

ANNUAL
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE DELHI PROVINCE
FOR.
1935-1936.

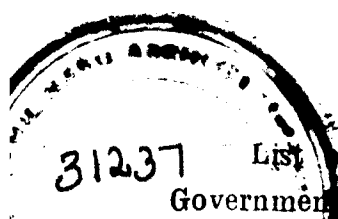
V251^R, 8Y 435
1937

31.2.37



**Annual Administration
Report of the Delhi
Province**
for
1935-36.

PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI
PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI.
1937.



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Report on the Administration of the Delhi Province for 1935-36.

PART I.

NOTE.—(The “ year ” throughout this report is not invariably the financial year ending 31st March 1936, *e.g.*, in general it may be said that the “ year ” in Part II, Chapter I, means the revenue year ending 30th September 1936, in Chapters II and V, the calendar year ending the 31st December 1935 and in Chapters III, IV and VI, the financial year ending the 31st March 1936).

The Administration Report for 1921-22 was a full decennial report incorporating the new statistics of the 1921 Census, and as such contained many descriptive sections of permanent interest to which reference may be necessary in order to understand the working of the Administration; under the orders of the Government of India these sections are not repeated each year.)

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., held charge of the office of Chief Commissioner, Delhi, during the year. The office of Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, was held—

- (i) by Mr. A. H. Layard, I.C.S., up to 26th March 1935, from 27th September 1935 to 8th October 1935, and again from 9th November 1935,
- (ii) by Mr. A. P. Hume, I.C.S., from 27th March 1935 to 26th September 1935, and
- (iii) by Mr. F. B. Pool, M.B.E., P.C.S., from 9th October 1935 to 8th November 1935.

The charge of the office of Secretary to Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department was held by Mr. F. T. Jones, C.I.E., M.V.O., V.D., throughout the year. Mr. R. B. Beckett, I.C.S., held charge of the office of District and Sessions Judge, Delhi, except for the period from 13th April 1935 to 6th October 1935, Mr. Abdul Rab, P.C.S., holding charge of this office from 23rd April 1935 to 3rd September 1935. From 13th April 1935 to 22nd April 1935 and 4th September 1935 to 6th October 1935 there was no District and Sessions Judge in Delhi. The office of Senior Superintendent of Police, Delhi, was held by Mr. J. A. Scott, O.B.E., I.P., up to 20th January 1935 and by Mr. E. W. Wace, I.P., from 21st January 1935 to 31st December 1935. Lt.-Col. W. C. Paton, M.C., I.M.S., held charge of the office of the Chief Medical Officer for seven months of the year and Major D. P. Bhargava, I.M.S., for five months during the

former's absence on leave. Major A. C. Chatterji, I.M.S., held charge of the office of Assistant Director of Public Health during the year. Mr. J. C. Chatterji continued to remain in-charge of the office of Superintendent of Education throughout the year. Mr. W. M. Vacy-Ash, O.B.E., held collateral charge of the offices of Chief Inspector of Boilers and Factories and Electrical Inspector, except for a period of two months when these offices were held by Mr. M. J. Gateley, Sardar Sahib S. Mehtab Singh and Rai Bahadur M. R. Soi, respectively, in addition to their own duties.

2. The monsoon was about 11 per cent. below the normal but owing to good and timely rain in July the Kharif sowings were 3,134 acres more than in the previous year. Lack of rain in June however resulted in less sowings of cotton and sugarcane. The rain during the months of August-September benefited the crop, which on the whole was fair. On account of good rain in September, at the time of Rabi sowings, the unirrigated sowings for Rabi were 61 per cent. more than in the previous year. Hailstones at the end of February damaged the Rabi crop in some villages and in 12 villages the crops were almost entirely destroyed. Instalment of Rabi land revenue in these 12 villages was remitted and Rs. 4,000 were advanced as loans for fodder. The price of cotton was higher while that of wheat and sugarcane was lower than in the previous year. Prices of all crops were still below normal. The health of the agricultural population was generally good and the condition of the cattle was satisfactory.

3. The economic condition of the Agricultural population showed an improvement as a result of a satisfactory Kharif crop and an average Rabi crop, and on account of improvement in prices. A sum of Rs. 2,417 was remitted on account of damage to Rabi crops in 12 villages and Rs. 14,794 were suspended on account of bad crops in certain villages. Recoveries of land revenue proper and nazul rents, etc., were satisfactory. The Nazul Department continued to manage Government properties in 23 estates. No area was developed by the Nazul Department during the year, though some plots of land in the existing developed area were sold and leased. The total demand of the Nazul Department including the balance of Rs. 95,402 from the previous year, amounted to Rs. 3,79,905. Approximately 15 per cent. of the total demand remained to be collected at the close of the year, but 70 per cent. of that is on account of Grand Farade leases after registration and other demands for which either non-recovery certificates have been sent to other districts or for which recoveries are to be made through civil courts.

4. The co-operative movement now touches 11 per cent. of the rural and 7 per cent. of the urban population of the Province. The movement is steadily spreading in the urban area while in the rural area attention is paid more to consolidation than expansion. The total number of members of all societies has increased

by 943 and working capital by Rs. 2.33 lakhs. There was more loan business and greater fluidity of funds. Owned fund of all classes was Rs. 8.94 lakhs against Rs. 8.32 lakhs in the previous year.

The Delhi Province Central Co-operative Bank continued to enjoy the confidence of the public. The owned funds of the Bank amounted to Rs. 2.93 lakhs, which were Rs. 4,300 more than in the previous year. The working capital of the Bank was Rs. 13.78 lakhs against 13.01 lakhs during the year 1934-35. Deposits also rose from Rs. 10.01 lakhs to Rs. 11.06 lakhs at the close of the year. The fixed deposit rate was lowered on 29th February 1936 from 3 per cent. to 2½ per cent. for 12 months. The Bank declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the year 1933-34.

5. The number of Agricultural Credit Societies was 203 against 204 such societies in the previous year. One society was cancelled with a view to amalgamation with another. The number of members, however increased by 10. The owned funds are about 30 per cent. of the working capital. Deposits in these societies have risen from Rs. 52.7 thousand to Rs. 53.7 thousand. The aggregate amount of principal and interest overdue from Agricultural Credit Societies exceeded that of the previous year by about Rs. 2,000. Overdue interest from these societies has gone up to Rs. 2.33 lakhs from Rs. 2.32 lakhs in the previous year. The percentage of recovery was 8.73 against 7.6 per cent. last year. The societies advanced Rs. 43,324 to members against Rs. 38,072 last year. The classification of these societies indicates that there are 18 B class against 11 in the previous year, 140 C class and 45 D class societies. The number of D class societies is more by 2 than in the previous year.

6. Urban limited societies continue to do well. There are 36 such societies, including two registered during the year and one society was cancelled. Average membership has increased from 127 to 141. The working capital of these societies has increased from Rs. 6.14 lakhs to Rs. 7.67 lakhs, and owned funds from Rs. 1.9 lakhs to Rs. 2.38 lakhs. Loans to members amounted to Rs. 6.06 lakhs against Rs. 5.45 lakhs last year. Members' deposits amount to Rs. 4.84 lakhs as against Rs. 3.87 lakhs in the previous year. The percentage of recovery of principal and interest was 83.3. Urban limited societies are formed from labouring classes. There are now 30 such societies including 4 registered during the year. The working capital of these societies has increased from Rs. 57.8 thousand to Rs. 82.3 thousand last year. Total membership also increased to 99. Owned funds were Rs. 24.5 thousand against Rs. 18 thousand last year. Members' deposits amounted to Rs. 14 thousand or Rs. 6 thousand more than in the previous year. Loans to members amounted to Rs. 62.1 thousand against Rs. 46.2 thousand in the previous year.

The one Cattle Breeding Society, and 13 Consolidation of Holdings Societies against 10 such societies last year, continued to do good and useful work. The Co-operative Store started by a number of Government servants last year suffered loss and was handed over to a private firm temporarily for the present.

The 4 Thrift Societies, including one registered during the year, were doing useful work. The working capital of these societies was Rs. 14.5 thousand. Two of these societies declared dividends of 3 per cent. and 7 per cent. The 4 Better Living Societies are not active. The one Death Benefit Society, registered during the previous year, continued to function. The Execution of Awards Union continued to execute arbitration decrees on behalf of the societies. The percentage of cost to the recoveries is 19.8 per cent., which is very high.

7. As regards crime the year was comparatively uneventful. However mention may be made of a bomb explosion at the New Delhi Post Office followed about a month later by another at the New Delhi Railway Station. Both cases were eventually traced to the activities of an embryo gang of revolutionaries.

The number of true cognizable cases excluding petty cases dealt with by the police was 1,649 as compared with 1,697 in the previous year or a decrease of 48 cases.

As usual burglaries and ordinary thefts constitute the normal crime of the province. The percentage of convictions in burglary cases accepted as true was 29 against 23 in the previous year.

8. Though the volume of civil litigation in 1935 showed an increase of 470 cases the total value of suits fell by nearly 15½ lakhs. The number of original suits for disposal increased by nearly 350 but the number of disposals decreased by 4. While pending cases of over three months' duration increased, those of over a year's duration decreased.

A greater number of cases were filed in the Small Cause Court, but as Insolvency Court it had fewer petitions. The average duration of appeals in the court of the District Judge decreased but that of regular and miscellaneous contested and uncontested cases decided by the District Judge and Sub-Judges increased. The percentage of realizations in the execution of decrees has increased slightly.

9. The report on the public health of the province during 1935 shows an increase in both the birth and death rates, the former exceeding the latter by 1.01 per mille. Infantile mortality decreased, but the percentage of 177.26 per mille of live births is still too high and due mainly to febrile and respiratory causes. Enteric fever continues to be confined largely to the Delhi city, the chief causes being infected water supply and contaminated food and flies. The Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital, Kingsway, was opened during the year. The usual anti-malaria measures

were carried out. Maternity and child welfare work and the medical inspection of school children continued as in previous years.

10. The income of the Delhi Municipality amounted to Rs. 36,10,000 against Rs. 31,56,000 and expenditure to Rs. 35,48,000 against Rs. 35,56,000. The income from taxation increased by Rs. 73,000. The average incidence of total net taxation per head of population was Rs. 4-15-8.

No grant was made to the Municipality during the year for improvement of city water mains and slum areas.

The birth rate was 48.66 per mille as compared with 42.46 in the previous year, and the death rate 32.85 as compared with 30.29 in the preceding year.

The infant mortality rate per thousand births was 195.91 as compared with 219.38 in the preceding year.

11. As regards New Delhi, the year has been marked by rapid growth and extensive development. A large building scheme for Gazetted officers' bungalows and clerks' quarters which was taken in hand by the Committee last year was completed during the year in addition to other important works.

The income of the New Delhi Municipality from all sources amounted to Rs. 25,24,000 and the expenditure to Rs. 24,99,000.

The number of births registered during the year was 1,712 or a birth rate of 26.24 per mille of population. The total number of deaths was 756, the death rate being 11.65 per mille of population. The total mortality among infants was 118.

12. During the year under review the number of recognised high and middle schools for boys decreased by two and that of the primary schools by 6.

The number of recognised schools for girls increased by one.

13. There are six colleges for boys and two for girls. The institutions for boys of all grades number 258 which are maintained as follows :—

By Government 6, District Board 106, Municipal Boards 51, Aided 90 and Un-aided 5. The number of scholars in colleges and schools increased by 187 in the case of boys and by 766 in the case of girls. The total expenditure on education—from all funds and sources, Government or otherwise—increased by Rs. 96,807.

14. Three hundred and seventy-eight students took their degree in Arts and Science (including 59 in LL.B.). Six hundred and eighty-three passed the High School and School Leaving Certificate Examination.

The Delhi Municipal Committee has enforced the Compulsory Primary Education Act over a major portion of the city. In the rural area compulsion to date has been confined to 16 villages only.

The number of boys and girls in Muslim institutions decreased from 4,842 to 4,422. The number of scholars on rolls in the two European Middle Schools is 264. The number of schools which mainly minister to the needs of the Depressed Classes is 24. The prejudice against the admission of the children of the depressed classes into ordinary schools is diminishing.

15. The total revenue received in the province amounted to Rs. 63,62,000 and expenditure to Rs. 79,70,000 against Rs. 61,68,000 and Rs. 72,22,000, respectively in 1934-35.

The increase in revenue is mainly under the head 'Land Revenue' due to larger income derived from premium on building sites. The expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 56,062, mainly due to restoration of 10 per cent. cut on pay and entertainment of additional Police.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

1. **Physical Features of the Country, Area and Climate.**—(See pages 5—8 of the report for the year 1921-22).
2. **Historical Summary.**—(See pages 8—12 of the report for the year 1921-22).
3. **Form of Administration.**—(See pages 12—14 of the report for the year 1921-22).
4. **Character of Land Tenures and System of Survey and Settlement.**—(See pages 14—18 of the report for the year 1921-22).
5. **Civil Divisions of British Territory.**—(See page 18 of the report for the year 1921-22).
6. **Details of the Last Census, Tribes and Languages.**—(See pages 6—7 of the report for the year 1931-32).
7. **Legislating Authority.**—(See page 23 of the report for the year 1921-22).
8. **General Systems of Public Instruction.**—(See pages 63—65 of the report for the year 1921-22).
9. **Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.**—(See pages 71—72 of the report for the year 1921-22).
10. **Map of the Delhi Province.**—(See at end of the report for the year 1915-16).

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

16. **Land Revenue Administration.**—The monsoon was about 11 per cent. below the normal but owing to good and timely rain in July the Kharif sowings were more than in the previous years. Lack of rain in June was responsible for less sowings of cotton and sugarcane. Out of the Kharif area sown 20 per cent. failed to mature. The Rabi sowings on the irrigated area was 61 per cent. more than in the previous year. Out of the Rabi sowings 25 per cent. failed to mature. Hailstones at the end of February damaged the crop in some villages. The Kharif crop on the whole was fair and the Rabi was above the average.

17. The fixed land revenue demand for the year amounted to Rs. 4,12,062 against Rs. 4,01,756 for the previous year. Of the fixed demand Rs. 3,34,068 represents land revenue proper and Rs. 77,994 Nazul rents of urban estates. Of the demand for the year Rs. 3,15,393 on account of land revenue proper and Rs. 74,934 on account of Nazul rents were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 21,735, of which Rs. 3,839 including Rs. 667 for Nazul rents, were remitted, Rs. 14,794 for land revenue proper were suspended

and Rs. 3,102 remained to be recovered at the close of the year. The recoverable balance consisted of Rs. 709 land revenue proper and Rs. 2,393 nazul rents.

18. The outstanding balance of fixed land revenue at the beginning of the year, including Rs. 9,304 for land revenue proper under suspension, was Rs. 15,846, of which Rs. 12,492 were on account of land revenue proper and Rs. 3,354 on account of nazul rents. Of this Rs. 5,085 on account of land revenue proper and Rs. 3,354 on account of nazul rents were collected, Rs. 2,059 on account of land revenue proper were remitted, and Rs. 5,026 on account of land revenue proper were under suspension, leaving a balance of Rs. 322 on account of land revenue proper to be collected at the close of the year. Of the land revenue proper outstanding Rs. 206 were for the year 1933-34 and Rs. 116 for 1934-35.

19. The fixed land revenue demand under suspension at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 9,304, and Rs. 17,000 out of the demand of the current year were suspended during the year. Of the total of Rs. 26,304, Rs. 4,419 were collected and Rs. 2,065 were remitted leaving a balance of Rs. 19,820. The balance consists of Rs. 59 for 1932-33, Rs. 4,967 for 1934-35 and Rs. 14,794 for 1935-36.

20. The total fluctuating demand was Rs. 1,01,901 as compared with Rs. 1,05,141 in the previous year. The demand for the year consisted of Rs. 16,994 true fluctuating land revenue, Rs. 47 alluvion assessment, Rs. 89 revision of assessment, Rs. 234 rents from leases and Rs. 84,537 nazul rents. The decrease of Rs. 7,524 in the true fluctuating land revenue as compared with the previous year is attributed to the smaller area sown in *chak kham* on account of want of rain at the proper time. Of the total demand Rs. 98,606 were collected, Rs. 133 on account of nazul rents remitted and Rs. 3,162 on account of nazul rents remained to be collected at the close of the year. Of the balance of previous years amounting to Rs. 19,560, Rs. 5,016 were collected, Rs. 2,452 including Rs. 1,076 transferred to the United Provinces Government were remitted, and Rs. 12,092 remained to be collected at the close of the year.

21. The demand under "Other Land Revenue" amounting to Rs. 8,491 consisted of Rs. 2,258 mutation fees, Rs. 1,535 revenue record receipts, Rs. 1,150 malikana recoverable from the Military Department, Rs. 923 receipts from the Land and Development Office, Rs. 762 talbana, Rs. 700 cess on wards and minors estates, Rs. 372 for sale of Government lands and Rs. 791 on account of other miscellaneous items. Of the total demand Rs. 8,354 were collected, Rs. 21 were transferred to head fluctuating land revenue and Rs. 116 remained to be collected at the close of the year. Of the balance of previous years amounting to Rs. 464, Rs. 234 were collected, Rs. 6 remitted and Rs. 224 were outstanding at the close of the year.

22. There was a decrease of 169 acres on account of Diluvion while on account of Alluvion 115 acres were newly assessed. On account of Alluvion and Diluvion assessment there was a net decrease of Rs. 81 in the rent roll.

23. There was a total decrease of Rs. 70 in the value of assignments on account of the death of three Ala Lambardars and Rs. 7 on account of Diluvion, while there was an increase of Rs. 556 in the lambardari fee in nazul rent in muafi. The total income enjoyed by the assignees was Rs. 34,569 as compared with Rs. 34,090 in the previous year. The total area under assignments was 16,980 acres. The muafi registers were properly maintained.

24. Three hundred and seventy-six processes were issued for the recovery of Rs. 34,705* arrears of land revenue, water rate, income-tax, taccavi and motor tax and 437 processes for Rs. 49,379 on account of nazul rents, etc. The total amounts recovered by processes were Rs. 44,351 for nazul rents and Rs. 32,718 for other taxes. In order to obtain recovery of nazul rents two persons only were sent to prison. Eight additional peons and one muharrir were employed for the greater part of the year for the service of processes for the recovery of large outstanding arrears of taccavi. Land revenue remitted by revenue money order amounted to Rs. 10,972 against Rs. 8,623 last year.

25. The number of field boundary disputes decided during the year was 19 against 52 during the previous year: 15 cases were pending at the close of the year. There was no suit either for enhancement or reduction of rent under either the Punjab or Agra Tenancy Acts. No suit was instituted for ejectment of an occupancy tenant under Section 39 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, but 196 notices were issued under section 45 (1) of the Act and 71 ejectment warrants were issued. Eight suits were filed under the Punjab Tenancy Act, in which liability to ejectment was contested, and 5 of them were decided in favour of tenants. No case was instituted for ejectment under section 57(a) of the Agra Tenancy Act, but out of 17 cases under section 58 of the Act for the ejectment of non-occupancy tenants, orders for ejectment were passed in 3 cases.

26. During the year Rs. 5,560 were advanced for construction of wells under the Land Improvement Loans Act. Rupees 4,140 were advanced for the purchase of seed under the Agriculturists Loans Act.

27. A sum of Rs. 1,44,427 was outstanding at the beginning of the year on account of loans advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act. Out of Rs. 27,878 principal and Rs. 13,169 interest, recoverable under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 16,509 on account of principal and Rs. 7,442 on account of interest were collected, leaving Rs. 11,369 on account of principal and Rs. 5,727 on account of interest recoverable at the close of

the year. Rs. 582 on account of penal interest were also recovered. During the year 56 wells were constructed, including 16 wells constructed from taccavi advances. The total number of wells was 4,887 against 4,831 in the previous year. Wells were inspected from time to time by the Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildars.

28. A sum of Rs. 62,349 was outstanding at the beginning of the year on account of advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. A sum of Rs. 62,161 was due to be recovered on account of principal, of which Rs. 27,129 were collected, Rs. 2,590 were remitted and Rs. 32,442 remained to be collected at the close of the year. Rs. 2,593 were due on account of interest, out of which Rs. 1,213 were collected and Rs. 239 remitted leaving a balance of Rs. 1,141 at the close of the year. Penal interest amounting to Rs. 835 was also collected.

29. A total of 192.4 acres were acquired from the urban and rural areas at a cost of Rs. 1,25,240 giving an average rate of Rs. 560 per acre. Of the area acquired 2.81 acres were acquired for the Municipal Committee, Delhi, in urban area, for construction of sweeper quarters and compensation was paid at Rs. 8 per sq. yard in addition to the cost of superstructures. The rest of the area was mostly acquired for the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute and in connection with the scheme for the removal of Delhi city refuse by rail.

30. The area of land sold was 1,887 acres (cultivated 1,400) against 1,665 acres (cultivated 839) in the previous year. The increase in the area sold is mainly due to the acquisition of a large area for the dumping station of the Municipal Committee, Delhi, and for the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute. Agricultural tribes lost by mortgage and sale 132 acres and 429 acres respectively and gained 31 acres by redemption.

31. Revenue Officers, including the work of recoveries on behalf of the Municipal and Notified Area Committees and cases under the Stamp Act, decided 8,723 cases. The Chief Commissioner decided 68 revenue executive and judicial appeals.

32. There was an increase of 1,921 acres in the area irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal owing to shortage of rain at the proper time, and the water rate demand was increased by Rs. 3,701 as compared with the previous year. On account of damage to the crops Rs. 2,116 were remitted. The area irrigated by the Eastern Jumna Canal also increased by 224 acres, resulting in an increase of Rs. 545 in the water rate demand, as compared with the previous year. Out of the arrears, Rs. 6,175 of lease money of Jhil Najafgarh Rs. 3,675 for the years 1928-29 and 1929-30 and Rs. 700 and Rs. 1,800 for the years 1930-31 and 1933-34, respectively, were outstanding. The recovery of Rs. 700 depends upon the civil suit which is still pending. During the year arrangements were made for singhara cultivation under Tahsil supervision and Rs. 1,621 were collected.

A sum of Rs. 211 was spent on the pay of a muharir and two peons. The demand on account of 588 acres of Bund cultivation yielded an income of Rs. 899. The increase in income is due to sufficient rain during the year. Expenditure on account of repairs to bunds and pay of staff employed on their upkeep amounted to Rs. 766.

33. **Nazul Department.**—The Nazul Department continues to manage Government properties in 23 estates and there was no change in the area managed by the Department. All the quarries on Crown lands continue to remain in charge of the different bodies to whom they were transferred in 1932. The draft rules for the proper accounting of nazul receipts have been finally approved by the Accountant General, Central Revenues.

34. There was no special occurrence during the year in respect of the management of the three city estates. Inside the city walls an area of 60 square yards was sold for Rs. 1,200 and an area of 185 square yards was transferred to the Municipal Committee, Delhi, for construction of a latrine. In Sadar Bazar North an area of 28 square yards was leased on a 90 years' lease on payment of Rs. 420 as premium. Similarly in Sadar Bazar South an area of 9 square yards was leased on payment of Rs. 540 as premium and an area of 768 square yards was leased to Hira Lal Jain School in perpetuity on payment of Rs. 3,840 as premium. In this estate 244 square yards were also leased on 90 years' lease on payment of Rs. 3,660 as premium. In the estate "Inside City Wall" 210 square yards were also leased for five years. In Bela Estate a piece of land measuring 467 square yards was also leased for a period of 5 years. In addition 12 monthly leases in Sadar Bazar North and Bela Estates were given. Also 52 annual leases were given and 42 encroachments were summarily removed by the Department.

35. No change occurred in the 12 extension estates. Out of the remaining 19½ acres of the area laid out in the Western Extension, about 1½ acres were leased in Basti Reghar, Shidipura and Qarol Bagh, and 40 acres were laid out in Basti Reghar during the year. The newly laid out area is being leased out to the ex-residents of Basti Harphul Singh. An area of 1.30 acres was transferred to the Public Works Department for laying a pipe line from the Southern Ridge Road to the Imperial Agricultural Institute. In Naiwala and Basti Reghar 232 and 569 leases respectively were renewed during the year on double the amount of the previous rent. Action for the renewal of the remaining expired leases was also being taken. In Paharganj Extensions an area of 497 square yards was leased for 90 years on premium of Rs. 1,491. In addition 54 square yards were also leased in this estate. In Qadam Sharif 19,872 square yards were leased out during the year to the residents of the land evacuated for Clerks' quarters for the clearance of Sigligaran and to Kakaris and

Shikaris. In City Extension Estates two plots of 4,560 square yards and 1,387 square yards in Daryaganj South were transferred to the Police Department for the construction of a bungalow for the Deputy Superintendent of Police City and for use as a parade ground for the Faiz Bazar Police station, respectively. Population is increasing in Daryaganj and there is a growing demand for land which is becoming more valuable. The development of this area will be taken up as soon as funds are available.

36. In the Bela Estates an area of 392 square yards was leased in Chiragah North to the Notified Area Committee, Shahdara, for an Octroi Post. Also 556 square yards were leased out in abadi ghosian in Chiragah South. One monthly lease was given in Jhilmila Tahirpur. In these estates 8 annual leases were auctioned and two were given on fixed payment to ghosis and Samadh Shamghir. Forty leases in Jhil Khuranja which expired in 1935 were ordered to be renewed and 35 leases were renewed during the year. One lease in Jhil Khuranja which expires at the end of October 1936 has also been ordered to be renewed.

37. In the four Imperial Estates an area of 170 bighas in Southern Ridge Estates was transferred to the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute. Also an area of $7\frac{17}{20}$ bighas in Southern Ridge Estates was transferred to the Public Works Department for laying a pipe line from the Southern Ridge to the Imperial Agricultural Institute. The remaining agricultural and pastoral lands in these estates were leased for one year. In the abadi of Jangpura no land was leased out during the year. One lease in abadi Bagh Mochi, one in Todapur and 4 in Dasghara were given during the year.

38. Of the previous years' balance amounting to Rs. 1,20,642 including Rs. 290 under suspension at the close of the previous year, Rs. 25,240 have been excluded as this sum was twice included in the demand on account of rent of the Grand Parade Area. Thus the previous year's balance stood at Rs. 95,402. The total demand of the Nazul Department including Rs. 95,402 on account of previous years' balance amounted to Rs. 3,79,905, of which Rs. 3,18,957 were collected, and Rs. 3,255 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 57,693 to be recovered. The recoverable balance includes Rs. 15,711 from the Grand Parade leases after registration of leases, Rs. 2,659 for which non-recovery certificates have been sent to other districts and Rs. 21,657 for which suits are pending in civil courts, leaving Rs. 17,666 to be recovered by ordinary process. Since the close of the year a sum of Rs. 7 has been remitted and Rs. 4,980 have been recovered, leaving Rs. 12,679 to be recovered by ordinary processes.

39. **Land Records Agency.**—There was no change in the strength of the staff which consisted of 9 Kanungos, 87 Patwaris, and 6 Assistants, in addition to 9 Patwaris and 2 Kanungos in the Nazul Department. Of the 18 Patwar candidates, 15 belonged to

agricultural tribes; 8 were qualified. The ten unqualified candidates have joined the Patwar School for training at Karnal. Of the candidates on the list one has passed the Intermediate Examination and five are Matriculates. Eight candidates were officiating at the close of the year. Necessity is felt for a Patwar School, which will be opened in the province as soon as possible. All the Patwaris have passed the Patwar examination, but 57 Patwaris and 6 Assistant Patwaris have not worked in any Settlement. The work of the Patwaris was satisfactory and all their returns were filed punctually. Fines were imposed on 3 Patwaris, and one was suspended. At the close of the year, 7 Patwaris were officiating in higher appointments and 5 Assistant Patwaris were officiating as Patwaris. Of the 4 Kanungo candidates, one of whom is a Patwari, one has passed the Kanungo examination but has not received a certificate of efficiency from the Director of Land Records, Punjab. Two candidates have been appointed as Basic Kanungos, one in Lyallpur and the other in Amritsar Settlements. Three candidates were accepted during the year. One Kanungo was appointed as an officiating Naib Tahsildar at Rewari in the Punjab.

40. The records were generally in good order. No progress has been made with the recommendation of the Director of Land Records, Punjab, to keep the Settlement records of 1842, 1864 and 1880 in tin-lined almirahs for want of accommodation in the Revenue Record Room. Of the 106 worn eaten record of rights of villages in the Shahdara area, wax paper has been pasted on to those of 63 villages, which together with 23 so treated during the previous year leave only another 20 to be dealt with. Of these only 12 are reported to be worth repairing. Of the remaining, 4 are now found to be intact and 4 are beyond all repair.

41. The number of mutations attested during the year was 7,332, leaving an unattested balance of 552, as compared with 651, at the close of the previous year. Errors discovered during the Tehsil office inspection are being rectified. Of 111 partition cases, 72 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 39 as compared with 60 at the close of the previous year. Annual records were prepared for 97 estates, all being filed in the Tehsil within the prescribed time. The Revenue Assistant attested 40 Jamabandis on the spot and the instructions regarding their preparation, etc., were duly followed. The Sadar Kanungo spent 181 days on tour and inspected 335 villages. He spent 39 days in checking the crop experiments of 8,759 field numbers in 183 villages. He checked 155 Jamabandis, 108 Fard bachh, 15 Khatunis of the fluctuating area of the Alluvion and Diluvion area of 10 villages, and inspected 44 Patwar offices. He also inspected the office Kanungo's office at the Tehsil twice during the year. The Alluvion and Diluvion work was done within time. The instructions regarding the inspection of boundary and survey pillars and the

orders regarding the upkeep of field maps were observed. Village note books are kept in order. No new Patwarkhana was constructed during the year, but a sum of Rs. 3,000 has been provided for such work and two Patwarkhanas are proposed to be constructed next year. There are 87 Patwar circles in the Province with 44 Patwarkhanas. Of these 19 are in need of repair. Seven Patwarkhanas were repaired during the year and it is hoped to repair 9 more during the next year.

42. Expenditure on the Land Records Agency during the year was Rs. 34,819, of which Rs. 31,505 represents the pay of Kanungos and Patwaris and the balance Rs. 3,314 travelling allowances and other miscellaneous expenses.

