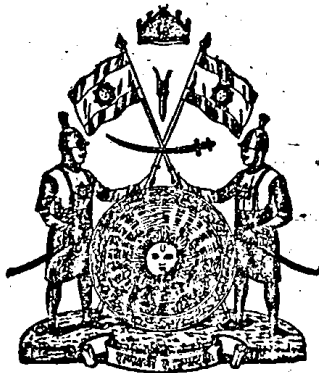


**A**  
**BRIEF NOTE**  
**ON THE**  
**ADMINISTRATION**  
**OF THE**  
**JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1933.**



**SRINAGAR.**

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1934.

## A Brief Note on the Administration of the Jammu and Kashmir State for the Year 1933.

### POLITICAL

A resume of the political situation in the State upto March 1932 was published in the last year's Administration Note. In the present Note it is proposed to give a short account of the main political events which occurred during the twelve months ending March 1934.

The All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference (of which Mr. S. M. Abdulla was President) in a session at Srinagar in October 1932 declared that there had been delay in carrying out the recommendations of the Glancy Commission, and gave the Government a time-limit of four months to give full effect to them. On the expiry of this period the Muslim leaders in Kashmir threatened to take direct action, and in a mass meeting held on 27th February 1933, Mr. Abdulla exhorted his followers to be ready to defy authority and to court arrest. The Prime Minister met the Muslim leaders in Srinagar on 8th March, discussed the grievances alleged to be unredressed, showed that some demands *e. g.*, "that all future vacancies should be filled up by Muslims" were manifestly impossible of acceptance, and made it clear that the Government was determined to deal with any reasonable case of grievance. The subject has been continually before the Government, who have exhaustively examined the protests of the Conference, and are satisfied that they give no just cause for agitation.

The demand for the satisfaction of alleged political grievances was, however, soon over-shadowed by a religious controversy which occurred in Kashmir between the followers of the two religious preachers Mir Waiz Mohammed Yusuf and Mir Waiz Hamadani. To put an end to the long standing feud between the families of these Maulvies, a settlement was arrived at in 1921 under the auspices of a much respected Muslim Officer of the State, Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Khushi Mohammad, then Governor of Kashmir, and the heads of the two factions entered into a pact by which they agreed upon a division of mosques in the city of Srinagar, each of them undertaking not to preach in the mosques allotted to the other. This pact worked fairly satisfactorily for a time. But in April 1933, on the occasion of the 'Id festival', both Maulvies acted in a manner which was contrary to the undertaking given by them, and they were ordered to furnish securities for keeping the peace. On his failure to do so, Mir Waiz Yusuf Shah was arrested. He was subsequently released on furnishing the requisite undertaking. His release led to renewed political agitation, as the Mir Waiz Hamadani had acted in sympathy with Mr. Abdulla's political party. Accompanied by propaganda in the press, a series of clashes took place between the two Muslim parties in Srinagar, until the insecurity in the city compelled the Government to arrest the leaders of both parties including Mr. Abdulla.

In the agitation which followed the arrest of Mr. Abdulla, the mob at Maisuma in Srinagar attacked the Police and the Military with stones, inflicting about thirty casualties; and finally the Military were forced to open fire causing one death and several casualties. After two days of minor rioting, the situation gradually became easier, and by

7th August 1933, all those who had been arrested in May had been released. The Government had on numerous occasions discussed the points of difference between the parties, and set up a committee.

In December 1933, the political and religious agitation began again on a dispute about some common land at Matan which is a place of Hindu pilgrimage. This land had long been used as a camping ground for Hindu pilgrims, but the local Muslims now claimed part of it for a mosque and collected building materials. As the Hindus vigorously contested the Muslim claim, an Arbitration Committee consisting of representatives of both parties was appointed. But as no agreed solution was arrived at, the Government ended the dispute by declaring that the land should be considered and treated as common camping ground as it had been in the past, and as it was described in the Revenue records.

