that they be pleased to suspend the collection of at least 50 per cent. of the land revenue dues this year."

2. "This Council recommends to Government that grazing fees levied at present by Government for cattle in the Akola and Rajur Circles of the Ahmednagar District should be reduced by 50 per cent."

3. "This Council recommends to Government not to levy double grazing fees from the owners of cattle on the bordering villages in the two contiguous forest circles in case cattle from one bordering village trespass into another bordering village in the next contiguous circle, the names of such bordering villages being notified."

4. "This Council recommends to Government that the block system introduced by Mr. Inglis in the Ahmednagar District in connection with the irrigation of sugarcane cultivation should be immediately abolished."

Resolutions by Syed Miran Mahomed Shah, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government to provide special facilities for the expansion of female education in Sind, as suggested by the Third Sind School Boards Association at its meeting held at Karachi on the 19th and 20th of April 1930."

2. "This Council recommends to Government to reintroduce Persian in the course of the Teachers' Training College, Hyderabad (Sind), in accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting of the third Sind School Boards Association held at Karachi on the 19th and 20th of April 1930."

3. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint at an early date a committee of official and non-official members of this Council and an expert engineer with experience of road construction, to travel in

[Appendix 36—*contd.*]

Sind and to report on the condition of roads and other communications in Sind and to suggest measures for their extension and improvement.”

4. “This Council recommends to Government to instruct the Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage, Sind, while disposing of the land on concessionary rates, to give priority over all others to those zamindars who have forfeited their lands within the Barrage zone in Sind under the Fallow Rules, irrespective of the limit of time of forfeiture.”

5. “This Council recommends to Government to take early steps to establish schools in the rural areas of the Presidency for the education of adult agriculturists.”

6. “This Council recommends to Government to move the Government of India to construct a branch railway line between Tando Mahomed Khan and Shahbunder.”

7. “This Council recommends to Government to appoint an expert official of long experience to inquire into the condition of cottage industries and other indigenous industries in Sind and to suggest measures for their revival and development.”

8. “This Council recommends to Government to take steps for the introduction of legislation for the registration and licensing of money-lenders with a view to restrict the exorbitant rates of interest and numerous other fraudulent ways adopted by them in their dealings with the agriculturists in the Presidency.”

9. “This Council recommends to Government to construct a feeder railway line between Hyderabad and Hala via Matari, similar to the one that has recently been constructed between Tando Adam and Sakrand, district Nawabshah.”

10. “This Council recommends to Government to declare in unequivocal terms that in future it will be their policy not to demolish or damage or acquire under the Land Acquisition Act or any other law in force any mosque, temple or any other place of worship.”

11. “This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to urge on the Government of India to exempt the Mussalmans of the Presidency including Sind from the operation of the Child Marriage Restriction Act, 1929, recently passed in the Assembly and to suspend its operation in the case of other communities also until such time as the Government of Bombay are in a position to compile a list of all children under the age of 14 years if females and under the age of 18 years if males and to make adequate arrangements for the maintenance of authentic records for the registration of births of children within the Presidency of Bombay.”

12. “This Council recommends to Government to take steps to introduce in this Council a Bill, to be called the ‘Sind Land Revenue Code’, incorporating such revised rules as may be suggested by a committee of official and non-official members of this Council with a non-official majority to be appointed for the purpose of (1) examining the Commissioner in Sind’s special circulars regarding revenue matters in

[Appendix 36—contd.]

Sind, (2) reporting on their suitability and propriety and (3) suggesting revisions, modifications or amendments thereof, and other means to establish revenue policy in Sind on a sound basis."

13. "This Council recommends to Government to enjoin the Commissioner in Sind to abolish the antiquated system of granting chairs to certain individuals of the public as a sign of distinction and honour."

14. "This Council recommends to Government to order the abolition of custom of holding Durbars, in the Province of Sind, in future."

15. "This Council recommends to Government: (1) that they be pleased to appoint, every year, certain number of contractors in each district in Sind to supply foodstuffs and other necessary things to officials on tour on payment of bills and (2) that any officer asking any member of the public for supplying anything to him free of charge should be punished in the manner determined by Government."