43. During the year the Tehsil was inspected once by the Collector. The Sadar Kanungo's office was inspected by the Revenue Assistant, who makes quarterly inspections. The Revenue Assistant also inspected the work of all Field Kanungos.

44. The rain gauge and rainfall registers were maintained and the usual forecasts were regularly submitted.

45. **Land Development, New Delhi.**—The office of the Land and Development Officer was held by Mr. B. R. Kagal, B.E., during the period under review.

Mr. F. T. Jones, C.I.E., M.V.O., held the appointment of the Secretary to Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department, during the year.

46. Public interest in the development of the New Capital was evidenced by the ready purchase of land whenever put up to auction. The year under review in fact was marked by the great number of sites so auctioned and bought up by the public and led to an increase in the revenue of the Department by Rs. 5,52,823 over that of the previous year.

47. More than 300 building schemes were received for scrutiny and disposal during the year under review as against 225 received during the previous year. Construction work was in progress on most of the sites leased, and a large number of buildings were completed during the year.

48. **Lease of sites.**—*New sites leased*—(a) The following sites were disposed of to the public:—

(1) Block No. 205 (near Barakhamba Road)—

(i) Sites for tenements	175
(ii) Sites for Artisan Quarters	75
(iii) Sites for Middle class residences	18

(2) Block No. 134 (along Queensway)—

(i) Sites for "Show Rooms", Offices with residential flats above	23
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(3) Blocks, 1, 11 and 14 (South of the Central Vista)—

(i) Sites for residences 27

(4) Connaught Circus—

(ii) Sites for business purposes 2

Sites for New Delhi Municipal Committee.—(b) The following sites were placed at the disposal of the New Delhi Municipal Committee:—

(i) Lady Willingdon Park towards the West of the Lodi Tombs.

(ii) Playground near the Government Press in the City Extension Area.

The New Delhi Municipal Committee, also acquired the Old Military Slaughter House site near Kotla Feroz Shah for purposes of a Deaf and Dumb School.

Sites to other bodies.—(c) The following sites were disposed of to other bodies:—

(i) A site was allotted to the Harcourt Butler High School on Reading Road.

(ii) A site was allotted to the Lady Irwin College for Women on Sikandra Road.

49. *Sites for future development.*—The following proposals were under consideration:—

(i) Sites for the following schools:—

Lady Irwin School for Girls; Union Academy; Anglo-Indian High School; Arya Girls School; D. A. V. High School; Ramjas High School;

(ii) Site for a hostel for the cadets of the Aeronautical Training Centre.

(iii) Site for a Wireless Direction Finding Station.

(iv) Extension of the Aerodrome towards the East of Kutab Road and West of Aliganj Village.

(v) Site for a Shia Mosque and Imambara.

(vi) Site for an Isolation Hospital.

(vii) Site for a Broadcasting Station.

(viii) Sites for residential purposes in Block Nos. 134 and 1.

(ix) Site in Block No. 134 for the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company.

(x) Site for a rifle range for Messrs. Manton & Co.

50. *Developed Areas.*—*Buildings of importance.*—The construction work at the sites in the Outer Ring of Connaught Place proceeded rapidly, and it is hoped that a majority of these buildings will be in occupation in the next winter season.

(ii) The work on the buildings of the Gwalior and Northern India Transport Company and the Regal Theatre buildings, off Connaught Circus, was well in progress.

(iii) The extension to the Imperial Hotel are nearing completion.

(iv) The construction work at the sites allotted to Religious Institutions on the Reading Road was well in hand.

(v) The work on the new buildings of the Chelmsford Club was in progress, and the buildings are expected to be in occupation next winter.

The following buildings were completed :—

(a) Masonic Lodge.

(b) Y. M. C. A. Hostel.

(c) Ceremonial Platform at New Delhi Station.

(d) Roman Catholic Church at Alexandra Place.

51. *Ruling Princes' and Chiefs' Area.*—The sites previously allotted to the Mysore and Sirmoor States and subsequently relinquished by them were re-allotted to the Gwalior State.

The proposal to revise the boundaries of the Ruling Princes' Area was under consideration.

52. *Temporary Leases.*—A grass cutting and grazing contract for waste lands was granted and a revenue of Rs. 3,800 was realised.

53. *Railway Land.*—The Railway Department were contemplating to erect buildings for the offices of the Indian Railway Conference Association and the Divisional Superintendent, North Western Railway.

Sites for the same near the New Delhi Railway Station were approved.

A building scheme for the Indian Railways Conference Association Office was received and was under consideration.

54. *Other Important Activities—Quarrying Operations.*—The quarrying operations continued to be under the control of the Land and Development Department.

A large portion of the Jhandewala area was levelled up, thus improving to a great extent the sanitary conditions of the locality, and elimination of old pits within the area under operations.

55. *Ancient Monuments.*—The monuments other than those preserved by the Archaeological Department continued to be looked after by the Land and Development Department.

Unauthorised additions to these monuments were promptly dealt with under the local byelaws. Cases of unauthorised occupation and encroachment on Government property were suitably dealt with through the civil courts. Amongst those of importance were the following :—

(1) Gurdwara Mata Sundri in the City Extension Area.

(2) Piao Site on Minto Road, and

(3) The unauthorised occupation of a site in the Irwin Hospital compound.

56. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 9,71,446 as against Rs. 4,18,623 in the previous year or an increase of Rs. 5,52,823.

The expenditure on the Department amounted to Rs. 62,500 as against Rs. 55,068 in the previous year.

57. *Court of Wards.*—The three estates under the Court of Wards at the close of the year were those of the late Mirza Surayya Jah, the Delhi portion of the property of the late Rai Bahadur Sardar Boota Singh, C.I.E., O.B.E., of Rawalpindi, and the portion of the estate of Mrs. Veronica Skinner in Delhi.

58. It was contemplated to release the estate of Mrs. Skinner by the end of June, but it was eventually decided in consultation with the Punjab Court of Wards, to retain the estate for the time being to safeguard the interests of Mrs. Skinner. A civil suit has been instituted for the possession of Khandaura Khan Garden, and towards the expenses of this suit the Punjab Court of Wards have contributed a sum of Rs. 2,000.

59. There has been no change in the wards of any of the three estates. The allowances of the wards and the members of the family of the estate of the late Mirza Surayya Jah continued to be the same as in the previous year. The wards of the late Rai Bahadur Boota Singh's estate are paid their allowances at Rawalpindi under the orders of the Punjab Court of Wards. No allowance is paid to Mrs. Skinner from Delhi.

60. There was no change in the management of the three estates. No special staff for the management of the estate of Mrs. Skinner was employed. The cost of the management of the estate of the late Mirza Surayya Jah was Rs. 3,750 against Rs. 3,733 in the previous year, and that of the Delhi portion of the estate of the late Rai Bahadur Sardar Boota Singh Rs. 2,057 against Rs. 2,131 in the year 1934-35. A sum of Rs. 154 only was spent on office contingencies from the estate of Mrs. Skinner.

61. The assets of the Surayya Jah estate were estimated at Rs. 2,78,052 and the liabilities at Rs. 22,000. Out of this sum of Rs. 22,000, Rs. 12,000 were borrowed from the District Board, Delhi, during the year at 5 per cent. interest to pay to Nizam Shah and Hamida Sultan as a result of the compromise of the

civil litigation between them and the Court of Wards. The remaining sum of Rs. 10,000 is on account of a loan taken from the District Board, Delhi, during the year 1933-34 at 5 per cent. interest. The recoverable balance of the estate at the close of the year was Rs. 8,089 against Rs. 6,508 in the previous year. Of the recoverable balance Rs. 4,113 were outstanding on account of suspension of land revenue, Rs. 1,945 on account of pension and monthly rents of residential properties, Rs. 758 due from an *ex-tenant* and tenants of the estate against whom decrees are under execution and Rs. 1,273 were due from tenants on account of previously suspended revenue to be recovered during the year. Efforts are being made to realise the sum of Rs. 1,273, failing which suits will be instituted. The recovery of rents under suspension is a difficult matter as the quality of land is poor and the tenants are not in a flourishing financial condition. Owing to damage caused by hail and to inadequate rain the recoveries were affected a good deal. A sum of Rs. 6,827 was recovered as compared with Rs. 5,531 realized in the previous year. The remissions sanctioned by the United Provinces Government also reduced the demand of the estate for the land situated in that province by Rs. 353 as compared with Rs. 1,644 remitted last year.

62. The assets of the estate of Rai Bahadur Boota Singh in the Delhi Province are estimated at Rs. 12,21,497 with liabilities amounting to Rs. 1,50,514. The recoverable balance at the close of the year was Rs. 12,330 against Rs. 11,521 in the previous year. Of the recoverable balance Rs. 7,909 were due from tenants against whom decrees are under execution, Rs. 1,509 were due from two *ex-tenants* against whom legal steps are being taken for recovery and Rs. 2,912 were to be recovered from the lessees of the residential property and others. The question of the residential property and the settlement of the liabilities of this estate is still under consideration. The appeal filed in the Privy Council against the Court of Wards in regard to the title of Mahaldar Khan Garden has been decided in favour of the Court of Wards.

63. The assets of the estate of Mrs. Veronica Skinner in the Delhi Province are estimated at Rs. 1,06,116. This estate has a small garden and some residential properties which are in a ruined condition. The recoverable balance of the estate amounted to Rs. 273 against Rs. 571 in the previous year.

64. In the case of all estates no undesirable mortgage with possession or long term leases were executed during the year.

65. The income of the estate of Mirza Surayya Jah was Rs. 26,188 or Rs. 1,296 more than in the previous year. In addition Rs. 12,000 were borrowed from the District Board. The expenditure of the estate amounted to Rs. 38,280 against Rs. 30,978 in the previous year. Of the total expenditure Rs. 12,000 were spent in settlement of suits brought by M. Nizam Shah and Hamida Sultan Begum, Rs. 8,580 were paid as allowances to the

ward's family, Rs. 7,170 were spent on personal expenses and education of M. Khairuddin, Rs. 3,750 on cost of management, Rs. 3,553 in payment of taxes and the balance on litigation, ceremonies, repairs to buildings and in payment of land revenue.

66. The income of the estate of Rai Bahadur Boota Singh was Rs. 5,909 or Rs. 1,320 more than in the previous year. The expenditure, including Rs. 125 advanced to Sardar Jaidev Singh, a ward of the estate, amounted to Rs. 5,756 against Rs. 5,555 in the year 1934-35. In addition a sum of Rs. 69 was repaid towards the debts of the sons of Sardar Jaidev Singh. The increase in income is on account of sales of stock worth Rs. 1,446. Of the total expenditure Rs. 2,057 were spent on cost of management, Rs. 2,067 on payment of taxes and the balance on account of Abiana, maintenance of buildings and on litigation.

67. The income of the estate of Mrs. Skinner was Rs. 649 against Rs. 217 in the previous year. In addition, a sum of Rs. 2,000 was received from the Court of Wards, Hissar, for conducting civil litigation of the estate. The expenditure of the estate amounted to Rs. 649 against Rs. 311 in the previous year. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 154 were spent on office expenses, Rs. 90 were paid to Mrs. Skinner and the balance was spent on repairs of buildings on litigation and for payment of taxes.

CHAPTER II.

PROTECTION.

68. **Course of Legislation.**—The two Acts made by the Governor General apply to Delhi. Of the 14 Acts passed by the Central Legislature in 1935, all but three were applicable to the Delhi Province, the exceptions being the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1935, the Central Provinces Courts (Supplementary) Act, 1935, and the Jubbulpore and Chhatisgarh Divisions (Divorce Proceedings Validation) Act, 1935. Of the 5 statutes enacted by the Legislative Council of the Punjab in 1935, only the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1935, was extended to the Delhi Province. The Punjab Borstal Act, 1926, and a few sections of the Punjab Nurses Registration Act, 1932, were also extended to the Delhi Province by the Governor General in Council under Section 7 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912. The questions of extending the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1934 and, the Punjab Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1935, were under consideration during the year.

69. **Police.**—The total number of reported and true cases dealt with by the Police in 1935 was 1,947 and 1,649 as compared with 2,011 and 1,697 in 1934, or a decrease of 64 and 48 cases respectively.

70. No marked increase was noticed in any particular form of crime except in hurt cases. There was a substantial decrease in offences of house-trespass.

71. Fourteen cases of rioting were reported in 1935 as compared with 17 in 1934. None of these cases was of any special importance.

72. Twenty cases of murder were reported during 1935 as compared with 19 cases in 1934. Five cases were pending from the last year. These 25 cases were disposed of as follows :—

Convicted 2,
Discharged or acquitted 7,
Untraced 7 and
Pending 9.

73. Murders were not prevalent among any class of persons or in any particular locality. In 2 of the 20 cases reported, the dead bodies could not be identified. Three murders were due to intrigues over women, one arose out of a sordid squabble over boys, 2 were the result of village riots while in the remaining 12 cases the motives were of a varying nature.

74. No case of dacoity was reported during 1935. Two cases were pending from 1934, which remained untraced.

The freedom of the Delhi Province from this serious form of crime is most satisfactory especially when it is remembered that the incidence of dacoity in districts surrounding Delhi remained high.

75. Twenty cases of robbery were reported in 1935 as compared with 19 cases in 1934 and 28 in 1933. There were two cases pending from 1934. These 22 cases were disposed of as follows :—

Convicted 1,
Untraced 5,
Cancelled 9,
Discharged or acquitted 4, and
Pending 3.

76. During the year 1935, 477 cases of burglary were reported as against 534 in 1934 and 635 in 1933, respectively. To 477 cases of burglary reported in 1935, 43 cases pending from 1934 have to be added making a total of 520 cases dealt with by the Police in 1935. Of these 435 were found to be true on investigation as compared with 505 in 1934.

77. An analysis of the 520 cases dealt with by the Police in 1935 is given below :—

Convicted 107,
Discharged or acquitted 12,
Untraced 316,
Cancelled 33, and
Pending 52.

78. Burglaries by day numbered 164. In 24 of them there was no loss; in 72 the property stolen was less than Rs. 50; in 47 the value of the property stolen was between Rs. 50 and Rs. 500; while in 8 cases only was the value of the property stolen over Rs. 500, and in no case was the value of the property stolen over Rs. 2,000. Of these 164 cases 41 were convicted, 6 were discharged, 94 remained untraced, 13 were cancelled, while 10 are still pending. The percentage of cases convicted to cases admitted was 29 per cent. as compared with 23 per cent. in 1934.

Burglaries by night were 313 in number as compared with 344 in 1934. Forty-one of these burglaries were reported as being without loss; in 108 cases the property stolen was valued at less than Rs. 50; in 116 cases the value of the property stolen varied between Rs. 50 and Rs. 500. In 26 cases the property stolen was valued at over Rs. 500, while in only 5 cases was the property stolen valued at Rs. 2,000 or more. Of the 313 cases reported 56 were convicted, 3 discharged or acquitted, 198 remained untraced, 17 were cancelled and 39 are still pending. The percentage of cases convicted to cases admitted was 22 per cent. as compared with 15 per cent. in 1934.

79. Seven hundred and eighty-one cases of theft were reported in 1935 as compared with 897 in 1933 and 793 in 1934. 51 cases were pending from 1934, making a total of 832 cases dealt with by the Police in 1935. Of these 694 were held to be true as compared with 698 in 1934. The 832 cases dealt with by the Police in 1935 were disposed of as follows :—

Convicted 235,
Discharged or acquitted 11,
Untraced 448,
Cancelled 75, and
Pending 63.

80. Cycle thefts showed a marked decrease in 1935 as compared with 1934, due to the formation of a special staff in the city for the prevention and detection of this crime.

81. Thirty-seven cases of cattle theft were reported in 1935 as compared with 40 cases in 1934. One case was pending from the year 1934 making a total of 38 cases dealt with by the Police during 1935. These were disposed of as follows :—

Convicted 14,
Discharged or acquitted 2,
Untraced 15, and
Cancelled 7.

82. (1) The following unlicensed arms were recovered during the year :—

Revolvers	6
Pistols	2
Khokhris	5
Sword-sticks	3
Chhavi	1
Spears	2
Swords	2

(2) The following arms were stolen :—

Revolvers	4
Pistols	2
Shot-guns	2
Cartridges	102

Of these 1 revolver, 1 pistol and 1 shot-gun were recovered.

83. Thirty-four cases of kidnapping or abduction were reported during 1935 as compared with 26 cases in 1934 and 42 in 1933. Two cases were pending from the year 1934 making a total of 36 dealt with by the Police during 1935. These cases were disposed of as follows :—

Convicted 8,
Discharged or acquitted 3,
Untraced 2,
Cancelled 20, and
Pending 3.

84. Seventy-nine cases of cheating were reported during 1935 as compared with 58 in 1934 and 101 in 1933. 13 cases were pending from 1934, making a total of 92 cases dealt with by the Police in 1935. These cases were disposed of as follows :—

Convicted 30,
Discharged or acquitted 9,
Untraced 20,
Cancelled 20, and
Pending 13.

85. Eight cases of coinage were reported in 1935 as against 12 in 1934.

86. **Dangerous Drugs Act.**—During the year some excellent captures of cocaine were made at the Delhi Railway Station. The value of the cocaine recovered was approximately Rs. 30,000 which is more than the value of the cocaine seized in the previous ten years.

87. **Motor traffic.**—The statement below shows the number of accidents reported during 1935.

No. of accidents involving death.	Total No. of deaths.	No. of accidents involving injuries.	No. of persons injured.	No. of accidents not involving death or injury.	Total.
10	11	149	229	60	219

The largest number of accidents occurred through collision or attempted avoidance of collision with pedestrians, as was the case in 1934. The next most fruitful cause of accident was collision or attempted avoidance of collision with other vehicles. This is mainly due to the large increase in the number of tongas and to the exceedingly bad driving of tongas. The third most common cause of accidents is due to the failure of drivers to give the correct signals when turning or stopping.

88. During 1935, 4,516 persons were prosecuted under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules as compared with 3,518 in 1934. Fines to the value of Rs. 18,583 were realised in 1935 as compared with Rs. 10,924 in 1934.

89. The total number of reported and true cases during 1935 were 8,746 and 9,076 as against 9,432 and 10,949 in 1934 or a decrease of 686 and 1,873, respectively. The statement below shows the reported crime of each kind separately :—

	1934.	1935.
(1) Cognizable offences against religion and public nuisances	4	11
(2) Cognizable offences under Local and Special Laws	130	166
(3) Petty offences under section 34, Police Act	9,298	8,569
Total	9,432	8,746

90. The following table shows the success obtained in Police working during the year 1935 as compared with 5 previous years :—

Year.	Percentage of cases convicted to true cases.	Percentage of cases convicted to tried.	Percentage of persons convicted to tried.
1930	31	78	60
1931	27	75	52
1932	24	72	52
1933	30	77	62
1934	33	80	66
1935	37	83	60

The figures for 1935 as compared with the figures of the previous 5 years show a distinct and marked improvement.

91. In addition to due surveillance maintained over local suspects the policy of keeping Delhi as free as possible of dangerous revolutionaries and undesirables from other Provinces was continued and during the year 12 persons were externed under the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Act. The provisions of this Act were found to be of great value and on its expiry in December the new Act was applied to Delhi Province.

92. **Criminal Investigation Department.**—As in previous years close co-operation was maintained throughout the year between the Criminal Investigation Department staff and the District Police. The periodical inter-changes of Delhi detectives with those of the Meerut District Police and the Punjab Criminal Investigation Department was continued and proved to be of much use.

93. During 1935 Rs. 1,581 were distributed in rewards to the public as compared with Rs. 1,603 during 1934. Of this a sum of Rs. 90 was paid to villagers for guarding the railway line on the occasion of Viceregal journeys. The persons rewarded were one Zaildar, 5 Lambardars, 6 Chaukidars and 138 members of the public as compared with 2 Zaildars, 8 Chaukidars and 145 members of the public in 1934.

In addition many commendation certificates were granted to the public.

94. No village official was proceeded against for neglect of duty under sections 43 and 44 of Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws Act).

95. The Thikri Pahra Act and the Punjab Village and Small Town Patrol Act are not in force in the Delhi Province.

96. The standing orders defining the beats and duties of the Police at all headquarters Police Stations and cities in rural areas, which were drawn up in 1933, were revised during the year in accordance with the shifting centres of population, the incidence of crime and an increase in the force.

97. The Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1935, the Punjab Borstal Act, 1926, and a few sections of the Punjab Nurses Registration Act, 1932 were adopted for Delhi during the year under report. There have been few prosecutions under the Wild Birds and Wild Animals Protection Act, but its enforcement is generally admitted to have had good results in preventing the wanton and wholesale destruction game.

98. The following permanent increases or decreases in the strength were sanctioned during the year 1935 :—

- (1) One Prosecuting Deputy Superintendent of Police, one Inspector, one Prosecuting Sub-Inspector, 64 Constables and 16 cooks were increased and one Head Constable was decreased as a result of the first instalment of the revision of the permanent strength of the Delhi Police.
- (2) Two civilian posts of Assistant clerk and Assistant Accountant were created, and one civilian Record Keeper was appointed in place of a Head Constable in the executive line in the office of the Senior Superintendent of Police. The post of head Constable was brought under reduction.
- (3) An increase of 2 Head Constables and 6 Foot Constables was sanctioned in the Police Lines and office staff.
- (4) An increase of 2 Foot Constables as motor drivers was sanctioned.
- (5) The ministerial establishment of the Delhi Criminal Investigation Department was revised which resulted in the increase of 2 civilian clerks, viz. :—(1) Assistant Stenographer; (2) Index Clerk, the revision of the scale of pay of the Record Keeper from Rs. 100—5—150 *plus* Rs. 30 per mensem special pay to Rs. 75—23—100, the creation of 2 new posts of Head Constable as Diarist and Typist and the reduction of the status of the post of Assistant Record Keeper from Head Constable to that of Constable.

The net result is the increase of one Deputy Superintendent of Police, one Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, one Head Constable and 73 Constables in the executive line, of 5 clerks in the clerical cadre and of 16 cooks as menials.

99. One Head Constable and 10 Foot Constables were supplied to the Imperial Bank of India, Delhi.

One Sub-Inspector, 3 Head Constables and 15 Foot Constables were supplied to the Municipal Committee, Delhi, for the prevention of smuggling of sugar and other dutiable articles into the Delhi Municipality.

Seven Head Constables and 39 Foot Constables were employed from 1st January to 19th April 1935 and 1st October 1935 to 15th April 1936 for the protection of the high officials of the Government of India and the Secretariat buildings.

One Inspector, 2 Sergeants, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 3 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 7 Head Constables and 47 Foot Constables were employed from 21st January to 19th April 1935 for the protection of the Council Chambers.

Two Sub-Inspectors and 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors were employed from 21st January to 19th April 1935 for the assistance of the Watch and Ward Staff in the inner precincts of the Legislative Assembly Chamber.

Two Sergeants were employed from 18th January to 7th February 1935 for duty in connection with the visits of the King of Greece and the Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of Nepal.

Five Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 3 Head Constables were supplied by the Punjab, Bengal, the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa Criminal Investigation Department on detective duties in Delhi during the winter season.

In addition to these, 5 Sergeants, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 21 Head Constables and 155 Foot Constables were supplied on payment on 37 occasions for short periods during the year to private persons, corporate bodies and commercial companies for the maintenance of law and order and for the protection of property on behalf of the promoters of gatherings or entertainments such as marriages, etc. No extra men were employed in their places.

100. The revision of the permanent strength of the Delhi Police Force, which had been found by experience to be inadequate in view of the rapidly expanding population of Old and New Delhi, the purchase of 2 additional motor lorries for Police transport, the relief of 8 Constables by 16 cooks for Police messes in Delhi and New Delhi, the steady improvement in messing arrangements and the construction of new Police buildings, made conditions of service easier for the Force.

101. A Criminal Tribe Colony was opened at Qarol Bagh, Police Station, Sadar Bazar, Delhi, during 1935 to find employment for adult members of the registered criminal tribes, to enforce compulsory education for the children of the registered

members of the criminal tribes, to enforce the regular attendance of youths in night schools and industrial classes of an ordinary and vocational training and to exercise effective supervision over the activities of criminal tribes in order to make them amenable to law and order and help the Police in the registration and surveillance of adult members of criminal tribes in the Delhi Province. This colony is as yet in its infancy but promises well.

102. Relations with the Police of districts bordering the Delhi Province were cordial. Quarterly inter-district meetings were, as usual, held at which matters affecting the control of crime and closer co-operation were discussed.

103. **Discipline.**—Minor departmental punishments were inflicted on 13 upper subordinates and 104 lower subordinates as compared with 32 upper subordinates and 96 lower subordinates respectively in 1934. Major departmental punishments were awarded to 3 upper subordinates and 36 lower subordinates as against 2 upper subordinates and 34 lower subordinates respectively in 1934.

104. Monetary rewards amounting to Rs. 2,074 were granted to 183 officers and men in 1935 as compared with Rs. 1,644 to 142 officers and men in 1934.

105. There was only one case of gross misconduct during 1935. In this case a Head Constable embezzled a sum of Rs. 1,000 when in charge of the Kotwali Malkhana. He was prosecuted under section 409, Indian Penal Code, convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

106. No difficulty was experienced in finding good recruits. Out of 228 recruits enlisted, one was a B.A., 5 were F.A., 58 were matriculates, 82 had passed the Middle Examination and 77 were men who could read and write; only 5 illiterate recruits were enlisted.

107. **Buildings.**—The general condition of Police buildings is good. The following major works were sanctioned in 1935 and are now being constructed :—

- (1) Dismantlement of the condemned married quarters of Sub-Inspectors and old Mughal buildings and the construction of a top storied barrack for Head Constables and Foot Constables, married quarters for Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 2 rooms for the District Magistrate and the Senior Superintendent of Police and a joint room for Indian officers at Police Station Kotwali.
- (2) Construction of a Police Post at Paharganj.
- (3) Construction of 5 Sub-Inspectors quarters in Police Lines.

108. The following minor works were sanctioned during 1936 and are under construction or have been executed :—

- (1) Construction of a bungalow for the Deputy Superintendent of Police City.
- (2) Construction of another Clothing Store, Police Lines, Delhi.
- (3) Raising the roof of Police Station, Kashmere Gate.
- (4) Reconstruction of the roofs of Police Station, Subzi-mandi.
- (5) Construction of 2 Head Constables married quarters and 2 kitchens, etc., at Police Post, Bagh Qarol.
- (6) Additions and alterations in Police Station, Mahrauli.
- (7) Construction of a two seated latrine at Police Station, Nangloi.
- (8) Re-roofing Alipore Police Post.
- (9) Construction of additional bathing places and latrines at Police Station, New Delhi.
- (10) Construction of a water borne latrine at Police Station, Sadar Bazar.
- (11) Tiling of verandah and kitchen of Sub-Inspector's quarters at Police Station, Najafgarh.
- (12) Special repairs to the floor of barrack No. 5 Police Lines, Delhi.
- (13) Additions and alterations to the office of the Senior Superintendent of Police, Kashmere Gate, Delhi.
- (14) Cementing the floor of the stables and replacing the pillars in the Police Lines.
- (15) Construction of water borne latrines and one urinal in the Police Lines.
- (16) Construction of a Revolver Range in Police Lines.
- (17) Additions and alterations to the Operation Theatre in the Police Lines Hospital.
- (18) Providing suitable drainage for the low lying ground in Police Lines.

109. The following gazetted officers were attached to the Delhi Province during the year 1935 :—

- (1) J. A. Scott, Esquire, O.B.E., I.P., Senior Superintendent of Police from 1st to 20th January, 1935.
- (2) E. W. Wace, Esquire, I.P., Senior Superintendent of Police from 21st January to 31st December 1935.

- (3) W. K. Mauger, Esquire, I.P., Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department from 1st January to 31st December 1935.
- (4) W. St. L. Hodder, Esquire, I.P., Assistant Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 22nd October 1935.
- (5) V. T. Bayley, Esquire, I.P., Assistant Superintendent of Police, from 23rd October to 31st December 1935.
- (6) J. A. Douglas, Esquire, M.B.E., Deputy Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 31st December 1935.
- (7) Khan Bahadur Nur Hussain Shah, Deputy Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 31st December 1935.
- (8) Khan Bahadur Mian Mohammad Sadiq, Deputy Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 31st December 1935.
- (9) Seth Bhup Chand, Prosecuting Deputy Superintendent of Police from 1st May to 31st December 1935.

110. **Criminal Tribes.**—The number of persons belonging to the Criminal Tribes registered in Delhi during the year under report was 216 against 213 in 1934.

Settled Tribes.

Bauriahs.—There were 11 members of this tribe on the register at the beginning of the year. Of these, 4 who had absconded, were arrested and sentenced, 1 to eighteen months, another to twelve months and 2 to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. 1 is still absconding. Some members of this tribe earn their livelihood as labourers by honest means, but others are hardened criminals. No fresh registration or cancellation was made.

Kanjars.—There were 82 Kanjars on the register at the beginning of 1935. During the year 5 more members were registered and 1 was transferred from the United Provinces making a total of 88. Out of this number 2 died and 3 were exempted, leaving a balance of 83, of which 4 are at large. As mentioned in previous reviews members of this tribe have yet to be reformed and are still addicted to crime. Very few of them earn their living by honest means.

Miwati.—There was no complaint against the only member of this tribe during the year.

Goldsmiths.—The only member of this tribe is in jail undergoing a sentence of 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default 1 year's further rigorous imprisonment.

Singhiwalas.—During the year under review 15 members of the Singhiwala tribe were restricted in their movements within the limits of the Reclamation Colony, Karol Bagh, Delhi. However, only 6 members have settled therein; the remaining 9 are still at large.

Sweepers.—There was no sweeper who was a member of a criminal tribe at the end of 1934. But during 1935, 4 sweepers, known as Bicha's Gang, were declared members of a criminal tribe. Of them 3 have been registered. The fourth is in Karachi and he will be registered as soon as he returns to Delhi. They are hardened criminals and not inclined to earn their living by honest means.

Wandering Criminal Tribes.—The number of wandering criminal tribesmen registered in Delhi under Section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act was 102, comprising 23 Bauriahs, 8 Nuts, 58 Bangalas, 5 Kanjars and 8 Qilandar Faqirs. There was no complaint against any member of these tribes. During the year Rs. 90 were paid as rewards for the arrest of absentees.

