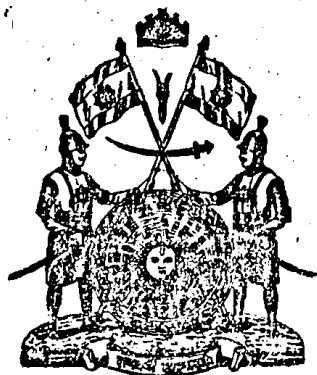
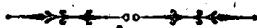


**A**  
**BRIEF NOTE**  
**ON THE**  
**ADMINISTRATION**  
**OF THE**  
**JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1935.**



**SRINAGAR.**

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**1936.**

## A Brief Note on the Administration of the Jammu and Kashmir State for the year 1935.

### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

There was no change of any note in the administration during 1935.

Colonel E. J. D. Colvin, C. I. E., Prime Minister, proceeded on 4 months' leave in December 1935 and Sir Barjor Dalal Kt., Chief Justice, was appointed as officiating Prime Minister and in his place Rai Bahadur Justice B. R. Sawhney, Puisne Judge, was appointed as Chief Justice.

Mr. V. N. Mehta, I. C. S., Revenue Minister, also proceeded on 4 months' leave and Rai Bahadur Pt. Anant Ram, Director of Land Records, was appointed as officiating Revenue Minister.

### POLITICAL.

The only event of importance during the year was the Sikh agitation in connection with the Sopore Dharamsala which the Sikhs claimed to be a Gurdawara. The agitation, however, aroused purely local enthusiasm and not a single Sikh of the Jammu Province took part in it. The movement to despatch regular Jathas soon collapsed, on the Shiromani Gurdawara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar, expressing their inability to support a movement which was liable to antagonize the Hindu community.

Another important factor was the Ahrar-Ahmadi controversy which, however, faded into insignificance on the sudden reversal of conditions in the Punjab owing to the Shahidgung mosque dispute.

The efforts of Sh. Mohammad Abdulla and Pt. Jia Lal Kilam to start a national movement with the object of presenting a united demand for a responsible Government did not make much head-way.

The Sikhs who were imprisoned in connection with the Sopore agitation were subsequently released on their tendering apology and undertaking not to resort to such tactics in future.

The Trans-Indus portion of the Gilgit Wazarat was leased to the Government of India for a period of 60 years with effect from 1st August 1935.

The relations between His Highness' Government and the Government of India continued to be cordial.

### THE PRAJA SABHA.

During the year 1935 the Praja Sabha, Jammu and Kashmir, held two sessions, one in Jammu in March-April 1935 and the second in Srinagar in October-November 1935.

#### A. THE JAMMU SESSION.

The Jammu Session of the Praja Sabha started on the 30th of March

and concluded on the 11th of April, 1935. During this period the following business was transacted :—

*I.—Legislation.*—Three Government bills were passed and after receiving the assent of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur, they were turned into regulations and enforced in the State :—

1. Panchayat Regulation.
2. Regulation to impose duty on matches, and
3. Regulation to impose duty on machanical lighters.

An amendment to the Town Area Regulation desiring that the arrears of the taxes imposed under the Town Area Regulation may be recovered as arrears of land revenue was introduced by the Government, but after taking the sense of the House the Government did not press the amendment which consequently failed.

*II.—Non-Official Bills.*—As regards non-official bills, leave to introduce the 'Pre-emption bill' and the Land Alienation Regulation Nos. 6 and 7 Consolidation and Amendment Bill' was refused by the House while the 'Bar Council Bill' was withdrawn by the member.

The amending bill to Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation, which was circulated for eliciting opinion, was taken into consideration by the Praja Sabha and passed during the session.

*III.—Questions.*—The total number of questions answered during this session was 566.

*IV.—Resolutions.*—During the session as many as six resolutions were discussed, out of which only three were passed by the Praja Sabha. One of these related to the clearance of *Nalq Mar* (blocked water-way in Srinagar) and its conversion into a perennial canal. The second pertained to the grant of a greater share in the Government services to the zamindars, and the third consisted of some amendments to the Income Tax Regulation by virtue of which (a) the minimum limit of annual taxable income was raised from one thousand rupees to two thousand, (b) the income of postal Cash Certificates and Savings Bank was kept free from income tax, and (c) it was further accepted that for the assessment of income tax only that amount of rent of shops or houses should be taken into account which is actually being realised.