The discussions about Matan were still in progress, when the Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference held a session on 15th—18th December at Mirpur and demanded, among other things, the establishment of an Assembly as outlined in Muslim demands, before the end of December 1933, failing which the President of the Conference (Mr. Abdullah) would be authorised to take such "an effective and direct action" as he considered suitable. Immediately before this, Mir Waiz Mohammed Yusaf had also held at Srinagar a conference of his party, which was given the title of Azad party, in consequence, it is presumed, of its dissociation from the Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference.

At the same time, another local religious dispute arose in the Kashmir Valley at Pulwama, where the Muslim Zamindars collected materials for building a mosque on a plot of land belonging to the State. On 2nd February 1934, which was a Friday, a mob numbering several thousand assembled for prayers and threatened to take forcible possession of the land. The Tehsildar ordered the mob to disperse, but an attack was made on the Tehsil building apparently in order to seize the Treasury. The Tehsildar was, thereupon, forced to order the Military to open fire which resulted in nine deaths.

On the 6th of February, a large mob collected at Bijbehara to force the Tehsildar to stop execution of sentences awarded against certain persons under Notification No. 19—L. The Police force stationed in the village made several attempts peacefully to disperse the mob, but the mob charged the police force, and on one occasion a large number of the police force were swept off their feet. Brigadier Edwards who was present on the spot called upon the mob to disperse, and on their failure to do so, ordered three rounds to be fired with the result that three persons were killed.

The agitation in Kashmir was started early in January. The Muslims of Jammu remained neutral, as they realized that there were no good reasons for the agitation. They were, however, anxious to show their communal loyalty, and expressed it by starting civil disobedience on the plea that the Report of the Franchise Committee did not satisfy the Muslim demands. The Committee, which was appointed in compliance with His Highness' orders on the recommendations of the "Reforms Conference" consisted of Sir Barjor Dalal as President and Rai Bahadur Thakur Kartar Singh Ji, Khan Bahadur Shiekh Abdul Qayoom and Sir Ivo Elliott (Bart) as members. The challenge to the considered opinion of men of such high distinction was bound to fail. Within a few weeks, the civil disobedience movement became thoroughly discredited. At the moment of writing, the political condition in the whole of the State is peaceful.

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During the year under report, the *Mlaga* of Mirpur and Rajouri remained quiet, and the task of settlement was pursued actively. Non-Muslims who had left their houses in 1932 were encouraged to come back and their houses which had been destroyed by Muslim rioters were rebuilt. The total number of houses rebuilt by Government was 677 and the total cost incurred was about three lakhs. In addition two hundred houses were rebuilt by local Muslims who were suspected of having been instrumental in destroying them.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

*Personnel.*—There occurred no noteworthy change in the personnel of the administration during the year under report. The post of Special Minister, however, was abolished and Mr. L. W. Jardine I. C. S., reverted to British Indian Service, and Sir Ivo D. Elliott, (Bart) was appointed as a Member of the Franchise Committee.

*Army.*—Brigadier R. O. Sutherland D. S. O., Chief of the Military Staff proceeded on 4 months' leave and passed away before the expiry of his leave. He was succeeded by Brigadier D. B. Edwards (late Officer Commanding 21st. Central India Horse) with effect from 7th June 1933. Lieutenant Colonel H. S. Steward, Deputy Chief of the Military Staff was succeeded by Captain P. B. Sanger with effect from 4th February 1933.

The riots at Srinagar necessitated the employment of the State forces for some time. It is gratifying to note that the troops behaved satisfactorily and their demeanour and bearing was excellent.

The 7th Kashmir Infantry, the newly raised Battalion, completed its strength and training and is now fit for garrison and other duties in Jammu. The construction of the New Battalion Barracks and quarters for the Infantry was brought to completion and the unit shifted to the new quarters. An Artillery Training Centre was formed for the training of artillery recruits under the direct supervision of the Brigade Artillery Commander. The Kashmir State Forces candidates who attend a Local Physical Training course at Jammu have been accepted for future Assistant Instructors' Courses at the Army School of Physical Training, India, without a District Preparatory Course, provided that they are certified as fit to attend by an officer who has qualified at the Army School of Physical Training as an Assistant Inspector Physical Training.

The State Army consists of the following:—

#### CAVALRY.

Body Guard Cavalry Artillery ... Hindu Dogra Rajputs.