General.—Three members of the criminal tribes were traced through the Finger Print system during the year.

A Criminal Tribe Colony was opened at Karol Bagh during the year to find employment for adult members of the registered tribes and unemployed people, to enforce compulsory education for the children of the registered members of the criminal tribes, to enforce regular attendance of youths in night schools and industrial classes of ordinary and vocational training and to exercise effective supervision over the activities of criminal tribes in order to make them amenable to law and order and help the Police in the registration and surveillance of adult members of criminal tribes in the Delhi Province. This colony is only in its infancy, but should in time justify its inception.

111. Poisons Act.—The number of licences issued during the year under report amounted to 86 against 82 in 1934. The increase is due to the licensing of 10 more gilders' shops with decreases of 3 in each case of arsenic and dealers' licences. Shops were regularly inspected by the excise, medical and police staff. There were no irregularities, licence holders maintaining proper registers. No prosecutions for breaches of the rules were instituted and there was no case of such a nature as to bring the working of the Act under criticism. Against 11 cases of poisoning during 1934, only 4 were reported during the year 1935. Of these 3 remained untraced and 1 is pending in Court.

112. Criminal Justice.—The number of offences reported in 1935 added to 362 cases pending from the previous year amounted to 27908 as against 25442 in 1934, showing an increase of 2466. Of these 3275 were reported and 2171 returned as "true" under

the Indian Penal Code, while 24633 were reported and 21640 were returned as "true" under Special and Local Laws; the corresponding figures for 1934 were 3184, 2245, 22258 and 19155 respectively. There was an increase of 91 and 2375 offences under the Indian Penal Code and Local and Special Laws respectively. The increase in the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code is too insignificant to call for any remarks, while the increase in the number of offences under Local and Special Laws is according to the District Magistrates due to the continued and increasing vigilance shown by the Police and Local bodies which has resulted in more prosecutions for breach of these laws being undertaken. Under the Police Act the number has increased by 1075 while under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, it has decreased by 16. Under the Municipal and the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, offences have increased from 6981 to 8942 and from 3064 to 3269 respectively.

113. 23300 cases were brought to trial involving 25950 persons as against 21247 cases involving 24188 persons in 1934. 4161 persons were brought to trial under the Indian Penal Code and 21789 under the Special and Local Laws; of the latter, 6914 were tried under the Municipal Act and 6944 under the Police Act. The results of the trials of these 25950 persons is shown below in percentages as compared with the results of 1934 :—

Year.	Acquitted or discharged. Per cent.	Convicted. Per cent.	Under trial at the close of the year. Per cent.
1934	21.4	74.9	3.7
1935	18.6	79	2.4

114. 23027 cases were disposed of, while 273 remained under trial at the close of the year. Out of 3883 cases dealt with under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, 3492 were dismissed without and 391 after reference to the Police. Only 3865 cases were dealt with under section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code in 1934 and the slight increase in the year under report indicates that better use has been made by Magistrates of this section. 107 cases were decided by Magistrates with enhanced powers, under section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code and 18624 cases were tried summarily under section 260 Criminal Procedure Code, as against 91 and 14454 cases in the year 1934.

115. The number of sentences both of simple and rigorous imprisonment has increased from 747 to 852 while that of sentences of over two years' imprisonment decreased from 112 to 83. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 83,331/3/- out of which Rs. 66,506/9/- or 80 per cent was realised.

The increase in percentage is satisfactory since the corresponding figures for 1934 were Rs. 74,392/5/6 and Rs. 54,361/2/9 respectively or 73 per cent. Out of Rs. 4,218/8/- awarded by the trial courts as compensation under section 545, Criminal Procedure Code only Rs. 1,364/8/- was paid. No explanation has been furnished for the small percentage of payment as compared with the actual compensation awarded.

116. 238 persons were called upon to show cause why they should not enter into bonds to keep the peace, as against 311 persons in the year 1934. Of these 59 were bound over, 151 were discharged and 28 remained under trial at the close of the year. Out of 307 persons called upon to show why they should not be bound over to be of good behaviour, 184 were ordered to furnish security, 121 were discharged and 2 remained under trial.

117. There were 16 sessions cases involving 69 persons including those pending from the previous year, as against 15 Sessions cases and 61 persons in the year 1934. Of these, 14 were disposed of during the year under review; two cases remained pending at the end of the year.

118. The average duration of Sessions cases in the year under review was 70 days as against 61 days in 1934 and of appeals 24 days as against 17 days last year. The District and Sessions Judge reports that the rise in the average duration of Sessions cases is due to the fact that long dates had to be fixed in some sessions cases to suit the trial of two big murder cases, which lasted a whole month.

119. There were 599 appeals involving 621 persons for disposal before the Sessions Judge, out of which 558 appeals involving 580 persons were decided. The following table shows the results of the appeals as affecting those 580 persons, in percentages as compared with the previous year :—

	1935.	1934.
Sentences upheld	71	70
Sentences reduced	12.8	15.2
Sentence reversed	14.5	19.7
Otherwise disposed of	1.7	1

120. 30407 persons were examined during the year under review as compared with 30136 in 1934.

121. 58 persons were whipped as against 51 in the previous year.

122. There does not appear to the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court, Lahore, to have been any matter of outstanding interest with reference to the Criminal Administration Delhi Province during the year under report.

123. **Jails.**—Mr. F. B. Pool, M.B.E., Additional District Magistrate, held charge of the Jail throughout the year, except for a period of one month when Mr. A. Isar, M.B.E., was in charge. M. Abdul Rahman held charge of the post of Deputy Superintendent up to 22nd May 1935, and Lala Nawal Kishore from 23rd May 1935.

124. The following officers held medical charge of the Jail during the year :—

- (i) Major R. S. Aspinall, I.M.S., up to 9th April 1935.
- (ii) Lieut-Colonel W. C. Paton, M.C., I.M.S., from 10th April 1935 to 16th May 1935.
- (iii) Major D. P. Bhargava, I.M.S., from 17th May 1935 to 15th October 1935.
- (iv) Captain H. S. Waters, I.M.S., from 16th October 1935 to 27th October 1935, and
- (v) Lieut-Colonel R. C. Clifford, D.S.O., M.C., I.M.S., from 28th October 1935.

125. The question of providing separate staff for clerical work was finally settled in September 1935 by appointing one senior and two junior clerks and a store-keeper in the place of two Assistant Superintendents and one temporary clerk. The scheme is reported to be working well, but it is said the executive work cannot be satisfactorily carried out by two Assistant Superintendents, and some of it has to be performed by the clerical staff. Steps are, however, being taken to remedy matters.

126. Accommodation exists for 672 prisoners. The average daily population was 640 against 556 in the preceding year.

127. There was an increase in the number of offences committed by the convict population—1020 against 851 in the previous year. Of these 757 were minor and 262 major offences, and one prisoner was sent up for judicial trial. The conduct of the general population was quite satisfactory. No prisoners escaped during the year. The convict who escaped in 1932 is still at large. The remission system continued to prove satisfactory and was well understood and appreciated by the prisoners.

128. Repairs to the jail buildings, excluding the residential quarters, were carried out satisfactorily by the prisoners and several improvements were effected.

129. Some improvement was made in the development of the land behind Kotla Feroz Shah; but owing to the water-logged condition of this area the progress in improvement is greatly hampered and is very slow.

130. The health of the prisoners showed improvement when compared with the previous year. Admissions to the hospital dropped from 599 to 435, of which malaria was alone responsible for 208 cases against 399 in 1934. The decrease is due chiefly to the anti-malaria campaign. There were 15 deaths during the year against 13 in the previous year, of which 3 were due to cerebro-spinal fever, and 4 to malaria. The one case of small-pox which occurred in the Jail was at once segregated. All prisoners and the staff in the Jail were vaccinated against the disease and inoculated against cholera.

131. The conduct of the Warder staff improved — there being 13 punishments during the year under review against 19 in 1934, and 41 in 1933. The superior staff continued to work satisfactorily.

132. **Civil Justice.**—The total number of civil original suits instituted during the year was 9772 as against 9302 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 470 cases. Of these 550 were suits brought by bankers or shop-keepers against agriculturists as against 484 last year and 518 in 1933.

The total value of suits instituted in the year amounts to Rs. 53,23,171 against Rs. 68,70,135 last year and the average value of each suit has decreased from Rs. 737 in 1934 to Rs. 545 in the year under review.

133. The decrease in total value according to the District Judge, is due to the decrease in the number of suits of the value of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 and of Rs. 5,000 to 10,000 under the heads "other immovable property" and "other suits".

134. The total number of original suits for disposal has increased from 13,522 to 13,787 in the year under review of which 9728 were disposed of as compared with 9732 in 1934. 2386 pending cases were of over 3 months' duration as against 1462 in the previous year and 708 were of more than a year's duration as compared with 939 in the last year. The Judges hope that the District Judge will impress upon the sub-Judges the desirability of disposing of the remaining old cases as soon as possible.

135. Of the total number of original suits 6 were disposed of by the District Judge as compared with 5 cases last year. A comparison of the percentage of cases disposed of by various courts during 1934 and 1935 is as follows:—

	1934.	1935.
District Judge	.005	.006
Senior Sub-Judge	2.5	2.41
Sub-Judges without appellate powers	29.4	32.8
Small Cause Courts	68.1	64.8

136. The number of applications for execution of decrees has decreased in the year under review from 13,062 to 12,744 of which 9528 were disposed of. The total amount realized was Rs. 14,24,170 as against Rs. 12,89,635 in the previous year, the percentage realized being 23.7 as compared with 23.3 in the last year.

137. The number of suits instituted in the court of the Judge, Small Causes was 6068 as against 5677 in the previous year showing an increase of 391 cases; 1406 cases were pending from the previous year and the total number of cases requiring disposal was 7585 including 111 which were re-admitted. Out of the 5554 cases decided during the year, 844 were decided after full trial as against 5888 and 1239 respectively, in the previous year. 710 cases were instituted in the court of the Registrar, Small Causes, and with 126 cases pending from the previous year and 32 re-admitted during the year under review, the total number of cases requiring disposal was 868 out of which he disposed of 750 cases. Of these 228 were decided after full trial. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 855, 729 and 266 respectively. Disposals in execution cases in the court of the Judge and the Registrar, Small Cause Court, were 5635 as against 6411 in 1934, realizations being Rs. 66,807 out of Rs. 5,06,171 or 13.2 per cent., as compared with 89,394 out of Rs. 433,939 or 20.6 per cent in the previous year. The Small Cause Court continued to be the Insolvency Court. There were 200 Insolvency petitions before Court during the year including 89 pending from the previous year. Out of these 111 were disposed of.

138. There were 429 appeals from decrees for disposal including 99 pending from the last year and 3 received by transfer from the Rohtak district. Of these 256 were disposed of, 208 by the District Judge and 48 by the Senior Sub-Judge. The disposal for the year 1934 was 203.

139. The average duration of appeals in the court of the District Judge was 165 days as against 169 days last year. The average duration of the regular cases decided in the courts of the District Judge and the Subordinate Judges after full trial or reference to arbitration was 285 days as against 228 days last year, and of uncontested cases 220 days as against 134 days last year, the average duration of miscellaneous contested and uncontested cases in all civil courts was 56 and 22 respectively as against 41 and 16 in the year 1934. No explanation has been given for the increase in the duration of regular civil suits and miscellaneous cases.

140. The causes of delay described in last year's review still appear to persist. Further instructions have been issued to the courts to take a firm stand against unjustifiable adjournments and the Judges hope that real efforts will be made in this and other directions during the current year.

141. **Registration.**—There was a slight increase in the number of compulsory registrations, the figure being 3,876, as against 3,817 in 1934. The value of the property concerned rose from Rs. 1,19,78,495 in 1934 to Rs. 1,34,69,015 in the year under review. The number of gifts, sales and mortgages was 100, 1990 and 1067, as compared with 98, 1962 and 1035 respectively in 1934. The number of leases also increased slightly from 484 to 488. Optional registrations numbered 67 in the year under review against 64 in 1934. 366 documents relating to movable property valued at Rs. 1,24,630 were registered compared with 390 documents relating to property valued at Rs. 3,70,377 in 1934. The total value of transactions relating to immovable property amounted to Rs. 1,36,74,017 against Rs. 1,21,78,530 in the previous year. No Benami transaction came to light during the year. The number of wills registered in Book No III was 91 against 77 in 1934.

142. Registration was refused in 7 cases against 5 in 1934. Of the 7 applications lodged under Sections 72 and 73 of the Registration Act, 6 were successful. 5 insufficiently stamped documents were impounded under section 33 of the Indian Stamp Act. The deficient duty and penalty were paid in all cases.

143. The total income increased from Rs. 60,270 in 1934 to Rs. 62,484 during the year under review. Refunds amounted to Rs. 690 against Rs. 446 in 1934. Expenditure increased by Rs. 26 to Rs. 2,861.

144. Mr. F. B. Pool, M.B.E., P.C.S., Additional District Magistrate exercised the powers of Registrar and K. B. Abdul Hasan Khan worked as Sub-Registrar, except for the period of about six months when he went on leave and Dr. Hari Ram officiated. The Additional District Magistrate inspected the office of the Sub-Registrar once during the year. The clerical staff consisted of 8 permanent clerks and 3 candidates. The work of the Department continued to be satisfactory.

145. **District Board.**—There has been no change in the boundaries of the District Board.

146. The Additional District Magistrate is the Chairman, and one of the elected members is Vice-Chairman of the Board. The personnel of the Board consists of 12 elected, 3 nominated non-official and 6 *ex-officio* members, including the Chairman and the Secretary.

147. Nine meetings were held by the Board against 12 in the previous year. The average percentage of attendance of the members at each meeting was 61 against 64 in the previous year.

148. The general working of the Board was satisfactory. No resolution of the Board was over-ruled either by the Deputy Commissioner or by the local Administration.

149. Certain amendments to the District Board Account Code were made with the sanction of the local Administration.

150. The income of the Board was Rs. 2,56,558 against Rs. 2,97,399 in the previous year, and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,52,328 against Rs. 2,93,716 in 1934-35. The closing balance on 31st March 1936 amounted to Rs. 30,951 which includes a sum of Rs. 16,354 on account of unspent Government grants.

151. The local rate received during the year under report was Rs. 47,304 against Rs. 68,642 in 1934-35. The decrease in the income of the local rate was due to the fact that in 1934-35 all the suspended arrears of the previous years were recovered whereas the sum of Rs. 47,304 is the normal demand of the year.

152. The consolidated Government grant of Rs. 22,000 which had been discontinued since the year 1931-32 under the retrenchment scheme has been renewed for three years with effect from 1935-36.

153. The Professional Tax that was assessed and levied during 1933-34 and 1934-35 was recovered as usual and brought in an income of Rs. 1,295 against Rs. 1,016 in the previous year. The tax is heavily in arrears and special efforts are being made to collect all the arrears.

154. On 1st April 1935 there were 16 cattle pounds in the rural area of the Delhi Province. One new pound was opened at Madanpur Khadar at the request of the zamindars. The income from pounds amounted to Rs. 4,797 against Rs. 5,361 in the previous year. The fall in income is due to the transfer of the most flourishing cattle pound at Dhaka to the Notified Area Committee, Civil Lines, in December 1934. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 3,388 to Rs. 2,805. The decrease in expenditure is due to the fact that in 1934-35 a building at Khampur Raya was constructed whereas no new building was put up in 1935-36.

155. The income including Government grant under head Education amounted to Rs. 1,35,608 against Rs. 1,38,412 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the fact that in 1934-35 a special Government grant of Rs. 6,920 was received towards the construction of four school buildings whereas during the year under report no such grant was received. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 1,76,343 in 1934-35 to Rs. 1,66,593 in the year under report. The decrease was due to the following facts:—

- (1) In 1934-35, certain new school buildings were put up out of Government grants and special annual repairs to existing school buildings were carried out.

- (2) An additional graduate teacher on Rs. 80 p.m. was added to the staff of the District Board High School, Mehrauli.
- (3) The lower middle department of the school at Badarpur was abolished and the lower middle school at Barwala was raised to the Vernacular Upper Middle standard.
- (4) Junior and Senior special classes which were started at Nangloi last year proved useful and were brought on to a permanent basis.

156. The income under head Medical was Rs. 6,393 against Rs. 4,839 in the previous year. The increase was due to the fact that a special non-recurring grant was received from the Government for expenditure in dispensaries.

157. Special grants were received from the local Administration towards the payment of Sanitary Inspectors and Guides. Quinine tablets were distributed in the rural area.

158. The Child Welfare Centres at Mehrauli, Najafgarh and Bawana are working satisfactorily.

159. In the rural area 9,174 births were reported during the year 1935, of which 4,787 were males and 4,387 females, giving a birth rate of 46.55 per 1000 of population as against a birth-rate of 36.76 per 1000 of population during the year 1934.

160. Six thousand five hundred and seventy-two deaths were recorded during the year 1935, of which 3,450 were males and 3,122 females, giving a death rate of 33.35 per 1000 of population against a death rate of 36.71 in the year 1934.

161. The rural area was entirely free from plague and cholera during the year 1935.

162. No new Veterinary Hospital was opened by the District Board during the year. The 5-year programme submitted to the Government of India some years ago has not yet been sanctioned.

163. At the beginning of the year 1934-35 there were 79 bulls on the District Board register and 7 cow and 11 buffalo bulls were purchased during the year and placed at certain villages under the charge of lambardars on the recommendation of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Ambala. One bull died. The number of cow and buffalo bulls at the close of the year thus stood at 85 and 11, respectively.

164. One-day cattle shows were held in the month of March 1936 at Mehrauli, Nangloi, Alipur, Sahibabad, Badarpur, Narela and Najafgarh towards which Government contributed Rs. 600. The Shows were reported to be a great success.

165. The expenditure which the Board incurred on the repairs of **kacha** roads amounted to Rs. 4,000 against Rs. 8,065 in the

previous year. The decrease was due to the fact that in 1933-34 the Board received a special grant of Rs. 4,000 from the local Administration for the purpose but the grant was utilized in 1934-35. The **kacha** roads in the rural area are in a deplorable condition but the Board is unable to afford more than what it is now spending for this purpose.

166. Special repairs are being carried out under the supervision of Deputy Commissioner at a cost of Rs. 10,000 to the Maqbara Paik Auchandi road out of the special grant of Rs. 50,000 sanctioned by the Government of India for the economic development of the rural area in the province.

167. Numerous magic lantern exhibitions and health lectures were given in the different schools and villages located in the rural area and are reported to be of great value in impressing the principles of hygiene on the children, and teaching them how to avoid infectious diseases.

168. **Joint Water Board.**—The Delhi Joint Water Board was constituted under Act XXIII of 1926 and commenced to operate from 1st May 1926.

169. There has been no change in the constitution of the Board. Throughout the year the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Delhi remained the President of the Board, Mr. F. T. Jones, C.I.E., M.V.O., Secretary to Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department worked as Board's Engineer up to 11th August 1935. During the remaining period of the year Mr. J. A. R. Bromage, M. Inst., C.E., F.R.G.S., carried on the work.

170. Rai Bahadur Mr. Sohan Lal, M.B.E., after many years service as Secretary to the Board relinquished charge and the Secretary's duties were taken over by Mr. J. A. R. Bromage, Water Board Engineer, in addition to his other duties.

171. The Board held five meetings during the year in which 149 cases were considered.

172. Major works in connection with the maintenance operations of the Board, as in previous years, continued to be carried out through the agency of the Public Works Department, the Board paying departmental charges at 17½ per cent.

173. 3,552,542,000 gallons of water were pumped during the year under review as against 3,693,548,000 gallons pumped during the year 1934-35. Of this quantity 68.52 per cent. was supplied to Delhi Municipal Committee, 6.57 per cent to Notified Area Committee, 19.43 per cent to New Delhi Municipal Committee, 1.99 per cent to New Cantonment and the balance 3.49 per cent represents water used for filter wash, etc.

174. The wastage for the last five years has been as follows :—

Year.	Wastage. Per cent.
1931-32	4.08
1932-33	4.75
1933-34	2.19
1934-35	3.20
1935-36	3.49

175. The average daily pumping during the year has been 10.05 million gallons as compared with 9.95 million gallons during 1934-35.

176. The average daily supply in million gallons to the constituent bodies, filter wash and wastage during the past four years has been as under :—

Year.	Delhi.	Notified Area Com- mittee.	New Delhi.	New Cantt.	Total.	Filter wash and wast- age.	Total.
1932-33	5.96	0.74	1.97	0.21	8.88	0.44	9.32
1933-34	6.20	0.60	1.62	0.22	8.64	0.19	8.83
1934-35	6.78	0.66	2.00	0.20	9.64	0.31	9.95
1935-36	6.89	0.66	1.95	0.20	9.70	0.35	10.05

From these figures it will be seen that the supply to the Delhi Municipal Committee is steadily increasing.

177. A total sum of Rs. 16,38,625 has been advanced by the Government against the allotment of Rs. 17,50,000. Of this amount Rs. 5,11,574 was advanced during the year under review. Besides these loans a sum of Rs. 87,610 was advanced from the Board Renewal and Replacement Fund and utilised for the extension scheme; for this amount interest was charged at 5 per cent per annum.

178. A sum of Rs. 50,662 of which Rs. 7,952 represented principal and the balance interest, was paid to Government in repayment of the loan of Rs. 16,38,625 advanced against the allotment of Rs. 17,50,000. Besides these amounts sums of Rs. 1,17,325 and Rs. 36,133 representing equated instalment on loans for transfer of assets to the Board were paid to the Government and Delhi Municipal Committee respectively.

179. During the year 1935-36 the accounts for the year 1934-35 were audited. Special investigation in the accounts for 1935-36 was also carried out by the audit at the instance of the Board. The total cost of these two audits amounted to Rs. 3,160.

180. Considerable progress on the Extension Scheme was made during the year under review. All mains were completed and the New Electric Pumping Plants at both the Intake and Filtered Water Stations were erected and ready for operation at the end of the year. Good progress was also made on the extensions to the Filtration Plant.

181. Mr. M. A. Gateley who had been Assistant Superintendent, Water Works, for 8 years was appointed Superintendent during the year under review.

182. The total expenditure of the Board during the year under review amounted to Rs. 6,40,743.

183. The Final Issue Rate for the year works out to 2.85 annas per thousand gallons of water as against 2.60 annas for 1934-35.

The following figures will show the comparative cost of water since 1931-32 :—

Year.	Final Issue Rate.
1931-32	2.35 Annas per 1,000 gallons.
1932-33	2.55 Ditto.
1933-34	2.76 Ditto.
1934-35	2.60 Ditto.
1935-36	2.85 Ditto.

184. **Delhi Municipal Committee.**—No alteration was made in the Municipal boundaries during the year under review.

185. No change was effected in the system of election or appointment of members. The existing composition of the Committee was 17 Hindus, 15 Muhammadans, 1 Sikh, 1 Indian Christian and 4 European members.

The city is divided into 12 Elective Wards. Each ward elects triennially, a Hindu and a Muhammadan member to represent it on the Board.

186. The Committee held 88 Special and Ordinary meetings at which 1535 cases were considered against 1555 cases in 1934-35. The average attendance of members was 70.9 per cent. Last year it was 71.1 per cent.

The various Sub-Committees held 278 meetings at which 7665 cases were considered.

187. The following changes were made in the bye-laws, rules and directions :—

Terminal Tax bye-laws were amended and a number of articles were added to the schedule for purposes of the tax.

A number of Rules and Directions relating to carts fitted with pneumatic tyres, chajjas and colonnades, lease deeds, registration of candidates for municipal employment, maternity leave to

female employees of the Committee, charging of fees for treatment at Municipal Hospitals etc., were amended.

188. The income and expenditure for 1934-35 and 1935-36 compare as follows :—

Major Heads.	Year 1934-35. Rs.	Year 1935-36. Rs.
<i>Income.</i>		
Opening balance	9,01,612	2,10,835
Terminal Tax	15,74,841	16,07,024
Other taxes	3,98,548	4,36,303
Realizations under Special Acts . .	34,282	35,138
Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation	8,35,761	8,58,784
Grants and contributions	2,27,508	5,91,180
Miscellaneous	84,901	81,766
Total Income	31,55,841	36,10,195
Extraordinary and Debt	3,95,218	2,84,233
Sale proceeds of investments	..	..
Total receipts including opening balance	44,52,671	41,05,263
<i>Expenditure.</i>		
General Administration and collection charges	2,48,309	2,56,195
Public Safety	2,53,500	2,48,180
Public Health and Convenience	22,42,019	22,35,738
Public Instruction	3,98,169	4,28,671
Contributions	1,52,919	1,74,147
Miscellaneous	2,61,482	2,05,179
Total expenditure	35,56,398	35,48,110
Extraordinary and Debt	2,48,184	53,580
Closing balance	6,48,089	5,03,573
GRAND TOTAL	44,52,671	41,05,263

189. The income from taxation amounted to Rs. 20,41,550 and compares as follows with the income of the preceding five years :—

	Rs.
1930-31	13,88,544
1931-32	13,25,848
1932-33	15,81,709
1933-34	18,82,321
1934-35	19,68,419

190. The average incidence of total net taxation for the year under review was Rs. 4/15/8 per head of population.

191. The increases and decreases in income are explained as follows :—

(Increases.)

Terminal Tax — Rs. 32,183. Due to larger income from tax on sugar through special measures taken against smugglers.

Other taxes — Rs. 37,755. Due to share of motor tax received from Government.

Realizations under Special Acts — The small increase of Rs. 856 under this head does not call for any special comment.

Revenue derived from Municipal property etc., Rs. 23,023. Due to more income from sale of water.

Grants and contributions — Rs. 3,63,672. Mainly due to the receipt of a grant of Rs. 4 lacs from Government for development of Basti Harphool Singh. There was a decrease of about Rs. 37,000 in Government grants for educational and medical purposes.

(Decreases.)

Miscellaneous — Rs. 3,135. Due to sale of manure, night sweepings, etc.

The increases and decreases in expenditure are accounted for as follows :—

(Increases.)

General Administration and collecting charges — Rs. 7,886. annual increments etc., giving to the staff.

Public Instruction — Rs. 30,502. Due to opening of new schools and grant of annual increments to the staff.

(Decreases.)

Public Safety — Rs. 5,320. Less expenditure was incurred on street lighting electric installation during the year under review.

Public Health and Convenience — Rs. 6,281. Less expenditure was incurred under this head than in the previous year.

Miscellaneous — Rs. 56,303. The Committee paid Rs. 1 lac for the acquisition of Deputy Ganj Parao during the last year while the current year's figures contain the following extraordinary items :—

	Rs.
1. King Emperor's Jubilee	22,028
2. Quetta Relief	5,938
3. Congestion staff	2,187
4. Cost of motor launch	11,000
	41,153

Extraordinary and debt — Rs. 1,94,604. A sum of Rs. 1,99,937 was included on account of investment during the last year.

The balance of the loan of Rs. 5½ lakhs from Government for water works extension stood at Rs. 1,67,359.

Excluding the total grant of Rs. 6,20,000 for improvement and development of slum areas in Sadar Bazar and Basti Harphool Singh on which Rs. 5,57,354 were spent to end of March 1936 and also the grant of Rs. 7,40,500 for the improvement of city water main on which Rs. 11,40,902 were spent to end of March 1936 both from Government and municipal funds in equal share, the unspent balance of other Government grants amounted to Rs. 4,894.

192. Arrears of collections on 31st March 1936 amounted to Rs. 4,26,149 as compared with the subsequently corrected figure of Rs. 4,07,795 on 31st March 1935. The arrears spread over past years are as follows :—

	Rs.
1922-23	27,764
1923-24	26,184
1924-25	22,859
1925-26	27,437
1926-27	27,299
1927-28	21,867
1928-29	13,940
1929-30	15,716
1930-31	17,484
1931-32	20,060
1932-33	17,396
1933-34	29,090
1934-35	40,015
1935-36	1,19,038
	<u>4,26,149</u>

Excluding the arrears amounting to Rs. 1,19,038 for the year under review the arrears for the period up to the end of 1934-35 amounted on 31st March 1936 to Rs. 3,07,111 as against Rs. 4,07,795 on 31st March 1935. This shows that the Committee recovered Rs. 1,00,684 in the year in review out of the past year's arrears. The demand for 1935-36 amounted to Rs. 10,61,684 against which a sum of Rs. 12,378 was received in excess last year thus reducing the demand to Rs. 10,49,306, out of this the Committee realized Rs. 8,83,435 during the year under review leaving a balance of Rs. 1,65,871 on 31st March 1936. Out of

Rs. 1,65,871 Rs. 57,960 were remitted and Rs. 11,127 were recovered in excess, thus the net actual balance on 31st March 1936 amounted to Rs. 1,19,038.

193. The investment of the Committee excluding the investments of the Provident Fund deposits and a sum of Rs. 4,23,849 to be recovered from the Joint Water Board on account of the cost of water works plant amounted to Rs. 4,74,700.

194. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—There are 9 Municipal Dispensaries and Hospitals in Delhi City as noted below, excluding the Civil Hospital :

1. Paharganj Dispensary.
2. Sadar Bazar Male Dispensary.
3. Sadar Bazar Female Dispensary.
4. Lalkua Dispensary.
5. Kashmiri Gate Dispensary.
6. Bara Hindu Rao Dispensary.
7. Shri Narain Dispensary Lahore Gate.
8. Venereal Dispensary, Fatehpuri (opened from 1st April 1934).
9. Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital Kingsway.

The infectious cases of Delhi City are treated at the Isolation Hospital, Kingsway. The Delhi Municipality contributes a sum of Rs. 9,000 per annum to the Local Government for this purpose.

195. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 4,500 was paid to the Municipal Committee by the Local Government for the Eye Department, Civil Hospital.

196. A sum of Rs. 6,750 per annum is paid by the Municipal Committee to the Local Administration on account of contribution towards the pay and pension of the Assistant Surgeon attached to the Civil Hospital.

197. The following table shows the number of patients treated in the Eye Department, Civil Hospital, Delhi :—

	1934.	1935.
Eye	23,193	22,577
Ear	16,522	19,139
Nose	1,177	1,281
Throat	4,809	4,389

198. The following major operations were performed at the Municipal Hospitals and Dispensaries :—

1934	2,533
1935	2,841

199. The daily average of indoor patients at the Municipal Hospitals and Dispensaries was 245 as compared with 235 in 1934. Outdoor patients averaged 3186 as against 3322 in 1934.