## B. THE SRINAGAR SESSION 1935.

The Srinagar Session of the Praja Sabha opened in the Assembly Chambers at Rajgarh Palaces, Srinagar on the 14th of October, 1935, and closed on the 13th of November 1935, the total number of working days being 19. Six days were allotted to the transaction of non-official business and 13 days were reserved for the Government business, out of which the Budget discussion took 8 days. On the first two days the members discussed the general principles of the Budget and during the next six days they passed resolutions recommending to Government certain increases or decreases of provisions under the detailed Budget heads.

*I. Legislation.*—The Government put forth 8 bills during the session, out of which the following 5 were passed :—

1. A bill to amend Sri Pratap Laws Consolidation Regulation No. 4 of 1977.

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2. Kashmir Valley Embankment Bill.
3. State Aid to Industries Bill
4. A bill to amend section 6 of the Octroi Regulation of 1958.
5. A bill to provide for the imposition and collection of Excise duty on Laundry Soap.

Two bills, the "Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Bill" and "Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Co-operative Societies" were referred to Select Committees; and the third, the "Food Control Amendment Bill" was circulated for eliciting public opinion.

#### II. Non-Official Bills—

1. The Jammu Alienation of Land Regulation (6 of 1990) and Kashmir Alienation of Land Regulation (7 of 1990), Consolidation and Amendment Bill.
2. The Jammu and Kashmir Pre-emption Bill.
3. The Jammu and Kashmir Kari-Sarkar Bill (forced labour).
4. Bill to amend Ailan No. 7 of 1969, regarding construction of Brick Kilns.

Out of the marginally noted, 4 non-official bills which were received for introduction in the Praja Sabha during the session, number one was withdrawn by the mover and as regards No. 2, the Government appointed an *Ad Hoc* Committee to re-draft the provisions of this Bill which the Government promised to introduce into the House as a Government measure during the

next session to be held in Jammu in March 1936. The Brick Kiln Bill of Kh. Akbar Dar and *Kari-Sarkar* Bill of Mr. Jagat Ram Aryan were circulated for eliciting public opinion.

**III. Questions.**—The total number of questions received for this session was 924 out of which 780 were admitted by the Hon'ble President and answered by the Government.

**IV. Resolutions.**—The total number of resolutions received for the session was 166 out of which 130 were admitted. Of the 12 resolutions discussed, only one was passed and accepted by the Government which recommended that steps be taken to divert the Kashmir trade to Banihal Cart Road. Besides this, three Budget resolutions were passed by the House; the first related to the reduction of rates charged by the Electric Department for electric current, the second to the improvement of supply of drinking water in *Kandi Illaqa* and the third to the reduction in the rates of Income Tax.

Another important resolution recommended that sufficient amount be provided in the Budget to divert the course of the river Chenab which has been causing great damage to the *Illaga* of Hamirpur Sidhar.

The resolution was withdrawn by the member on the assurance of the Government who accepted it in principle and promised to obtain the services of an expert for the purpose, according to whose report action will be taken by the Government.

#### ARMY.

The charge of the Chief of the Military Staff's portfolio was held by Brigadier D. B. Edwards upto the 4th of September 1935, when he proceeded on furlough ex-India. A short Tactical Course for Company Commanders was started at Badamibagh Cantonment (Srinagar) under the supervision of Captain T. M. Ker, Assistant Military Adviser, Punjab States Forces, which was attended by 12 State Officers of Kashmir State Forces. Five Kashmir State cadets

were attached to Indian Army Units for young Officers' course, while 5 cadets passed out of the Indian Academy Dehradun, one of them standing 4th out of 30 cadets passing out of the Academy.

The Advisory Staff paid visits on their usual rounds of inspections. The General health of the troops was satisfactory.

With the leasing of the Trans-Indus area in Gilgit Wazarat, the 4th Kashmir Infantry stationed in Gilgit Agency was withdrawn to Srinagar.

The State Army consists of the following:—

Name of the Unit.	Composition.
<i>(i) Cavalry.—</i>	
Body Guard Cavalry ...	Hindu Dogra Rajputs.
<i>(ii) Artillery.—</i>	
1st Jammu & Kashmir Mountain Battery ...	{ $\frac{1}{2}$ Hindu Dogras and $\frac{1}{2}$ Mohammadan Dogras.
2nd J. & K. Mountain Battery ...	" " "
3rd J. & K. " " ...	" " "
<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 ...	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) {  $\frac{1}{2}$  Hindu Dogras.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  Mohammadan Dogras.
2. Forts ... Mixed.
3. State Band ... Mixed.