16. "This Council recommends to Government that any officer of Government asking for or receiving *lapo* (illegal gratification levied by Tapedars in Sind) directly or indirectly be dismissed from service immediately on the proof of such act."

17. As No. 1 of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Nabi Shah.

18. As No. 2 of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Nabi Shah.

19. As No. 3 of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Nabi Shah.

Resolutions by Dr. M. D. Gilder, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee of the elected members of the Council to visit periodically the prisons where political prisoners (especially those of the "C" class) are incarcerated."

2. "This Council recommends to Government to abolish in the jails of this Presidency, the "C" class, as far as political prisoners are concerned."

3. "This Council recommends to Government to release all political prisoners who have been sentenced by the courts in this Presidency."

Resolutions by Dr. V. G. Vaishampayan, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to remit the unexpired period of the sentences, passed on the persons convicted in Sholapur by the Military authorities and validated by the Martial Law Ordinance of 1930, and to release them forthwith."

2. "This Council recommends to Government to direct estimates to be made of a bridge or a causeway over Bhima River on Sholapur-Bijapur road, and to sanction the execution of the work at an early date."

3. "This Council recommends to Government: (1) that no further licences be granted either to country or foreign liquor shops in the city

[Appendix 36—contd.]

and district of Sholapur and that in future the policy should be to reduce gradually the issue of licences and (2) that the existing law and rules and regulations on the subject be so amended as to give full effect to this policy."

4. "This Council recommends to Government that a Commission may be appointed at an early date to inquire into the Administration of Jails in the Bombay Presidency and to suggest ways and means for introducing measures of Jail Reform."

5. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint a retrenchment committee with a non-official majority to effect retrenchment in all the departments of Government."

6. "This Council recommends to Government to take early steps to encourage the teaching of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine by having special classes attached to the existing medical schools and colleges."

Resolutions by Khan Bahadur Jam Jan Mahomed Khan, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government that the lands which have been Nakabuli under Naubat should be given back to the same owners on the recovery of Naubat assessment fixed by Government."

2. "This Council recommends to Government that the lands granted under five years' tenure or Eksala tenure should be given back to the same zamindar on charge of light Malkano recovered from him in reasonable instalments."

3. "This Council recommends to Government that Naubati lands in the Mohag of zamindars should be disposed of on due consideration of Mohag with light Malkano recovered in instalments."

Resolution by Mr. Shaikh Abdul Aziz, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government that owing to partial failure of crops in some parts and universal fall in prices of cotton and other agricultural produce, they be pleased to suspend at least one instalment of land assessment in the Presidency."

Resolutions by Rao Saheb R. V. Vandekar, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government to introduce legislation for the registration and licensing of money-lenders on the lines of the Money-lenders' Act of the Punjab Government so as to protect the interests of the agricultural and working classes in matters of fabricated accounts and usurious rate of interest."

2. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee consisting of official and non-official members of this Council and representatives of labour to enquire into and suggest ways and means of improving the general condition of labour of every kind,

[Appendix 36—*contd.*]

by organising welfare funds for the purpose of providing sickness, health, maternity, old age, unemployment and other kindred benefits, on the same lines as they exist in Great Britain and other civilized countries."

3. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint at an early date a committee with adequate representation of labour thereon to investigate and report upon the best ways and means of improving the condition of textile workers in the Bombay Presidency, with special reference to the system of recruitment, their hours of work, system of leave, housing and maternity benefit."

4. "This Council recommends to Government the desirability of exploring the possibilities of starting, in consultation with the Director of Industries and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, spinning and weaving factories on co-operative lines on a small scale at centres of cotton-producing districts in the Presidency, with a view to providing employment to agriculturists and others, specially handloom weavers who have been displaced from their hereditary occupation so that the agricultural population may not be divorced from the land to the detriment of agriculture in the province."

5. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee with a non-official majority to examine the expenditure incurred in the different departments including the services, provincial and subordinate, and to make recommendations for abolishing such of the posts as they deem fit and for curtailing the scale of pay, allowances and other kinds of emoluments wherever necessary."

6. "This Council recommends to Government that within two months of the close of every session they would be pleased to announce what action they have taken or propose to take on each of the decisions of the Council arrived at during that session."