200. The yearly attendance at the six Unani and Ayurvedic Dispensaries was as under :—

Unani Dispensary, Chandni Mahal	120,936
Unani Dispensary, Subzimandi	84,001
Unani Dispensary, Phatak Habash Khan	46,314
Ayurvedic Dispensary, Nai Sarak	108,010
Ayurvedic Dispensary, Ajmeri Gate	120,584
Ayurvedic Dispensary, Pahari Dheeraj	53,175

The cost of the upkeep of the dispensaries amounted to Rs. 29,194 as against Rs. 28,726 in the previous year.

201. The total expenditure on Hospitals and Dispensaries amounted to Rs. 2,16,113 as against Rs. 2,83,792 in the year 1934-35.

202. *Public Health.*—There were 16,911 births excluding still-births during the year against 14,755 in the preceding year. The number of males was 8,720 and females 8,191 as against 7,563 and 7,192 respectively, in 1934. The birth-rate, excluding the still-births, during the year under report was 48.66 as compared with 42.46 in the preceding year. The total number of still-births during the year under review was 223 as compared with 274 in the preceding year and 238 in 1933. The total number of deaths excluding the still-births, recorded during the year under review was 11,416 as compared with 10,528 in the preceding year and 11,489 in 1933. The rate of infant mortality per 1000 births was 195.91 as compared with 219.38 in the preceding year, 233.15 in 1933 and 201.12 in 1932. The highest monthly infant mortality of 378.59 was recorded in May and the lowest of 131.12 in the month of November. The death rate excluding the still-birth was 32.85 during the year under review as compared with 30.29 in the preceding year.

203. *Education.*—The total expenditure from municipal funds on boys primary education amounted to Rs. 2,20,063 and on Middle schools Rs. 41,973.

Certain girls' schools were taken by the Municipal Committee under their control from private management during the year and one Muslim school was opened in Masjid Tehwar Khan. Certain improvements were carried out to the girls' schools during the year under review.

Rs. 56,424 were paid from municipal funds in grants-in-aid in the year under review.

For detailed report on the progress of Education reference may be made to the Chapter dealing with Education on page 121.

204. *Engineering.*—On the Engineering side the following expenditure was incurred :—

	Rs.
Original works	72,283
Maintenance	2,43,482
Water works	5,44,866
Miscellaneous	68,592
Total	9,29,223
Expenditure incurred from Government grants	6,24,423
GRAND TOTAL	15,53,646

205. *Water Supply.*—The Municipality is responsible for the distribution of water while the source of supply is under the Joint Water Board from whom the water has to be purchased by the Municipality. The supply is given from two reservoirs, one at Hindu Rao and the other at Jhandewalan.

Most of the important mains have now been enlarged and improvements carried on during the year under review.

206. *Basti Harphool Singh.*—A plague spot in Delhi. The inhabitants of the Basti after being dispossessed are to be given building sites mostly in Karol Bagh and the Basti land is to be improved and provided with all essential services according to a sanctioned layout. The scheme on completion is estimated to cost Rs. 6,20,000. A sum of Rs. 5,48,850 has already been paid as compensation to the various owners and the allotment of building sites to the original residents is in progress. 73,191 square yards of land have been made available for them in Basti Rahghar on 90 years lease at a rental of annas 8 per 100 square yards without any premium.

207. *Deputy Ganj Parao.*—3,140 square yards of land have been reserved for a dispensary, staff-quarters, a school and a playground. The rest of the land has been marked out for 35 residential sites. Of these 29 plots measuring 7314.85 square yards were sold by public auction and fetched Rs. 2,74,546.

208. *Shidipura lands.*—These lands were purchased for Rs. 1,01,305 to provide accommodation to the residents of Harphool Singh-ki-Basti who are to be dispossessed in furtherance of one of the slum clearance schemes. Later on another scheme was worked out by which room was found for these persons elsewhere.

The Committee, therefore, kept Shidipura lands on its own account for better type of houses and refunded the Government money.

The area of Shidipura lands is 24,480 square yards. After leaving land for roads there remained an area of 17,330 square yards for building sites. About 1400 square yards have been reserved for a school building. After making all improvements the land has cost about Rs. 8/14/- a square yard. The lease of 26 plots was auctioned and the average price realised was Rs. 9/12/9 a square yard in addition to a ground rent of 2 per cent on the purchase price. The area sold was 5,862 square yards at a price of Rs. 57,402.

209. *Tuberculosis Clinic and Hospital*.—The establishment of a T. B. Hospital was the outstanding achievement of the Municipal Committee during the year under report.

In 1933 the extensive railway property at Kingsway, consisting of 64 acres with a number of buildings, was purchased at a cost of Rs. 80,000. The additions and alterations cost another Rs. 2,25,000. There is accommodation for 56 patients in the general wards and 12 in private wards. The annual running cost of the hospital and clinic is one lac of rupees.

The hospital was formally opened by the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Commissioner on 19th November 1935.

210. *Sanitary Engineering*.—The work received proper attention and a number of pipe drains were laid.

211. *Roads*.—The work of maintenance and repairs received proper attention and a number of roads were patched and improved. The total expenditure on renewal and maintenance etc., of roads during the year was Rs. 2,31,403.

212. *Buildings*.—No building of outstanding importance was built during the year under review, except the Idgah School estimated at Rs. 43,393. This is a double storied structure on Idgah Road. The expenditure on this school during the year was Rs. 22,930.

The Tuberculosis Hospital at Kingsway was finally completed during the year and equipped. The total expenditure on the buildings of the Hospital has been Rs. 1,40,746. The Tuberculosis Clinic at Queen's Bridge was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 33,290.

The total expenditure during the year under the head—Buildings was Rs. 2,12,682 excluding Rs. 3,08,850 paid as compensation for superstructures at Harphool Singh Basti. The expenditure last year was Rs. 2,15,051.

213. *General improvements*.—The more important general improvements during the year are detailed below :

The existing fencing of the Queen's Garden from More Serai Gate to Ahmad Pai Gate was in very bad condition. It was dismantled and thoroughly repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,690.

The two triangular plots at the west of Jama Masjid were improved by a railing all round and the area grassed and laid out.

214. *Fire Brigade*.—The expenditure on the Fire Brigade amounted to Rs. 29,545 as against Rs. 26,861 in the previous year. The total number of calls during the year amounted to 109 against 91 in the previous year.

The estimated amount of damage by fire during the year was reported to be Rs. 2,45,945 as against Rs. 80,047 in the previous year.

215. *Lighting*.—One hundred and fifty four streets were provided with electric light during 1935-36 and in a number of streets the lighting was improved. Four hundred and fifteen electric lamps were added during the year. Two hundred and forty one oil lanterns were removed owing to additional electric connections in various streets, thus leaving a total of 1812 lanterns against 2053 in the last year. The total cost of lighting was Rs. 2,18,377 during the year against Rs. 2,24,759 in the last year.

216. *City Improvement Schemes*.—A number of improvement schemes such as Subzimandi Extension Scheme, Shidipura Model Basti, Deputy Ganj, Ahata Kidara, Qassabpura and area north of Idgah and removal of slums at certain places, were prepared during the year under review, and much preparatory work was done.

217. *New Delhi Municipal Committee*.—An area of about 17 acres of land was added to the limits of the New Delhi Municipality on both sides of Chittar Gupta Road. Formerly this was within the limits of the Delhi Municipality.

218. The population according to the Census of 1931 was 64,855. There has been a considerable increase in the population and at an approximate figure the mid-year population is estimated at 72,478 based on natural increase.

219. There was no change in the system of appointment of members. The municipality is administered by a Committee nominated by the Local Administration. Two non-official members were added and the Superintending Engineer, Health Services, was appointed in place of one of the Superintending Engineers of the Central Public Works Department. The total

number was thus raised to 16. Mr. C. G. Blomfield resigned and his place was filled by Mr. E. T. Munday. A list of members is given below :

Ex-Officio.

- (1) Superintending Engineer, I Circle, Central Public Works Department.
- (2) Civil Surgeon, New Delhi (or during the Civil Surgeon's absence in the summer months, the Assistant Surgeon in charge, Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi).
- (3) Assistant Director of Public Health, Delhi.
- (4) Superintendent of Education, Delhi.
- (5) Land and Development Officer, New Delhi.
- (6) Superintending Engineer, Health Services, Delhi.

Appointed by name.

- (7) Mr. F. T. Jones, C.I.E., M.V.O., V.D.
- (8) Mr. R. T. Russell, C.I.E., D.S.O., Consulting Architect, Central Public Works Department.
- (9) Mr. Rang Behari Lal.
- (10) Mr. H. N. Khanna.
- (11) Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sobha Singh.
- (12) Rai Sahib Lala Kashi Nath.
- (13) Mr. E. T. Munday.
- (14) Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Akbar Ali.
- (15) Lala Jagdish Pershad.
- (16) Mr. Badr-ul-Islam.

Mr. Rang Behari Lal was away from the Province on 3 months' leave and during his absence Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, Deputy Director General, Posts and Telegraphs (Finance) was appointed a member.

220. Seven sub-committees worked during the year under review to deal with matters relating to Executive and Finance, Roads and Buildings, Electric and Water supply, Public Health and Sanitation, Medical, Education and Tax. All the recommendations made by the Various sub-committees were considered and finally decided by the General Committee.

221. The total number of committee and sub-committee meetings held during the year under review was 177 as compared with 172 held in 1934-35. The average attendance of members was 10.5 at both the ordinary and special meetings.

222. The following Byelaws, Rules and Regulations were framed or revised :

- Byelaws relating to the control of Traffic in New Delhi were amended.
- Revised Byelaws to regulate the construction of buildings in New Delhi were adopted.
- Rules for the Lodi Golf Club were amended.
- Rules and Regulations for the Veterinary Hospital, New Delhi, were amended.
- Revised Rules and Regulations for the Willingdon Hospital and Nursing Home were adopted.

223. The following Byelaws and Rules were under consideration :—

1. House Tax Byelaws.
2. Milch Tax Byelaws.
3. Mosquito Breeding Byelaws.
4. Byelaws for the regulation of eating and lodging houses.
5. Revision of Drainage Byelaws.
6. Revision of Water Supply Byelaws.
7. Revision of Electric Supply Byelaws.
8. Amendment to Food and Drink Byelaws.
9. Amendment to Dog Tax Byelaws.
10. Rules for the registration of Architects.

224. The following Byelaws, Rules and Directions were framed :

- (1). Directions for the Destruction of old Records.
- (2). Directions for the regulation of music and organised Bands.

225. *House Tax.*—The total assessment for the year amounted to Rs. 1,72,048 as against Rs. 1,58,772 in the previous year. The increase is due to the completion of 637 new houses. Rs. 1,54,310 were realised. A sum of Rs. 3,927 was remitted under Section 72 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, for buildings that remained unproductive of rent and a rebate of Rs. 9,634 was granted under Rule VII. 9(8) of the Municipal Account Code. Thus the year closed with a balance of Rs. 4,177. Out of this amount Rs. 3,913 were due from the Baroda State on account of house tax on Baroda House, New Delhi. The assessment was disputed by the State and an appeal was lodged. The appeal has since been rejected. The balance of Rs. 264 is due from private persons and steps are being taken to effect the recovery.

Revision of house tax assessment on buildings owned by the States was completed, and these buildings have been assessed on the capital value under Section 3(1) (c) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, with effect from the 1st April 1936. Revision of assessment of buildings at Connaught Place was also completed.

Buildings located within the premises of Mosques, Dharamsalas, Mandirs, Khankas and reserved exclusively for use as Mosafirkhanas, and residences of Pujaris and Mujawars have been exempted from the payment of house tax under orders of the Local administration.

226. *Wheel Tax*.—This tax is now charged on vehicles drawn by animals and hand-carts kept for private purposes within the Municipal limits. The total assessment for the year amounted to Rs. 1,142 as against Rs. 1,732 last year. The decrease is due to exclusion of those bullock carts that have been licensed by the Delhi Municipal Committee. A sum of Rs. 998 was realised and Rs. 34 were remitted. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 110 still due.

227. *Terminal and Toll Taxes*.—The share of Terminal tax payable by Delhi Municipal Committee amounted to Rs. 1,28,360 as against Rs. 1,29,832 last year. The actual amount received during the year amounted to Rs. 1,20,347. This included Rs. 29,832 paid on account of arrears for 1934-35. A sum of Rs. 37,845 due in 1935-36 was received in April 1936.

228. *Licence fee for Hackney carriages, Thelas and hand-carts plying for hire*.—The share of the licence fees payable by Delhi Municipal Committee amounted to Rs. 4,400. The whole of this amount was paid by them in April 1936.

229. *Milch Tax*.—During the year under review Rs. 6,011 were recovered as against Rs. 5,233 last year. 349 Distress warrants were issued against the Gwalas who did not pay the tax.

230. *Motor Tax*.—The share of motor tax received from the Licensing and Registration Officer amounted to Rs. 57,713. This covers the whole year and is subject to further adjustments being made on final verification of the account by the Accountant General, Central Revenues.

231. *Dog Tax*.—This tax has been imposed to keep a control over stray dogs. In order to meet the demand of the public the period of registration of dogs was altered to "year ending on 30th September" instead of the "year ending on 31st October".

During the year 1934 dogs were registered as against 715 in the previous year. The registration fee amounted to Rs. 1,412 against Rs. 1,090. The income under this head fluctuates yearly, depending on the number of pet dogs kept in New Delhi.

During the year 17 defaulters were prosecuted for failure to register their dogs.

The total number of stray dogs captured during the year was 1,334, of which 1,193 were destroyed and 141 detained in the Veterinary Hospital. Those claimed by owners within the specified period were released on payment of fees and the remaining sold by public auction.

232. *Rent*.—The total income from rent of shops, fuel depots, cattle byres, tonga stand, stables and residential quarters amounted to Rs. 54,994 as against Rs. 42,559 last year. The increase is due to the transfer of 7 cattle byres and one stable to the Committee by the Central Public Works Department with effect from the 1st October 1935.

233. *Licences*.—The total amount realised from licences amounted to Rs. 7,177 as against Rs. 7,441 last year.

234. *Tehbazari*.—Income from this source amounted to Rs. 1,554 as against Rs. 996 realised in the previous year.

235. *Public Health*.—1712 live births were recorded during the year under review of which 836 were males and 876 females; the birth rate being 26.24 per mille of population according to the census of 1931 and 23.62 per mille of mid-year estimated population of 1935.

Of the total number of births registered, 540 were reported from the Lady Hardinge Hospital, 246 were from Delhi City, 841 from New Delhi, 65 from outside Delhi Province and 20 births were reported from the District Jail.

756 deaths were reported during the year. Out of these 404 were males and 352 females as against 826 of the last year of which 419 were male and 407 females. The death rate from all causes for the year was 11.65 per mille of population according to the census of 1931 and 10.43 per mille of mid-year estimated population of 1935, as against 12.02 during the previous year, 10.93 during 1933, 9.16 during 1932.

51 of the total number of deaths were reported from the Lady Hardinge Hospital. Of these 15 were from Delhi City, 20 from New Delhi and 10 from outside Delhi Province and 6 were from the District Jail.

During the year under review the total mortality among infants of one year and under was 118 as against 160 in 1934, 187 in 1933 and 152 in 1932. Of this number 48 were reported from the Lady Hardinge Hospital. During 1935 the infantile mortality was 69.50 per thousand live births as compared with 95.34 in 1934.

There were 37 still births reported during the year.

There has been no case of plague during the year. Systematic rat trapping operations were continued in New Delhi during the year. 16,302 rats were caught and destroyed during 1935 as against 18,344 during the previous year.

236. *Education*.—The following educational institutions are controlled by the Municipal Committee :

1. Boys' High School, New Delhi.
2. Girls' High School combined with Primary School, New Delhi.
3. Bengali Girls' Middle School, New Delhi.
4. Boys' Primary School, New Delhi.
5. Boys' Primary School, Jangpura.

The Committee decided to open two new schools for Girls and Boys in the New City Extension Area. Funds were allotted for the buildings and estimates sanctioned.

The Committee paid the following grants-in-aid to the private schools :

(1) Boys' Schools.

	Amount of grant. Rs.
Raisina Bengali High School	430
Nizamul-Islam School, Nizamuddin	380
Madrasa Primary School, New Delhi	1,200
Khalsa Primary School, New Delhi	977
Modern High School	900
Imperial Public Khairi School	175
D. A. V. High School	478
Total	4,540

(2) Girls Schools.

S. P. G. Mission School, Jangpura	254
Khawaja Girls School, Nizamuddin	262
St. Michaels, Jangpura	1,303
Total	1,819
GRAND TOTAL	6,359

as compared with Rs. 6,369 paid in the previous year.

Rs. 37,855 were received from Government as a grant-in-aid and Rs. 20,799 were realized from school fees against Rs. 32,285 and Rs. 20,258 respectively in the previous year.

The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 70,125 as compared with Rs. 65,180 in the previous year. This does not include the amount spent on new school buildings which amounted to Rs. 10,600.

237. *Public Parks and Gardens*.—The total expenditure incurred on Parks, Gardens and Arboricultural Operations amounted to Rs. 1,35,348 as against Rs. 1,08,617 in the previous year.

238. *Lodi Golf Course* is a popular recreation ground and continued to attract a large number of players and visitors during the year. The average number of players per month was 439 as against 418 the previous year.

The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Lodi Golf Course amounted to Rs. 19,176 and the income was Rs. 20,753 as compared with Rs. 14,742 and Rs. 19,963 respectively in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 2,630 was spent on special improvements to the Course. The Committee have provided tools and plant valued at Rs. 4,000 for the upkeep of the links.

239. *Public Works*.—The Central Public Works Department continued to be the Executive Agency for the Municipal Committee for the maintenance and construction of all Public works from municipal funds.

240. *Maintenance of Buildings*.—The total amount spent on repairs to Municipal buildings was Rs. 26,978 as against Rs. 18,154 in the previous year. The increase is due to a large number of new buildings that have been constructed.

241. *Maintenance of Roads*.—During the year under review in addition to other improvements a good deal of work was done in connection with the surface treatment of roads with Bitumen and Tar and the total length treated was about 28 miles. In addition to ordinary maintenance and repairs carried out by departmental labour a large number of roads were treated.

The total expenditure incurred on road maintenance, repairs, and other miscellaneous improvements was Rs. 4,97,099 approximately including departmental charges as against Rs. 3,05,000 spent in the last year.

242. *Storm Water Drains*.—The technical maintenance and repairs of both open and covered drains was carried out by the Central Public Works Department on behalf of and for the New Delhi Municipal Committee at a cost of Rs. 2,378 while the work of ordinary maintenance and general silt clearance etc. was carried out by the Health Officer of the Committee.

243. *Sewers*.—The sewers, as in previous years, were maintained by the Health Officer of the Committee and only the technical maintenance thereof was done by the Central Public Works

Department at a cost of Rs. 279. During the year an additional length of 8.5 miles of sewers and 17 flushing tanks were transferred for maintenance.

The following major building works were sanctioned :—

- (1) Construction of fourth wing of Town Hall.
- (2) Construction of 46 quarters for menials and 7 for Upper Subordinates.
- (3) Remodelling and improvement to Gole Market.
- (4) Construction of new shops in City Extension Area, and in other localities.
- (5) Construction of two new schools in City Extension Area.
- (6) Construction of a cattle byre at Power House.
- (7) Additions and alterations to Willingdon Hospital.

In addition to the above, original works to the extent of Rs. 52,014 were carried out from funds which Her Excellency Lady Willingdon made available for specific objects.

244. Hospitals and Dispensaries.—The following medical institutions were maintained by the Municipal Committee during the year 1935-36 :

1. Willingdon Hospital.
2. Willingdon Nursing Home.
3. Willingdon Out-Patients Department.
4. Jangpura Dispensary.
5. Press Quarters Dispensary.
6. Ayurvedic Dispensary.
7. Unani Dispensary.

The first five are under the control of the Civil Surgeon, New Delhi.

245. Willingdon Nursing Home.—The Home was fully open throughout the cold weather. During the summer 4 rooms were kept open as an experiment and it is gratifying to note that there was no lack of patients during that period.

The number of patients admitted to the Nursing Home during the year was 119 including 22 Maternity cases, as compared with 110 with 14 Maternity cases the last year.

The number of patients treated at the Willingdon Hospital both in the Outdoor as well as in the In-door Departments was as follows :—

	1934.	1935.
Out-door	96,253	97,149
Indoor	822	747

The Operation Theatre equipment was further augmented by addition of instruments worth Rs. 2,760. During the year under review 1,206 operations were performed at the Hospital out of which 180 were major operations against 134 in the previous year.

246. Ambulance Car and X-Ray Plant.—The Ambulance Car and the X-Ray plant were fully utilised by the public throughout the year.

247. Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries.—These Dispensaries are in charge of a qualified Vaid and Hakim, respectively, and are supervised and controlled by Sub-Committees each consisting of two members of the Municipal Committee. Most of the medicines are prepared at the Dispensaries. Others are obtained by tenders in the open market.

At present both the dispensaries are housed in hired buildings. Proposals to construct proper buildings are under consideration.

The number of patients treated at these dispensaries during the year under report was as follows :—

	1934-35.	1935-36.
(1) Ayurvedic Dispensary	54,125	49,084
(2) Unani Dispensary	60,570	63,300
Total	1,14,695	1,12,384

The expenditure on these dispensaries is limited to Rs. 6,000 each, per annum.

The total expenditure incurred on medical relief, excluding original works — new buildings — amounted to Rs. 84,441 as against Rs. 82,283 in the previous year. The income from fees was Rs. 15,600 against Rs. 14,205 and Government grant amounted to Rs. 12,100.

A sum of Rs. 52,104 was paid out of the Lady Willingdon Fund for buildings and equipment and an amount of Rs. 14,382 was spent by the Committee.

248. Generation and Supply of Electricity.—The activities of the Electric Department have considerably increased due to expansion and development of the area. The maximum demand on the Generating Station up to the maximum reliable capacity of the existing plant and proposals are under consideration for extending the Generating Station by installing a large sized boiler in place of the 2 old and worn out boilers lately sold, and also a new generating plant of adequate capacity in place of the three old and obsolete engines.

Complete Distribution schemes for the areas covered by the New Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, the villages of

Nizamuddin and Jangpura, and Irwin Hospital were sanctioned during the year. The Irwin Hospital scheme was completed. The Nizamuddin and Jangpura schemes were nearing completion and Imperial Institute scheme was under execution.

An improvement in Road lighting was effected by the introduction of Mercury Vapour lamps of 250 watts each at Prince Edward Place (Great Place) thus adding to the illumination and beauty of this important centre.

Generating Station.—There was no addition to the generating plant during the year.

The plant continued to run satisfactorily and maintained a high over-all efficiency.

10,970,820 units were generated as compared with 9,945,010 units during the previous year.

The workshop has been most useful for maintaining the plant and machinery in good condition throughout.

Converting and Transforming Sub-Station.—No additions and alterations in the permanent plant of the Sub-stations were made during the year, except that the two 117 K.V.A. transformers formerly installed in Sub-station No. 5 were replaced by two 200 K.V.A. transformers. This change was made to meet the demand of the developments in the New City Extension Area. The 117 K.V.A. transformers are installed in the Irwin Hospital.

There were 4,708 metered connection on 1st April 1935, 524 new connections were given during the year and 200 were finally cut off, giving a net increase of 324 in the number of connections. The total number of connections existing on 31st of March 1936 was therefore 5,032. Besides these 141 temporary connections were given.

About 2,000 electric meters were taken down, tested, and adjusted during the year. Provision of an up to date testing laboratory was sanctioned and the testing plant is expected to be installed during 1936-37. This will increase the efficiency of meters.

Rates.—There was no change in the schedule of rates. Energy was supplied at -/4/- per unit less 10 per cent. for light and fans and -/2/- per unit for power. To the two following bulk consumers special rates were given.

(1) Delhi Electric Supply and Traction Company, Ltd.,
@ 8 anna per unit plus Rs. 75 per K. W. per annum.

(2) Government irrigation water supply pump @ 1.4 annas per unit less 10 per cent.

Meter rent was reduced from Re. 1 to -/8/- per meter per month.

The gross income by sale of electricity including meter rent amounted to Rs. 10,99,573 as against Rs. 10,49,095 in the last

year. The total expenditure excluding cost of original works and Sinking and Depreciation Fund, amounted to Rs. 5,50,664 as against Rs. 5,14,028 in the previous year. The total expenditure on original works was Rs. 1,22,440.

Rai Bahadur Mr. M. R. Soi, Electrical Engineer, was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

Mr. M. G. Prabhu continued as Assistant Electrical Engineer except for 6 weeks when he was away on leave and Mr. Mohan Lal officiated for him.

249. *Filtered Water Supply.*—The Filtered Water Supply in New Delhi is controlled jointly by the Electrical Engineer, New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Executive Engineer, Services Division, Central Public Works Department. Water is purchased from the Delhi Joint Water Board and the distribution is controlled by the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

The total length of mains maintained is 77 miles. Filtered water mains provide water to all flushing tanks, houses for domestic use, Swimming Baths, Dhobi Ghats, Cattle troughs, Public Stand Posts, Shops, Public latrines, Tonga and Taxi Stands, Religious Institutions and Public Buildings.

All the connections in New Delhi are metered. There were 4,232 metered connections on 1st April 1935. 272 new connections were given during the year and 6 were finally cut off giving a net increase of 266 in the number of connections. The total number of connections existing on 31st March 1936 was therefore 4,498. Besides this 20 temporary connections were given during the year to the Imperial Delhi Horse Show, Scouts Camp, etc., etc.

The scheme for supply of filtered water to the New Pusa Institute was approved, estimates sanctioned and funds deposited with the Central Public Works Department.

The total amount spent on original works during the year amounted to Rs. 1,21,994.

The price at which water was purchased was 3.01 annas per thousand gallons. It is sold to the consumers at -/6/- per thousand gallons. During the year under report 71,50,62,000 gallons of water were consumed as against 72,91,20,000 in the previous year.

Meter rent is charged @ Re. 1 per meter per month.

The total expenditure incurred on maintenance of filtered water supply was Rs. 1,69,247 as against Rs. 1,70,307 in the previous year. This does not include cost of original work and depreciation fund. The total amount realised was Rs. 3,10,598 as against Rs. 2,98,158. This includes rent of meters.

250. *Veterinary Hospital.*—No additions or alterations were made to the buildings.

The Hospital continued to serve as an Infirmary under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.

The income of the hospital during 1935-36 was Rs. 9,081 as against Rs. 7,833 last year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,085 against Rs. 7,264 in the previous year.

251. *Cattle Pounds*.—One new cattle pound was established at the Kilokri Sewage Farm raising the number of pounds in New Delhi to four.

The total income from the cattle pounds amounted to Rs. 17,551 as compared with Rs. 13,194 in the previous year and the expenditure Rs. 4,197 against Rs. 2,708.

Fire Brigade.—The Fire Brigade responded to 41 calls as compared with 33 in the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 9,147 was spent on the maintenance of Fire Brigade as compared with Rs. 8,269 during the previous year.

252. *Construction of Private Buildings*.—The Committee continued to maintain a strict and effective control over building plans submitted by private persons.

The number of private building schemes received was 390 against 349 in the preceding year. Of these 162 were sanctioned and 228 rejected.

The Committee while sanctioning plans kept in view that no building or Drainage Byelaws were infringed and adequate sanitary arrangements were provided for and the general idea of architectural beauty was preserved.

Further applications from Architects and Designers were received and 5 more were added to the register maintained in the Municipal office making the total of 24.

253. *Law Expenses*.—Legal proceedings on behalf of the Municipal Committee are conducted by a Pleader assisted by two prosecutors and two process servers.

Ten suits filed by the Committee in the previous year were decided during the year under review and were decreed. Twenty-six more suits were filed, out of which 12 have been decreed and the remaining were pending at the end of the year.

941 complaints were lodged under the Municipal Act or the Byelaws as against 1,155 in the previous year.

The total expenditure incurred on the emoluments of the Municipal Pleader and the Prosecuting staff and other charges amounted to Rs. 5,471 as against Rs. 4,004 in the previous year.

The fines realised aggregated to Rs. 5,586 as against Rs. 6,071 in the last year.

254. *Provident Fund*.—The amount at the credit of the depositors on the 31st March 1936 was Rs. 1,48,375 as against Rs. 1,15,508 in the previous year.

This fund is kept in fixed deposit as detailed below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(a) In Post Office	69,575	7	8
(b) In 3½ per cent. Government paper (face value Rs. 80,000)	78,800	0	0
Total	1,48,375	7	8

The Committee's total contribution during the year amounted to Rs. 18,871 as against Rs. 17,817 in the previous year.

Advances were allowed to 18 subscribers aggregating Rs. 2,928. A sum of Rs. 1,344 was repaid by them before the year closed.

255. *Financial*.—The Committee received the following grants from Government :—

Particulars.	1934-35. Rs.	1935-36. Rs.
Local Administration Grant—		
(1) Education	32,285	37,855
(2) Medical	12,100	12,100
(3) Veterinary	1,500	1,500
(4) Public Health and Horticulture	50,000	50,000
(5) Secretary's pay	8,640	9,120
(6) General purposes	9,000	9,000
Total	1,13,525	1,19,575
Government of India Grant—		
(7) Maintenance of roads	3,05,000	4,35,260
(8) Servicing the Loan	1,50,000	..
Total	4,55,000	4,35,260
GRAND TOTAL	5,68,525	5,54,835

The grants were utilised for the purposes for which they were allotted. The grant for road maintenance was not paid in cash to the Committee, but the Central Public Works Department were authorised to execute the works and to effect book adjustment to the extent of works sanctioned by the Committee.