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The total strength of the troops as it stood at the close of the Calendar year 1935 is as under:—

Station.	1st Line Troops.			Auxiliary Service.		
	Com- batants.	Non Com- batants.	Total.	Com- batants.	Non Com- batants.	Total.
Jammu Area ...	4,786	630	5,416	160	213	373
Kashmir Area ...	2,178	158	2,336	85	152	237
Bunji Post ...	139	9	148	2	4	6
Total ...	7,103	797	7,900	247	369	616

#### POLICE.

The following statement shows the strength of the Police Force as it stood in the year 1935:—

Inspector-General of Police	1
Special Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police	1
Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General Police	1
Superintendent of Police	5
Assistant Superintendent of Police	6
Inspectors	18
Sub-Inspectors	93
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	28
Head Constables	389
Selection Grade Constables	794
Foot Constables	2434

#### LEGISLATION.

The following list will show the work of the Legislative Department for the Calendar year 1935:—

1. Panchayat Regulation No. 1 of 1932.
2. The Infant Marriage Prevention (amendment) Regulation No. 11 of 1932.
3. State Assembly (amendment) Regulation No. III of 1932.
4. Match (Excise Duty) Regulation No. IV of 1932.

5. Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Regulation No. V of 1992.
6. Consolidation (amendment) Regulation No. VII of 1992.
7. Soap (Excise Duty) Regulation No. VII of 1992.
8. The Kashmir Valley Embankment Regulation No. VIII of 1992.
9. The Jammu and Kashmir State Aid to Industries Regulation No. IX of 1992.
10. Ordinance No. 1 of 1992 regarding extension of Section 108-A for a further period of 6 months.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

11. Rules under Registration Regulation Notification No. 10-L of 1991.
12. Amendment to Notification No. 3-L of 1986, Notification No. 11 of 1991.
13. Amendment to Article 57 (c) of Stamp Regulation No. XI of 1977, Notification No. 12-L of 1991.
14. Amendment to appendix attached to Extradition Rules 11 of 1976 Notification No. 13-L of 1991.
15. Extension of Gambling Regulation of 1977, Notification No. 1 of 1992.
16. Addition of proviso to rule 8 of Intestate Property Rules No. 2-L of 1992.
17. Offences connected with traffic in dangerous drugs Notification No. 3-L of 1992.
18. Revised Law Department Manual Notification No. 4-L of 1992.

#### FINANCE.

The receipts showed some appreciable improvements noticeably under Forest, Customs, Sericulture and Stamps. The total revenue of the State under all heads amounted to Rs. 238.50 lakhs and the total expenditure to Rs. 221.23 lakhs. The expenditure on Irrigation, Roads and Buildings, Education and Medical Departments amounted to Rs. 2,58,000/- Rs. 22,35,000/- Rs. 16,29,000/- and Rs. 7,82,000/- respectively. The closing cash balance at the end of the year stood at Rs. 56,75,000/- approximately, permanent investments at Rs. 74,93,000/- and temporary deposits in Banks at Rs. 1,30,000/-.

The Budget showed a marked improvement over that of the last year, which made it possible to restore the 10 per cent. emergency cut. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs was invested in securities, notwithstanding several heavy demands on the exchequer not provided for in the Budget which necessitated recourse to extra grants, to the extent of about 9 lakhs.

#### KASHMIR VALLEY FOOD CONTROL.

Owing to the extensive smuggling of shali (paddy) and rice into the municipal limits of Srinagar and consequent decreased Departmental

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shali sales during the previous year, the year 1935 started with large stocks of shali in hand. To prevent deterioration of these stocks and to discourage the continued smuggling, the Department was permitted to sell off a large quantity of shali at a price below the statutory price of Rs. 5 per kharwar, the resultant loss being debited to the Department's Famine Reserve Fund. The Department's rice also was issued to the public at reduced price. In the issue of shali at reduced rates, preference was given to ticket-holders.

The existence of heavy stocks made the continuance of restrictions necessary.

The cholera epidemic in the summer necessitated postponement of payment of advances to zamindars. Special arrangements were made, which complied with the requirements of the Medical authorities and the work was completed satisfactorily.

No advances were given for the current year on supplementary purchases account, owing to the fact that stocks were in excess of requirements.