1st. Jammu & Kashmir Mountain Battery.	} $\frac{1}{2}$ Hindu Dogras & $\frac{1}{2}$ Mohammanan Dogras.
2nd. Jammu & Kashmir Mountain Battery.	} $\frac{1}{2}$ Hindu Dogras & $\frac{1}{2}$ Mohammanan Dogras.
3rd. Jammu & Kashmir Mountain Battery.	} $\frac{1}{2}$ Hindu Dogras & $\frac{1}{2}$ Mohammanan Dogras.

#### INFANTRY.

1st. Kashmir Infantry	... Hindu Dogras.
2nd. Kashmir Rifles	... $\frac{1}{2}$ Mohammanan Dogras and $\frac{1}{2}$ Gurkhas.

3rd.	Kashmir Rifles	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ Hindu Dogras and $\frac{1}{2}$ Gurkhas.
4th.	" Infantry	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ Hindu Dogras and $\frac{1}{2}$ Mohamadan Dogras.
5th.	" "	...	Hindu Dogras.
6th.	" "	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ Hindu Dogras & $\frac{1}{2}$ Mohamadan Dogras.
7th.	" "	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ Jat Sikhs & $\frac{1}{2}$ Kangra Rajputs.

The total strength of the troops as it stood at the close of the Galander year 1933, is as under :—

	Combatants.	Non-Combatants.	Total.
Jammu Area	4789.	807	5596
Kashmir Area	1596.	237	1833
Gilgit Area	1026	128	1154
Total	7411	1172	8583

*Police.*—The re-organisation of the Police Department progressed steadily. The services of two experienced officers of the Indian Police were obtained on a temporary basis. Their experience is being utilised for constructive work in connection with the training of the personnel and the overhauling of the Central and Provincial Police Officers.

The Political disturbances in Srinagar necessitated the recruitment of an additional force of about 250 men for about 5 months. The following statement shows the strength of the Police force as it stood in 1933, exclusive of the additional force :—

Inspector General of Police	...	1
Senior Superintendents of Police	...	3
Superintendents of Police	...	6
Assistant Superintendents of Police...	...	6
Special Officers employed temporarily for emergency	...	2
Inspectors of Police	...	18
Sub-Inspectors of Police	...	93
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	...	28
Head Constables	..	378
Selection Grade Constables	...	100
Constables	...	2380

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*Legislation.*—Among the most noteworthy enactments of the year were certain amendments to the Press and Publication Regulation, the Jammu Alienation of Land Regulation, the Plant and Crop Regulation, the Tenancy Regulation, the Town Area Regulation, the Village Sanitation Regulation, and the extension of Jammu and Kashmir State Emergency Powers, a Regulation which provides for the control of suspected persons and unlawful associations and of the dissemination of false rumours. An important legislation of a social nature was the Hindu Widows' Re-marriage and Property Regulation, which removes the disability imposed by customary law on the marriage of widows to the extent to which such disability is removed in British India.

*Finance*—Financial stringency continued during the year. The total revenue from all sources during Samvat 1989-90 was Rs. 2,12,66,000 and the total expenditure Rs. 2,23,00,000. The closing balance at the end of Samvat 1989-90 stood at Rs. 54,49,000. At the end of the Calendar year 1933, the permanent investments stood at Rs. 69,07,000, and the temporary deposits with the Banks at Rs. 7,80,000.

*Retrenchment.*—Owing to the financial stringency, reductions had to be made in the Fluctuating and other expenditure of some Departments. The reduction in fluctuating grants is calculated to make for decrease of about Rs. 7 lakhs in expenditure.

*Kashmir Food Control.*—The crop harvested in the previous year was plentiful. Hence during the year under review the price levels fell heavily. The result was that the Department was left with a large balance in hand, and while the producers received the usual advantageous price from the Food Control Department, the grain-dealer had to cut his profits to a very considerable extent. The Food Control Department thus stands as an effective check against profiteering in Kashmir. Restrictions on the export of maize to Poonch were relaxed. Rationing of the Srinagar boatmen was undertaken, which removed a long-felt grievance.

