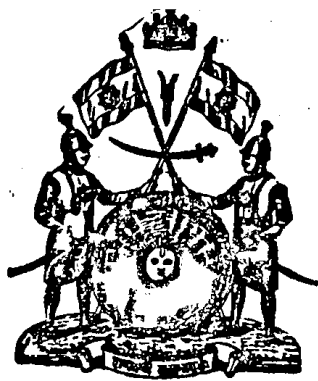


A
BRIEF NOTE
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
FOR THE YEAR 1936.



SRINAGAR.

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1937.

A Brief Note on the Administration of the Jammu and Kashmir State for the year 1936.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The following important changes in the personnel of the administration took place towards the end of 1936:

1. Sir Barjor Dalal was succeeded by (1) Sir Lal Gopal Mukerjee as Judicial Minister and President of the Praja Sabha and (2) K. B. Sheikh Abdul Qayoom, Judge High Court, as Chief Justice. Sir Barjor was appointed as Special Minister in charge of Federation, but he passed away after a short illness at Jammu.
2. Mr. K. N. Knox, C. I. E., I. C. S. (Retired), was appointed as Revenue Minister in place of Rai Bahadur Pandit Anant Ram who proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement.

POLITICAL.

A mosque in Harighel village in Poonch was set on fire on the night of the 31st December 1935. This excited the Muslims, who made inflammatory speeches and collected in large numbers in the form of Jathas. The situation threatened to be serious, in consequence of which the Wazir of Poonch asked for Military aid from the State. Troops were immediately despatched from Jammu and their arrival at Poonch was sufficient to bring the situation under control. The mosque was rebuilt at the expense of the *Illaga* but the matter did not end there, as an attempt was subsequently made to burn some of the temples in Poonch. A State stable was burnt, and some temples were defiled at night. Everything, however, became quiet by the middle of February 1937.

Some members of the Muslim Conference party tried to organise an "Independent Assembly day" on the 8th of May 1936, but the response to the movement was very meagre and the agitation soon died down.

The Sikhs started an agitation on the prosecution of the Granthi of the Ransinghpura Gurdwara for assault on an Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police who was deputed to investigate a case of burglary. The agitation was, however, stopped on the release of the Granthi by the appellate court, the Judge holding the sentence already undergone by the accused to be sufficient in the circumstances of the case.

There was a slight trouble at Bana Mohalla and Sehyar in Srinagar city. The Muslims erected a structure on a piece of Nazool land near the Durgeshwari temple which was resented by the Hindus. A similar incident took place at Sehyar, where the Muslims enclosed a vacant plot of land near the mosque, which, the Hindus alleged, closed the free passage to a bathing Ghat. Both these incidents took place at a time when, owing to the approach of the Municipal elections, each party was trying to enlist public support to gain its

political ends. The Government, however, took firm action in both these cases, and the so-called mosque at Banamohalla was walled up by Government and the wall at Sehvar was demolished.

A serious case of communal trouble arose at Mattan on the Muslims enclosing a platform near the camping ground which was being used by the Muslims for offering prayers. The Hindus objected to this, and there was a fracas between the Hindus and Muslims of the place. The Muslims also laid claim to the sites alleged to have been used as *Hamam* and Mosque in the past. The parties were advised to come to a compromise, but they having failed to do so, the Government gave their own award.

The award did not, however, satisfy either the Hindus or the Muslims, and the Government thereupon set up a Tribunal consisting of two highly experienced Judicial officers, one a Hindu and the other a Muslim, and both the communities were required to produce evidence before the Tribunal in support of their respective claims.

A large number of witnesses was examined by the Tribunal and a decision was announced on 17th December 1936.

About the beginning of September 1936 a large number of Astoris reached Bandipur to represent their grievances to His Highness, but they were persuaded to return to their homes, and to send only a selected number of their representatives to Srinagar to lay their grievances before Government. The representatives laid their grievances before the Council, and as a result of the conversations held with them, a Commission consisting of a Magistrate and the Wazir Wazirit of Ladakh was appointed to enquire into the allegations made by them. The Commission submitted their report in October 1936 and necessary orders have since been passed by Government on their recommendations.

His Excellency the Viceroy paid a short visit to Kashmir from 13th to 23rd October 1936, during which period His Excellency had ample opportunity to observe the manifold improvements made in the administration of the State.

THE PRAJA SABHA.

During the year 1936 two sessions of the Praja Sabha were held, one in Jammu in March-April, and the other in Srinagar in October-November.

(A) THE JAMMU SESSION.

The Jammu Session commenced on March 16 and concluded on April 8. The varied business conducted in the House was as follows:—

I. *Legislation.*—Out of the eleven Bills introduced by the Government, seven were passed, two withdrawn and two referred to Select Committees. The following seven Bills passed by the House received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur and have become laws, which have since been in force.

1. Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Co-operative Societies.

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2. Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Bill.
3. Criminal Law Amendment Bill.
4. Civil Procedure Amendment Bill.
5. Land Alienation Amendment Bill.
6. Cinematograph Regulation No. XXIV of 1989 (Amendment) Bill.
7. Right of Prior Purchase Bill.

Two Bills, *viz.* The Food Control Regulation No. 1 of 1986 Amendment Bill and the *Kahcharai* Bill were referred to Select Committees.

Two more Bills, Octroi Regulation of 1958 (Amendment) Bill and the Possession Tax Rules (Amendment) Bill, were laid before the House.

While proposing remission of the possession tax on all visitors in order to encourage visitors to bring their cars into the State and thereby augment the income through duty on petrol, Mian Ahmad Yar moved a resolution that the tax be remitted altogether, and the resolution was passed. The Council accepted the resolution and ordered a Bill to be introduced in the next Session of the Sabha for the repeal of the tax.

II. Non-official Bills.—The two pending Bills, *Kari-Sarkar* Bill and the Brick Kiln Rules (Amendment) Bill, which had been circulated for eliciting public opinion were referred to Select Committees. Of the four fresh Bills brought before the House, the following three were lost at the initial motion for leave to introduce the Bill, which was rejected.

1. The Bribery Prevention Bill.
2. The Village Uplift Associations Bill.
3. The Agriculturists' Relief Regulation Amendment Bill.

The fourth non-official Bill, namely "The Jammu and Kashmir Nationalisation Bill," was withdrawn by the member with the permission of the House.

III. Questions.—The total number of questions answered during the session was 819.

IV. Resolutions.—Out of the balloted resolutions, twenty four were moved. Of these, six were passed, three accepted, and nine withdrawn. The six resolutions that were carried relate to:—

- (i) Appointment of a Commission consisting of official and non-official members to enquire into the causes and devise ways and means for mitigating unemployment in general and the unemployment among the educated youngmen in particular.
- (ii) Imparting of Patwar and Agriculture instructions to the Zamindars' boys in village Primary schools.
- (iii) Appointment of a Commission consisting of official and non-official members to suggest measures to check corruption.
- (iv) Marking to the choice of the zamindars the trees granted to them at concession rates.

- (v) Early construction of the Bhadrawah-Kishtwar Motor Road.
- (vi) Holding of the next Session of the Praja Sabha at Ajaibghar till such time as a new Hall is constructed to obviate inconvenience due to insufficient accommodation.

The resolutions that were accepted by the Government are detailed below:—

- (i) Plantation of trees on Government lands in the Ladakh District to remove the scarcity of timber.
- (ii) Arrangements for teaching Hindi as an alternative vernacular in Boys' and Girls' schools.
- (iii) Amendment to the proviso to Clause 4 of section 22 of the Income Tax Regulation IX of 1991, substituting the word "two" for the word "three". The effect of the amendment is that the Income Tax Officer cannot call for the production of accounts relating to a period more than two years prior to the previous year.

(B). SRINAGAR SESSION.

The Praja Sabha Session at Srinagar opened on October 5 and closed on November 2, 1986. Of the sixteen working days, 8 days were exclusively devoted to the discussion of the Budget proposals. The first two days were taken up by the General discussion of the Budget, and the remaining six days were occupied in the discussion of the detailed heads of the Budget through resolutions and questions.

The non-official resolution of Mirza M. A. Beg for the reduction by fifty percent of all pays of Rs. 500 or above, led to a walkout of the elected members (with the exception of Pandit Amar Nath Kak), who did not participate in the Budget discussions during the Session. The resolution could not be voted upon owing to the walk-out.

I. Legislation—Six Bills were brought before the House: one amending the Food Control Regulation of 1986, which had emerged from the Committee stage, was passed, and one new Bill to authorise the taking of measurements and photographs of convicts and others was referred to a Select Committee. The remaining four Bills, being of the nature of money Bills, were laid before the House under Section 38 of Regulation 1 of 1991. They were:—

- (i) Bill to amend the Stamp Regulation of 1977.
- (ii) Bill to amend the Matches Excise Duty Regulation IV of 1992.
- (iii) The Possession Tax Bill.
- (iv) Bill to amend the Income Tax Regulation IX of 1991.