#### CO-OPERATION.

There was an increase of 46 in the number of Societies from 3317 to 3363. The membership increased from 77,921, to 79,845 but the working capital decreased from Rs. 1,06,77,985 to 1,00,50,786 i. e., by Rs. 6,27,199. This 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 loan accounts. During the year 45 societies of different sorts were added to the number of non-credit societies, raising the total number to 414. A local Co-operative Training School is being started with a view to impart co-operative knowledge to the Staff. Arrangements for separation of Audit and Supervision Staff have been made. A Co-operative Manual is under compilation.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The Department continued its normal activities *viz.*, Agricultural and Horticultural experimental work in the farms and nurseries, demonstration and distribution of improved seeds, improved plants and manures. Extensive spraying operations were undertaken against San Jose Scale.

The advantages of treating plants scientifically were demonstrated to the zamindars by magic-lanterns and distribution of free leaflets. The zamindars have now begun to realize the wisdom of spraying their fruit plants. The number of such plants sprayed during the year was 3,07,414 against 2,17,575 of the previous year. In Government orchards as many as 5,18,502 plants of different species were sprayed.

During the year under review, 1265 maunds of agricultural and vegetable seeds sufficient for the cultivation of 8653 acres in the Kashmir Province and 549 acres in the Jammu Province were distributed among the zamindars.

With a view to control the plant diseases, the provisions of the Crop and Plant Regulation were extended to the deciduous fruit-growing tracts of Kud and Batote of Udhampur Tehsil and Banihal in the Ramban Tehsil. The export and import of these plants was also effectively checked under the provisions of the Regulation. Experiments were conducted both on selected Government lands and the zamindars' private lands at Government expense, to ascertain the prospects of extending acreage under saffron cultivation.



In order to keep in touch with the activities of the Imperial Agricultural Marketing Board to the Government of India, a marketing Board was set up in the State. For the same purpose, His Highness' Government was represented on the Marketing Conference held in Delhi in March 1935 and at the meetings of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research by the Director of Agriculture. One of the important decisions arrived at by His Highness' Government was that the Jammu and Kashmir State should apply to be made a member of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research on the payment of a lac of rupees in twenty annual instalments of Rs. 5,000/- each.

#### CIVIL VETERINARY.

The administration, management and general control of the Department continued as in the previous year, except that with the leasing out of the Trans-Indus part of the Gilgit Wazarat to the British administration, the control of the Veterinary Dispensary at Gilgit was transferred to the British Agency in Gilgit. A new dispensary was, however, opened at Bunji to render service in the Cis-Indus part of the District.

Rinderpest, foot and mouth and Anthrax diseases made their appearance in Kashmir Province, to check the spread of which effective measures were taken. Nine hundred and thirty-four animals were inoculated against Rinderpest and Anthrax. These preventive measures proved effective inasmuch as only 44 deaths occurred in all the districts of the Kashmir Province.

In the Jammu Province Rinderpest, Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, Foot and Mouth and Black-quarter diseases appeared among cattle throughout the Province, except in the Tehsils of Udhampur, Bhadrawah and Kishtwar. The toll collected by these diseases amounted to 800 deaths. 7,110 animals were inoculated against various diseases.

The Veterinary Department treated 54,146 and 47,566 animals in the Kashmir and Jammu Provinces respectively against contagious and non-contagious diseases. Besides, 10,829 and 7,726 animals were castrated in the Kashmir and Jammu Provinces respectively.

### DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

#### FORESTS.

The Forest area in the Jammu Circle remained unchanged during the year, while in the Kashmir Circle, 400 acres were transferred from the Shikarkhana Department to the Forest Department and 28,308 acres from the Forest to the Shikarkhana Department. Rukh Harwan comprising 11,041 acres was transferred from the Kashmir to the Pir Panjal Division. Rs. 663/- and Rs. 1,375/5/- were incurred on repairs and construction of boundary pillars and survey work in Jammu and Kashmir Circles, respectively. The total expenditure incurred on construction and repairs to roads, bridges and buildings amounted to Rs. 54,961/- as compared with Rs. 75,270/- of the previous year.