7. "This Council recommends to Government that a committee with a non-official majority be appointed to consider and report on the condition of the cottage industries and measures to be adopted to encourage them."

8. "This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials with a non-official majority to make inquiries regarding the devasthan dharmada properties and the use to which they are put and to suggest means and measures to make the occupants and possessors use the property in the interest of the devasthan for which it is assigned."

9. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials with a non-official majority and with some outside experts to enquire and report about the possibilities of creating and developing industries from the forest produce of this Presidency."

10. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials with a non-official majority to inquire into the economic condition of the agriculturists of Deccan and to suggest measures to release them from tyranny of money-lenders."

[Appendix 36—*contd.*]

11. "This Council recommends to Government that a special officer should be immediately appointed to make a full economic and industrial survey of the district of Nasik in the Central Division, to report to Government the lines on which attempts should be made to develop the resources of the district by fostering agriculture, cottage industry or other subsidiary occupations with a special reference to the possibilities of introducing new and more valuable crops and constructing water works large and small, to make cultivation of such crops possible and profitable."

12. "This Council recommends to Government that a committee of officials and non-officials with a majority of non-official members be appointed to consider the difficulties experienced by local authorities in the working of the Primary Education Act of 1923 and the rules framed thereunder and to suggest remedies for their removal by amending the Act and the rules where necessary."

13. "This Council recommends to Government to organise the Public Health Department by the appointment of Health Officers and properly trained staff in every district and major municipality, and to make a beginning in this direction by provincialising the Health Officers already employed by local bodies."

14. "This Council recommends to Government that early orders be issued to reduce the water rate leviable under the provisions of the Bombay Irrigation Act of 1879 to a maximum of rupees twenty-five per acre of sugarcane in the whole Bombay Presidency."

15. "This Council recommends to Government to abolish all tolls levied under Bombay Act III of 1875."

16. "This Council recommends to Government to recommend the Government of India to exempt all members and past members of the Bombay Legislative Council from the operations of the Arms Act."

17. "This Council recommends to Government to move the Government of India to exempt all Inamdars and Jahagirdars either possessing at least one entire Inam village or paying Rs. 250 as either Judi or land assessment from the operations of the Indian Arms Act, 1874."

18. "This Council recommends to Government to establish at least one combined Ayurvedic and Unani Medical College for the Bombay Presidency at some suitable centre like the one in Madras."

19. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee to enquire into and report on the possibilities of opening Karwar as a harbour."

20. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee with a three-fourths non-official majority to consider and report on the present rules regarding the suspensions and remissions of land revenue and to suggest what changes it is desirable to make in them."

21. "This Council recommends to Government to represent to the Government of India the desirability of abolishing at an early date the

[Appendix 36—*contd.*]

water tax levied on places of worship in the cantonment areas of India."

22. "This Council recommends to Government that the Development Department chawls at Worli and other localities be let out to the textile workers of Bombay at rents which they could fetch at present."

23. "This Council recommends to Government that for the healthy growth of labour and for dealing with labour and industrial problems in the Presidency, it is necessary to maintain a separate department for labour as before, and that the said department be separated from the Directorate of Information."

24. "This Council recommends to Government that a commission may be appointed at an early date to enquire into the administration of jails in the Bombay Presidency and to suggest ways and means for introducing measures of jail reform on the lines pursued in the West and America."

25. "This Council recommends to Government to take immediate steps for imparting technical and scientific education in schools and colleges on a wider scale and to establish technological and scientific institutions on modern lines for giving scientific and technical education."

26. "This Council recommends to Government to take steps for the introduction of legislation for the registration and licensing of money-lenders with a view to restrict the exorbitant rates of interest prevailing in the presidency and to free the poor and labouring classes from their heavy and life-long indebtedness."

27. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint a retrenchment committee with a non-official majority for the purpose of effecting retrenchment in all Government departments in the presidency."

28. "This Council recommends to Government that in order to enable the cultivators to sell their produce without undue haste and to secure proper price for it the dates of revenue payments in the various talukas of the presidency be shifted forward by one month."