II. Non-official Bills.—Ten Bills were introduced in the House during the Session. The Criminal Procedure Code XIII of 1989 (Repeal) Bill, was passed and received the assent of His Highness. Three Bills, viz. the Druggists Bill, the Bar Councils Bill and the Workmens' Compensation Bill were referred to Select Committees; four Bills, the Criminal Law Amendment Regulation I of 1993 (Repeal) Bill, the Civil Procedure Amendment Regulation IX of 1990 (Repeal) Bill, the Jammu Alienation of Land Regulation VI of 1990 (Amendment) Bill, and the Nationalization Bill

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were lost on a motion for leave to introduce them. Of the remaining two Bills, one was withdrawn and the other fell through. Two other pending Bills that had been referred to the Select Committees were taken up. One of these Bills, the *Kari-Sarkar* Bill, was withdrawn by the Member in-charge and the other, the Brick Kiln Amendment Bill, was passed.

III. Questions—The total number of questions answered during the Session was 953.

IV. Resolutions—A resolution recommending the appointment of a Tariff Board consisting of representatives of the Customs and the Audit Departments and of traders to interpret, explain and adjust the items of the current Tariff and to suggest rates of Customs duty, was withdrawn on an assurance by the Government indicating their acceptance of an Advisory Board to make suggestions. The following three resolutions were accepted by the Government:—

- (i) Opening of a Telegraph office at Kud.
- (ii) Starting of rural reconstruction work immediately in each district.
- (iii) Payment of price to the zamindars for the leaves of their mulberry trees.

Besides, eleven Budget Resolutions were moved during the Session proposing minor variations in the expenditure under different heads. Of these, three were accepted by the Government with certain modifications and two were withdrawn on an assurance from the Government.

ARMY.

Brigadier D. B. Edwards, Chief of the Military Staff, resigned his post on grounds of ill health and the charge of Chief of the Military Staff's portfolio was held by Lt. Colonel P. B. Sanger, Deputy Chief of the Military Staff, in addition to his own till 23rd November 1936, when he was relieved by Brigadier H. L. Scott, C. B., D. S. O., M. C. A short tactical Course of 20 working days with troops (one Troop Cavalry, one Section Battery and one Battalion Infantry) was held in Srinagar by the Assistant Military Adviser, Punjab States Forces. This Course was attended by 14 State Officers of the Kashmir Army. Nine cadets, trained in the Jammu and Kashmir Army Training School, were attached to various units of the Indian Army to complete the Young Officers' Course. One Kashmir State Forces cadet passed out of the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun.

The Advisory Staff paid visits on their usual rounds of inspections. No epidemic disease occurred in the Cantonments of Jammu and Badamibagh, and the general health of the troops was satisfactory.

With the cessation of the trans-Indus area in Gilgit Wazarat, the State Troops in that area, *viz.* one Battery and one Battalion Infantry, were withdrawn and the following reorganisation effected in the Kashmir Army:—

- (a) Disbandment of 3rd Jammu and Kashmir Mountain Battery.
- (b) Addition of 2 active Companies to Jammu and Kashmir Infantry Training Battalion.
- (c) Abolition of His Highness' Palace Guards and addition of a 5th Squadron to the Body Guard Cavalry Regiment.

The State Army now consists of the following:—

Name of the Unit.	Composition.
<i>(i) Cavalry:—</i>	
Body Guard Cavalry Regiment (5 Squadrons) ...	Hindu Dogra Rajputs.
<i>(ii) Artillery:—</i>	
1st Jammu and Kashmir Mountain Battery ...	{ $\frac{1}{2}$ Hindu Dogras. $\frac{1}{2}$ Mohammadan Dogras.
2nd Jammu and Kashmir Mountain Battery ...	{ $\frac{1}{2}$ Hindu Dogras. $\frac{1}{2}$ Mohammadan Dogras.
<i>(iii) Infantry:—</i>	
1st Kashmir Infantry ...	Hindu Dogras.
2nd Kashmir Rifles ...	{ $\frac{1}{2}$ Mohammadan Dogras. $\frac{1}{2}$ Gurkhas.
3rd Kashmir Rifles ...	{ $\frac{1}{2}$ Hindu Dogras. $\frac{1}{2}$ Gurkhas.
4th Kashmir Infantry ...	{ $\frac{1}{2}$ Hindu Dogras. $\frac{1}{2}$ Mohammadan Dogras.
5th Kashmir Light Infantry ...	Hindu Dogras.
6th Kashmir Infantry. ...	{ $\frac{1}{2}$ Hindu Dogras. $\frac{1}{2}$ Mohammadan Dogras.
7th Kashmir Infantry ...	{ $\frac{1}{2}$ Jat Sikhs. $\frac{1}{2}$ Kangra Rajputs.
Training Battalion (4 Companies) ...	Mixed.
In addition to the above, the State maintains the following auxiliary troops:—	
1. Kashmir Military Transport (combined with 1 Section of Kashmir Mechanical Transport). ...	{ $\frac{1}{2}$ Mohammadan Dogras. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hindu Dogras.
2. Forts ...	Mixed.
3. State Band ...	Mixed.