*Co-operation.*—Arbitration societies were formed in the Mirpur Illaga, where the relations between zamindars and sahuks had become strained owing to the disturbances of 1931-32. As many as 57 of such societies were formed in Mirpur. The charge of the Government Poultry Farm was transferred to the Co-operative Department.

*Agriculture.*—During the year under review, about 1010 maunds of improved agricultural seeds were sold. Private seed Farms have also been introduced. Manures of different kinds were popularised in the valley. Lease of 2 pieces of agricultural land has been given to private bodies at Muzaffarabad and Chakkar (Uri Tehsil, Kashmir) for the purpose of opening model Seed Farms. The Department has framed a scheme of the settlement of young educated unemployed men as practical farmers.

The old method of acclimatizing foreign species was replaced by improving indigenous varieties by pure line selection methods. A further departure was made in working out a well laid out programme extending over a number of years. *Do-fasli* (two harvests) experiments were also tried in the Kashmir valley and Intermittent Vs. Continuous irrigation tests were started for the first time with a view to see if any superfluous water is being used in the paddy fields.

The new recipe tried by the Director of Agriculture for treating San Jose Scale has proved successful so far.

*Horticulture.*—An act known as the Plant and Crop Regulation Act was passed under which the San Jose Scale was declared as a pest

for fruit trees and the spraying and taking of other protective measures for the protection of fruit trees was made incumbent on all private orchardists. A Central Protection Committee with branches in all Tehsils has been formed for the protection of fruit trees against pests. The Department supplies machinery and technical labour to private orchardists.

*Civil Veterinary*—Steps were taken for a more adequate equipment of the Veterinary Dispensary at Srinagar. 42,792 animal patients were treated in Kashmir Province, and 52,613 animals in Jammu Province. Rinder-pest and foot and mouth diseases prevailed in both the Provinces, and Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia in Jammu Province.

**DEVELOPMENT & COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS, Forests.**—The total area under the control of the Forest Department of the State in 1932 was 10064 square miles of which 9870 square miles represented demarcated forests. No survey work was undertaken during the year, and no field work was carried out except the construction of and repairs to boundary pillars. In Kashmir, the revision of the Pir Panjal working plan was taken up. In Jammu Circle, drawing work of the Lower Chenab Chir Forests and the high level forests of the Kiasi Division, the Preliminary Working Plan Report of the Dudu Range Forests and the Billawar Division Forests and the Resin Scheme of Udhampur Division, were completed. An expenditure of Rs. 56,668 was incurred on the construction of new and repairs to old roads, bridges and buildings.

Nearly 50068 acres of forest area were burnt by fire. An area of 1955 acres was closed to grazing. In addition to this, several compartments were closed under the prescription of the Working Plans. Considerable advance was made in natural regeneration. A new system of slash disposal was introduced which made it possible to clear up the arrears and bring the work up-to-date. Sowing operations in Jammu Circle were seriously handicapped on account of paucity of deodar seed. In the Kashmir Circle seedlings to the extent of 7 lakhs were transplanted and *Digitalis* and *Henbane* were grown in nurseries in the Pir Panjal Division. The total quantity of fire-wood extracted by Departmental Agency was 9,79,341 cubic feet and the total quantity of timber 93,022 cubic feet as compared with 12,52,962 cubic feet and 5,74,244 cubic feet respectively of the previous year. The total quantity of fire-wood sold on royalty was 5,69,621 cubic feet and the total quantity of timber 2,08,63,869 cubic feet as compared with 8,63,206 cubic feet and 90,24,394 cubic feet, respectively, of the previous year. The total sale of Walnut half-wroughts amounted to Rs. 86,148. As many as 49,693 half-wroughts were fashioned and passed in the Timber Steaming Factory at Baramulla and despatched to the Rifle Factory at Ishapur. 2006 maunds of Kuth were sold for Rs. 5,82,206. The year's produce of artimesia which is used in the manufacture of Santonin, was sold to Raja Sir Daya Kishen Koul under the terms of his lease. Over 280 maunds of *Podophyllum Emodi* and 41 maunds of *Belladonna* roots were sold in London. The total amount realised from the sale of Minor Forest Products by the Utilisation Division amounted to Rs. 22,340 as compared with Rs. 26,680 during the previous year.