About 31,870 acres of forest area were burnt by fire. The total area closed to grazing was 135 square miles. The total number of forest offences was 6,211, out of which 735 cases were decided by Law Courts and 5,476 by the Forest Department. The amount of compensation realised was Rs. 17,133/-. The area under regular Working Plans was 5,108.83 square miles, while the Working Plans under revision covered 2,380.93 acres. Sowing and plantation work was carried on an extensive scale. As many as 800 maunds of seeds of various species were sown, while the seedlings transplanted numbered 2,70,000. The quantity of timber and firewood sold by State Agency was 2,31,864 cft. and 19,97,820 cft., respectively, and the revenue realised was Rs. 2,32,754. The extraction of kuth, crude resin and other minor forest products was

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carried on as usual. The quantities sold and the amounts realised were as given below :—

	<u>Kuth.</u>	<u>Resin.</u>	<u>Artemisia.</u>	<u>Others.</u>
Quantity sold	2,458 mds.	30,936 mds.	60 tons.	...
Amount realised	3,83,530/-	1,29,947/-	12,779/-	41,358/-

The number of walnut half-wroughts and butts supplied to the Ishapur Factory was 27,350 and 10,250, respectively. The quantity of timber that was issued at concession rates and as free grant is shown as under :—

	<u>Quantity.</u>	<u>Value.</u>	<u>Amount realised.</u>
Concessions	15,24,385 cft.	Rs. 1,44,258-0-0	Rs. 12,487-0-0
Free Grants	5,07,764 ,,	42,628-0-0	...

The total revenue realised during the year amounted to Rs. 44,21,687/- against an expenditure of Rs. 13,69,356/- thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 30,52,331/- .

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

1. Budlu Kundas	...	Rs. 4-2-8	per 100	cft.
2. Budlu Hakries	...	4-6-4	" "	"
3. Kail Hakries	...	5-4-6	" "	"

#### SERICULTURE.

The slump in the silk market continued as before. The selling rates were lower than the cost of production. Consequently, the development of Sericulture Industry was hindered. The mulberry growing, silkworm rearing and reeling branches of the industry were, however, run on normal lines. The total quantity of seed produced was 22,222 ounces as against 18,596 ounces in 1934. One notable feature of the year's working was the tremendous increase in the production of crosses with a view to improve the quality of seed. Against 61,840 plants transplanted in 1934, 70,132 plants were planted on *Khalsa* and *Kahcharai* lands. The quantity of rawsilk produced was 1,92,668 pounds against 2,18,561 pounds in 1934. As a result of the Imperial Sericulture Conference, proposals were afoot for the conduct of research and seed production for the supply of improved varieties of seed to the Punjab Government when the year closed. In spite of the Chinese and Japanese competition, as many as 3,56,569 pounds of rawsilk were sold in the Indian market.

#### INDUSTRIES.

To improve the cottage industries in the State, His Highness' Government sanctioned during the year a proposal for the organisation of Tanning and Dyeing demonstrations and holding of annual cattle fairs. The Weaving peripatetic party continued to do useful work by creating interest among the weavers to take to the up-to-date methods of weaving and modern appliances. It also helped in improving the technique of weaving in rural areas.

As a result of Government aid and encouragement, a Hydro-electric station was established at Muzaffarabad by Mr. Daulat Ram Sharma, a Government stipendiary who was trained in mechanical engineering in England. Shree Karansingh Wollen Mills in which experiments will be

carried on for improving the Wool Industry of the State on the lines advocated by Professor Barker, were nearing completion at the close of the year. Protection was extended to the Soap Industry in the State. To enable the carpet manufacturers to tide over the present depression, subsidy was granted for a further period of three years.

Six new companies were registered with a total capital of Rs. 11,30,000/- and four new patents were sealed during the year.

#### MINERAL SURVEY.

A number of prospecting licenses was issued during the year. Sumjam mines were worked by the lessees as usual. Negotiations were carried on with various big Indian Companies for the exploitation of bauxite and zinc deposits in the Reasi Mining Area.

#### STATE EXHIBITION.

The sixth Jammu and Kashmir State Exhibition was opened rather late owing to the prevalence of cholera in Kashmir. Trade occupied almost all available stalls and sales were satisfactory.

Possibility of organizing an industrial Exhibition at Jammu on similar lines was examined and details were worked out. The proposal is under consideration.

#### TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The number of Technical Schools was eight against nine of the previous year, as the Technical School at Gilgit was closed down. The total number of students was 295. Literary Education was imparted side by side with Technical Education.

#### ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Kashmir Hydro-Electric Installation.*—The capacity of the generating station of the Kashmir Hydro-Electric Installation is 4000 K. V. A. The total number of units generated during the year was 1,17,15,250. The total number of installations in Kashmir was 17,434.

*Baramulla Electric Supply Centre.*—One 3 phase 25 cycle E. H. T. Transformer 300 K. V. A. Primary 60,000  $\nabla$ /30,000  $\nabla$  and secondary 2,300  $\nabla$  has been installed in the Baramulla sub-station to replace the old unserviceable 3 single Phase Transformers of 200 K. V. A. each.