The total strength of the troops as it stood at the close of the calendar year 1936 is as under:—

Station.	1st Line Troops.			Auxiliary Service.		
	Com- batants.	Non Com- batants.	Total.	Com- batants.	Non Com- batants.	Total.
Jammu Area ...	4,854	607	5,461	159	219	378
Kashmir Area ...	2,162	156	2,318	86	144	230
Bunji Post ...	143	9	152	2	4	6
Total ...	7,159	772	7,931	247	367	614

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POLICE.

The strength of the Police Force as it stood on December 31st 1936, is as follows:—

Inspector General of Police	...	...	1
Attached Officer to I. G. Police	...	...	1
Personal Assistant to I. G. Police	...	...	1
Senior Superintendents of Police	...	...	3
Superintendents of Police	...	...	5
Assistant Superintendents of Police	...	...	6
Inspectors of Police	...	...	18
Sub-Inspectors of Police	...	...	92
Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Police	...	...	28
Head Constables of Police	...	...	390
Selection Grade Constables	...	...	93
Foot Constables	...	...	2478

LEGISLATION.

The following list will show the work of the Legislative Department for the Calendar year 1936.

REGULATIONS.

1. The Kashmir Valley Embankment Regulation No. VIII of 1992.
2. The Jammu and Kashmir State Aid to Industries Regulation No. IX of 1992.
3. The Octroi Amendment Regulation No. X of 1992.
4. Ladakh Frontier Crossing Regulation No. 1 of 1992.
5. Criminal Law (amendment) Regulation No. 1 of 1993.
6. Right of Prior Purchase Regulation No. II of 1993.
7. Civil Procedure Code (amendment) Regulation No. III of 1993.
8. Jammu Land Alienation (amendment) Regulation No. IV of 1993.
9. The Cinematograph (amendment) Regulation No. V of 1993.
10. Co-operative Credit Societies Regulation No. VI of 1993.
11. Agricultural Land Improvement Regulation No. VII of 1993.
12. Rules for the Possession Tax (amendment) Regulation No. VIII of 1993.

13. Food Control (amendment) Regulation No. IX of 1993.
14. Matches Excise Duty (amendment) Regulation No. X of 1993.
15. Stamp (amendment) Regulation No. XI of 1993.
16. Income Tax (amendment) Regulation No. XII of 1993.

NOTIFICATIONS.

17. Rules under Section 43 of the Press and Publications Regulation No. I of 1989—Notification No. 5-L of 1992.
18. Exemption of applications for Registration of Arms from payment of Court Fee—Notification No. VI of 1992.
19. Exemption of M. Mohammad Usuf Shah, Mir Waiz, Kashmir from personal attendance in Civil Courts—Notification No. VII of 1992.
20. Production of State Subject Certificate by a transferer not required—Notification No. 1 of 1993.
21. Exemption of Kh. Abdul Rahim Bandi from personal attendance in Civil Courts—Notification No. 2-L of 1993.
22. Rules under Section 122 C. P. C. regarding service of Summons—Notification No. 3-L of 1993.
23. Amendment to the High Court Constitution—Notification No. IV of 1993.

FINANCE.

The receipts showed appreciable improvement, noticeably under Land Revenue and Forests. The total revenue of the State under all heads amounted to Rs. 237.28 lacs and the total expenditure was Rs. 230.16 lacs. The expenditure on the departments of Irrigation, Roads and Buildings, Education and Medical amounted to Rs. 1,83,000, 26,92,000, 17,07,000, and Rs. 8,21,000, respectively. The closing cash balance at the end of the year stood at Rs. 42,00,000, approximately, permanent investments at Rs. 94,00,000 and temporary deposits in Banks at Rs. 1,30,000.

The improvement in the budget made it possible to increase the grants-in-aid for the aided schools. The beneficent departments viz. Education, Medical, Agriculture, Horticulture, Co-operative and Industries received liberal grants. An amount of over Rs. 19 lacs was invested in securities and a loan to the extent of Rs. 4.16 lakhs was repaid to the Dharmarth Department notwithstanding several fresh demands on the Exchequer which necessitated recourse to extra grants totalling approximately Rs. 9¼ lakhs.

KASHMIR VALLEY FOOD CONTROL.

During the year shali producers' lists had to be corrected owing to the increased number of sales and purchases of agricultural lands, mutations and deaths.

Kandi village and *Abi III* areas were deleted from the Food Control lists of shali delivering *assamis*. This has resulted in the shali demand going down by about 25,000 *Kharwars*.

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The market price of shali in the Kashmir Valley fell so low that it became very difficult for the Food Control Department to dispose of their stocks except at a heavy loss. An attempt was made to prevent the import of shali by private traders into Srinagar, but for various reasons it failed. Restrictions have now been removed and Government have undertaken to face the loss. The price paid to producers has remained constant since the inception of the Department, and has contributed materially to make the collection of land revenue easy in spite of the slump. But some reduction of the price will be necessary if the Department is to pay its way.