The average rates obtained by sale of wood at Depots in the Pir Panjal Range were:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Budlu logs	...	0	1	0 per cft.
Hakries	...	6	4	3 per 100 cft.
Kundas	...	5	5	4 " "
Kutas	...	7	3	4 " "
Poplar trees	...	1	1	7 per tree.

Timber worth Rs. 44,909, was marked in favour of fire sufferers of Mirpur.

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The Kashmir Forest Training Class at Chhaternar (Bandipur) was closed down owing to financial stringency.

Total Forest receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 37,80,953, against an expenditure of Rs. 11,60,854, thus showing a surplus of Rs. 26,20,099.

*Sericulture.*—The field for the sale of Silk was again limited during the year under review. The European markets were of little avail, first because of the slump in the market and secondly because the greater part of the stock of raw silk was of sizes not suitable for that market. Even in the Indian market, business was restricted, owing to the competition of cheap Japanese and Chinese raw silks. The Department placed the case for the protection of the silk industry before the Indian Tariff Board.

The monopoly price of Cocoons was reduced during the year from Rs. 18-12-0 to Rs. 16-4-0 per green-maund. In spite of depression in raw silk business, the Kashmir Silk Factory produced a record quantity of 2,18,561 pounds mainly to mitigate unemployment. The seed produced amounted to 17,956 oz. against 17,153 in the preceding year. Considerable interest was created amongst the zamindars to plant grafted trees, which yield leaves of better quality, on the borders of their 'Khushki' lands.

*Industrial Development.*—Owing to the trade depression, there was no substantial improvement in the position of large-scale industries in the State. A renewal of subsidy was sanctioned in favour of the carpet industry. Two new factories were established at Jammu, *viz.*, the Kashmir Chemical Company Ltd. and the Kashmir Hosiery Works.

Prof. A. F. Barker's report on the Home Industries was under the consideration of the authorities. Demonstrations to assist cottage industries were organised as usual. A census of the handloom silk weaving industry was conducted and it was revealed that this industry occupied a position next only to the woollen industry in Kashmir.

The fourth Jammu and Kashmir Exhibition was opened on 22nd August and closed on 8th September. Over 162 stalls were exhibited by the Trade Section as against 118 of the previous year. The sales amounted to Rs. 1,54,000.

*Technical Education.*—The number of technical schools remained at 9. Owing however, to the closing down of certain classes, which did not prove successful, there was a fall in the average attendance of these schools from 487 of the previous year to 358. The proposals for the expansion of Technical Education were kept in abeyance during the year, in view of the prevailing financial stringency.

*Mineral Survey.*—Sapphire winnings in stock were dressed and sent to different dealers for disposal. Lease of working the sapphire mines was given to a local company which started its operations during the year. A new mine of aquamarine was located in continuation of the existing mines.

*Electrical Department.*—The capacity of the generating station of the Kashmir Hydro-Electric installation is 4000 K. V. A. and that of the Generating Station of the Jammu Hydro-Electric Installation 1000 K. V. A. The total number of installations in Kashmir at the end of 1933 was 14904, and that in Jammu 3949.



*Telegraphs and Telephones.*—Press telegrams under Press message rules and Greeting telegrams as sanctioned by the Imperial Government were introduced in the Telegraph Offices of His Highness' Government during the year.

The Telephone Service between Jammu and Sialkot was thrown open to the public. A Telephone communication was established between Baramulla and Handawara. Wireless Telegraph Service was established between Jammu Cantonment and Nowshera.

*Trade.*—The total value of the import and export trade of Jammu and Kashmir Provinces during the year under review was Rs. 3,83,87,457 as against Rs. 3,66,88,974 of the previous year. The volume of imports increased from 23,94,244 maunds of the previous year to 24,15,398 maunds, but the volume of exports showed a decrease from 34,45,828 maunds of the previous year to 33,02,435 maunds.