29. "This Council recommends to Government that a committee of non-officials and official members of this Council be appointed to make definite proposals regarding the distribution of road grants to each district on an equitable basis and to discontinue the present method of making these grants."

30. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee of non-official and official members to consider the possibility of creating posts of lady doctors at suitable centres."

31. "This Council recommends to Government to abolish the joint bond system of granting takavi loans on the security of the lands of the cultivators."

32. "This Council recommends to Government to supply the reports of every committee appointed in virtue of a resolution of the Legislative

[Appendix 36—*contd.*]

Council and Government Resolutions thereon to all the Members of the Legislative Council."

33. "This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that all schemes involving capital expenditure exceeding one lakh of rupees should be considered by a committee of the Council and sanctioned by the Council before they are launched."

34. "This Council recommends to Government to take immediate steps to increase the hospital accommodation in the Nasik City."

35. "This Council recommends to Government to reduce the existing rates of grazing fees in Forest areas."

36. "This Council recommends to Government that the boundary marks put up should be of earthen mounds as has been the practice so long instead of stones as is being done now."

37. "This Council recommends to Government to reorganise their inspecting agency for the purpose of supervision over primary and secondary schools so as to provide for all existing deputy and assistant deputy educational inspectors who have not been taken up by district local boards as administrative officers and to see that the Government inspecting officers are of higher grade and pay than the administrative officers of district local boards whose work they will supervise."

Resolutions by Mir Bandeh Ali Khan Talpur, M.L.C.

1. (As No. 1 of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Nabi Shah.)
2. (As No. 2 of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Nabi Shah.)
3. (As No. 3 of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Nabi Shah.)

Resolutions by Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government to grant remission of land revenue to the agriculturists who cultivate their land in person."
2. "This Council recommends to Government to take immediate steps to introduce a Tenancy Bill in the interest of the tenants in the khoti villages of the Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts."
3. "This Council recommends to Government to take immediate steps for introducing legislation for the registration and licensing of moneylenders and *sowcars* on the lines of the Moneylenders Act recently passed in the Punjab Legislative Council."
4. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint at an early date a committee consisting of officials and non-officials to inquire into the condition of cottage industries in the presidency and to suggest measures for their development."
5. "This Council recommends to Government to maintain a separate department for Labour as before."
6. (As No. 2 of Rao Saheb Vandekar.)

[Appendix 36—*contd.*]

7. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee with adequate representation of labour thereon to investigate and to report upon the best ways and means of improving the condition of textile workers in the Bombay Presidency with special reference to the system of recruitment, hours of work, system of leave, housing, insurance and maternity benefits."

8. "This Council recommends to Government that the scale of pay of the karkuns and mistries employed for outdoor work by the Public Works Department in the Thana and Kolaba districts be revised and that the privileges given to permanent staff be extended to them."

Resolutions by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government to give immediate effect to the recommendations made by the Committee appointed by them in their report on the state of the secondary and primary education in this Presidency."

2. "This Council recommends to Government that in addition to the High Court and the Court of Small Causes, a City Civil Court on the lines of the one at Madras or at Calcutta be established as early as possible for the Town and Island of Bombay, for the trial of all suits and proceedings of a civil nature, not exceeding in amount or value the sum of Rs. 10,000 except suits and proceedings which are cognizable—

(a) by the High Court as a Court of Admiralty or of Vice-Admiralty or as a Court having matrimonial or Insolvency jurisdiction; and

(b) by the Presidency Court of Small Causes;

and that the conduct of all suits and proceedings in such City Civil Court and appeals from its decisions to the High Court be governed by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure."

3. "This Council recommends to Government that a suspension of at least 35 per cent. should be allowed to the cultivators both in respect of the land revenue assessment and irrigation dues."

Resolutions by Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government that a non-official committee be appointed to inquire into the excesses alleged to have been committed by the military and police and some revenue officers in the Sukkur district in quelling the reported gang-robberies and dacoities in that district in August 1930."

2. "This Council recommends to Government to remit the unexpired portion of the sentences passed on the persons convicted in several places in the presidency in connection with the Satyagraha movement."