CO-OPERATION.

The number of societies rose from 3363 to 3453. The membership increased from 79,845 to 84,251, but the working capital decreased from Rs. 1,00,50,078 to Rs. 96,16,147 i. e. by Rs. 4,34,639. The decrease was due to the conversion of non-returnable shares into returnable ones, and repayment of these to such members as were willing either to break away from societies or to get these adjusted against their own accounts. During the year 88 societies of different sorts were added to the number of non-credit societies raising the total number to 502. A new Regulation was sanctioned and placed on the Statute Book as the Co-operative Societies Regulation No. 6 of 1992. The Co-operative Manual was compiled and copies distributed amongst the staff.

AGRICULTURE.

His Highness' Government joined the Imperial Council of Agriculture Research as a constituent member. This has brought the Department of Agriculture into closer touch with the research work carried on in British India and Indian States.

The Department opened two additional farms, one in Jammu and another in Kashmir Province. The weather throughout the year having remained almost fair, there was 10 percent increase in yield of rice. During the year 993 maunds of improved seeds grown at Pratap Model Farm and 40 maunds of seeds imported from the Punjab, were supplied to the zamindars at local market rates, the department paying the transportation charges. Vegetable seeds were supplied through Seed Agents on commission basis. As a consequence of these efforts, 2500 acres land were sown with the improved seeds supplied by the Agriculture Department, and almost all the sugarcane area in the Jammu Province was re-sown with the improved seeds.

The department arranged an agricultural exhibition at Muzaffarabad at the time of the Cattle Show, and funds have been provided to hold similar shows in the Jammu Province as well. The propaganda work was pushed through as usual, and as a result the zamindars have begun to show an interest in improved implements of agriculture. In the year under report as many as 1,75,226 grafted fruit plants were distributed among the zamindars free of cost or on a nominal cost of 1 anna per plant. More than 13,460 plants were supplied to British Indian customers. As many as 9,75,184 fruit trees and plants were sprayed by the Department both in the Government and private orchards. No less than Rs. 26,415 were spent on spraying. The Government also spent a sum of Rs. 6314 on technical and skilled labour which was supplied to the zamindars.

With a view to improve the marketing of fruits, a Central Fruit Growers' Association was started on co-operative lines and it is contemplated to start refrigerating transportation service of fruits from the collecting centres to the exporting market where Cold Storage facilities would be provided.

CIVIL VETERINARY.

The scope of the Department was extended by the provision of six new dispensaries and extra staff.

Rinderpest, Foot and Mouth and Haemorrhagic Septicaemia diseases appeared in different parts of the State collecting a toll of 910 animals in the Kashmir Province alone. Vigorous steps were taken to combat the situation. As many as 18624 animals were inoculated, and extra funds were provided for the purpose. Four cases of Glanders occurred in Srinagar, and the animals were destroyed under the Glanders and Farcy Regulation.

The total number of the animals treated by the Department and castrated aggregated to 1,16,427 and 17,705, respectively.

Special attention has been given to the improvement of the condition of livestock in the State. Funds have been provided to implement a scheme for improvement of cattle. A cattle fair was held at Muzaffarabad in Kashmir Province, which proved a great success, and it is contemplated to extend the experiment to other parts of the State also.

DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS.

FORESTS.

The expenditure incurred on the Survey and maintenance of boundaries was Rs. 290 and Rs. 1849 as compared with Rs. 111 and 1927 respectively in the previous year. The expenditure incurred on the construction and maintenance of roads and buildings and other miscellaneous works such as fencing works as well as repairs was Rs. 78,955 as compared with Rs. 58,363 during the previous year.

The area burnt by fire amounted to 2645 acres as compared with 31870 acres during the last year. The total area closed to grazing shows an increase of 968 acres over 195 sq. miles of the previous year. The total number of Forest offences dealt with during the year was 5,631 as compared with 6,211 during the previous year. Out of these 696 cases were taken to court and 4,935 compounded departmentally. The amount of compensation realised was Rs. 18,344 as compared with Rs. 17,133 of the previous year. The area under regular Working Plan is 5,108.83 sq. miles. Working Plans are being revised for 2,380.93 acres. The year was very good for seed, especially in Keran Division. About 600 Mds. of Deodar seed were sown in the various nurseries and directly in the forests too. The transplanting of the seedlings was also extensively undertaken, especially in the Jammu Circle. The total quantity of timber and firewood sold by State Agency was 50,763 cft. and 4,22,810 cft. respectively. The total quantity of the timber, firewood and bamboos sold by the Purchasers' Agency during the year under report was 1,43,60,402 cft. 4,45,655 Cft. and 1,01,584 Nos. respectively. The extraction of Kuth, Crude Resin, and other minor Forest products was carried out as usual. The quantities sold and the amounts realised are shown as under:—