256. The Committee paid the following grants for specific objects with the previous sanction of the Local Administration :

	Rs.
(1) Health Week and Baby Show	1,000
(2) Horse Show	750
(3) Boy Scouts	200
(4) Delhi Inter School Tournament	100
(5) Dr. Shroff's Eye Hospital	1,200
(6) Delhi Flower Show	250
Total	3,500

257. The income of the Committee was realized from the following main heads :—

	Rs.
General Departments	1,46,789
Tax and Licensing Department	3,53,095
Municipal properties	87,688
Public Safety and Convenience	11,17,260
Education	58,654
Medical	31,700
Public Health	4,318
Water Supply	3,10,598
Veterinary Department	10,581
Grant and contribution for general and special purposes	5,03,380
Total	26,24,063

258. The expenditure was incurred under the following heads :

	Rs.
General Administration	5,23,776
Taxes and Licensing Department	8,850
Municipal properties	1,54,524
Public Safety and Convenience	5,65,768
Education	70,125
Medical	85,445
Public Health	2,90,690
Water Supply	1,69,247
Veterinary Hospitals	7,835
Municipal Works and street lighting	11,49,644
Provident Fund	18,871
Sinking Fund	1,50,000
Total	31,94,775

259. *Sinking Fund and Depreciation.*—An investment of Rs. 1,50,000 was made towards the Sinking and Depreciation Fund for Electric and Water supply plant and installation during the year 1935-36 as against Rs. 1,57,000 in the last year.

The total amount invested in Sinking and Depreciation Funds up to the end of 1935-36 amounted to Rs. 3,07,000.

260. *Deposits and Advances.*—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 45,361 and the total receipt during the year amounted to Rs. 2,65,888. Against this a corresponding expenditure of Rs. 2,79,379 was incurred in clearing the deposits, leaving a balance of Rs. 31,870.

261. *Stocks.*—The total value of Stock in hand on the 1st April 1935 inclusive of water meters, etc., was Rs. 52,283. During the year under report fresh stock and stores valued at Rs. 2,64,921 was purchased. The value of stock and stores thus aggregated Rs. 3,17,204. The stock and stores brought into use during the year amounted to Rs. 1,93,214. Thus there was a balance in hand of stock and store valued at Rs. 1,23,990 at the close of the year. This is expected to be utilised during 1936-37.

262. *Income.*—The year under report opened with a balance in hand of Rs. 7,55,444. The total income during the year including grants from Government but excluding Loans amounted to Rs. 25,24,063 as against Rs. 24,36,892 in the previous year.

263. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure incurred excluding Loan Fund Works amounted to Rs. 24,98,675 as compared with Rs. 27,66,427 in the preceding year. The fall in expenditure is due to the fact that a payment of Rs. 19,500 only was made during the year towards amortization of Cash and Assets Loan as against Rs. 6,66,912 last year. Out of the Government grant amounting to Rs. 5,54,835 a sum of Rs. 4,35,260 on account of expenditure on maintenance of Roads was not paid in cash to the Committee. The work was executed by the Central Public Works Department and the actual expenditure was transferred to the Municipal Accounts by book adjustment and was reckoned as Government grant for road maintenance.

264. *Loans.*—A further loan of Rs. 1,00,000 was taken during the year to meet the expenditure for execution of works connected with Electric and Water supplies to the Agricultural Research Institute and thus the figure of total cash loan drawn by the Committee amounted to Rs. 15,48,158.

An expenditure of Rs. 2,96,099 was incurred during the year and the total expenditure against Loan Fund to the end of March 1936 amounted to Rs. 12,94,409. The year closed with a balance in hand of Rs. 2,53,749 which has been reallocated for works to be executed in the year 1936-37.

265. *Audit.*—The Audit of the Accounts of the Municipal Committee for the year under report was conducted by the Local Fund Audit Department and a sum of Rs. 4,970 was paid as audit fee against Rs. 4,250 paid in the previous year.

266. *Important events.*—Development in the New Capital continued throughout the year. A large number of Government Officers' bungalows and Clerks' quarters were constructed. The Irwin Hospital, Willingdon Air Station and Aeronautical School Buildings were completed. The buildings of the Imperial Institute for Agricultural Research were nearing completion.

The Municipal Committee sanctioned the construction of the Fourth Wing of the Town Hall. When this is done it will complete the original scheme. The Willingdon Hospital and Nursing Home were completed and a new Child Welfare Maternity Centre was provided out of the Lady Willingdon Fund. New schools and several shops were built in the City Extension Area. The remodelling and improvement of Gole Market was taken in hand.

The shopping centres at Connaught Place and Baird Road were fully developed.

The Marina Hotel and Plaza Cinema were completed. A large number of private houses were built.

Sites were sold by Government for new shops on Queensway and for residential houses on Rattendone Road.

The conversion of the area known as 'Lodi Tombs' on the Lodi Road into a public recreation park was rendered possible by the generosity of the Countess of Willingdon from funds at Her Excellency's disposal. It has been named 'Lady Willingdon Park', and the Municipal Committee has undertaken to maintain it.

One of the important events of the year was the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the late King George V in which the Municipal Committee and the public of New Delhi took a befitting part, by decorating and illuminating the streets and houses, feeding the poor, holding public entertainments for school children and presenting souvenirs. The Committee contributed to the Silver Jubilee Fund.

The report indicates all round general progress and improvement. The work and responsibility of the Municipal Committee have steadily increased.

267. **Notified Area Committee Civil Lines.**—The constitution of the Committee remained the same.

The Committee consists of 7 members of whom 3 are *ex-officio* members and the remaining 4 are nominated.

Mr. A. P. Hume, I.C.S., acted as the President of the Committee until the 26th September 1935, when Mr. A. H. Layard resumed his duties on return from leave. Mr. A. H. Layard owing to ill-health again proceeded on leave on 9th October 1935 and was succeeded by Mr. F. B. Pool, M.B.E., P.C.S., who officiated as the President of the Committee up to 8th November 1935. Mr. A. H. Layard rejoined on 9th November 1935 and continued as *ex-officio* President for the rest of the year.

268. The Committee held 8 special and 15 ordinary meetings at which 601 cases were considered.

269. *Byelaws.*—To ensure due payment of water rate bills, byelaws insisting on the deposit of security from consumers were sanctioned by the local administration.

A minor change in the existing byelaws relating to the licensing of premises used as stables for horses, ponies and mules was also sanctioned.

A number of amendments to the Municipal Account Code, 1930, were introduced.

270. *Schools.*—The Committee maintained one Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Timarpur. The total cost of running this school amounted to Rs. 14,025 during the year as compared with Rs. 13,244 in the previous year. The income from fees amounted to Rs. 1,788 as against Rs. 1,705 in the previous year.

The Committee maintains two girls' schools. The total number of scholars on the roll in these schools was 80 as compared with 76 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,372.

271. *Public Health.*—The Health Department of the Committee continued to discharge its duties satisfactorily in the matter of anti-malarial measures on which Rs. 5,475 were spent during the year. Further improvements were carried out in drainage and child welfare and maternity works.

272. *Income.*—The total income from taxes including the Notified Area Committee's share of the joint terminal tax amounted to Rs. 68,352 against Rs. 78,957 in the previous year. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that the last quarterly instalment of terminal tax was not received from the Delhi Municipal Committee in the year under review.

The total demand for house tax including arrears from preceding years amounted to Rs. 50,642 against Rs. 52,669 in the previous year. Out of this Rs. 44,112 were collected and Rs. 563 were remitted leaving a balance of Rs. 5,967. Out of this Rs. 3,963 has since been collected.

The demand for wheel tax, including the arrears of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 462, out of which Rs. 240 were collected and Rs. 18 remitted leaving a balance of Rs. 204.

The total demand on account of rent and royalty for removal of river sand including arrears of previous years amounted to Rs. 22,730. Out of this Rs. 14,524 were collected and Rs. 34 remitted leaving a balance of Rs. 8,172. Out of this balance Rs. 2,053 have since been collected. The Committee has taken suitable action to recover the remainder.

The total income amounted to Rs. 3,43,788 as compared with Rs. 3,21,506 in the previous year. Out of this Rs. 97,403 were contributed by Government and Rs. 24,000 were received from the Delhi Municipal Committee as share of the terminal tax receipts. The Committee's income from other sources thus amounted to Rs. 2,22,384 as against Rs. 1,99,992 during 1934-35. The increase is mainly due to the following causes :—

1. Receipt for the full year of the Committee's share in the motor tax.
2. Collection of arrears of water rate.
3. Withdrawals from Post Office Savings Bank for payment of Provident Fund deposits of certain retired employees of the Committee.

The income of the Committee (other than contribution from Government and terminal tax receipts) was derived from the following main heads :—

	Rs.
General Departments	2,541
Tax and Licensing Department	55,910
Municipal properties (rents)	25,342
Education	1,788
Public Health	10,279
Water Supply	80,721
Municipal Works	4,641
Other petty receipts	10,874
Suspense Accounts	30,288
	2,22,384

273. The total expenditure of the Committee during the year under review amounted to Rs. 3,55,794 as compared with Rs. 3,27,630 in the previous year or an increase of Rs. 28,164. No

part of the expenditure was spent on capital work. The main heads under which the expenditure was incurred are as follows :—

	Rs.
1. General Departments	70,094
2. Education	31,579
3. Medical	806
4. Public Health	85,743
5. Water Supply	73,168
6. Veterinary	550
7. Municipal Works	64,363
8. Suspense Accounts	26,411
9. Provident Fund Contribution	3,080
	3,55,794

274. *Roads*.—The total length of the roads maintained by the Notified Area Committee during the year under review was 35.8 miles or an increase of 3.1 miles.

Expenditure on maintenance, metalling, remetalling, painting and repainting during the last five years has been as follows :—

	Rs.
1931-32	67,715
1932-33	63,010
1933-34	41,180
1934-35	34,566
1935-36	47,081

275. *Lighting*.—The expenditure on electric current consumed on street lighting during the last year amounted to Rs. 16,737 and the expenditure on the maintenance to Rs. 7,858.

Additional lighting points were provided at Kingsway Road and E type orthodox clerk quarters at Timarpur.

276. *Silver Jubilee*.—The Notified Area Committee paid a donation of Rs. 2,000 towards the Delhi Province Silver Jubilee Fund and sanctioned a further sum of Rs. 2,065 on illuminating office building and schools and fire works and on distribution of sweets, souvenirs and handkerchiefs to school children.

277. *Shahdara Notified Area Committee*.—The Committee consists of a President, a Vice-President and 6 members.

278. The formation of Sub-Committees has facilitated the work to a great extent.

279. Thirty-five meetings were held during the year. Out of these 13 were Special and 22 Ordinary. In addition to these 60 meetings of the various Sub-Committees were also held. The attendance at the meetings was very good.

280. There has been a marked increase in the income of the Committee during the year under review. The total income of the Committee amounted to Rs. 37,123. Excluding the income from Government grants and the balance from the last year the Committee's actual income from its own resources amounted to Rs. 33,583 as against Rs. 29,972 in the previous year.

281. The total expenditure was Rs. 27,855. This included an expenditure of Rs. 540 out of the Government grants. Thus the actual expenditure of the Committee amounted to Rs. 27,315 only as against Rs. 29,044 in the last year. The closing balance on the 31st March 1936 was Rs. 14,500 including the Government grant of Rs. 3,000 for improvement of roads.

282. Terminal Tax is the chief source of the Committee's income, there being no direct taxation. The total receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 26,050 as against Rs. 22,662 in 1934-35.

283. Rs. 3,144 were realised from toll tax during the year as against Rs. 2,639 in the previous year.

284. The proposal for imposing water tax was under consideration.

285. *Improvement Schemes.*—The fourth annual instalment of Rs. 3,000 was paid in repayment of the loan of Rs. 60,000. For want of funds the Committee was unable to fix more hydrants for the use of the public.

286. *Drainage.*—As the Committee was in a position to spare some funds for the improvement of drains, a large number were required or reconstructed.

287. *Electricity.*—There was no increase in the number of electric lamps during the year under review. The proposal for extending the lights on the Grand Trunk Road is still under consideration.

288. *Hospital Extension Scheme.*—The scheme is still under consideration. It is regrettable that negotiations with the heir of the late L. Mussadi Lal who bequeathed Rs. 10,000 along with one house for a hospital for women in 1929 were not successful. Fortunately another donation of Rs. 10,000 was made by Pandit Sham Sunder, Proprietor of Messrs. Sham Sunder Mani Ram, Jewellers of Delhi for the construction of an indoor ward. This should fill a long felt want.

289. *Roads.*—The condition of the roads is deplorable, specially of the main road. The Local Administration has made a grant-in-aid of Rs. 3,000 for renewal of roads and what is possible is being done to improve matters.

290. *Other Schemes.*—The schemes of providing a tonga-stand is still under consideration.

291. *Sanitation.*—Progress in this branch cannot be called satisfactory as there is still much room for improvement, but what was possible with the small resources of the Committee was done.

292. Four hundred and sixteen births and 182 deaths were registered during the year under report. The town has been free from all contagious diseases and epidemics. Special precautionary measures to check the spread of cholera and small-pox and other epidemics had been taken and proved successful.

293. A fixed sum of Rs. 750 is contributed by the Notified Area Committee towards the expenses of the local dispensary which is maintained by the District Board. This dispensary not only serves the town of Shahdara but also the surrounding villages of the United Provinces. The question of extension of this dispensary is receiving attention of the Committee.

294. A Sanitary Inspector is in charge of Vaccination. Eight hundred and fifty-three persons were vaccinated during the year under review.

295. The Local Administration contributed a sum of Rs. 540 towards the maintenance of the Child Welfare Centre.

296. An annual contribution of Rs. 1,500 is made by the Committee to the District Board for the maintenance of the local middle school for boys. There were 323 students on the rolls with a daily average attendance of 272. Besides this institution there are two schools for girls teaching up to the primary standard — one for the Hindus and the other for Muslims. There is another primary school for the children of depressed classes run by the Baptist Mission with 450 pupils on the rolls with a daily average attendance of 349.

297. Six thousand three hundred and sixty-eight cases were admitted into the Veterinary Hospital for treatment. This institution has proved very useful, and a sum of Rs. 668 was contributed by the Committee for its upkeep during the year under review.

298. The development of the town is keeping pace with the general improvement. Two hundred and sixty-nine building applications were considered by the Committee during the year under review. The centres of development continue to be Bhola-nath Nagar and Vishwas Nagar.

299. *Fort Notified Area Committee.*—There was no change in the boundaries or the constitution of the Committee during the year.

300. The income of the Committee for the year amounted to Rs. 22,533 against Rs. 14,445 in 1934-35, and the expenditure to Rs. 14,804 against Rs. 11,623 in 1934-35.

A grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,145 was paid by Government during the year under review, to enable the Committee to pay its share of the cost of the maintenance of the Nigambodh pumping station for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35.

The increase in income was mainly under :

	Rs.
Terminal Tax share	2,500
Rents of Nazul lands, etc.	3,252
Government grant	2,145

The increase in expenditure was due, chiefly, to the payment for the Nigambodh pumping plant for which the above grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,145 was paid by the Government.

300(A). **Other Minor Notified Areas.**—The table below shows the income and expenditure of the other Minor Notified Area Committees during 1935-36 :—

	Income. Rs.	Expendi- ture. Rs.
Mehrauli	4,131	3,505
Narela	1,912	2,485
Najafgarh	1,987	1,852

The main source of income of these Committees is house-tax.

301. **Delhi Contingent Auxiliary Force.**—Major A. W. H. Dean, M.C., continued in command of the Delhi Contingent Auxiliary Force (India), throughout the year and Captain G. C. Bryan, M.C., continued as Adjutant during the year under review.

The average strength of the Unit was 300, the number of Enrolments and Transfers to the Contingent being 39; on the other hand Transfers, Resignations and Discharges totalled 68.

The high standard of efficiency noted in previous years was maintained in the year under report by all units of the Contingent.

Attendance at the Annual Training Camp was exceptionally good. Major-General M. Saunders, C.B., D.S.O., Commander, Delhi Independent Brigade Area, congratulated the unit on its efficiency.

A Detachment of the Contingent comprising 1 Officer and 30 other ranks took part on the occasion of the "Armistice Day Parade". The Light Horse Troop and Light Motor Patrols of the Contingent took part in the "Proclamation Parade". The Contingent also took part in the "Memorial Service Parade" in honour of His Majesty the Late King George the V.

The Musketry and Lewis Gun results were very satisfactory.

302. **Indian Partnership Act.**—The number of applications received for registration during 1935-36 was 125, out of which 121 were registered.

• Three applications received during the previous year were also registered in the year under report making a total of 124 firms registered during the year.

Three firms filed notices of alteration in the location of the principal places of business under Section 60(1) of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, and one intimated a change in the place of business under Section 61.

Five notices were filed for the change in the constitution of the firms under Section 63(1) of the Act, and three for the dissolution of partnership. No notice of election by persons admitted to the benefit of partnership or attaining majority was filed under Section 63(2) of the Act and no notice regarding alteration in the name of a firm under Section 60(1) or for alteration in the permanent address of the partners under Section 60(1) was filed during the year.

The work of registration continues to be satisfactory. The total income realised during the year under report amounted to Rs. 421-8-0.

CHAPTER III.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

303. **Season and Crops.**—The total rainfall during the year was 21.84 inches, being 5.86 inches below the normal, out of which 20.31 inches fell during the monsoon season or 3.11 inches below normal. With 5.09 inches of rain in the month of July Kharif crops in most places were sown in time. The total area sown for Kharif crops was 128,995 acres or 3,134 acres more than in the previous year. Kharif sowings on irrigated area were 13,783 acres or 5,062 acres less than in the year 1934-35, while that on un-irrigated area were 115,212 acres, which were 8,196 acres more than in the previous year. The increase is attributable to good rain in July. Germination and subsequent growth was satisfactory and 13.13 inches rain in August and September proved beneficial for the crop. Of the total area sown 24,221 acres or about 1/5th failed to mature. There was no noteworthy feature during the monsoon season. The Kharif crop on the whole was fair.

304. The Rabi sowings in the barani area were 105,861 acres against 65,784 acres in the previous year. This increase is attributable to good rain during September which encouraged sowings on a large scale. The total area sown for Rabi was 143,903 acres

(38,042 irrigated) as compared with 105,895 acres (40,111 irrigated) in the previous year. Rain in winter though inadequate at the commencement was beneficial in the months of February and March which helped the crops. The hail which fell in the end of February damaged the crop in some villages and completely destroyed it in about 12 villages. Consequently land revenue in these 12 villages was remitted and loans for fodder amounting to Rs. 4,000 were advanced. Of the total area sown for Rabi over 33,393 acres or about 1/4th failed to mature. The crop as a whole was considered to be above the average.

305. Taking the year as a whole 272,898 acres were sown against 231,756 acres in the previous year, but of this 57,614 acres or about 21 per cent. failed to mature. The area sown with sugarcane and cotton shows a decrease of 4,210 and 2,597 acres, respectively, as compared with the previous year, while the area under gram, bajra, jowar, wheat, barley, maize and oilseeds increased by 29,091, 7,500, 5,710, 5,459, 3,806, 1,087 and 494 acres respectively. The decrease in the cultivation of sugarcane and cotton is owing to the lack of rain in June when these crops are sown. The total irrigated area sown was 51,825 acres against 58,956 acres in the previous year; canal irrigation decreased by 7,524 acres while well and tank irrigation increased by 250 and 143 acres respectively. Of the total irrigated area 1,657 acres or about 1/31st failed to mature. The decrease in the irrigated area sown, as compared with the previous year, was mainly owing to the fact that more attention was paid to Rabi sowings on unirrigated area on account of good rain in September. The number of masonry and non-masonry wells in use were 2,729 and 509 respectively as compared with 2,670 and 593 respectively in the previous year.

306. The yield of irrigated wheat and gram was the same as in the previous year. Jowar, bajra, sugarcane and cotton crops showed higher yields, while barley showed a lower yield than in the previous year. The yield of unirrigated crops of jowar, bajra and cotton was higher while that of wheat, barley, gram and sugarcane was lower than in the previous year.

307. Prices of jowar, bajra, maize and cotton were higher, while that of wheat, gram and sugarcane were lower, than in the previous year. The price of barley was the same as in the previous year. The price of cotton was about 10 per cent. higher than in the previous year and 30 per cent. below the normal. The price of sugar (raw) was 7 per cent. lower than in the previous year, and 14 per cent. below the normal. The price of wheat was 5 per cent. lower than in the previous year, while it was 11 per cent. below the normal.

308. The health of the agricultural population was good and the general condition of the cattle was satisfactory during the year.

309. *Agriculture.*—With the addition of a Mukaddam and two *beldars* from the 1st March 1936, to cope with the increased work, the agricultural staff now consisted of one Agricultural Assistant, two Mukaddams and four *beldars*. The suggestion of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Hansi, mentioned last year, that the Headquarters of the Agricultural staff be shifted from Nangloi to Delhi did not meet with approval.

310. From an agricultural point of view the season was not favourable as the monsoon was not well distributed. With scanty rain in June the sowings of the Kharif crop started late and a lesser area was sown with cotton and sugarcane crops. With sufficient and regular rain in July and August it progressed satisfactorily but it was badly affected by heavy rain in the middle of September at its flowering stage. Consequently the setting of the grain in the case of jowar and bajra and the formation of bolls in the case of cotton, was poor. The Rabi crop was sown on a normal scale and in time. It was however affected by absence of rain from October to December and by frequent winds in the month of March. Hail at the end of February damaged the crop in some villages. On account of the dry atmosphere rust was not serious in the wheat crop.

311. The following results were obtained with the crops mentioned :—

Wheat 8-A. This variety is now well established and the area under it is estimated to have increased to about 26,500 acres from 25,000 acres in the previous year. Demonstration plots, personal observations and enquiries from experienced zamindars are said to have indicated that 8-A. wheat yielded between 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. acre more than the local wheat. Wheat 8-A. also fetched -/3/- to -/4/- per maund more than the local wheat.

Wheat 9-D.—The area sown with this variety was only about 40 acres. In 4 successful demonstration plots 9-D. wheat on an average yielded 6 per cent. grain and 7½ per cent. *bhusa* more per acre than the local wheat.

Wheat Cross 518.—Fifty maunds of this variety were imported and distributed to a few intelligent zamindars for trial, observation and propaganda. In the 60 acres that were sown the yield was estimated at 16½ per cent. grain and 12 per cent. *bhusa* more per acre than the local wheat on Chahi and Nehri lands.

Wheat Cross 591.—Fifty maunds of this variety were given to a few zamindars who sowed about 60 acres with it. The variety has been found to be decidedly better for heavy rich soil, and is much liked by the zamindars. In demonstration plots it

yielded on an average 9 per cent. grain and 18.28 per cent. bhusa more per acre than the local wheat. The grain of this variety was sold at a premium of -/8/- to -/10/- per maund in the market. An increased demand for seed of this variety is anticipated during Rabi 1936.

Gram No. 7.—Twenty maunds ten seers of this variety were distributed among zamindars and about 400 acres sown with it. In 10 successful demonstration plots Gram No. 7 yielded per acre 11.6 per cent. grain and 8.8 per cent. bhusa more per acre than the local gram. Gram No. 7 was also sold at a premium of -/2/- to -/3/- per maund.

Cotton.—Mollisoni cotton has now been well established and indeed is now the local variety of cotton of this ilaqa. The seed kept by zamindars for cotton sowings contains about 80 per cent. of Mollisoni cotton seed. The total area under this variety was estimated to be about 1,500 acres as compared with 1,400 in the previous year. In 6 successful varietal demonstration plots Mollisoni cotton yielded 20 per cent. more than the local cotton. It also fetched -/6/- to -/8/- per maund more than the local cotton. Owing to the semi-failure of the cotton crop during the past 3 or 4 years the cultivators on the whole do not take a keen interest in the sowing of cotton. They have not yet begun to appreciate the advantages of cotton sowing in lines versus broadcast. About 31 acres of cotton were sown in lines in which 6 successful plots yielded 19 per cent. more cotton as compared with that sown broadcast.

Sugarcane.—Germination buds on the cane crop reserved for seed purposes were mostly killed by the cold wave in the month of February 1935. For want of a sufficient supply of good seed many cultivators were unable to sow sugarcane. Some zamindars imported seed from the Meerut district and put down about 200 acres of new crop. The rest of the crop about 3,200 acres, was ratoon crop. Coimbatore canes Co. 205, Co. 213, Co. 285 and Co. 244, varieties introduced by the Agricultural Department in the ilaqa, are meeting with the approval of the zamindars and are becoming popular. About 3,110 acres or more than 90 per cent. of the crop sown were under these varieties. The crop from improved sugarcane in the majority of cases was 4 to 6 years old ratoon, yet on an average it was estimated to yield 10 to 15 maunds per acre more gur than the local varieties of sugarcane.

312. With a view to enhance agricultural development work on more systematic lines, Village Farmers' Associations have been formed in 19 villages and have 181 members.

313. Sixty-nine demonstration plots of various kinds were formed during the year in 12 villages and 44 plots were successful. This system of demonstrating improved methods of cultivation

on the zamindars' own land with their own hands, as in the previous years, is reported to have proved useful. It is said to satisfy the zamindars and to show them the advantages of improved methods of cultivation.

314. To acquaint zamindars with the use of improved implements and selected seeds, 160 demonstrations and shows were given at 85 villages, headquarters and other gatherings and fairs, etc., against 170 during the previous year. At the rural industrial exhibition at Mehrauli, demonstrations of agricultural implements and exhibits were arranged on a fairly big scale. The show was interesting and was visited by over fifty thousand persons and high officials, etc. Propaganda was also carried on regarding improved agricultural implements, seeds, methods of sowings, advocating consolidation of holdings, eradication of useless weeds, preserving manure in manure pits, rearing a good breed of cattle, sheep and goats, selection of varieties of melon, practising irrigation in small kiaris, organising and promoting pastures, and growing and preserving fodder as well as in many other directions. Thirty-five seed germination tests were made at different villages. The Agricultural Assistant also delivered 8 lectures on special occasions at different villages. On the occasion of the Industrial Exhibition at Mehrauli, a ploughing competition was held in which 18 competitors participated. Rs. 40 were awarded as prizes to the first ten ploughmen. At the show of agricultural produce then held 148 exhibits were received. Rs. 150 were awarded in prizes. Work on modern agricultural lines was started in six villages. The zamindars have begun to adopt the improved system of agriculture and the progress is satisfactory. The zamindars purchased 655 improved implements during the year. Two crescent spray pumps were purchased to demonstrate the destruction of mole rats. Improved implements were also lent to 127 persons.

315. Pohli bushes were complained of in 92 villages over an approximate area of 6,000 acres. Propaganda for its destruction was carried on separately as well as in co-operation with the Revenue staff. Two pohli weeks, before seeds matured on the bushes, were observed and extensive touring was done to make the cultivators cut the weed. In spite of good propaganda and distribution of 1,000 posters 25 per cent. of the bushes were not cut. Help from willing workers and intelligent zamindars was fairly satisfactory and timely but the carelessness of those who did not cut the bushes will waste the labour of those who did as the seed from the uncut bushes will be carried to other fields.

316. The general condition of live-stock remained satisfactory. There were some casual complaints of rinderpest, and foot and mouth disease in some villages but no loss was caused anywhere.

The market price of milch as well as draft cattle remained fairly steady. The supply of fodder, both green and dry, was sufficient to meet the local demand.

317. The complaint of the sugarcane borer pest remained under control. Three extra fieldmen for three months were employed to carry out a campaign against the pest. Kerosine oil and lanterns etc., were supplied free of cost to the zamindars for demonstration purposes. A campaign against the sugarcane stem borer, which was not serious, was also carried on. Phenyl and oil cans were supplied to the zamindars free of cost.

318. The system of manure pits is becoming popular and 1,000 old and new pits were dug and brought into use during the year. At the Cattle Breeding Farm, Delhi, and at Keventer's Farm four silo pits were made for the use of their cattle.

319. Improved varieties of fodder, such as lucerne, berseem, sudan grass, elephant grass and cowpeas have been introduced in the ilaqa by the Agricultural Department. Lucerne and berseem have met with the approval of zamindars, and the approximate area under these varieties was about 50 and 20 acres respectively. The other fodders mentioned are not yet in demand. Demonstration plots were also made of oats of F. O. SI/29, Algerian and French varieties. The seed of two varieties of melons has been selected locally. The seed of these varieties will be sent for further trial at the Hansi Agricultural Farm.

320. There are now seven seed agencies in the Province, one of which has started during the year. All worked satisfactorily. They sold about 48 maunds Mollisoni cotton, 960 maunds of 8-A wheat, 50 maunds each of Cross 591 and Cross 518 wheat, 30 maunds 9-D wheat, 20 maunds of Gram No. 7 and one maund berseem. Seed of locally grown improved wheat was purchased for the first time in the province to encourage the cultivation of improved varieties.

321. **Co-operative Societies.**—The Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab, continued to supervise the Co-operative movement in the Delhi Province during the year ending 31st July 1936, with the agency of the Deputy Registrar, Jullundur, and the Circle Registrar, Gurgaon. The staff consisted of 2 Inspectors for general duty, 2 Sub-Inspectors for consolidation of holdings, 3 Sub-Inspectors for Audit work, 6 Sub-Inspectors for supervision of rural and urban societies and 2 Sub-Inspectors for combined duty. The Consolidation of Holdings and Cattle Breeding Societies continued to be supervised by Inspecting Officers of the Punjab Government. Two additional posts of Sub-Inspectors for consolidation were sanctioned during the year, bringing their number up to four, but no appointments could be made as the

orders were received late by the Registrar and the patwaris selected were delayed in joining. The Sub-Inspector shown for propaganda last year was placed on ordinary duty as the work was becoming too much for the remaining staff. Six of the largest limited liability societies were for the same reason given to professional auditors to audit. Three extra men were employed to assist in recovery from weak societies, one man at Rs. 25 per mensem for the whole year, one for five months and one for three. Of the staff 2 Inspectors and 2 Sub-Inspectors for consolidation of holdings are paid by Government. The remaining Sub-Inspectors are maintained by the Delhi Audit Fund which is administered by the Circle Registrar, Gurgaon, under the control of the Deputy Registrar, Jullundur.

322. During the financial year 1935-36 the expenditure borne by Government, including a grant of Rs. 2,520 to the Audit Fund, amounted to Rs. 13,549 against Rs. 12,262 in the previous year. The total income of the Delhi Audit Fund including the Government grant amounted to Rs. 12,139 against Rs. 12,193 during the previous year. The expenditure from the Fund during the year amounted to Rs. 11,458 against Rs. 9,052 during the year 1934-35. The increase in expenditure was unavoidable, by reason of the annual increments in the salaries of seven Sub-Inspectors. Income of the Fund depends upon the profits of societies; and if income does not improve, it may become necessary to consider the question of an increase in the annual Government grant in the near future.