*Srinagar Electric Supply Centre.*—The following important extensions were carried out:—

- (1). One 3 Phase H. T. line from Sudarbal to Ashai Bagh for supply of light to House Boats at Nagin and Ashai Bagh.
- (2). One single Phase H. T. line from Hazaratbal to Nasim Bagh for supply of light to visitors at Nasim Bagh Camping ground.
- (3). One 3 Phase H. T. overhead line from Silk Factory receiving Station to Damodar Karewa for Aerodrome.
- (4). One set of 3 Phase H. T. line from Silk Factory Receiving Station to Gulab Bhawan.

*Jammu Hydro-Electric Installation.*—The capacity of the generating Station of the Jammu Hydro-Electric Installation is 1,000 K. V. A. The number of units generated was 33,76,430. The total number of installations in Jammu was 4,082.

*Telegraph and Telephones Department.*—New Telegraph lines were constructed from Nowshera to Rajouri, and from Kotli to Poonch, and Telegraph offices were opened at Rajouri, Kotli and

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Poonch. A loop was also constructed on the Jammu-Srinagar Telegraph wire of the Banihal pass near the tunnel and a seasonal Telegraph office was opened from December to May.

A metallic copper wire trunk telephone line was constructed between Jammu and Srinagar with a view to establishing efficient telephone service between Srinagar and places in British India.

#### TRADE.

The value of the total trade of the Jammu and Kashmir State slightly increased from Rs. 3,94,03,991 of the preceding year to Rs. 3,94,26,644 during the year under review. The volume of imports decreased from Rs. 23,96,250 maunds to 23,39,213 maunds and the volume of exports decreased from 91,48,610 maunds to 61,85,485 maunds.

#### CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

The export duty of -/8/- per maund on sugarcane was abolished tentatively for one year. The export duty of -/8/- per maund on export of shali from Kathua Tehsil to British territory was remitted. Lantern slides for purely educative purposes were exempted from import duty. The rate of octroi duty on artificial silk yarn was prescribed at -/-/9 per rupee ad valorem. Potatoes imported for seed purposes were exempted from customs duty.

For customs purposes, appraisement of such goods as are the produce or manufacture of oversea countries was sanctioned to be made on the same valuations as are determined from time to time by the Government of India at the British Indian Customs House plus necessary freight and conveyance charges. These tariff valuations would not apply to cases in which the Bechak (*Invoice*) valuations are higher.

It was further decided that articles of Indian produce or manufacture liable to duty ad valorem, whether on the General or Special Schedule of the State Tariff, would be assessed to duty in accordance with the procedure laid down in Section 8 of the Jammu and Kashmir Customs Regulation.

The Banihal Cart Road was also declared open to public motor vehicles whether registered within or outside the State.

An excise duty of -/3/- per maund was imposed on laundry soap produced in a soap manufactory in receipt of Government aid in the shape of concessions.

#### TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

*General.*—The price at which raw opium of 70 consistence was purchased from the cultivators was Rs. 9/- per seer, against Rs. 10/- of the preceding year.

Cultivation of poppy was restricted to Ramban and Bhadrawah Tehsils only.

Surcharge of land revenue for cultivation of poppy was remitted both in Bhadrawah and Ramban Tehsils with effect from *Kharif* 1992. But a license fee of annas eleven per kanal of land under poppy cultivation is charged.

No other important change was introduced during the year.

Particulars regarding prosecutions and penalties are given below in a statement.

*Opium.*—The Area under opium cultivation was 40 acres. The quantity of opium produced was 5 maunds 31 seers 10 chattaks & 1½ tola.

The quantity of opium consumed in the State was 15 maunds & 34 seers, and the sale price of Excise opium per seer in the retail shops, was Rs. 120/- in Kashmir and Rs. 100/- in Jammu.

The smoking of *madak* or any other preparation of opium in public or in 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 licence 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, *bhanga*, *ganja* and *charas* produced, imported and consumed (in maunds and seers) is given below.

Name of State.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.
Jammu & Kashmir		Mds. Sr. Ch. T. 26 10 5 0	No account of Bhang is kept, hence figures of its consumption are not available.