	Kuth.	Resin.	Others.
Quantity sold	3,256 Mds.	27,095 Mds.	3567 Mds.
Amount realised.	Rs. 4,83,644	1,14,553	39,658

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The number of walnut half-wroughts and butts supplied to the Ishapore Factory was 24,234. The quantity of timber that was issued at concession rates and as free grants is shown as under:—

	Quantity in cft.	Value. Rs.	Amount realised. Rs.
Concessions.	12,87,071	1,67,010	13,067
Free Grant.	5,36,297	67,360	...

The total revenue realised during the year, amounted to Rs. 42,72,662 against an expenditure of Rs. 12,48,614 leaving a surplus of Rs. 30,24,048.

SERICULTURE.

The silk market improved, but appreciable change was noticed after September, when silk was sold at rates ranging from Rs. 5-2-0 to Rs. 6-3-0 per lb. The mulberry growing, silk-worm rearing and reeling branches were run on almost normal lines. The total quantity of seed produced in Kashmir was 20,176 Ozs. against 22,222 Ozs. of the previous year. Altogether, 38,172 Ozs. of silk-worm seed were distributed for rearing in the Kashmir Valley against 36,608 Ozs. in 1935. The Jammu Silk Factory distributed only 6,017 Ozs. of seed. The average crop returned was about 27 Srs. 4 Chs. per Oz. against 34 Srs. 5 Chs. per Oz. in 1935, in Kashmir and in Jammu 41 $\frac{1}{8}$ Srs. per Oz. against 44 Srs. per Oz. in 1935. The quantity of raw silk produced in Kashmir was 2,19,227 lbs. against 1,92,668 lbs. in 1935. The Jammu Silk Factory reeled 41,512 lbs. of raw silk. In spite of Chinese and Japanese competition, the entire out-turn found its way in the Indian markets. The hibernation buildings at Gagribal being found unsuitable were discarded.

INDUSTRIES.

Peripatetic Weaving demonstration was conducted at Bhadarwah Doda and Kishtwar. The Demonstrator designed a special shuttle adaptable to hand-weaving of woollens.

An Electric power House started at Muzaffarabad by a State subject was opened by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur.

Shri Karansingh Woollen Mills which were nearing completion last year, commenced work during the year. Other Government aided factories such as the Himalaya Soap Factory, Srinagar; the Kashmir Pottery works, Jammu, were nearing completion. Brassware and Bell-metal works, Brass Foundry works, Boot Polish Factory, Candle stick manufacturing, Sports works and 2 Film Production Companies were among the new industries opened during the year. Hand-loom Silk Weaving made considerable progress both as regards increased number of handlooms, and increased out-put of piece-goods.

Subsidy to the Carpet industry was continued during the year to prevent unemployment amongst workers. The number of Companies registered during the year rose from 35 to 40.

MINERAL SURVEY.

Twenty prospecting Licenses for Zinc in Riasi area and 20 for precious and semi-precious gem-stones in Padar, Kishtwar Tehsil were granted. A mining lease for working the Sapphire Mines, Padar, Kishtwar, was granted for three years and two other mining leases in

Padar Illaqa were also sanctioned. The activities of the Department were concentrated on the investigation of gold in the Kargil Tehsil and water in the Kandi Illaqa in Jammu and working the precious and semi-precious stones and in supervising other prospecting operations.

STATE EXHIBITION.

The 7th Jammu and Kashmir State Exhibition was a great success. The sales amounted to over 3 lakhs of rupees. Government appointed a Committee to put up a concrete proposal for organising an Industrial Exhibition at Jammu.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The number of Technical Schools was 8 and the total number of students attending these institutions was 360 against 295 of the previous year.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

Kashmir Electric Department:—The capacity of the generating station is 4,000 K. V. A. The total number of units generated during the year was 1,10,09,700.

Jammu Hydro-electric Installation:—The number of units generated was 32,36,520.

Telegraph and Telephones Department:—New Telegraph lines were constructed from Samba to Kathua via Jasmargarh, and Telegraph offices opened at Kathua and Jasmargarh. A voice frequency Telephone repeater equipment was installed in the Jammu Exchange for use on long distance calls.

TRADE.