323. The following table shows the progress of the last three years :—

	Societies.			Members.			Working capital.		
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1933-34. Rs.	1934-35. Rs.	1935-36. Rs.
Central Credit	1	1	1	482	485	484	12,56,625	13,00,703	13,78,307
Central Non-credit	1	1	1	194	185	199	887	785	794
Agricultural credit	225	215	217	5,388	5,513	5,670	8,91,756	8,72,655	8,59,062
Non-agricultural Societies	62	70	76	4,613	5,657	6,430	5,46,818	6,91,242	8,70,947
	289	287	295	10,672	11,840	12,783	26,96,086	28,65,385	31,09,110

324. During the year 10 new societies were registered while registration of 2 societies was cancelled. Of the societies registered 3 were Tongawalas (Thrift and Credit Unlimited), 2 non-agricultural credit (Limited), 3 Consolidation of Holdings Societies, 1 Shoe makers non-agricultural credit (Unlimited) and one Thrift society. The societies cancelled were one agricultural society on amalgamation and one non-agricultural society. The increase in membership has again been far greater in non-agricultural (773)

than in agricultural societies (157) and this is a correct reflection of the success of the movement amongst the two classes of people. Office and urban societies had another good year, and are developing a most successful form of Co-operation. Delhi rural societies have for some time given anxiety, more especially in view of the condition in agricultural societies in the adjoining districts of Gurgaon and Rohtak in the Punjab. Their working has however been better on the whole this year than in the previous year, with the proviso that better societies are becoming better and the weaker societies decidedly worse. This is shown in recoveries whereby recoveries in principal increased by Rs. 35,217 while interest recoveries fell by Rs. 15,931. The general percentage of recovery in rural societies increased from 76 per cent. to 87 per cent. and overdues remained almost the same. Owned funds of all classes of societies, which form 28.6 per cent. of the working capital, amounts to Rs. 8,94,564 against Rs. 8,32,289 at the close of the previous year, and consists of Rs. 3,28,247 share capital, Rs. 3,36,725 reserve fund, Rs. 1,69,092 other funds and Rs. 60,500 profits.

325. The number of Agricultural Societies was 203 against 204 in the previous year. The number of members rose to 4,745 against 4,735 in the previous year. One society was cancelled on amalgamation with another. No new agricultural society was registered during the year. Recoveries again fully occupied the staff and no expansion was attempted. There are now societies in 54 per cent. of the villages in the Province. 184 members left societies and 194 members were admitted. Of the members who left, only ten were voluntary withdrawals and the remainder ceased to be members on account of death or expulsion. Recoveries of principal and interest during 1935-36 were Rs. 56,010 and Rs. 63,881 against Rs. 52,463 and Rs. 79,812, respectively, during the previous year. Recoveries in principal show a very satisfactory increase. Better members are paying their accrued interest while confirmed defaulters are paying nothing. The total recovery percentage again improved from 7.6 per cent. to 8.7 per cent. In 1933 it was only 4.3 per cent. Of the amount recovered Rs. 5,342 principal and Rs. 5,634 interest were obtained after arbitration and a total of Rs. 4,721 principal and Rs. 1,485 interest by adjustment and book entry. Coercive measures were again sparingly used, 17 defaulters being sent to jail (out of a total number of 4,381). Of these 5 paid their total debt, 7 agreed to pay by instalments and were released, 2 applied for insolvency and 3 served six months and paid nothing. There was only one sale of bullocks and implements for Rs. 16. The amount overdue on account of principal and interest was Rs. 10,841 and Rs. 2,33,693 respectively against Rs. 9,941 and Rs. 2,32,608 during the previous year. The slight increase in overdue principal when

there was no increase in prices is not unsatisfactory. The arrears of interest which represent 44 months are a problem for any cultivator. The societies advanced Rs. 43,324 during the year to their members against Rs. 38,072 last year. The amount on loan to members has been reduced to Rs. 6,63,414 from Rs. 6,76,100 at the close of the previous year. The rate of interest charged on 95 per cent. of the loans was 9-3/8 per cent. The owned capital is Rs. 3,23,345 against Rs. 3,21,914 in 1934-35. Share capital amounted to Rs. 44,434 against Rs. 54,980 at the close of the previous year. The large fall in share capital is attributed to the return of shares to members in societies reaching an age of ten years. In most cases the accumulated shares are used in the reduction of the members' outstanding loan with the Society after keeping one share for the society's owned fund. Deposits have increased from Rs. 52,744 to Rs. 53,792. The amount borrowed from the Central Bank for the societies was Rs. 37,417 against Rs. 25,733 during the previous year. The amount of the Central Bank loan at the close of the year stood at Rs. 4,97,159 against Rs. 5,14,812 at the close of the previous year. The 203 agricultural credit societies consist of 18 Class B., 140 Class C., and 45 Class D. An analysis of loans in 25 selected societies reveals that out of Rs. 17,828, the total amount of loan advanced, Rs. 4,308 were for purchase of cattle, Rs. 3,639 on account of repayment of debts, Rs. 1,987 for ceremonies, Rs. 1,228 for seeds, Rs. 1,198 for grain, Rs. 1,129 for land revenue, Rs. 1,003 for trade, Rs. 936 for land purchase, Rs. 848 for buildings and Rs. 715 for land redemption. The amount on account of ceremonies is noticeably high, possibly because of the difficulty of credit now with the money-lender. Seven debtors owing Rs. 4,865 applied for insolvency against five members owing Rs. 4,254 last year. One owing Rs. 89 was declared insolvent, one withdrew his application and 5 cases were pending at the close of the year. Six hundred and seventy five members in 26 agricultural credit societies were offered a reduction of the rate at which interest is to be paid on their loans with retrospective effect of from 2 to 8 years on condition the member made some effort to clear his account. One hundred and eight members took advantage of the offer. Only 12 societies now charge more than 9-3/8 per cent. while 5 societies have reduced their rate to 7 1/2 per cent. In 13 D class societies repayments of members are being taken to principal before interest.

326. The only Cattle Breeding Society is at Sahibabad Daulatpur and has 53 members against 57 members in the previous year. The society is doing useful work and the stock bred by members is sold at a premium. There were two bulls in the village, one owned by the society and one by the District Board. The latter died and was not replaced. It is hoped to expand this form of co-operation considerably in 1936-37.

327. There are now 13 Consolidation of Holdings Societies in the province including 3 registered during the year with 872 members against 10 such societies with 721 members in the previous year. Consolidation of Holdings was started eight years ago but the staff still have to work hard to find fresh villages to consolidate, and there has been no general demand as in the Central Punjab. During the year two Sub-Inspectors completed three villages and consolidated 1,789 acres. The cost of consolidation fell from Rs. 2/-/6 to Rs. 1/5/6 per acre. Twenty-one new wells were sunk and four repaired in the villages where consolidation took place.

328. The non-agricultural societies consisted of 66 credit, one Supply Store (Limited), 4 Thrift, 4 Better Living and one Death Benefit Society against 70 societies at the close of the previous year. Membership of Non-Agricultural Credit Societies rose from 5,130 in the previous year to 5,849. Six agricultural credit societies were registered during the year while registration of one was cancelled. 994 new members joined these societies while 275 left for various reasons. Of the 66 credit societies 36 are with limited liability and 30 with unlimited liability. Of the 36 societies of limited liability, 2 of which were registered during the year, 32 are in various Government or Municipal offices. This type of society has been developed to meet the requirements of the small Government official and office clerk and has proved extremely popular. The average membership has gone up to 141 from 127 at the close of the previous year. The working capital has increased from Rs. 6.14 lakhs to Rs. 7.67 lakhs. The owned capital rose from Rs. 1.9 lakhs to Rs. 2.38 lakhs. The members deposits in these societies amount to Rs. 4.84 lakhs against Rs. 3.87 lakhs in the previous year. These societies are working almost entirely on their own capital and on deposits from the members and the general public. Their combined loan from the Central Bank is only Rs. 10,587. The deposit rates are $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Half the loan to members is at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and two-fifths at $9\text{-}3/8$ per cent. In 35 of the 36 societies a regular deposit by members is compulsory and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher interest is given on such deposits. In three societies a charge of 1 per cent. is made on all loans advanced as contribution towards a fund to cover bad debts. The success of these societies lies largely in the facility given by the courtesy of the Heads of the Departments and offices concerned whereby recoveries are allowed through the disbursing officers by consent of members on pay day. Recoveries of principal and interest were 83.3 per cent. instead of 92.4 per cent. in the previous year as the merging of loans has now been stopped and some societies have extended their period of payment from 24 to 36 months. There was also some default and an increase in overdues from Rs. 5,524 principal and Rs. 7,237

interest to Rs. 15,676 and Rs. 10,289 respectively is more than is warranted by the additional amount of loan. An indebtedness enquiry in these societies shows that in societies between 10 and 5 years old 30.5 per cent., between 5 and 2 years 36.1 per cent. and in the five societies under 2 years of age 63.1 per cent. of the members are free from debt. Three debtors owing Rs. 1,185 applied for insolvency. Thirty-eight cases were referred to arbitration and in each case awards were obtained and executed. This led to recovery of Rs. 900 principal and Rs. 180 interest out of Rs. 10,727 principal and Rs. 1,682 interest involved. There are now 30 societies of unlimited liability, 4 of which were registered during the year. They serve the needs of tongawalas (13), tanners (4), carters (2), stone masons (2), milk sellers (2), fruit hawkers, grass-cutters, shoe-makers, iron smiths and traders (one each). The working of such societies is always open to risk — occupations fluctuate, members are often on the border line of subsistence and few have any permanent tangible assets. Membership of all has increased from 683 in 1935 to 782. The working and owned capital has increased from Rs. 57,858 and Rs. 18,095 to Rs. 82,350 and Rs. 24,545 respectively. Members' deposits amounted to Rs. 14,031 against Rs. 8,253 in the previous year. Advances to members also rose to Rs. 62,135 from Rs. 46,233 during the previous year. There was a general improvement and although overdues of interest increased from Rs. 6,647 to Rs. 8,148 there were no overdues of principal demanded. The lending rate in these societies is uniformly $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loans are for short periods and are repaid in tongawala societies daily. The high rate of interest is therefore not considered a hardship. The security offered by members is slight and it is advisable for these societies to build up their own funds as rapidly as possible. The tongawala societies are a type of society peculiar to Delhi. The member pledges his horse and tonga with the society and then has it returned to him for driving. The society finances all the needs and it is hoped will in time arrange for bulk purchase of requirements for the horse, owner and tonga. Eleven out of 13 such societies are doing well. The percentage of members free from debt in 14 societies over five years old was found to be only 6.3 per cent. There are 4 Thrift Societies with 102 members as against 3 such societies with 87 members in the previous year. The working capital of these societies was Rs. 14,536 against Rs. 14,186 in the previous year. Three of the societies are of teachers and in three advances were made at $9\text{-}3/8$ per cent. to members against deposits, on which they were being given 4 per cent. Two societies declared dividends of 3 per cent. and 7 per cent. The Co-operative Store which was registered in July 1935, has 89 members against 77 at the close of the previous year. It deals in provisions and oil-men stores. At the end of August 1935 it

showed a deficit of Rs. 1,095 on account of initial expenditure. This increased to Rs. 2,637 by August 1936. The first manager proved a failure and the members rapidly lost their spirit of co-operation. It has now been handed over to Messrs. Bara and Co. to run pending a decision as to its future. The turnover was Rs. 10,159. The Death Benefit Society, registered in June 1934, has now 266 members against 233 at the close of the previous year. If any member dies after belonging to the society for more than six months a call is made on all members for benefit of the nominee or nominees of the deceased. There cannot be more than one call in each calendar month. A sum of Re. 1 is paid by every member towards the society's current expenses. There has been no call so far, as no member died, and it remains to be seen how the society will work once this starts to happen. The society has accumulated Rs. 560. There are 4 Better Living Societies, the same as in the previous year, with 124 members as against 130 in the previous year. These societies have done no useful work.

329. The Delhi Province Central Bank, Limited, continued to finance societies of Delhi and 140 societies of Gurgaon district in the Punjab. The Gurgaon societies are all agricultural and form a heavy charge on the Bank's resources. The total number of members of the Bank was 484 as against 485 last year. Of these 67 are individuals. The paid up share capital of the Bank amounted to Rs. 84,400 the same as in the previous year. The assets of the Bank amount to Rs. 2,93,021 and the working capital is Rs. 13,78,307 as against Rs. 2,88,747 and Rs. 13,00,703 during the previous year, respectively. The Statutory and other Reserve amounted to Rs. 50,186 and Rs. 1,39,616 as against Rs. 42,566 and Rs. 1,51,628 in the previous year respectively.

The other Reserve consists of Bad and Doubtful Debt and other special funds and undistributed profits. The fall under other Reserve is because Rs. 11,000 were taken from undistributed profits to suspense interest. Rs. 8,000 have been taken this year from this source towards a building fund. A sum of Rs. 16.85 lakhs was repaid during the year. The deposits of all kinds stood at the end of the year at Rs. 11.06 lakhs against 10.1 lakhs in the previous year. The fixed deposit rate of interest was lowered on 29th March 1936 from 3 per cent. to 2½ per cent. Members' fixed deposits increased by Rs. 10,000 and non-members' by Rs. 26,000 and saving bank by Rs. 23,000. The amount of loans due to the Bank at the close of the year was Rs. 10.52 lakhs as against Rs. 9.66 lakhs in the previous year. Of this the D Class and societies under liquidation owe Rs. 3.14 lakhs principal and Rs. .78 lakhs interest as against Rs. 2.77 lakhs principal and Rs. .64 interest during the previous year respectively. Both the principal and interest in danger have increased. Against the principal

debts the Bank holds Rs. 1.02 lakhs in Bad and Doubtful Debt Reserve Fund and hopes in time to bring this up to 50 per cent. of the doubtful debts. For Rs. 6,033 interest due from societies under liquidation and Rs. 72,236 from D Class, the whole of the former and Rs. 45,978 of the latter have been set off in a suspense interest account. The Bank issued 346 loans of the total value of Rs. 1.28 lakhs as against 263 loans of Rs. 1.07 lakhs during the previous year. This is satisfactory. Over Rs. 64,000 were advanced to A and B class societies and the balance was divided between C and new societies. The lending rate was 7 per cent. throughout the year. Recoveries on account of principal and interest amount to Rs. 1.25 lakhs as against Rs. 1.09 lakhs in the previous year. Arrears of principal and interest amount to Rs. .33 and Rs. .93 lakhs as against Rs. .4 and Rs. .9 lakhs in the previous year respectively. Recoveries in principal show an increase of Rs. 16,000 and the percentage of total recovery on the amount outstanding at the beginning of the year rose from 6.3 per cent. to 8.1 per cent. Only 9½ months interest was cleared and arrears of interest steadily increase. The societies in Palwal and Ballabgarh of Gurgaon district of the Punjab are the main defaulters. The 17 D class societies who were given the temporary concession of crediting all repayments to principal before interest have not yet shown the marked improvement that was expected and repaid Rs. 4,004 on loans of Rs. 54,603. The total investment of Government securities of the Bank at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2,59,352 against Rs. 2.49 lakhs in the previous year, the market value of which was Rs. 3.01 lakhs. The Bank has a fixed deposit of Rs. one lakhs with the Punjab Provincial Bank. The fluid resources of the Bank were more than sufficient throughout and on 31st August 1936 it held Rs. 3.13 lakhs against Rs. 2.46 required. Working expenses were .66 per cent. of the working capital which is reasonably small. A 4 per cent. dividend was declared during the year for 1933-34. The dividend for 1931-32 and 1932-33 was still not declared for lack of sufficient recoveries of interest.

330. General.—The first step to enforce recovery from a defaulting member in a society is for the society to refer the matter to arbitration. During the year 189 such references were made involving debts of Rs. 70,674. Arbitrators' awards were obtained in every case but 116 were taken to the civil courts for execution. The amount so recovered was Rs. 12,288. This work is almost entirely done under the supervision of an Execution of Awards Union, the loss in whose running was reduced from Rs. 660 during the previous year to Rs. 194. There was a rise in the cost of recoveries from 17.8 per cent. to 19.8 per cent. on account of the lengthy objections and declaratory suits raised by several debtors and sureties to avoid payment. There were 13 societies

under liquidation at the beginning of the year and registration of two was cancelled. Of these the liquidation of 7 was finally completed during the year. Of the societies finally liquidated Rs. 645 principal and interest had to be written off in two societies, while there was a surplus of Rs. 652 in three of the others. No outside creditor in any case suffered loss. There were 301 societies due for audit and all were audited except 13 consolidation of holdings societies and 5 credit societies. These last were fictitiously shown as having been audited by a Sub-Inspector in his diary and his pay was reduced from Rs. 59 to Rs. 50 per mensem. Three hundred and four societies were inspected and 35 D class societies and 9 under liquidation were inspected twice.

331. There are two School Supply Societies which are unregistered as the members are under age. There was improvement in their working. Membership rose from 244 in the previous year to 268, purchases from Rs. 11 to Rs. 323 and sales from Rs. 189 to Rs. 357. The societies are meant to give training to students in management and in the rules and principal of co-operative society, as well as to benefit members in their school purchases. In respect of the enquiry last year regarding Rs. 20 embezzled by a Sub-Inspector, it was found that he had not taken the money but was guilty of careless supervision. There were cases of misappropriation against twelve office holders and two execution agents. In one case a treasurer was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment, in nine cases the amounts were recovered from the persons at fault without further action, in two cases arbitration proceedings were started, and two cases were under enquiry. Members, whether office holders or otherwise, are largely illiterate, and temptation to borrow the cash passing through their hands is sometimes overwhelming. The amounts misappropriated were small and evidence for successful criminal prosecution is generally negligible.

332. The policy has been to reduce the number of paid circle secretaries in agricultural societies as well as societies in their charge and to replace them by honorary workers. There are now 5 such secretaries having 69 societies against 6 secretaries having 76 societies last year. In 86 agricultural societies accounts are written by Sub-Inspectors as against 76 societies last year. Four classes were held for secretaries which were attended by 56 persons. After training such persons offer to work as paid secretaries and not as honorary workers. An enquiry was made to discover whether membership in a rural society leads eventually to freedom from debt. In societies of between ten and twenty years' standing 297 members out of 2,985 are debt free. In societies under ten year old and over five there are out of 786 members 65 who are debt free. The two Sub-Inspector candidates sent to attend the class last year were successful. A Joint Refresher Course

for Gurgaon, Rohtak and Hissar districts of the Punjab was held again in Delhi during the year. In bi-monthly meetings the Inspectors explained to Sub-Inspectors present any orders or circulars received in the department and discussed practical difficulties. The staff subscribed to the Madras and Bombay Co-operative Journals. Teaching of members was done by the special staff appointed as well as by the ordinary staff at the time of inspection. A special class for society office-holders was held at Shahdara for three days and attended by 25 members. The Inspector, Delhi Rural, toured for 180 days and the Inspector, Delhi Urban, for 193 days. The co-operative movement now touches 11 per cent. of the rural and 7 per cent. of the urban population. The celebration of Co-operators' day was well attended and Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., was in the chair. Lectures were given by the staff in Delhi Cantonment and in one of the colleges. Visitors who came to study the working of city societies included the Registrar of Bihar & Orissa, the Registrar of Ajmer, an Assistant Registrar from Kashmir and Inspectors from the Central Provinces.

333. The Delhi Administration is much indebted to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab, the Deputy Registrar, Jullundur, and the Circle Registrar, Gurgaon, for all assistance rendered and for general supervision.

334. **Veterinary.**—The supervision of veterinary work in Delhi remained under the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Ambala Division, who inspected every hospital twice or more during the year. Many outbreaks of cattle diseases were attended to personally by the Superintendent and the lectures delivered in various villages to zamindars explaining the measures to be adopted for the control of such diseases were well received. The cattle breeding problem and various other matters of veterinary interest were discussed with the leading zamindars and influential people of the province, special emphasis being laid on the necessity for improving livestock.

335. No change was made as regards horse and donkey stallions. The advantages accruing from the use of these stallions appear to be much appreciated.

336. There were 79 stud bulls at work in the Delhi Province in the beginning of the year. With the purchase of 7 bulls from villages of the adjoining districts and one death the number reached 85 at the close of the year. The Delhi District Board provided a sum of Rs. 1,600 for the purchase of pedigree bulls and the Local Government supplemented this with a grant of Rs. 6,000 for the improvement of livestock. But owing to suitable bulls not being available only Rs. 582 were utilized for the purchase of the 7 bulls mentioned above.

337. To meet the increased demand for milk and ghee more attention is being given to buffalo breeding. 11 buffalo bulls of very good milking strain were purchased and let loose in suitable villages. In all 100 approved buffalo bulls were at work at the close of the year. Very little headway can be made in camel breeding, as the Delhi Province is not suitable for this.

338. Every effort is being made to arouse the interest of sheep and goat breeders and to bring home to them the importance of breeding by selection and grading. Those who have grazing facilities are induced to take up this industry as a side line. Agricultural depression, however, has retarded progress in this direction.

339. One cattle fair and seven one-day cattle shows were held during the year. These afford good opportunities, of which advantage is taken, for doing propaganda work.

340. There was no change in the number of Veterinary hospitals. The number of animals treated in the hospitals rose from 19,572 to 20,175 during the year under review. Apart from those treated in hospitals medicine was supplied for 1,278 cases against 1,308 in the previous year. On account of lack of funds no grant-in-aid could be given by Government for the construction of veterinary buildings in the rural area. Judging by the attendance of patients, the scheme of outlying dispensaries appears to be proving beneficial.

341. Receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,208 and Rs. 24,167 against Rs. 14,178 and Rs. 21,046 respectively in the previous year. More than 60 per cent. of the total expenditure was again absorbed by the pay of establishment and contingencies.

342. Mortality from contagious diseases among Bovines was 166 against 75 in the previous year, the number attacked being 925. Glanders, Anthrax, Surra, Dourine and Black Quarter were again totally absent during the year. All deaths were caused either by Rinderpest or by Haemorrhagic Septicæmia. The former attacked 300 animals destroying 116, while the latter destroyed 50 of the 68 animals attacked. Anti-Rinderpest inoculation was performed on 5,606 animals against 2,655 animals in the previous year. No animals were inoculated against Haemorrhagic Septicæmia, but preventive vaccination against this disease was performed on 7,817 animals in 7 villages against 6,867 animals in 33 villages in 1934-35. No Black Quarter vaccinations were performed during the year.

343. The number of castrations performed on tour was 2,265 against 2,152 in the previous year, while 3,955 castrations were performed in the Veterinary hospitals against 3,512 in 1934-35.

344. **Mines.**—The number of mines administered under the Indian Mines Act in the Delhi Province was 8, the same as at the close of the year 1934. Of these, three mines remained closed throughout the year. The total output was 2,851 tons of china clay valued at Rs. 1,784 against 3,386 tons valued at Rs. 2,157 in the previous year. The decrease in the output was mainly owing to general trade depression with consequent fall in prices. The daily average number of persons working was 30 underground, 30 open working and 2 surface working. There was no female worker employed during the year. Only hand labour was employed. The working hours of operatives varied from 42 to 48 hours a week. The average weekly wages for operatives were Rs. 2/10/- and Rs. 3/12/- respectively for unskilled and skilled labour and Rs. 8/5/6 for clerical and supervising staff. The wages of unskilled and skilled labour were slightly lower than in the previous year owing to general trade depression. The supply of water, which was mostly obtained from wells, both for drinking and industrial purposes was abundant and the Public Health Department took, as in the past, an active interest in maintaining sanitary conditions which were generally satisfactory. During the year no prosecution was instituted for any offence under the Indian Mines Act. There was also no accident reported during the year. The general health of the workers was satisfactory and there was no epidemic or occupational disease amongst the miners. A peaceful spirit continued to prevail between the employer and the employed. Owing to the uncertainty of the mining operations and depression the labour migrated to other occupation and consequently the available skilled labour was, at times of reopening activities, inadequate. The continued industrial depression operated against a revival of the demand for mining product which fetched unattractive prices. Four mining permits were renewed during the year.

345. **Factories and Manufactures.**—The total number of factories subject to the control of the Indian Factories Act increased from 52 to 57. Six new factories which consisted of three printing works, a gas work, an acid work, and a match factory were registered during the year, while one factory was removed from the register as it ceased to work. Of the factories on the register, 55 worked and 2 remained closed throughout the year. Of the 55 factories which worked during the year, 5 were owned by Government or local bodies and 50, including 2 seasonal factories, were privately owned. Of these 50, 12 were printing presses, 6 flour mills, 6 foundries, 5 textile mills, 4 coach building and motor car repairing factories, 3 hosiery works, 3 gold and silver thread works, 2 cement, lime and potteries works, 2 ice and aerated water (seasonal) factories and 7 other factories.

346. The total number of operatives in all the factories was 13,229 as compared with 12,960 in 1934. The increase in the number of operatives is due to the employment of more operatives in cotton and Government factories and to the registration of 6 new factories. Night operations were resorted to throughout the year in the Delhi Cloth Mills and in the Birla Mills. Of the total number of operatives employed, 12,816 were males, 295 females, 61 children and 57 adolescents. The total number of children certified by the certifying surgeon was 274 as compared with 69 in 1934. Of these 258 were passed as fit and 16 were rejected as unfit to work in a factory.

347. Of the 55 factories actually at work, 30 were inspected twice, 18 thrice and 7 more than three times during the year. The total number of inspections was 135 as compared with 117 in the previous year. In addition, a number of visits were made to factories to investigate the causes of accidents and to record hygro-metrical readings in textile mills.

348. Water supply both for drinking and for the efficient running of factory plant continued to be good and sufficient in all the factories throughout the year. Most of the factories relied on Municipal taps for their drinking supply while two of the bigger mills have installed tube wells which amply supplied their needs.

349. Lighting arrangements in all the factories were found to be generally satisfactory. Natural lighting in all the factories was sufficient for the needs of factory workers. Artificial lighting in all factories working by night shift was by electricity and showed little change over the previous year.

350. Sanitary conditions show a very slight improvement over the previous year, the improvement being due to the constant attention paid to this side of inspection by the officers.

351. Lime-washing of the interior walls and re-painting of iron work were carried out regularly in all the factories.

352. The ventilation in factories shows little change from the previous year, and was sufficient for the needs of factory workers. In the case of textile mills where humidification was employed, it complied with the requirements as laid down by the factory Act and was in all cases tested by Kata-thermometer and found to be correct.

353. The wages of unskilled labour remained the same as in the previous year. The wages of skilled labour such as Engine Drivers, Oilmen, Firemen, Weavers, Dyers and Press Compositors were lower than in the previous year, while in the case of Mochis it was slightly higher. The average wages per month in the case of Dyers decreased from Rs. 30 in 1934 to Rs. 20 in 1935.

354. The health of factory operatives was generally found to be good throughout the year. No epidemic or any case of occupational disease was reported.

355. The housing condition of the industrial workers show a steady progress. In the textile mills quarters were provided for workers and the quarters were maintained, clean and sanitary. The Government of India Press and Kilokri Pumping Station also provide housing for the majority of their workers.

356. One hour rest interval required under section 37(a) of the Indian Factories Act was observed in 42 factories while in 12 factories half hour rest was allowed as required by section 37(b). The Delhi Cloth Mills worked 2 shifts of 9 hours each. The Birla Mills worked 9 hours by day and 8 hours by night shifts. Flour Mills worked continuously for 6 days a week, one mill employing 3 shifts of operatives every 24 hours.

357. Steady progress in welfare work was maintained. In the Delhi Cloth Mills a fully qualified Lady Doctor has been engaged for the hospital. Shower baths have been installed in the lines which is a very much appreciated innovation. Radio has been installed in the workers lines and in addition to the cinema and theatre, a circus has been included. The Birla Mills supply quarters to the workers on a nominal rental basis. It has a high school with a highly qualified staff. A Hospital with a fully qualified doctor and a first aid clinic in the Mill compound for minor injuries has been provided.

358. The fencing of dangerous machinery in all well organised factories was well maintained and shows a steady advance and careful attention of the Factory Inspection Department is being paid to this side.

359. One hundred and ninety-eight accidents were reported in 1935, as against 117 in 1934. Of these, two were fatal and 6 serious as compared with 1 and 9 respectively in the year 1934. The percentage was 1.49 as against .9 in the previous year.

360. No prosecution was instituted during the year.

361. The Government of India Press, New Delhi, obtained exemption from the provisions of sections 34 and 36 of the Indian Factories Act in 1935 for about a period of 3 months.

362. There was a strike in the Birla Mills which lasted for 16 days due to a misunderstanding between the management and the employees which was fostered by outside influence.

363. During the year three applications were filed under Section 10 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, involving a sum of Rs. 1,635. In two cases in which Rs. 735 and Rs. 500 were claimed from the Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills,

Limited, Delhi, Rs. 735 and Rs. 50 only, respectively, were awarded by the Commissioner. In the third case in which a sum of Rs. 400 was claimed from the Coronation Press, Delhi, on account of an injury, a sum of Rs. 100 was awarded by the Commissioner.