3. "This Council recommends to Government to reduce the rate of revenue assessment in all parts of the presidency proportionate to the rates of reduction of price of agricultural produce."

[Appendix 36—*contd.*]

4. "This Council recommends to Government to set a part of land for grazing purposes free of charge in the province of Sind and to abolish the existing system of Panchury."

5. "This Council recommends to Government that the fees for the several kinds of forest produce be brought to their original level."

6. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee of official and non-official members of this Council to suggest remedies to remove the difficulties experienced by the local authorities in the working of the Primary Education Act and the rules thereunder before the rules are revised."

7. "This Council recommends to Government to give publicity to the report of the special retrenchment officer appointed by Government and to give immediate effect to his recommendations."

8. "This Council recommends to Government that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to make definite proposals regarding the distribution of road grants to each district on an equitable basis and to discontinue the present method of making these grants."

9. "This Council recommends to Government that all the engineering bund roads reserved for the use of officials only be kept open for public traffic and the fines exacted from the people for trespass during the last ten years be returned to them."

10. "This Council recommends to Government that the (Kursi) chair system in vogue in the province of Sind be abolished and that all the voters of this Council should have the right to sit on chairs when meeting the officials."

11. "This Council recommends to Government to give 'A' or 'B' class treatment to all the prisoners convicted of or charged with offences relating to civil disobedience not involving acts of violence and to cancel the 'C' class altogether."

12. "This Council recommends to Government to convey an assurance to the zamindars in Karachi district of its willingness to grant them land in exchange on the Sukkur barrage in case they do not get sufficient water for the cultivation of rice crop after the completion of the barrage."

13. "This Council recommends to Government to give effect to the recommendations submitted by the Mullah Educational Committee for the improvement of the Mullah schools in Sind."

14. "This Council recommends to Government that a committee of officials and non-officials, with a majority of the latter, be appointed forthwith to suggest ways and means to effect substantial retrenchment by reducing officers drawing a salary of Rs. 400 and over in all the branches of administration."

15. "This Council recommends to Government that the land assessment be reduced temporarily by 50 per cent. in the case of cotton and wheat and 33 per cent. in the case of paddy and other crops till better rates are restored once more."

[Appendix 36—contd.]

16. "This Council recommends to Government that the Government of India be approached to impose protective duty on imported cotton and wheat."

17. "This Council recommends to Government that an economist of high merit be deputed to study the present conditions of economic distress and to suggest ways and means whereby this economic distress could be eradicated."

18. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint a small committee of officials and non-officials to make proposals for reducing salaries of Government officials in all grades above Rs. 200."

19. (As No. 3 of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Nabi Shah.)

20. "This Council recommends to Government to request the Governor General of India to urge upon His Majesty's Government to effect the separation of Sind from the Bombay presidency simultaneously with the introduction of the new constitutional reforms."

Resolutions by Shaikh Abdul Majid, M.L.C.

1. (As No. 1 of Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch.)

2. (As No. 2 of Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch.)

3. (As No. 3 of Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch.)

4. (As No. 4 of Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch.)

5. (As No. 6 of Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch.)

6. (As No. 7 of Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch.)

7. (As No. 8 of Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch.)

8. "This Council recommends to Government that all the engineering bund roads in Sind reserved for the exclusive use of officials be kept open for public traffic."

9. "This Council recommends to Government that the fines collected during the last ten years from the people for trespass on the engineering bund road in Sind be returned to them."

10. "This Council recommends to Government to abolish the *Karsi* (chair) system in vogue in the Province of Sind and to issue instructions to the authorities to offer chairs to the persons eligible to vote at the elections for this Council when they call upon the officials."

11. (As No. 11 of Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch.)

12. (As No. 12 of Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch.)

13. (As No. 13 of Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch.)

Resolutions by the Thakor of Keraada.

1. "This Council recommends to Government to move His Excellency the Governor to show clemency to those persons convicted in the Virangam riot case and to remit the remaining term of their imprisonment."

[Appendix 36—contd.]

2. "This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to give remission and suspension of Jama in respect of the Talukdari estates which have been affected by flood, frost and other causes and which have suffered heavy loss in revenue."

Resolutions by Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi, M.L.C.