*Customs and Excise.*—As a rule, the Customs Tariff in the State follows the British Indian Customs Tariff, though in certain cases special rates of duty are prescribed. Customs duty on the following articles was revised by His Highness' Government during the year under review:—

1. *Copper and Brass sheets.*—Duty was raised from  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  *advalorem* to  $25\%$  *advalorem* on imports from the British India and Indian States.
2. *Coffee.*—Duty was raised to  $30\%$  on imports from British India and Indian States.
3. *Patent medicines whose composition is not given on the bottle.*—Duty was reduced to  $25\%$  *advalorem*.
4. *Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes for motor cars etc.*—Duty was raised to  $25\%$  on imports from British India and Indian States.
5. *Rectified spirits and tinctures containing these spirits when imported for use in hospitals.*—Duty reduced to  $15\%$  *advalorem*.
6. *Opium and its alkaloids and their derivatives.*—Duty fixed at Rs. 30 per seer of 80 tolas or  $18\frac{3}{4}\%$  per cent whichever is higher.
7. *Fodder.*—The duty was abolished altogether.

The provisions of the Ottawa Trade Agreement Tariff were enforced early during the year. The levy of Customs duty on goods coming from British India for the frontier Districts of Ladakh and Gilgit was abolished. With a view to safeguarding and encouraging the local soap industry, the rate of duty on imported soap was raised from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to 15 per cent. from May 1933, for a period of two years.

*Excise.*—No important changes were made in the Jammu and Kashmir Excise Regulations. Particulars regarding prosecutions and penalties for offences relating to opium and hemp drugs during the year

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are given below :—

Total number of prosecutions.	Total number of convictions.	No. of offences leading to convictions.	Penalties imposed.	Quantity of drugs seized.
Opium ... 9 Hemp drug ... nil Cocaine nil	Opium ... 9 Hemp drug ... nil Cocaine nil	Possession of illicit opium.	Two cases were decided in which one was punished with a month's imprisonment and other acquitted. Seven cases were under consideration.	sr. ch. tola. Opium ... 3 12 2½ Hemp ... nil Cocaine ... nil

There were no prosecutions in respect of any drugs other than opium.

The area under poppy cultivation was 426 acres. The quantity of opium produced was 40 maunds, 35 seers and 3 chataks and the quantity of opium consumed within the State was 11 mds, 37 seers and 10 chtk. of 90 consistence. The sale price of excise opium per seer in the retail shops was Rs. 120 in Kashmir and Rs. 100 in Jammu Province. 26 maunds, 16 seers and 11½ chataks of Charas were consumed during the year. There was no consumption of Ganja, and no account of the consumption of Bang is maintained.

The quantities of different drugs imported, re-exported and consumed are given below :—

Drugs,	Imported.	Re-exported.	Consumed.
	Lbs. oz. dr. gr.		Lbs. oz. dr. gr.
Morphia and its preparation,	32 12 1 33	.....	9 3 2 48½
	865 Tubes.	.....	237 Tubes.
	582 Tabloids.	.....	64 Tabloids.
Heroin	— 3 3 2	.....	0 0 8 20
Cocaine	2 3 2 11	.....	0 11 6 28
	42 Tubes &		1 Tube and
	49 Tabloids.	.....	33 Tabloids.
Medical Opium and its preparation	213 12 4 38	.....	106 14 1 22
	124 Tubes & 1 phial.		

Permits for imports and licenses for use, possession and sale were issued for the requirements of the hospitals, chemists and medical practitioners only. The smoking of Madakh or any other preparation of Opium in public or private dens and keeping of such dens as well as 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 from Opium lawfully in his possession, not more than half a tola at one time of prepared opium and may possess and transport the same. But no person holding license under the Excise Regulation can manufacture or possess prepared Opium in any quantity on the premises covered by his license.

#### SOCIAL SERVICES.

*Education.*—The number of educational institutions for boys during the year under review was 1113. The number of scholars during the year was 71,137.

To make for better efficiency in the supervision of schools, the work among Assistant Inspectors in both the provinces was re-distributed and a new post of Assistant-Inspector of Schools was created. The Special Inspector for Muslim Education was, in addition to his other duties, vested with the control of Makhtabs and the power of appointment of Arabic teachers in Primary Schools. 42 new Institutions (4 Upper Middle 8 Lower Middle and 30 Primary Schools) were sanctioned during the year.