364. In the year 1935 Rs. 3,673 were received by the Commissioner as compensation in 4 cases of death and one case of injury. Of this in two cases of death Rs. 1,350 and Rs. 720 were transferred to the Commissioners, Hardoi and Gurdaspur, respectively, for final disposal, and the remaining Rs. 1,603 were distributed by the Commissioner during the year. The amount of Rs. 458 outstanding on account of a case of death in the previous year remained undistributed as the case could not be decided by the Commissioner till the close of the year 1935. By private arrangements Rs. 4,656 and Rs. 2,047 were paid on account of 33 cases of permanent and 119 of temporary disablement. Of 33 cases of permanent disablement in one case Rs. 77 were paid in 1935, but the agreement was received for registration in 1936. Also in one case of permanent disablement involving Rs. 148, the amount of compensation was paid by private arrangements but no agreement was received for registration. Of 41 memoranda of Agreements including one case of the previous year, 30 were registered as filed, 3 were registered after modification, 4 were filed unregistered on account of non-appearance of the parties, and 4 were left pending at the close of the year. No application under other sections of the Act was received by the Commissioner, nor was any reference made to the High Court during the year under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

365. **Industries.**—The slight recovery in the sphere of industry and commerce which started in the year 1934-35 after over five years of acute trade depression, continued during the year under review. The general level of commodity prices was higher than in the preceding year and there was in evidence a greater activity in the existing manufacturing concerns and in the floatation of joint stock enterprises for industrial production. The cotton textile industry, which occupies the foremost position in the industrial activity of the province, was faced with the keen competition of the large imports of Japanese fents, but it is gratifying to note that it maintained its position. The average number of looms and spindles at work increased from 2,735 and 1,02,588 in the previous year to 3,002 and 1,03,402 respectively during the year under review. There was, however, a small decrease in the gross production of woven goods and yarn from 20,005,332 lbs. and 25,384,646 lbs. in 1934-35 to 19,436,823 lbs. and 25,207,799 lbs. respectively during the year under review, while the number of operatives employed in the industry also fell slightly from 10,034 to 9,761. The iron and hardware industry registered marked progress and provided employment to 2,392 operatives as compared

with 2,123 during the previous year, while the estimated value of production increased from Rs. 6,35,000 in 1934-35 to Rs. 6,83,000. Some new concerns were established in this line and there was a steady demand for handmade domestic utility wares, domestic utility machinery, building hardware and agricultural implements. The gold and silver thread and lametta industry progressed well. New designs were introduced and new markets were found for the products of the industry. The number of looms and spindles at work was appreciably higher than during the previous year. A variety of new designs and makes were introduced in the leather industry which led to increased sales. The Jatav Industrial Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society Limited maintained steady progress. The value of leather goods locally produced increased from 3,00,000 during the previous year to 3,48,000 during the year under review. The thread balling industry which had suffered a set back during 1934-35 regained the lost ground and there was a noteworthy increase both in the number of people engaged in the industry as well as in the value of production. The new line taken up by this trade was the production of twines which found ready sales. There existed a considerable demand for the products of the pottery industry and the industry registered an advance both in the variety of goods placed on the market and in the quality and design of the finished articles. The value of production has been steadily increasing from Rs. 1,43,920 in 1933-34 to Rs. 1,63,408 in 1934-35 and to Rs. 2,07,930 in 1935-36. The glass factory did not do well owing to the competition of imported glassware. There was increased activity in the brass and copper ware industries and increased sales were due to the production of better designs in household utility ware and constructional fittings. The art industry of embroidery work continued to suffer from shrinkage in demand but the ivory industry received a considerable impetus owing to a large demand for miniature paintings on ivory which increased the sales from Rs. 1,53,000 in 1934-35 to Rs. 2,36,000 in the year under review. The production of soap was less than during the previous year. The hosiery industry continued to expand though the value of production is still not considerable. There was an appreciable increase in the demand for the products of biscuit and confectionery makers and for condiments, pickles and preserved fruits. There was an increase in the variety of production but there is still much room for improvement in quality. A large diversity of goods was produced in the heavy chemicals and toilet lines. There was also some increase in the number of persons employed in these industries. The match factory was converted into a joint stock concern and extended its activity considerably. The manufacture of laces, trimming, ribbons, crochet balls, fringes, etc., worked overtime and the value of production increased to

Rs. 3,91,991 as against Rs. 3,68,913 in the previous year. The flour milling industry passed through another year of depression and inspite of a pool the industry could not make any headway.

366. The new concerns established during the year under report which deserve special mention are the Sharda Mendir Limited for type casting, Swastika Colour and Wood Works Limited for the production of coloured pastels and schools crayons, Dewarka Textile Mills Limited for the manufacture of tapes, webbings, carpets etc., Western Hosiery and General Mills for knitted fabrics and Swastika Dry Ice Company Limited for the production of dry ice. Three new gold and silver thread and lametta factories, two foundries and five major engineering works and three lace making factories were added to the existing factories in these lines.

367. In the matter of the supply of industrial and commercial intelligence, the Superintendent of Industries received a larger number of enquiries from the general public and Government Departments in consequence of the increased activity in the sphere of industry and trade. And there was larger demand for technical advice and guidance in such matters as the establishment of new industries, machinery and plant suitable for local conditions, technical processes, etc. Practical assistance was also rendered on the spot for the solution of technical difficulties of industrialists. The number of technical enquiries dealt with during the year under review was 282 as compared with 268 in the previous year.

368. The monthly review of industrial and commercial conditions of the Delhi Province issued to the press by the Superintendent of Industries for the general information of the manufacturing and mercantile community continued to enjoy wide popularity and appreciation. The collection and dissemination of statistics relating to production in selected industries, prices and conditions of employment and the supply of agricultural statistics in connection with marketing surveys was continued during the year. It is gratifying to note that valuable additions were made in the literature available in the technical library attached to the office of the Superintendent of Industries during the year under review and that the general public made increasing use of the facilities for reference to up to date books provided therein. The printed specifications and other publications of the Indian Patent Office, Calcutta, were made available for public consultation in the library.

369. The problems referred to the Industrial Laboratory increased both in variety and in volume. The number of analytical problems undertaken increased from 282 in the previous year to 297 in the year under review. Further additions were made to the equipment of the laboratory to increase its general

utility. Numerous experiments were undertaken for the production of chemical articles for the benefit of local manufacturers and a special investigation was made into the moisture equilibrium of wood survey on behalf of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

370. The Superintendent of Industries received and dealt with a large number of applications for assistance to industries in such forms as recommendations of local producers to various Government purchasing Departments, reduction in railway freight on the carriage of raw materials and finished goods, grant of Government land for industrial purposes, municipal concessions and other similar facilities, etc.

371. The Superintendent of Industries devoted special attention to the promotion and development of cottage industries. The established cottage industries registered considerable progress. Although it was not possible during the year under review to organise peripatetic demonstration parties which are very necessary to stimulate interest in the establishment of cottage industries, periodical demonstrations were arranged in such cottage crafts as spinning, weaving, dyeing and calico printing, clay modelling, leather manufactures, gota making, willow work, soap, newar weaving, hosiery, rope making and pottery. The Government Cottage Industries Institute made steady progress. It participated in the various exhibitions held at Delhi and the pupils received a number of medals, prizes and certificates of merit in handloom competitions. The Madan Mohan Mahila Shilpa Vidyalaya did useful work in providing free training to women in cottage crafts. The Jain orphanage and local Harijan Colony were given necessary help and guidance in their industrial training schemes. In connection with the rural uplift centres the Superintendent of Industries made special enquiries into the possibilities of the development of poultry farming and dairy farming as subsidiary occupations for agriculturists. In this connection the Superintendent of Industries organised the 2nd Delhi Province Rural Exhibition at Mehrauli and an exhibition in connection with the Silver Jubilee celebrations of His late Majesty and participated in the All-India Industrial Exhibition where practical demonstrations were arranged in a large number of cottage industries. An exhibition was also arranged for the benefit of Indian soldiers at the New Cantonment. The exhibitions were well attended and were greatly appreciated.

372. The Superintendent of Industries continued to perform the duties connected with the administration of the Indian Trade Disputes Act, the Indian Trade Unions Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Matches, Sugar and Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duties) Acts. During the year under review

he was entrusted with the administration of the Criminal Tribes Act. He was appointed Additional Inspector of Factories for Delhi Province under the Inspector of Factories for Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara and acted as Inspector of Factories for two months in the absence on leave of Mr. W. M. Vacy-Ash, the permanent Inspector of Factories. He continued to act as Marketing Officer for the province and associated himself with work connected with unemployment, relief, uplift of depressed classes and village Welfare Board. He also performed the duties of control and inspection of sulphur godowns and was empowered under Section 7 of the Kerosene (Duties) Order, 1922.

373. Thanks and acknowledgments are due to Sardar Sahib Mahtab Singh, Superintendent of Industries and his staff who continued to work actively and zealously throughout the year and maintained their high standard of efficiency and usefulness.

374. **Boilers Act.**—Mr. W. M. Vacy-Ash, O.B.E., Chief Inspector of Boilers, Factories and Electrical Inspector, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara, continued to work as Chief Inspector of Boilers, Delhi Province, throughout the year 1935-36.

The number of boilers in Delhi examined during the year was 87 against 90 during the previous year. These include 73 boilers licensed during the previous year, 8 boilers introduced from outside the province, and 6 old boilers which were brought into use again during the year. Of the boilers licensed in the previous year 3 ceased to work, 2 were transferred from Delhi, and 7 boilers, licenses of which were valid up to 30th March 1936, were not examined during the year, as examination fees were deposited in the month of April 1936. Of the 87 boilers in Delhi examined during the year, 6 of the boilers licensed during the previous year were condemned, and all the rest were licensed during the year. In addition 27 boilers the property of the Central Public Works Department, in Central India, which have been taken on the register of the Delhi Province and allotted registered numbers, were also examined. Of these one was condemned and certificates for the remaining 26 were issued. The total number of inspections made by the Chief Inspector of Boilers, Delhi, during the year was 288. Casual visits were paid to various running factories for the efficient administration of the Indian Boilers Act and also to check that the instructions given were observed. Two duplicate licenses were issued as the originals were lost.

The total income derived by the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 6,976. Of this Rs. 5,890 were on account of fees of 87 boilers examined in Delhi, Rs. 1,080 on account of debit of fees raised against Public Works Department and Rs. 6 for two duplicate licenses. No refund was made during the year.

The condition of the boilers in the Delhi Province showed generally an improvement over last year. Several major repairs were carried out to large units in an industrial concern to the satisfaction of the department. Smaller units showed an improvement, and more care was taken on the advice of the Inspector. No accident took place during the year and there was no prosecution instituted.

375. **Printing Presses.**—There were 164 presses at work in 1935, of which 26 were new. Of the 177 which were in existence in the previous year 39 did not work in the year under review.

376. **Trade Unions.**—The trade union movement, never very fully developed in the Delhi province, showed no special activity during the year 1935-36.

377. The total number of Unions, including two federations, at the close of the year was 16 against 14, including two federations, during the previous year. The Delhi Petrol Dealers' Association, the All-India Accounts and Audit Office Muslim Union, and Class I Clerks' Association, Railway Clearing Accounts Office were registered during the year, while the Hindusthani Dawakhana Employees' Union became defunct and its registration was cancelled.

378. The total membership of the 14 registered trade unions was 8,259 at the close of the year against 7,702 at the close of the year 1934-35. The total membership of the 2 registered federations was 12, the same as the previous year. The total general funds of the unions and federations at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 7,451/8/- against Rs. 4,474/9/7 at the end of the previous year. No funds were earmarked for political purposes.

379. The Workmen's Union of the Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company, Limited, has 4,124 members (all males) against 3,891 members (all males) in the previous year. During the year 309 new members joined and 76 members left. The managing committee of the Union amicably settled some minor disputes relating to dismissal and absence on leave. It has no funds and the expenditure is met from grants by the Mills. The Mazdoor Sabha has 20 members, the same as in the previous year, and a closing balance of Rs. 13/8/- only. There was no income or expenditure and no activity of public interest. The New Delhi Municipal Employees' Union has 163 members (all males), the same as in the previous year. The union had no income or expenditure and its closing balance was Rs. 12/6/9. The activity of the Union was mainly confined to welfare of its members. The Delhi Press Workers' Union has 370 members.

the same as at the close of the previous year. It had no income or expenditure and the closing balance amounted to Rs. 337/6/9. The Union showed no practical achievement and held only periodical meetings to discuss the regulation of working conditions. The Central Public Works Department Electrical Workers' Union, New Delhi, has 269 members. During the year 38 new members joined while 16 members left. The closing balance of the union amounted to Rs. 676. The income and the expenditure of the union amounted to Rs. 471 and Rs. 158/11/-, respectively. The union held 2 general and 17 meetings of the executive committee. It made some efforts to ameliorate the general condition of workmen, endeavouring to secure for the establishment the privileges of leave, pension, provident fund or gratuity like other Government employees. Owing to internal dissensions among the members of the All-India Postal and R.M.S. Union (N. W. F. Peshawar), no information could be obtained about the Union. The Mehtar Union has 40 members. No new member joined while 10 members left the union. The closing balance of the union was Rs. 60-12-3, the expenditure Rs. 45-4-6 and no income. The union settled eight social disputes amongst its members. The Tonga Owners' Association has 401 members, the same as in the previous year, and a closing balance of Rs. 458/9/-. There was no income with an expenditure of Rs. 68/7/6. The Association was chiefly engaged during the year in collecting and examining grievances of its members against local bodies with a view to securing their redress by constitutional methods. The Indian Post and Telegraph Muslim Union mentioned last year has expunged the word "Muslim" from its name. It has 2,320 members. During the year 432 new members joined and 380 left. The closing balance of the union amounted to Rs. 5,148/9/10. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,900/14/11 and Rs. 5,667/5/5 respectively. The union showed no substantial activity. The Taxi Owners' and Drivers' Union had 202 members, the same as in the previous year. No balance sheet was filed and the financial position is not known. The union settled several disputes amongst its members and customers. The Fuel Dealers' Union has 50 members. During the year 14 new members joined and 54 left. The closing balance of the union was Rs. 81/10/6, while its income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 803 and Rs. 751/9/6, respectively. The union settled numerous minor disputes amicably amongst its members. Its attention was mainly directed towards securing from the Delhi Municipal Committee concessions for the trade in firewood and fuel. The Delhi Petrol Dealers' Association formed in August 1933, was registered during the year. It had 40 members at the end of the year, with a closing balance of Rs. 354. Its income and expenditure during

the year was Rs. 2,670 and Rs. 2,316 respectively. The avowed objects of the Association are to promote trading interests, regulate prices, eliminate unfair competition, prevent underselling and create healthy trade relations with suppliers. The All-India Accounts and Audit Offices' Muslim Union was formed early in 1933, but was registered during the year. It had 167 members at the close of the year, with a closing balance amounting to Rs. 99/12/3. Its expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 98/5/3. The recognition of the Union by the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, was under consideration at the close of the year. The main object of the union is to uphold the Muslim cause in the Government Accounts and Audit Offices. The Class I Clerks' Association, Railway Clearing Accounts Office, was formed in June 1935, but was registered in January 1936. It had 93 members at the close of the year. The income was Rs. 51, expenditure Rs. 33, with a closing balance of Rs. 18/2/6. The primary object of the Association is described as being to safeguard the interests of the members of the staff eligible for promotion to Class I and subhead grade in the Railway Clearing Accounts Office. The Association held one general meeting and 5 executive committee meetings.

380. The All-India Iron Merchants and Manufacturers' Federation remained in a moribund condition during the year. The All-India Railway (Muslim) Employees' Federation comprised 12 constituent units with a total membership of 3,215 at the end of the year. Its closing balance was Rs. 190/3/6 and the income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 229/8/- and Rs. 208/8/- respectively. The Federation held several meetings during the year.

381. The important combinations of employees in the Delhi Province, unconnected with the Act, which worked during the year are the Delhi Provincial Postal and R. M. S. Union, the Delhi Municipal Employees' Association, the Posts and Telegraphs Audit Office Union, and the Govt. of India Press Clerks' Union. The Delhi Private Compounders' Association, mentioned in the previous year, which had 36 members, ceased to exist during the year.

382. The Delhi Provincial Postal and R. M. S. Union, which is a branch of the All-India (including Burma) Post and R. M. S. Union, had 207 members against 203 last year. The Union held several meetings to consider the merits of cases for purpose of representation to the Postmaster General, for the grant of compassionate pensions and widow allowances.

383. The Delhi Municipal Employees' Association had 188 members against 195 last year. A general meeting and two social gatherings were held by the Association during the year.

384. The Post and Telegraph Audit Office Union had 366 members against 368 in the previous year. The Union held one general and eight managing committee meetings.

385. The Government of India Press Clerks' Union had 32 members against 53 last year. It organised a number of social functions to promote social relations amongst the members.

386. The important combinations of employers unconnected with the Act, which worked during the year, are the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, the Kirana Association, the Delhi Iron Merchants' Association, the Delhi Piece-goods Association, the Delhi Factory Owners' Federation, the Hindustani Mercantile Association and the Bankers' Association.

387. Of these the Punjab Chamber of Commerce had 66 members as against 67 in the previous year. Its Managing Committee held 17 meetings as against 24 in the previous year.

388. The Kirana Association had 125 members as against 121 in the previous year. The Association settled 372 disputes arising out of the Kirana trade during the year.

389. The Delhi Iron Merchants' Association with but 20 members did not function during the year.

390. The Delhi Piece-goods Association had 60 members as against 61 in the previous year. The Managing Committee held 10 meetings against 12 in the previous year. It also held one general meeting and settled 52 disputes. In addition the Association submitted a memorandum to the Indian Tariff Board for the reduction of duty on woollen goods from the United Kingdom.

391. The Delhi Factory Owners' Federation had 24 members as against 29 in the previous year. The Federation directed its attention towards labour welfare legislation. It gave effect to several recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Labour in India and submitted its views to the Government on certain important issues, such as the amendment of the Indian Factories Act, Safety First Movement in Industry, Trade Disputes Act, etc. It also considered proposals regarding enhancement of terminal taxes by the Delhi Municipal Committee, the question of bigger allowances being made for income tax purposes in depreciation for machinery running double shifts, industrial strikes and *hartals*.

392. The Delhi Hindustani Mercantile Association had 441 members consisting of 266 dealers, 7 *bazaz*, 112 commission agents, and 56 importers, as against 406 members in the previous year. It held a number of ordinary meetings and settled 243 disputes amongst its members involving a sum of Rs. 87,492

393. The Bankers' Association owing to internal dissensions, had 227 members against 640 in the previous year. The Association showed little activity of public importance during the year.

394. In addition to the combinations of employees and employers the important unions which worked during the year are the Delhi Electric Power Consumers' Association, the Delhi Hawkers' Union and the Swadeshi Dealers Association.

395. The Delhi Electric Power Consumers' Association which has not functioned for several years was reorganised to consider the grievances and hardships of electric consumers and to devise ways and means for redress. A provincial committee was formed to enlist members for the Association. The members were actively engaged in collecting funds, enlisting members and inviting public grievances.

396. The Delhi Hawkers' Union was reorganised during the year. The Union made a representation against the existing municipal traffic rules. The unionists organised a *hartal* and a procession as a protest against the treatment of the authorities in the matter of the hawking trade. Two public meetings were organised to enlist public sympathy. The Union had 432 members at the close of the year.

397. The Swadeshi Dealers' Association was formed during the year in affiliation with the Association for the Development of Swadeshi Industries, Delhi. The objects of the Association are, to obtain trading facilities from Indian manufacturers, to secure concessions from the Local Government to develop trade in Swadeshi, to acquire advertising facilities and to control and check unfair competition.

398. **Trade Disputes.**—During the year 1935 no trade dispute in the province was referred to the Government for action under the Trade Disputes Act, 1929. Neither was there any strike nor lock out in the public utility services.

399. **Public Works.**—The office of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department continued to be held by Mr. F. T. Jones, C.I.E., M.V.O., V.D., in the year under review.

41.—**Civil Works Central**—administered by the Chief Commissioner.—During the year under review a sum of Rs. 5,85,863 inclusive of a sum of Rs. 4,040 from subventions from the Road Development Account was spent in the Delhi Province as compared with Rs. 7,98,462 spent in 1934-35. The expenditure was confined to essential Major and Minor Works and annual

maintenance. The expenditure was incurred under the following heads :—

	Rs.
Road Development works	4,040
Major Works—Police	76,531
Other Major Works	40
Minor Works—	
Voted	56,998
Non-voted	139
Repairs, Buildings—	
Voted	92,403
Non-voted	9,481
Repairs, Communications	3,35,718
Repairs, Miscellaneous	9,638
Tools and Plant	875
	<u>5,85,863</u>

In addition to above a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs was paid to the Delhi Municipality as a grant-in-aid for acquisition and development of slum area in Sadar Bazar.

Revenue.—The revenue realised during the year amounted to Rs. 23,669 and compares with the figures of 1934-35 as below :—

	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Rent of Buildings	8,250	19,548
2. Interest on Cemetery Endowments	519	541
3. Recoveries of expenditure	40	1,642
4. Miscellaneous	4,144	1,992
5. Deduct Refunds	—742	—54
Add adjustment made last year by Accountant General, Central Revenues	10,715	..
	<u>22,926</u>	<u>23,669</u>

Item 1.—The figures compare favourably taking into account the adjustment made last year by the Accountant General, Central Revenues, raising the figure of Rs. 8,250 to Rs. 18,965.

Item 2.—No comments.

Item 3.—This represents value of materials realized from dismantlement and cost of temporary Jail material.

Item 4.—This represents receipts from sale of grass, trees, plates, etc., which were due to less amount realized as compared with the previous year.

The expenditure on deposit works in 1935-36 is compared below with that in 1934-35 :—

	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Notified Area Committee, Civil Lines, Delhi	2,157	58,494
2. New Delhi Municipal Committee, New Delhi	9,27,332	8,05,304
3. Joint Water Board	1,47,117	2,18,199
4. Private Bodies	42,41	1,40,509
Total	<u>12,22,747</u>	<u>12,22,506</u>

Item 1.—No new works were undertaken on behalf of the Notified Area Committee, Civil Lines. The expenditure being confined to ordinary maintenance and a very few minor works.

Item 2.—The decrease is due to there being no scheme of magnitude on behalf of New Delhi Municipal Committee such as was the case last year.

Item 3.—This represents increased expenditure against the scheme for extension of water supply in Delhi Province in progress from previous year.

Item 4.—The increase is due to construction of students' Hostel on which an expenditure of Rs. 80,019 was incurred and to other minor works necessitated at the Lady Hardinge Medical College.

400. *Arboriculture.*—The arboricultural work controlled by the Central Public Works Department consists of the avenues on the Rohtak, Najafgarh, Palam, Grand Trunk to Karnal and the Meerut Roads to the limits of the province, the Amphitheatre Road the Elgin and Faiz Bazar Roads and several short lengths of avenues on minor roads totalling 64 miles in all.

The charge of the post of Superintendent of Gardens was held by Mr. Tajud Din Vehra, Sub-Divisional Officer, II/Horticultural Division throughout the whole year except for about a month during which period Mr. L. F. Ruse held the charge.

Afforestation.—The expenditure on the afforestation of the Northern Ridge amounted to Rs. 2,441 and on the Southern Ridge Rs. 2,625 and income from the sale of grass Rs. 630.

The afforestation work on the Northern Ridge has been continued on the lines of the previous years. On the Southern Ridge conditions on the whole continued to be favourable and evergreen vegetation and trees raised from seed a few years ago are now well developed and gradually extending in to fresh ground.

Darbar Amphitheatre Area.—This area has been maintained very successfully during the year under review as neither frosts nor rains have disturbed the area. Out of the plantation done last year

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all plants are progressing excellently except *Melia azadirach* and *Morus alba*. These two kinds of plants have failed to thrive due to adverse soil condition.

Roadside Arboriculture, Delhi.—On provincial roads progress in arboriculture was satisfactory.

The expenditure on roadside arboriculture was Rs. 9,105 and income Rs. 700.

Road Arboriculture, New Delhi.—The trees on the Delhi Qutab Road, Muthra Road from Delhi to Badarpur, Lodhi and Okhla Road are progressing satisfactorily being adequately protected with brick guards and suffering no losses from frost. On the old Kutab Gurgaon Road, the Delhi—Basant Gurgaon Road and the Kutab Badarpur Roads the trees lack proper protection and are constantly subjected to damage from browsing animals. Steps are being taken to safeguard them with bricks.

The expenditure on provincial roads, New Delhi, was Rs. 4,370 and income from sale of wood Rs. 374.

The roadside arboriculture in the Notified Area, Civil Lines, does not call for any comments.

A sum of Rs. 329 was spent on seed sowing in the Firewood area between Purana Qila and W. Point.

401. Horticulture—Government Gardens.—The Government gardens controlled by the Central Public Works Department are the grounds surrounding the Temporary Secretariat, Metcalfe House and Alipur House, the Durbar Amphitheatre Area, the Old Viceregal Lodge Gardens, the Rajpur Nursery, the gardens attached to the Government Residential Bungalows in Cavalry Lines and 10, Probyn Road, the Nicholson Cemetery, Rajpur Cemetery and St. James Church Compound, the open spaces surrounding the residential quarters on the Mall Road and at Timarpur and the Fort Bela Land. In addition there is the Palace Garden, Delhi Fort—an archaeological garden controlled by the Deputy Commissioner—and the King Edward (VII) Memorial Garden under the local Administration.

In the gardens surrounding the Old Secretariat, Metcalfe House and Alipur House, the usual scheme of planting annuals was repeated and there was an admirable display of the annuals throughout the cold weather.

An area of some 17,000 square feet where rough grass had established itself was trenched out and regrassed in early rains.

Nursery.—Due attention was paid to nursery operations during the year under review i.e., the care of foliage plants for the decoration of Government Buildings, seed acclimatization of flowering annuals and the propagation of shrubs, trees and creepers etc.

The ecclesiastical charge consisting of the Nicholson and Rajpur Cemeteries and St. James' Church compound was maintained satisfactorily as in the past years. The cold weather floral effects were exceptionally fine during the year under review.

The expenditure on gardens and open spaces during the year under report was Rs. 28,130 and the income Rs. 3,228.

King Edward VII Memorial Garden.—The lawns and the trees in the garden were maintained satisfactorily.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,159 and income from sale of grass Rs. 40.

Palace Garden.—The garden operations were normal during the year under review. The garden was decorated very pleasantly during the Silver Jubilee of the late King George V.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,786 and income Rs. 105.

Municipal Gardens.—The garden was decorated on the Silver Jubilee Day. A number of hydrants have been fixed in the garden at different places which have helped much in putting the garden in a better condition. Two new beds of mixed annuals were laid in front of the Hardinge Library.

One hundred and seven plum trees were planted at suitable places in the Roshanara Garden. This is calculated to fetch better revenue when developed.

Daryaganj Pardah Garden.—The new area grassed last year was carefully maintained. During monsoon patch repairing and dressing of old grassy plots with manure were carried out with good result.

The expenditure on gardens maintained by the Delhi Municipality amounted to Rs. 21,583. The income was Rs. 2,790 chiefly derived from sale of wood, grass, fruits etc.

Notified Area Gardens.—There was no change in the year under review in the boundaries or in the number of the gardens under the control of the Notified Area Committee as compared with the last year.

The weather conditions were on the whole favourable.

Qudsia Garden.—The underground channels which had been choked with silt and caused hinderance in irrigating the garden were cleaned out during the year under review and the best possible use was made of the canal water which resulted in keeping the garden in good condition. The most important work done during the year was the fitting of a hand pump and making of a fairly big and well designed flower bed in one of the most central places of the garden.

Nicholson Garden.—In addition to the keeping of garden in good condition special attention was paid to improve the shrubbery.

Nicholson and Mori Gate Maidan.—Paths in open spaces formed by the absence of railings were turfed and grassed during the year under review.

The expenditure on gardens and maintained spaces was Rs. 9,960 and income Rs. 1,938.

New Delhi Municipal Committee.—Talkatora garden was maintained in excellent condition throughout the year. Manure is badly wanted in this garden.

Delhi Gate Parks.—No changes were made in the layout of the area during the year under review.

Lady Rouse Park.—This area is largely used as a playground for children and was maintained in proper order.

The Circuses and Roadside trees, Tan Rides and gardens attached to Municipal Buildings were maintained satisfactorily during the year under review.

New Parks.—During the year under review the new garden areas added were, the Fire Brigade Station and some quarters occupied by municipal staff, the Lady Willingdon Park and open grass plots at Tughlak Crescent, plots behind Tughlak Crescent and Tughlak Road, and Triangular plot on Minto Road were transferred to the control of the Municipal Committee. All the parks and gardens provide playgrounds for general public and are very popular.

The total expenditure on "Arboriculture" in New Delhi amounted to Rs. 1,35,348 as compared with Rs. 1,08,617 in the previous year. The increase in expenditure is due partly to the addition of new parks and gardens and partly to the purchase of the site of the Military Slaughter House near Delhi Gate.

Lodi Golf Course.—The Golf Course has been as usual a centre of attraction for the public and there was an increase in the number of players throughout the year. The average number of players per month during the year was 439 as against 418 in the previous year.

The total expenditure on the upkeep of Lodi Golf Course amounted to Rs. 19,176 and the income was Rs. 20,753 as compared with Rs. 14,742 and Rs. 19,963 respectively in the previous year. All the tools and plant valued at Rs. 4,000 belong to the Committee.

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

402. **Revenue and Expenditure.**—During the period under review the Audit and Accounts work of the Delhi Civil Administration remained under the control of the Accountant General, Central

Revenues. The post audit system of payments and "Control over Expenditure" continued as in the previous year.

403. The income of the Delhi Area was as follows :—

	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.
Customs	8,330	13,720
Land Revenue	*9,46,994	*14,29,659
Excise	9,76,833	9,40,989
Stamps	7,69,620	7,62,227
Forest	875	639
Registration	62,566	62,174
Irrigation	43	1,570
Administration of Justice	70,087	86,394
Jails	13,754	11,704
Police	5,882	3,059
Education	55,891	52,955
Medical	31,702	29,747
Public Health	29,977	40,518
Agriculture	1,932	1,134
Industries	849	384
Miscellaneous Departments	2,58,309	3,06,247
Miscellaneous	3,03,590	1,26,209
	<u>35,37,234</u>	<u>38,69,329</u>

or an increase of Rs. 3,32,095 only.

Important variations under the several heads are explained below :—

RECEIPT.

Customs.—Increase due to larger income from duty on Matches.

Land Revenue.—The increase of Rs. 4,82,665 is mainly due to larger income from premium on building sites.

Excise.—The decrease is mainly due to the fact that debit of a sum of Rs. 35,584 on account of duty on liquor imported into Delhi from the United Provinces for the year 1935-36 was accepted by the United Provinces Government in 1936-37.

Stamps.—The decrease of Rs. 7,393 is mainly due to less sale of non-judicial stamps owing to decrease in the number of mortgage and sale deeds executed.

Administration of Justice.—The increase of Rs. 16,307 is mainly under "magisterial fines" and the income derived from the sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.

* Including the income realized from premium on building sites in New Delhi.

Public Health.—Due to increase in the income derived from the lease of land at the Kilokri Sewage Farm.