The value of the total trade of the Jammu and Kashmir State decreased from Rs. 3,94,26,644 of the preceding year to Rs. 3,77,80,387 during the year under review. The volume of imports increased from 23,39,213 maunds to 25,11,627 maunds plus 3,81,867 gallons. The volume of exports decreased from 61,85,485 maunds to 10,31,660 maunds and 27,816 Nos.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Export duty of -/8/- on sugar-cane was abolished tentatively up to April 1937. Changes made by Government of India in the Indian Customs Tariff were duly introduced in the General Schedule of the State Customs Tariff. The rate of export duty on green almonds was reduced from Rs. 2/- to -/8/- per maund. The list of articles which a bonafide traveller can import as personal luggage has been enlarged for the benefit of travellers, and such articles as are passed free of duty at the British India Sea Port have also been exempted from duty.

The concession of exempting spraying materials, Fish Oil, Resin Soap, and Diesel oil imported into Kashmir for the exclusive purpose of spraying, from payment of Custom duty originally sanctioned for two years from 23rd February 1934 to 22nd February 1936, was extended for a further period of one year.

Moorties, Idols and Images imported for worship and not for sale were exempted from Custom duty in the same way as tomb stones.

Indian varieties of Sago flour and Bleaching powder were transferred from the Special to the General Schedule of this State Customs Tariff, with a view to keep them exempt from payment of duty.

Possession Tax on motor cars, introduced two years ago was abolished, with effect from October 1936. Octroi limits in the Jammu

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city were extended in consequence of the extension of the Municipal limits. Window delivery of postal parcels in the Srinagar Post Office was introduced with effect from 1st December 1936.

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

General.—Rules relating to the procedure for the import of Diacetylmorphine (heroin) were sanctioned by Government.

No important change was introduced during the year.

Opium.—The area under opium cultivation was 49 acres. The quantity of opium produced was 6 maunds 5 seers and 6 chhataks. The quantity of opium consumed in the State was 19 mds. 10 seers and the sale price of Excise opium per seer in the retail shops was Rs. 120 in Kashmir and 100 in Jammu.

The smoking of *maduk* or any other preparation of opium in public or in private dens and keeping of such dens as well the import, export, transport, manufacture, possession and sale of prepared opium is prohibited, provided that any person may manufacture for his own use, and not for sale, opium lawfully in his possession not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ a tola at one time of prepared opium and may possess and transport the same; but no person holding a license under the Excise Regulation shall manufacture or possess prepared opium in any quantity on the premises covered by his license.

Indian hemp—Information regarding the quantity of each hemp drug, bhang, ganja and charas produced, imported and consumed (in maunds and seers) is given below:—

Name of State.	Ganja.	Charas.		Bhang.
		Mds.	Sr. Ch.	
Jammu & Kashmir.	—	27	1 8	No account of Bhang is kept; hence figures of its consumption are not available.

The following quantities of Morphia, Heroin, Medicinal opium and Cocaine were imported, re-exported and consumed.

	Imported.				Re-exported.	Consumed.			
	Lb.	Oz.	Dr.	Gr.		Lb.	Oz.	Dr.	G.
Morphia and its preparation ...	51	9	0	36	...	6	13	0	46
	995 tubes and 5 dozen 6 No. tablets.				...	456 Tubes.			
Heroin ...	5	1	5	54	...	2	9	0	50
Medicinal opium and its preparations ...	237	15	2	35	...	73	9	7	5
Cocaine ...	3	5	7	21	...	1	0	2	18
	30 tubes, and 91 tabloids.				...	12 tubes and 6 tabloids.			

The figures shown as "Imported" include also the opening balance in hand on 1st January 1936.

Permits for imports and licenses for use, possession and sale were issued for the requirements of Hospitals, Chemists and Medical practitioners only.

The following statement shows the total area of land under poppy cultivation, the total yield of opium and the stock of old opium in the State during 1936:—

Name of State.	Area of land under poppy cultivation (in acres).	Ascertained yield of opium in (maunds).			Stock of old opium at the close of 1936.
Jammu and Kashmir.	40 acres.	Mds. 6	Srs. 5	Ch. 6	—

The following statement shows the total consumption of opium (in seers) as well as per 10,000 of population and revenue derived from opium and its percentage to the total gross revenue in the State during the year:—

Name of State.	Consumption of opium in 1936 (in seers).	Population according to Census of 1931.	Consumption per 10,000 of population in 1936 (in seers).	Revenue derived from opium in 1936 (in rupees).	Percentage of opium to the total gross revenue under excise in 1936.
Jammu and Kashmir.	770	32,47,934	2.3	40,720	18.6

The figures of revenue are from October 1935 to October 1936 as the revenue accounts of this Government are maintained accordingly.

The following statement shows the number of shops for the retail vend of opium and the limit of private possession of opium during the year:—

Name of State.	No. of shops for the retail sale of opium.	Retail sale price per seer of opium.	Limit of private possession of opium.
Jammu and Kashmir.	53	Jammu Rs. 100 & Kashmir Rs. 120 per seer.	3 tolas.