1. "In view of the Premier's statement on behalf of His Majesty's Government acceding not only to complete provincial autonomy but also to the Cabinet responsibility at the centre with necessary safeguards, this Council recommends to Government that all political prisoners unconnected with offences involving violence be released immediately."

2. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint forthwith a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to investigate the entire question of salaries, scales and grades of all services under them, with a view to see whether it is desirable to revise the said salaries, scales and grades."

Resolutions by Khan Bahadur M. A. Khuhro, M.L.C.

1. (As No. 1 of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Nabi Shah.)

2. "This Council recommends to Government that the land assessment be reduced temporarily by 50 per cent. in the case of cotton and wheat and 33 per cent. in the case of paddy and other crops, till better rates are restored."

3. (As No. 2 of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Nabi Shah.)

4. (As No. 3 of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Nabi Shah.)

5. "This Council recommends to Government that the Government of India be approached to impose a protective duty on imported cotton and wheat."

6. "This Council recommends to Government that an economist of high merit be deputed to study the present conditions of economic distress and to suggest ways and means whereby this economic distress could be alleviated."

Resolution by Dr. J. A. Collaco, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government to release all political prisoners not guilty of violence or moral turpitude."

Resolutions by Mr. A. R. K. Risaldar, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government to release all the political prisoners unconditionally, in order to create peaceful atmosphere in the country."

2. "This Council recommends to Government to convert the present B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad, into a full-fledged medical college with a view to impart higher medical education and training in the art of medicine and the art of healing."

[Appendix 36—*contd.*]

3. "This Council recommends to Government to develop the present R. C. Technical School, Ahmedabad, into a full-fledged technical college with a view to impart industrial and higher electrical education in Gujarat."

4. "This Council recommends to Government to construct, at an early date, the proposed bridge across Sabarmati river between Shahpur and Usmanpur village, in order to remove congestion from the overgrowing city of Ahmedabad within its walls."

5. "This Council recommends to Government that, looking to the present state of illiteracy in the Musalman community in the country, they be pleased to restore forthwith the education grant which has been withdrawn by them from the Ahmedabad municipality."

6. "This Council recommends to Government that, in order to meet the growing demand of the public, they be pleased to adopt the policy of temperance with a view to carry it to the point of total prohibition at a very early date."

7. "This Council recommends to Government to remove forthwith the present anomalous classes of political prisoners and to treat all political prisoners as 'A' class prisoners."

8. "This Council recommends to Government to establish a separate University for Gujarat at Ahmedabad."

Resolution by Mr. B. S. Kamat, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government to take steps to form an Advisory Committee of this House, consisting of seven non-official members, for the purpose of considering in detail the proposals for constitutional reform arising out of the recent Round Table Conference in London, with special reference to the Provinces with power to confer with similar committees if appointed by the Central or Local Legislatures, or with any British Delegation, and for advising Government in respect of such proposals at all stages, till they finally emerge through Parliament."

Resolutions by Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials at an early date for the purpose of suggesting practical steps for the prevention of beggary in the presidency in general and in Bombay city in particular."

2. "This Council recommends to Government that the liquor shops in mill areas in Bombay City be not kept open after 6 p.m. on the mill-hands' pay-day and the two following days every month."

3. (As No. 26 of Rao Saheb R. V. Vandekar.)

4. (As. No. 4 of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole.)

5. (As No. 4 of Rao Saheb R. V. Vandekar.)

[Appendix 36—*contd.*]

6. "This Council recommends to Government that they be pleased to revise substantially the present scales of pay of the sub-registrars and registration clerks so as to bring them on a par with the pay of Officers of similar status in other departments and that of sub-registrars and registration clerks in other provinces and presidencies."

7. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to inquire into the grievances of the cultivators of talukdari, inamdari, zemindari and khoti villages of the Bombay Presidency and to recommend legislation for their removal."

8. (As No. 21 of Rao Saheb R. V. Vandekar.)

9. "This Council recommends to Government that a committee be appointed at an early date to inquire into the problem of the growing unemployment in the presidency and in Bombay city in particular, and to suggest ways and means for meeting the said problem."

10. (As No. 22 of Rao Saheb R. V. Vandekar.)