The quantities of Morphia, Heroin, Medicinal opium and Cocaine imported, re-exported and consumed are as follows:—

	Imported.	Re-exported.	Consumed.
	lbs. oz. dr. gr.		lbs. oz. dr. gr.
Morphia and its preparations	25 4 5 54 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	6 1 7 23 $\frac{5}{8}$
	674 Tubes.	...	215 Tubes.
	596 Tablets	...	132 Tablets.
Heroin.	2 13 1 36	...	50 grains.
Medicinal opium and its preparations.	153 10 3 10	...	67 12 7 13
	196 tubes and one Phial	...	and 10 tubes.
Cocaine.	3 9 5 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	10 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	125 tubes.	...	51 tubes.

The figures shown as "Imported" include also the opening balance in hand on 1st January 1935

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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 Jammu and Kashmir State during 1935.

Name of the State.	Area of land under poppy cultivation (in acres).	Ascertained yield of opium (in maunds).	Stock of old opium at the close of 1935.
Jammu and Kashmir State	40 Acres.	mds. sr. ch. tola. 5 31 10 1½	mds. sr. ch. to. 43 5 4 3 5 Mashas.

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 Jammu and Kashmir State.

Name of State.	Consumption of opium in 1935 (in seers).	Population according to census of 1931.	Consumption per 10,000 of population in 1935 (in seers).	Revenue derived from opium in 1935 (in rupees).	Percentage of opium to the total gross revenue under Excise in 1935.
Jammu and Kashmir.	634	32,57,785	1.9	56,449	15.1%

The figures of revenue are from October 1934 to October 1935, as the revenue accounts of the 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.	Three 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.	Kashmir. 1 Jammu. 140	Kashmir 10 Jammu. 1	...	Kashmir. 1 Jammu. 86	Kashmir. 10 Jammu 1	...	For possession of illicit opium, Charas, Gardah Bhang and for cultivation of poppy without license.	..	5 seers 7 Chattaks ½ Tola.	2 Seers 7 Ch. 3 Tolas	
Total ...	141	11	...	87	11	...					

In Kashmir, in one case of possession of *Gardah Bhang* the accused was fined Rs. 30/- and in all other cases of possession of Charas and opium, the accused were sentenced to imprisonment. In Jammu in one case of possession of hemp drugs, the accused was fined Rs. 25/-. 135 cases were challaned to the Court for cultivation of poppy without license from the Excise Department, out of which 86 cases were convicted and the remaining 49 cases were withdrawn on an undertaking being given by the accused that they would desist from such practice in future. The other five cases are pending in the Judicial Court.

## EDUCATION.

The number of institutions for boys during the year was 1,157 including aided and private schools as compared with 1,155 of the previous year. The total number of scholars was 74,472. The expenditure was Rs. 13,77,085/-. Twelve Primary Schools and one Middle School were transferred to the British Government in Gilgit territory.

Tournaments, Scout shows and dramatic performances were held on the auspicious occasion of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations. Of 1090 students sent up for the Matriculation Examination, 752 were successful. Of 381 candidates sent up for the Intermediate Examination from the State Colleges, 193 passed, while of 143 candidates sent up for the Degree Examination 77 passed.

Seven graduates were sent for training to the Training Colleges, Lahore, Aligarh and Benaras. Three posts of Lecturers, one in Hindi, one in Persian, and one in English were created in the S. P. College, Srinagar, to cope with the increasing number of students in the College. Teachers, students and scouts rendered useful service to the public in the last cholera epidemic in Kashmir Valley.

The number of girl scholars during the year was 13,221 against 12,722 of the previous year. The number of educational institutions for girls was 179 against 174 of the last year. Of the seventeen students who appeared in the Matriculation Examination from the two High Schools in Jammu and Srinagar, eleven came out successful. Eleven teachers and candidates were admitted to the Normal classes attached to these High Schools. Three female teachers were deputed to Lahore for B. T. Training and five to Hoshiarpur for S. V. Training during the year under report. The total expenditure on girls' education amounted to Rs. 2,48,245/- against Rs. 2,68,182/- of the previous year.

*Scouting.*—Eight camps for teachers and scouts were held during the year. The total number of scouts was 2,470.

A rally was held at Jammu on the auspicious birthday of Shri Yuvaraj Bahadur.

## MEDICAL AID.

The trans-Indus Illaqa having been leased to the Imperial Government, the Agency Surgeon, Gilgit, ceased to control the two dispensaries at Bunji and Astore. For these two dispensaries, the post of an Assistant Surgeon was created. The number of dispensaries was eighty against seventy-eight of the previous year.