The following statement shows the total number of prosecutions and convictions (with an indication as to the nature of the offence leading to conviction) for offences relating to opium, hemp drugs and cocaine (there being none in respect of other dangerous drugs) quantities of each drug seized and penalties imposed during the year:

Name of State.	Total number of prosecutions.			Total number of convictions.			Nature of offence leading to conviction.	Penalties imposed.	Quantity of drugs seized.		
	Opium.	Hemp drugs.	Cocaine.	Opium.	Hemp drugs.	Cocaine.			Opium.	Hemp drugs.	Cocaine.
Jammu ... and Kashmir..	6	2	2	...	Illegal possession of opium and hemp drugs.	*	22 tolas.	1 md. 36 srs. 14 chs.	...

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* Six cases of opium are under trial in the Judicial Courts. In one case of Hemp drugs, out of the two accused one was fined Rs. 101 in addition 9 months rigorous imprisonment and the other was fined Rs. 30. In the other case the accused was fined Rs. 200.

EDUCATION.

The number of institutions for boys during the year was 1184, including aided and private schools, as compared with 1157 of the previous year. The total number of scholars was 77,800 against 74,472 and the expenditure was Rs. 13,81,383 against Rs. 13,77,085 of the previous year.

Tournaments, Scout shows and dramatic performances were held on several occasions. Of 1153 students sent up for the Matriculation Examination, 628 were successful. Of 447 candidates sent up for the Intermediate Examination from the State Colleges, 245 passed, while out of 200 candidates sent up for the Degree Examination 113 passed.

Nine graduates were sent for training to the Training Colleges at Lahore, Aligarh and Benares.

The number of girl scholars during the year was 13,935 against 13,221 of the previous year. The number of educational institutions for girls was 193 against 179 of the last year. Of the 23 girl students who sat for the Matriculation Examination from the two High Schools in Jammu and Srinagar, 20 were successful. Sixteen teachers were admitted to the Normal classes attached to the High Schools and one Female teacher was deputed to Hoshiarpur for S. V. training. The total expenditure on girls' education amounted to Rs. 2,64,992/- against Rs. 2,48,245/- of the previous year.

MEDICAL AID.

Medical Aid—The number of Dispensaries increased from 82 to 84 during the year.

The number of out-patients treated in the General and the Female Hospitals in the State was 14,44,716 against 12,96,546 of the previous year, and the number of indoor patients was 9360 against 9100 of last year.

The number of operations performed was 80,689. The surgical work done in the Zenana Hospital consisted of 378 and 151 midwifery cases in Srinagar and Jammu Hospitals respectively.

Vaccination was performed in 67,757 cases in Jammu and 96,922 cases in Kashmir Province against 63,889 and 58,477 of the previous year respectively.

Small-pox broke out in a few villages round the Dal lake in Srinagar and there were a few cases of typhus in Bandipur and Ichhihama villages. Prompt action was, however, taken to check the spread of diseases.

The anti-plague scheme, sanctioned for the Jammu Province, remained in force and has been a great success.

Cholera appeared in Jasmergarh and Kathua Tehsils, but was brought under control before it could spread.

VISITORS' BUREAU.

With a view to enhance the tourists traffic to Kashmir a folder "Kashmir Jewel of the North" was printed and distributed, in addition to other posters. There were 23,015 Visitors in the Kashmir Valley both European and Indian as against 15,877 of the preceding year. Out of this 13,501 Visitors came by the Banihal Cart Road, which runs from Jammu to Srinagar.

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MUNICIPALITIES.

Dewan Bagh, now known as Karan Nagar, in Srinagar purchased in the previous year was plotted out and most of the plots were sold by public auction. Roads and lanes were constructed and 20 municipal lights installed in this area. 30 lights were also installed in other parts of the city. The number of fires was very few.

In Jammu *pucca* drains were constructed in a few streets, and improvements to public roads and parks were effected. A sum of over Rs. 1600 was spent for improvement of different parts of the city inhabited by the Depressed classes.

WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.

The following important works were executed by the Public Works Department during 1992-93:—

The construction of the court building at Muzaffarabad, which was burnt down in the year 1930 and for which a provision of Rs. 61,172 was sanctioned, was started. Similarly the Police Station at Maharajganj, which was very old and unsuitable, has been reconstructed.

The two city bridges of Habba Kadal and Zainakadal, were under construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,10,000. A bridge over the Ranbi ara Nallah on Pampur-Shopian Road was also under construction.

The old bridge over the Chenab at Gulabgarh was re-constructed.

The Nandi Kuhl Canal (in Kashmir) was under construction. It is designed for the irrigation of a large tract in the Kulgam Tehsil.

The survey in connection with the project of a tunnel below Banihal Pass was completed.