11. "This Council recommends to Government that transport facilities and adequate police protection be provided for the workers residing at the Development Department chawls at Worli."

12. (As No. 25 of Rao Saheb R. V. Vandekar.)

13. (As No. 24 of Rao Saheb R. V. Vandekar.)

14. "This Council recommends to Government to make an enquiry into the adulteration of pure ghee and butter with imported and other vegetable oils in the presidency, and to introduce legislation to put a complete stop to this practice of adulteration or, if necessary, to make representation to the Government of India to impose control over the importation of such oils."

15. "This Council recommends to Government to add a second year training class to the Central Urdu Girls' School, Poona, with effect from the ensuing official year."

16. "This Council recommends to Government to take all necessary steps for the development of the Unani and Ayurvedic systems of medicine."

17. "This Council recommends to Government to close all practising schools attached to all vernacular training colleges and schools in the presidency proper and to introduce instead a system similar to that of the Urdu training school, Poona."

18. "This Council recommends to Government to convert the Dhulia Training College into a school by removing the second year class from Dhulia to the Poona Training College for Men."

19. "This Council recommends to Government that the scheme of primary teachers' pay recommended by the Sathe-Pranjpye Committee be put into force at once with retrospective effect from April 1927 in pursuance of the resolution of the Council passed in June 1926."

20. "This Council recommends to Government that the Urdu training school at Poona be raised to the status of a college."

[Appendix 36—contd.]

Resolutions by Mr. G. M. Kalbhor, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government that a committee with representatives of the Irrigation, Revenue and Agricultural Departments, and of irrigators be immediately appointed to enquire into and to make suggestions for the redress of the various grievances of the irrigators of the Bombay Presidency."

2. "This Council recommends to Government that they should provide sufficient funds for making grants to the district local bodies in the Presidency to enable them to undertake immediately the schemes embodied in the Compulsory Primary Education Act for compulsory primary education in their respective districts."

3. "This Council recommends to Government that they should at once stop recruitment of candidates belonging to the forward communities to services in all departments until the ratio of 50 per cent. of non-Brahmin servants is reached in all departments."

4. "This Council recommends to Government that with a view to clear the political atmosphere and in order to remove the bitterness rankling in the mind of the general public against Government, all the political prisoners be immediately set free."

5. "This Council recommends to Government that they should at once appoint a mixed committee of officials and non-officials, with a majority of the latter, to inquire into the alleged excesses and illegalities committed by the police in several places of this Presidency in putting down the civil disobedience movement."

Resolution by Mr. B. P. Wadke, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government to adopt measures whereby female prisoners shall not be subjected to molestation from the male members of the police force, while the former are in the custody of the latter."

Resolution by Mr. M. M. Karbhari, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government that they should be pleased to restore to the occupants of the Malki Varkhas lands in the Thana District, the right to the teak trees in them and hand over to them all the teak trees now standing thereon with adequate compensation in those cases where cuttings have been made by the Forest Department."

Resolution by Mr. N. N. Patil, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government to remit fifty per cent. of the land revenue in the Kolaba District on account of the very great depreciation in the price of rice."

Resolutions by Dr. P. G. Solanki, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government to give immediate effect to the following recommendations of the 'Starte Committee' appointed by the Council to inquire into the educational, economic and

[Appendix 36—concl.]

social conditions and disabilities of the depressed classes in the Bombay Presidency :—

(a) to forthwith appoint a Board of Advisors from among the depressed classes ;

(b) to launch the smaller of the two schemes mentioned in the report ; and

(c) to adopt in all the schools and colleges and in all the Government offices and in the various departments under Government and local bodies' control the schedule of the nomenclature of the depressed classes as published in the appendix to the report."

2. " This Council recommends to Government that 30 per cent. of the posts of menial staff in all Government Offices including the Secretariat, requiring no educational qualifications, be reserved for the members of the depressed (untouchable) classes, no further appointments to such posts from members of other communities being made until the said proportion of 30 per cent. is reached."

3. " This Council recommends to Government to reserve at least 10 per cent. of the posts of Government services in all the various departments of Government for candidates possessing the requisite minimum qualifications from the depressed (untouchable) classes, no further appointments to such posts from members of other communities being made until the said proportion of 10 per cent. is reached."