The number of out-patients treated in the general and female Hospitals in the State was 12,96,546 against 13,56,968 of the preceding year, and the number of indoor patients treated was 9,100 against 7,687.

The number of operations performed was 73,411 against 64,539 of the previous year. The surgical work done in the Zenana Hospitals consisted of 308 and 36 midwifery cases in the Srinagar and Jammu Hospitals, respectively.

During the year, vaccination was performed in 63,889 cases in Jammu and 58,477 cases in Kashmir Province against 64,915 and 84,151 cases respectively of the previous year.

Cholera appeared on a small scale in different localities of Jammu Province, but prompt action was taken to check its spread.



Cholera broke out in Kashmir during the summer. The staff of the Department being inadequate, temporary extra staff was engaged; and mass inoculation was performed. The total number of persons inoculated was 12,42,454. There were 7,449 cases of cholera with 3805 deaths. The Government sanctioned an extra grant of Rs. 1,20,000 to meet the epidemic, which threatened the whole of Kashmir.

There was an epidemic of Typhus fever in the Valley of Kashmir. There were 230 seizures and 140 deaths.

The anti-plague scheme sanctioned for Jammu remained in force and was a great success.

#### VISITORS' BUREAU.

With a view to attract more visitors, the Visitors' Bureau did extensive propaganda work by free distribution of posters, folders etc. In spite of the Cholera epidemic and rumours of an earthquake which kept back a large number of people, there were 15,877 visitors in the Kashmir Valley both European and Indian, as against 18,534 of the preceding year.

#### MUNICIPALITIES.

The Cholera epidemic which had spread in the Kashmir Valley invaded the city of Srinagar as well; but as a result of the vigorous preventive measures taken by the Medical and Public Health Departments the city escaped heavy mortality. The number of deaths including imported cases amounted to 102 only. His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee was duly celebrated. Sanitation and Public Health was maintained at a high standard. The Government sanctioned the grant of 1 per cent. of the total Customs revenue to the Municipality as grant-in-aid for improvement of city roads and communications. Dewan Bagh was purchased on payment of a compensation of Rs. 83,000/- and has been divided into plots for residential purposes and placed on sale through a contractor who is also responsible for effecting improvements to the area in accordance with a fixed plan. New bye-laws for erection and re-erection of buildings were sanctioned, minimising the time taken in obtaining permission of the Municipality. 200 Municipal lights were installed in lanes in need of light. The number of fires during the year was very few and the damage was not great.

The life of the last Committee of Jammu Municipality terminated on the 27th April 1935. New election was held and a new Committee appointed with 7 elected members, (one Muslim, 5 non-Muslims and one Sikh) and 7 nominated members (3 Muslims, 3 Hindus, and one Harijan). Repairs and improvements to public roads and parks were effected. A sum of over Rs. 30,000/- was spent during the year for construction of drains, *dhakkies* and lanes. Seven water tanks for use of animals were also constructed. The city limits were extended. The lorry-stand charge of 6 pies per rupee from lorry owners was replaced by levy of wheel tax and the license fee was simultaneously remitted.

#### WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.

The following important works were executed by the Public Works Department:—

The steel girder bridge over the river Chenab at Akhnoor was completed and opened to traffic on the 21st of September 1935. This is the longest span girder bridge in India, and cost a sum of Rs. 4,05,000/. The bridge is a great boon to the people of the State as it provides a direct route from Jammu to the large area between the Chenab and the Jhelum rivers.

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The reinforced concrete arch bridge over the Ban Nallah, was also completed during the year and opened to traffic on the 19th June 1935. With its completion through traffic has been made possible from Mirpur to Poonch.

The old bridge at Sumbal on the Srinagar-Bandipur road was unsafe for wheeled traffic and was replaced by a new bridge at a cost of Rs. 30,000/-

The Zainagir Canal was completed during the year. It irrigates the dry tracts of the Zainagir plateau.

To meet the increased demand of the growing population of Srinagar city, a sum of Rs. 84,000/- was spent on improvements of water supply. The improvement included the replacement of a part of the wood stave pipe by a steel pipe from the Nishat Reservoir to Gupkar.

No arrangements for water supply existed at Udhampur, Batote and Cherar-i-Sherif, and allotments of Rs. 50,000/-, 19,373/- and Rs. 12,770/- respectively were provided for making the arrangements. The works are in progress and are expected to be complete before next summer.

An aerodrome with an approach road of six miles was constructed near Srinagar at a cost of Rs 49,000/-.

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