Athletic tournaments were held during the year and evoked great interest.

Of the 1251 candidates sent up for the Matriculation Examination, 676 came out successful.

Of the 133 scholars appearing for the degree Examination from the two Colleges in the State, 56 were declared successful and 8 were placed under compartment, while in the Intermediate Examination 132 passed and 30 were placed under compartment, of the 346 that were sent up from both the Colleges.

7 stipendiaries were deputed for training in Teachers' Training colleges at Aligarh, Benaras and Lahore, and 97 teachers were trained in J. V. and L. P. Classes. Training classes were held both at Jammu and Srinagar for the benefit of untrained teachers. The expenditure on Boys' Education amounted to Rs. 13,75,046, against Rs. 13,29,015, of the previous year.

The number of girl scholars during the year under review was 11,824, and the number of educational institutions for girls was 164. Of 140 girls sent up for the Middle Examination, 90 were declared successful, and 12 out of 21 girls passed the Matriculation Examination. The total expenditure on Girls' Education during the year was Rs. 2,54,393.

*Medical Aid.*—Owing to financial stringency there was no increase in Medical Institutions, which stood at 78 as in the previous year. The number of out-patients treated during the year in the general Hospitals at Jammu, Srinagar and Gilgit was 13,46,571 as against 13,23,046 of the previous year; while the number of out-patients treated in the Female Hospitals in these places was 25,606 as against 29,984 of the previous year. The number of in-patients in the General and Female Hospitals was 9,397 and the number of operations performed was 66,180. The surgical work of the Female Hospitals consisted of 280 in-door and 10 out-door midwifery cases in the Srinagar Hospital, and 34 in-door and 54 out-door midwifery cases in the Jammu Hospital.

During the year, 43,001 Vaccinations were performed in Jammu province and 90,882 in Kashmir Province as against 44,905 and 64,098, respectively, of the previous year.

Plague broke out in several parts of Jammu Province during the year. The total number of cases was 985 with 464 deaths. Anti-plague camps were stationed at various centres in the mufassils and the usual Anti-plague measures were carried out. Energetic measures were taken to deal with the epidemic in Jammu City. Plague infection was carried into Kashmir Valley in December 1933 by some companions of 3 Kashmiri labourers, who had died of this disease at Jammu. Prompt measures were, however adopted in Kashmir and the epidemic was nipped in the bud in that Province. In all there were in Kashmir 11 seizures with 10 deaths in 3 villages.

There was also an epidemiac of small-pox in both the Provinces.

*Municipalities.*—The Srinagar Municipality has had under consideration a scheme of city extention and removal of congestion. Some land was acquired for this purpose and a number of plots, were auctioned. Steps are being taken to plot out and sell by public auction more of the newly acquired land.

The Jammu Municipality created two lorry stands in the city. The brunt of the work in connection with the campaign against plague in the city fell on the Municipal Office. Plague appeared in Jammu in April 1933 and has continued for a year with a break of three months (from July to September 1933). The number of seizures in 1933 was 168 and the number of deaths 86. Vigorous steps were taken to disinfect the city and carry out inoculations on a large scale.

*Works of public utility.*—Among the most noteworthy of the public works during the year were the following :—

1. A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs was allotted for the construction of a steel girder bridge at Akhnur, which when completed will provide a direct route to Mirpur through the State territory and also improve the internal trade of the country. The work was started during the year. The work of building the Mirpur-Kotli, road was continued.
2. *The Banihal Pass.* The Srinagar-Jammu Road was kept open during the year, inspite of considerable snowfall, at an expenditure of about Rs. 45,000. The Jhelum Valley Road was also kept in good repairs.
3. The construction work of the Zaingir Canal has practically been completed, and 9880 acres of land were irrigated by the canal during the year.
4. The work of replacing the wooden stave pipe from the Nishat Bagh Reservoir to Srinagar by an 18" steel pipe was started.

Improvements were made to various roads and buildings; and Military works, costing Rs. 4,61,000, were executed.