4. " This Council recommends to Government that they should forthwith stop all grants to primary, secondary and high schools under the control of local boards, municipalities, and to all private institutions aided by Government which refuse admission, equal treatment and intermixing in the classes of the boys and girls of the depressed (untouchable) classes, with the children of the Hindu communities."

5. " This Council recommends to Government that they should without any further delay put up boards and public notices at all the public and local board wells, dharamshalas and tanks, informing the people that these places are open to all human beings including the untouchables for their use, irrespective of caste, creed or religion, and that whosoever prevents any human being from making use of these places shall be punished by the authorities."

Resolution by Rao Bahadur D. R. Patil, M.L.C.

1. " This Council recommends to Government to appoint for every district a separate committee of its own, consisting of the Collector, the Members of the Legislative Council of the district and the President of the District Local Board, with the Collector as its chairman, to enquire into the cases of those agriculturists who paid their land revenue for the year 1930-31 but whose agricultural net income for that year did not exceed the amount of their land revenue, and to submit an early report to Government with recommendations to remit to the aforesaid agriculturists the land revenue collected from them."

APPENDIX 37.

Supplementary Agenda for the First Session, 1931, of the Bombay Legislative Council, which commenced on Wednesday the 18th February 1931.

[*Vide S. O. X, 1 (i) (d)*].

Discussion of Matters of General Public Interest.

Resolutions by Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government that a suspension of at least 35 per cent. should be allowed to the Cultivators both in respect of the land revenue assessment and irrigation dues."
2. "This Council recommends to Government to reconsider the rates of salaries of all establishments under the Government of Bombay and reduce the salaries by about 33 per cent."
3. "This Council recommends to the Government of Bombay to recommend to the Government of India and His Majesty's Government that the salaries of the All-India services in Bombay Presidency be reduced by about 33 per cent."

Resolutions by Mr. L. R. Gokhale, M.L.C.

1. (As No. 1 of Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale.)
2. (As No. 3 of Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale.)

Resolution by Mr. M. M. Karbhari, M.L.C.

1. (As No. 1 of Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale.)

Resolutions by Rao Bahadur G. V. Pradhan, M.L.C.

1. (As No. 2 of Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale.)
2. (As No. 3 of Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale.)
3. (As No. 1 of Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale.)

Resolutions by Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee to inquire into the law's delays and the costliness of justice in the city of Bombay and to submit proposals for improving the conditions."
2. "This Council recommends to Government to supply to Honourable Members once during the term of each Council copies of all Acts relating to amending bills to be dealt with by the Council."
3. "This Council recommends to Government to supply to Honourable Members bound volumes of proceedings of each session of the Legislative Council."

[Appendix 37—contd.]

Resolution by Mr. J. G. More, M.L.C.

1. (As No. 1 of Dr. V. G. Vaishampayan, on Main Agenda.)

Resolution by Rao Saheb R. V. Vandekar, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to put the finances of the Presidency on sound basis by enforcing strict economy in all branches of the services, and by the reduction of salaries especially in the higher rank."

Resolutions by Mir Bande Ali Khan Talpur, M.L.C.

1. (As No. 15 of Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch, on Main Agenda.)
2. (As No. 16 of Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch, on Main Agenda.)
3. (As No. 17 of Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch, on Main Agenda.)

Resolutions by Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government to nominate a group of 25 representatives of local bodies and others interested and experienced in primary education including both the Minister for Education and the Director of Public Instruction to meet in a conference to advise the Government on the most important problems and defects which have manifested themselves during the working of the Primary Education Act, particularly with reference to the comments and criticisms made on Primary education in the report of the Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission."

2. "This Council recommends to Government that a Provincial Industries' Board composed of the representatives of both city and mofussil industries be established to coordinate the work of the Director of Industries and the various agencies at work to preserve and finance cottage and village industries and to prepare and launch schemes to market, both here and abroad, the products of all village and cottage industries."

J. R. DHURANDHAR,

Acting Secretary to the Legislative Council
of the Governor of Bombay.

Bombay, 18th March 1931.

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