Miscellaneous Department.—The increase of Rs. 47,938 is mainly due to larger income from motor tax. The receipts under this head include Rs. 9,080, Rs. 778 and Rs. 3,487 relating to Public Service Commission, Broad Casting, and Aviation respectively.

Miscellaneous.—The decrease of Rs. 1,77,381 is mainly due to less receipts on account of sale of lands.

404. The expenditure under the Delhi Area Grant was as follows :—

	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	77,372	65,122
Excise	3,53,102	3,56,395
Stamps	11,354	11,074
Forest	3,677	4,253
Registration	4,113	4,723
Irrigation	3,114	6,281
General Administration	4,10,965	4,31,170
Administration of Justice	2,75,922	2,84,192
Jails	94,735	1,01,424
Police	10,93,120	11,23,234
Ecclesiastical	23,581	22,436
Political	3,329	3,415
Education	8,85,504	8,95,639
Medical	5,51,869	5,55,613
Public Health	3,35,993	3,37,152
Agriculture	54,227	74,978
Industries	31,619	33,771
Miscellaneous Departments	33,043	34,801
Miscellaneous Charges	4,05,022	3,61,960
	<u>46,51,661</u>	<u>47,07,723</u>

or an increase of Rs. 56,062 as compared with the figures of the previous year.

The main variations are explained below :—

EXPENDITURE.

Land Revenue.—The decrease of Rs. 12,250 is mainly due to the fact that in 1934-35 special extra expenditure was incurred on the removal of fuel depots from the Ajmeri Gate whereas no such special expenditure was incurred in 1935-36.

Excise.—The increase of Rs. 3,293 is due partly to change of incumbents drawing more pay and partly to the increase in the cost price of opium from Rs. 18-5-0 to Rs. 20-3-0 per seer.

Irrigation.—The increase of Rs. 3,167 is due to special repairs to the Najafgarh Cut.

General Administration.—The increase of Rs. 20,205 is due partly to restoration of the 10 per cent. cut on pay of officers and establishments, and partly to increased expenditure in the offices of the Deputy Commissioner and the Land and Development Officer.

Administration of Justice.—The increase of Rs. 8,270 is mainly due to restoration of the 10 per cent. cut on pay of officers and establishments.

Jails.—The increase of Rs. 6,689 is partly due to enlarged expenditure under heads Supplies and Services and Contingencies, owing to increase in the population of the Jail and partly to the restoration of the 10 per cent. cut.

Police.—Mainly due to entertainment of additional police.

Education.—The increase of Rs. 10,135 is mainly due to more expenditure on grants, especially building and other non-recurring grants.

Medical.—The increase of Rs. 3,744 is mainly due to increased expenditure on medicines.

Agriculture.—The increase of Rs. 20,751 is mainly due to the fact that the grant of Rs. 20,000 to the New Delhi Municipal Committee was adjusted under this head from the year 1935-36. In previous years this grant used to be adjusted under the head 33 Public Health.

Industries.—The increase of Rs. 2,152 is due to increased activities of the office of the Superintendent of Industries viz. rural exhibitions etc.

Miscellaneous charges.—The decrease of Rs. 43,062 is mainly due to award of less grants to local bodies than in the previous year.

The figures of income and expenditure relating to Delhi included in the subject Demands are as follows :—

	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Income.</i>		
Taxes on Income	24,03,971	20,08,525
Interest	1,94,307	3,44,841
Civil Works	12,211	1,21,481
Receipt in aid of Superannuation	12,190	12,641
Stationery and Printing	7,675	5,431
	<u>26,30,354</u>	<u>24,92,919</u>

	1934-35. Rs.	1935-36. Rs.
<i>Expenditure.</i>		
Taxes on income	93,014	1,03,427
Interest on Ordinary debt	8,12,482	7,54,079
Currency	33,356	..
Civil Works	10,33,211	18,87,878
Territorial and Political Pensions	44,583	43,583
Superannuation allowances and Pensions	5,49,997	4,71,729
Stationery and Printing	3,537	1,754
	<u>25,70,180</u>	<u>32,62,450</u>

The figures relating to 'Civil Works' exclude the revenue and expenditure administered by the Chief Engineer, Central Public Works Department.

405. To sum up, the total revenue obtained in 1935-36 amounted to Rs. 63,62,248 as compared with Rs. 61,67,588 and the expenditure to Rs. 79,70,173 as compared with Rs. 72,21,841 in 1934-35.

406. The latest appropriation report is that for the accounts for 1934-35. The accounts of the Delhi Area show a total grant of Rs. 46,69,030 against which an expenditure of Rs. 46,51,659 was incurred or a saving of Rs. 17,371.

407. The figures of grant and expenditure relating to subject Demands were as follows :—

	Grant. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
Taxes on income	96,500	93,014
Interest on ordinary debt	9,00,000	8,12,482
Currency	10,500	33,356
Civil Works	31,46,000	30,80,612
Territorial and Political Pensions	48,000	44,583
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	6,00,000	5,49,997
Stationery and Printing	3,500	3,537
	<u>48,04,500</u>	<u>46,17,581</u>

408. **Excise.**—The gross revenue from "Excise" during 1935-36, amounted to Rs. 9,84,058 compared with Rs. 9,57,611 during 1934-35. The realizations from duty on liquor imported during the year under review and the preceding year were Rs. 3,08,150 and Rs. 2,31,459 respectively. The cash receipts amounted to Rs. 6,75,908 in 1935-36 against Rs. 6,76,151 in 1934-35.

409. There is an increase of Rs. 4,004/8/- under foreign liquor and of Rs. 10,790 under country liquor due to increase in license fee on account of **keen bidding** for L. 10 shops in the case of the former and retail country liquor shops in the case of the latter. The increase in the case of foreign liquor is also partly due to increased sales of foreign liquor.

410. There is a decrease of Rs. 1,976 under opium and of Rs. 12,994 under Hemp drugs. The decrease in both cases is due to fall in license fee at the auction, as opium sales were small last year and the difficulty in securing a supply of charas was anticipated owing to the disturbed state of Yarkand.

411. The small difference of Rs. 69 under head Miscellaneous calls for no remark.

412. The expenditure of the department stood at Rs. 3,56,396 compared with Rs. 3,52,858 during 1934-35.

413. Excluding the annual compensatory assignments paid to the Punjab and the United Provinces Governments, the cost of excise administration comes to Rs. 44,395 compared with Rs. 40,858.

The increase is due to the transfer of two Sub-Inspectors and their replacement by senior men, the increase in the cost price of opium from Rs. 18/5/- to Rs. 20/3/- per seer and the payment of liberal rewards in some important cocaine cases during the year 1935-36.

414. On the introduction of provincial autonomy Delhi will cease to pay the fixed annual assignments of Rs. 3,12,000 (Rs. 2,90,000 to Punjab and Rs. 22,000 to United Provinces).

415. **Demand and Collection.**—The total demand of the year was Rs. 6,90,359 compared with Rs. 6,75,211 in the preceding financial year. Against the demand of the year Rs. 6,04,969 were realised during the year under report. Rs. 80,700 represent advance collections in previous year against the current demand.

The gross collections during the year amounted to Rs. 6,75,908 including a sum of Rs. 70,939 realized in advance for the coming year.

416. **Number of excise licenses.**—The number of excise licenses issued for the vend of different excisable articles was 285 in 1934-35 and 288 in 1935-36.

417. *Consumption of foreign liquor.*—The following table shows the sales of imported wines and spirits by wholesale and retail :—

	Wholesale in gallons.			Retail in gallons.		
	Wines.	Spirits	Beer.	Wines.	Spirits.	Beer.
1934-35	8,632	22,603	1,48,229	3,601	13,392	74,443
1935-36	9,356	26,199	1,30,982	4,256	13,501	74,682
+ or —	+724	+3,596	—17,247	+655	+109	+239

Sales by wholesale as well as retail show an increase of 724 and 655 gallons, respectively under wines, and 3,596 and 109 gallons respectively under spirits.

Beer shows a decrease of 17,247 gallons in sales by wholesale and an increase of 239 gallons by retail. The sales under wholesale and retail licenses fluctuate according to the variations in the requirements of the adjoining districts of the Punjab and United Provinces. The Delhi wholesalers being the sole agents of some of the manufacturers sell their brands at cheaper rates and on credit. The decrease in the sales of beer under wholesale is counter-balanced by a heavy increase in the use of wines and spirits. The increase in the case of retail sale of foreign liquor is due to the fact that rich consumers prefer well matured foreign liquor and the increases are probably largely due to the increase in population.

The sales at hotels and restaurants recorded during the year under review are noted below :—

	Wines.	Spirits.	Beer.
1934-35	946	1,179	11,269
1935-36	948	1,218	10,814

The decrease in the case of beer is set off by the increase in the case of spirits.

418. *Consumption of country liquor.*—

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	+ or —.
Plain	10,160	14,251	11,688	—2,563
Spiced	10,618	14,395	13,824	—571
	20,778	28,646	25,512	—3,134

As reported last year the increase in consumption of country liquor that took place was due to rivalry between the licensees who reduced prices to an uneconomic level. Sales this year have returned to normal. The larger sales of spiced spirit are due to the efforts of the licensees who encourage sales of this variety at the expense of plain spirit with the object of deriving higher profits.

419. *Imports from the Punjab and United Provinces.*—

	Punjab.		United Provinces.	
	Proof gallons.	Duty. Rs.	Proof gallons.	Duty. Rs.
1. Country spirit	29,334	1,83,895	..	..
2. Indian made Foreign spirit	3,391.8	59,356	*1,986	34,755
3. Beer	39,085.7	29,314	..	..
4. Rectified spirit	..	..	885.9 in bond. 336.5 duty free 34	829
		2,72,565		35,584

Out of Rs. 2,72,566 a bill for Rs. 86,049 for imports of liquor into Delhi from the Punjab for the quarter ending 31st March 1936, has not so far been accepted by the Punjab Government and the amount will therefore be adjusted in the accounts for 1936-37. The sum of Rs. 35,583/12/- has been accepted by the United Provinces Government for adjustment during 1936-37.

The duty realized from the Punjab and the United Provinces on the above imports under the principle "Duty follows consumption" amounted to Rs. 2,72,566 and Rs. 35,584 respectively or Rs. 3,08,150 in all. To compensate these two adjoining provinces for the loss of duty realized in Delhi a fixed compensatory assignment of Rs. 3,12,000 is paid annually. The realizations from duty during the last three years are noted below :—

	Punjab.	United Provinces.
	Rs.	Rs.
1933-34	2,39,814	7,721
1934-35	2,65,911	15,548
1935-36	2,72,566	35,584

* In addition 19 gallons of rum were imported from United Provinces by the Chief Medical Officer, Delhi, free of duty.

The duty on liquor re-exported is credited back to the provinces concerned. During the year under report 1247.2 gallons of country liquor 49,725 gallons of Indian made Foreign spirit and 992.25 gallons of beer were re-exported to the Punjab and 22.5 gallons of Indian made Foreign spirits to the United Provinces, the duty on which amounted to Rs. 9,409 and Rs. 394 respectively. Out of Rs. 9,409 a sum of Rs. 1,604 has not been adjusted during the current year as the Accountant General, Punjab has not passed the debit to Accountant General, Central Revenues, Delhi. The United Provinces Government has not so far claimed the

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sum of Rs. 394. A sum of Rs. 3 only has been credited to Ajmer-Merwara on account of 45 gallons of beer exported to the Bandiqui Railway Co-operative Association.

420. Consumption of opium.—

1934-35.	1935-36.	+ or —
1,415 seers.	1,463 seers.	+ 48 seers.

The increase is due to a reduction in the sale price.

421. Consumption of charas and bhang.—

	1934-35.	1935-36.	+ or —
Charas	2,851	2,804	—47
Bhang	4,714	4,523	—191

The decrease in the case of charas is due to the difficulty in arranging supply from Yarkand, and in the case of Bhang to the severe competition last year among the licensees.

422. Incidence of taxation.—The incidence of taxation from liquor per gallon and hemp drugs and opium per seer are shown in the following table :—

	Duty.	Vend fee.	Total.	1934-35.
Country liquor per L. P..	6.25	11.0	17.25	15.67
Opium per seer	49.81	40.59	90.40	98.70
Charas per seer	20.0	35.83	55.83	60.53
Bhang per seer	0.25	1.79	2.04	2.13

The increase in vend fee from country liquor is due to an increase in license fee and the decrease in consumption. Opium and charas show a decrease in taxation, brought about in the former by greater consumption of opium and a decrease in the rate of duty from Rs. 51/11/- to Rs. 49/13/- per seer, and in the latter by the decrease in license fees and in sales of charas.

423. Cocaine.—The licensed sale of cocaine during 1935-36 was 2 ozs. 7 dr. 2 grains compared with 4 ozs. 7 dr. 16 grains during 1934-35. Contraband cocaine seized during the year under review was 129 ozs. 6 dr. 52 grains.

The following table shows the quantity of contraband drugs seized during the last three years :—

	Cocaine.			Charas.			Opium.		
	Ozs.	dr.	grs.	Mds.	sr.	ch.	Mds.	sr.	ch.
1933-34	6	0	400	0	28	7	0	4	1
1934-35	17	0	243	2	19	8	0	1	6
1935-36	129	6	52	0	8	4	0	2	1

The number of arrests and convictions during 1935-36 were 101 and 69 respectively compared with 94 and 78, respectively in the preceding year.

The convictions for drunkenness were 48 in 1935-36 as against 68 in 1934-35.

424. Effect of reduction of duty on country spirit.—The still head duty on country liquor was Rs. 10 per gallon in 1931-32, which was reduced to Rs. 7/8/- in 1932-33 and to Rs. 6/4/- in 1933-34. As mentioned last year the increase in consumption of country liquor that took place was due to rivalry between the licensees who reduced prices to an uneconomic level. Sales during the year under review have returned to normal as already mentioned.

425. The obligations undertaken by India at the Hague and the Geneva Conferences have been carried out in so far as they effect internal policy.

426. The Punjab Opium Smoking Act is in force in Delhi and 3 cases of prepared opium used for smoking were detected during the year. The habit of smoking opium is discouraged by public opinion and is chiefly confined to the lower classes of society. No difficulty has been experienced in the working of this Act in Delhi. Two permits for the possession of liquor in excess of the prescribed limit on occasions of festivals and marriages were issued during the year under report.

427. The sealed bottle system is working satisfactorily. Spiced spirit is gaining popularity among consumers of the middle classes.

428. In the adjoining districts of Rohtak and Gurgaon the retail sale price of country spirit at rural shops has been fixed at Rs. 1/10/- per quart and the retail price at urban shops is uncontrolled. Licensees in Delhi sell liquor at a price nearly equal to Rs. 3 a bottle. This disparity in prices results in some smuggling of liquor into Delhi.

429. Co-operation between the Excise and the Police was satisfactorily maintained under the control of Mr. W. K. Mauger, Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, who held charge of the detection work and of Rai Sahib Lala Raghubir Singh as Excise Officer during the year.

430. Copying Agency.—No new agency was opened during the year under review.

The statement below shows the income and expenditure of each Agency during 1935-36 and the preceding year :

	Income.		Expenditure.	
	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Deputy Commissioner	43,593	46,175	43,141	45,901
District Judge	3,994	5,483	4,340	5,676
Judge, Small Cause Court	6,479	4,562	5,815	3,916

In the case of the agencies of the Deputy Commissioner and the Judge, Small Cause Court, the expenditure is well within the income of the year, but the expenditure of the District Judge's agency is more by Rs. 193 than the year's total income. It is hoped that with the issue of the revised Copying Agency Rules which have since been approved by the Local Administration the financial position of the agencies will improve.

Fees paid to Copyists in 1934-35 and 1935-36 compare as follows :—

	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.
Deputy Commissioner	18,640	20,420
District Judge	1,939	2,670
Small Cause Court	3,110	2,146

431. **Stamps.**—The receipts from Judicial and Non-judicial stamps under the Court Fees and Stamps Acts during the year 1935-36 and the previous year are shown in the following table :—

	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.
Court fees	5,88,152	6,07,460
Non-Judicial impressed stamps	2,59,492	2,49,318
Hundis and inland bills of exchange	18,027	20,064
Foreign bill stamps	14,074	12,419
Share transfer stamps	12,343	16,860
Other stamps and miscellaneous receipts	35,420	36,293
Revenue stamps	53,180	52,414
Gross receipts	9,80,688	9,94,828
(Charges (refund discount, etc.)	34,277	32,203
Net receipts	9,46,411	9,62,625

The increase of Rs. 19,308 in the sale of court fee stamps is due to more institution of cases.

The decrease of Rs. 10,174 in the impressed and non-judicial stamps is due to the decrease in the number of mortgage and sale deeds executed.

The increase of Rs. 2,037 in the sale of hundi paper is due to the fall in the rate of interest.

The decrease of Rs. 1,655 in the sale of Foreign bill stamps is due to slackness in the trade as compared with last year.

The increase of Rs. 4,517 in the sale of shares transfer stamps appears to be due to the withdrawal of deposits on account of the fall in the bank rate and consequent investment of funds in shares of limited concerns.

Receipts under the head 'other stamps and miscellaneous' consists of :—

	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.
Impressed stamps as defined in section 2 (13) (a) of Stamps Act	30,430	31,578
Notarial Stamps	1,418	1,076
Miscellaneous receipts	3,572	3,639
	35,420	36,293

The increase of Rs. 1,148 under impressed stamps is due to the fact that more documents were presented for embossing during the year under report.

The small decrease of Rs. 342 in the sale of notarial stamps is attributed to the trade depression.

A sum of Rs. 52,414 was collected from the sale of Revenue Stamps which were introduced during the year under report.

There was one prosecution under the Stamp Act and a sum of Rs. 5 only on account of fine was recovered during the year under report.

Duty and penalty amounting to Rs. 2,734 were levied by courts and by the Collector in 264 cases of insufficiently stamped instruments as compared with Rs. 3,345 recovered in 235 cases in the previous year.

The income during 1935-36 from valuation of applications for probate and letters of administration was Rs. 1,009 only against Rs. 1,040 in 1934-35.

The receipts under this head depend on the number of applications received which for obvious reasons vary from year to year.

432. **Stamping Centre.**—The total income realised from the sale of special adhesive stamps was Rs. 30,919 as compared with Rs. 30,365 in the previous year. The small increase does not call for any comments. The income during the year from one anna impressions on receipts amounted to Rs. 62/8/- only. The expenditure incurred on establishment and contingencies amounted to Rs. 725 against Rs. 709 in the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

433. **Public Health.**—The estimated population of the province for the year 1935 based on 'Natural increase' was 6,72,691 or 1,164 persons per square mile.

434. The total number of live births during the year was 28,861 (14,883 males and 13,978 females) giving a birth rate of 45.36 per mille of population as against 38.72 in 1934 and 43.09, which is the average for the last quinquennium. The ratio between the total number of births during 1935 and the total number of women between the ages of 10-49 was 169.20 per thousand women of these ages as compared with 144.43 for 1934 and 160.70 the average for the last quinquennium. The birth rate for males and females was 23.39 and 21.97 respectively per 1000 of total population as against 20.04 and 18.68 for 1934 and 22.37 and 20.75 the average for the last quinquennium.

435. Deaths numbered 19,310 (9,960 males and 9,350 females) giving a death rate of 30.35 per mille of population as against 29.95 in 1934 and 28.77 the average for the last quinquennium. The death rate for males was 26.96 and for females 35.50 per mille of population of the respective sexes. The highest mortality was, as usual the result of "all other fevers", which were responsible for 10,483 deaths or 54.3 of the total number. Cerebrospinal fever and cholera were responsible for 348 and 181 deaths, respectively, against 320 and 19 respectively in 1934. Respiratory diseases, pneumonia, small-pox, tuberculosis, enteric fevers, diarrhoea, injuries and dysentery accounted for 5,491 deaths against 5,934 in the previous year.

436. The total number of deaths included 5,116 infants, giving an infantile death rate of 177.26 per mille of live births, against 212.42 in 1935. Febrile and respiratory causes were responsible for approximately sixty per cent. of the infantile deaths during the year. Still births totalled 380 as compared with 336 in 1934.

437. The number of deaths among women, as ascribed to child-birth was 126, against 138 in 1934 and 193 in 1933.

438. Fever is still the principal cause of sickness and mortality, malaria being responsible for 57 against 75 in the previous year. Enteric fever accounted for 599 deaths of which 588 occurred in the Delhi City, 4 in New Delhi and 7 in the Notified Area Civil Lines. Cerebrospinal fever resulted in 348 deaths out of 618 cases.

439. There were 1 and 311 cases of plague and cholera respectively. The person attacked by plague recovered, but there were 181 deaths from cholera. Small-pox cases and deaths therefrom numbered 737 and 427 respectively against 51 and 22 in 1934 and 4,385 and 948 in 1933. There were 1,013 deaths from tuberculosis, 88 of which occurred in the rural area. A Tuberculosis clinic and Dispensary and a Hospital have been built. The Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital was opened on 19th November 1935 with 68 beds for indoor patients. All the beds have always been

occupied. Deaths due to diarrhoea and dysentery dropped from 800 in 1934 to 648 in 1935. Rabies accounted for 2, against 6 in 1934.

440. **Maternity and Child Welfare.**—Maternity and child welfare activities in Delhi province are organised as follows:—

Delhi City.—There are 9 Municipal Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the city besides two centres attached to the Lady Reading Health School and one at the Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company, Ltd. One more Child Welfare Centre at Hauz Qazi was added during the year under review increasing the number to 10. The five large Municipal Centres are located at Jama Masjid, Jhandewalan, Chandni Chowk, Sarak Prem Narain and Subzimandi, and the four small Municipal Centres are located at Nicholson Road, Dariba, Teliwara and Karol Bagh. Each of the large centres has a staff consisting of a Senior Health Visitor, a Junior Health Visitor, a Nurse attendant, one or two indigenous dais and a few necessary menials. Each small centre is staffed by a Junior Health Visitor, a Nurse attendant, a dai and a few menials. The work is controlled by the Medical Officer of Health, Delhi City, and the organization is financed by the Delhi Municipality which receives grants-in-aid from Government towards the cost.

New Delhi.—Five Infant Welfare Centres were working in New Delhi during the year under review. The post of Lady Health Visitor was abolished and in place of the Sub Assistant Surgeon in Charge a fully qualified lady doctor was appointed, who had in addition a special training in Maternity and Child Welfare. The work is supervised by a Superintendent of Maternity and Child Welfare who is assisted by Health Visitors and nurse-midwives.

Notified Area, Civil Lines, Delhi.—The work is conducted at three centres and is controlled by the Assistant Director of Public Health. There are two Nurse Dais working under a qualified Lady Sub Assistant Surgeon. The progress of work has been maintained satisfactorily.

Rural Area.—Five Infant Welfare Centres worked in the rural area throughout the year. The work is in charge of the Lady Health Visitor, New Delhi, who is assisted by nurses of these centres. The Child Welfare Centres at Mehrauli, Najafgarh and Bawana are working satisfactorily.

Delhi City.—The Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are under a Superintendent Dr. (Miss) B. Natarajan.

The total attendance at the nine centres during the year under review was 2,47,348 as compared with 2,29,854 in the previous year. The Health Visitors made 43,980 outdoor visits.

One thousand two hundred and ninety-six Dais were under training at the different welfare centres.

One hundred and seven women and children received ultra-violet rays treatment at the Jama Masjid Welfare Centre during the year under review. All these cases showed definite signs of improvement. A second ultra-violet rays apparatus which was purchased in the previous year for the treatment of such patients attending the Nicholson Road Welfare Centre will be taken into use soon.

The Maternity and Child Welfare scheme was run at a cost of about Rs. 46,000, almost half of which was met by Government grant.

New Delhi.—Each of the Centres in New Delhi is visited once a week by the Lady Doctor who holds a clinic for infants, toddlers and anti-natal cases and treatment is advised. All cases requiring careful nursing or of a complicated nature are sent or taken to one of the hospitals.

Registers of clinic attendance and home visiting are kept for each Centre and the Lady Doctor is sent to urgent cases whenever necessary by Health Visitors or Nurses.

The total number of mothers and infants attending the clinics of the five Infant Welfare Centres was 20,936 as against 30,869 in the previous year. The decrease in the attendance is due to the closure of one centre and temporary closure of two centres during the year under review.

The number of home visits paid was 25,224 during the year under review. Out of the total number of 1,712 births which took place during the year, 737 births were supervised by the Health Visitors, Midwives and Dais of the Health Department.

The organisation is financed by the New Delhi Municipality. The Committee spent Rs. 18,428 during the year under review as against Rs. 14,155 during the year 1934-35.

Notified Area, Civil Lines, Delhi.—The total attendance at the three Welfare Centres at Timarpur, Dhakka and Rajpur was 4,422. The Dais attended 175 confinement cases at private houses.

The expenditure incurred by the Notified Area Committee on the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres amounted to Rs. 4,074.

Rural Area.—The Assistant Director of Public Health with the help of the Superintendent of Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, New Delhi, supervises the work of the Welfare Centres in the rural area. From the grants received from the Local Administration the District Board maintains the centre at Mehrauli. The Board also took over the financial responsibilities of the Welfare Centres at Bawana and Najafgarh.

The total number of home visits made during the year under review was 21,256 as compared with 13,895 for the year 1934. The total number of attendance in the clinics was 13,043 as compared with 9,177 in the previous year. Six hundred and forty-three midwifery cases were attended during the year under review.

441. **Dispensaries.**—Lieut-Colonel W. C. Paton, M.C., I.M.S., held charge of the office of Civil Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Delhi Province, for seven months, and Major D. P. Bhargava, I.M.S., for five months, during the former's absence on leave.

Major R. S. Aspinall, I.M.S., held charge of the Civil Surgeoncy of New Delhi, for about three months. He was relieved by Captain H. S. Waters, I.M.S., who after a period of twelve days handed over charge to Lieut-Colonel R. C. Clifford, M.C., D.S.O., I.M.S.

442. There were 28 hospitals and dispensaries open during the year under report as against 27 in the previous year.

443. The Delhi Municipal Committee maintained the Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital and the Civil (Dufferin) Hospital with 8 branch dispensaries in the city. The number of major operations performed in these hospitals increased from 2,533 in 1934 to 2,841 in 1935. The patients treated in the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Department numbered 22,577, 19,139, 1,281 and 4,389 respectively, against 23,132, 16,522, 1,777 and 4,809 in 1934. Cataract operations were 640 against 617 in 1934.

444. The strength of the nursing staff was the same as in 1934, viz., 1 Matron, 6 Anglo-Indian and 6 Indian Nurses.

445. The opening of the Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital, Kingsway, during the year, constitutes a notable step forward in the provision of medical relief in Delhi. Cases of tuberculosis are among the most important and most numerous of all sick persons in Delhi, and this hospital though too small at present, is, it is hoped, only the beginning of a much larger institution. The opening ceremony was performed by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, and Dr. R. Krishna was appointed as Resident Medical Officer. The Nursing staff consists of 1 Matron and 4 senior and 4 junior nurses. There are 56 beds (33 for men and 23 for women) in the General Wards and 12 Private Cottages for paying patients. The building for a Tuberculosis Clinic in the city was also constructed during the year under report.

446. The dispensaries maintained by the District Board at Shahdara, Mehrauli, Narela, Nangloi and Najafgarh continued to do good work.

447. The number of private aided hospitals in the province remained the same. The surgical work done at these hospitals

is shown below in comparison with the figures for the previous year :—

	1934.	1935.
1. Lady Hardinge Hospital	2,690	2,750
2. St. Stephen's Mission Hospital	786	798
3. Victoria Zenana Hospital	976	1,167
4. Dr. Shroff's Charitable Eye Hospital (cataract operations only)	762	885

448. The number of State Public Hospitals continued to be 3. The numbers treated in these hospitals at an expenditure of Rs. 70,525 (excluding buildings and repairs) is as follows :—

	1934.	1935.
Hindu Rao Hospital	186	194
Balak Ram Hospital	11,856	11,953
Isolation Hospital, Kingsway	142	702

an increase in the aggregate of 665.

449. The income of the Hindu Rao Hospital amounted to Rs. 9,550 against Rs. 10,763 in 1934, and a sum of Rs. 2,000 was also received from the North Western Railway as a contribution. Rs. 9,000 were received from the Delhi Municipal Committee on account of contribution to Isolation Hospital, Kingsway, during the year. Two maternity cases were dealt with in the Hindu Rao Hospital against 4 cases in 1934. The number of major operations increased by 1 to 47. Dog-bite cases decreased from 802 to 572.

450. The following hospitals and dispensaries in New Delhi are maintained by the New Delhi Municipal Committee :—

1. Willingdon Hospital, including Nursing Home.
2. Jangpura Dispensary.
3. Press Quarters Dispensary.

451. The number of cases treated at the Willingdon Hospital increased by over 800. Major operations numbered 180 against 134 in the previous year.

452. A considerable number of cerebro-spinal fever cases occurred in Delhi and New Delhi during the year under review, otherwise the year was free from epidemics of infectious diseases.

453. The construction work of the Irwin Hospital progressed rapidly and its completion and opening took place after the close of the year under review.

454. **Vaccination.**—As was the case in 1934, the number of whole-time vaccinators employed in 1935 was 11, 8 in the urban and 3 in the rural area; and as usual the Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Sanitary Inspectors and Assistants carried out vaccinations

when necessary. The total number of vaccinations during the year was 49,115 (21,803 primary and 27,312 re-vaccinations) against 33,935 (18,547 primary and 15,388 re-vaccinations) in 1934. The total number of deaths from small-pox was 427 against 22 in 1934 and 948 in 1933. The successful cases of primary and re-vaccinations in the urban and rural areas numbered 22,875 and 10,427 respectively — the cost of each successful operation working out to -/4/5 in the urban and -/2/11 in the rural area.

The system of vaccination by the Lady Health Visitors attached to the Welfare organisations helps to add to the number of infants immunized from small-pox. But on account of the manifold duties of these workers and the primary difficulty for male vaccinators to gain entry into private houses, the desirability of training and appointing some female vaccinators, if and as soon as an opportunity presents itself, continues to be clearly recognised.

CHAPTER VI.

INSTRUCTION.

455. **Education.**—Direction and Inspection.—During the year under report Mr. J. C. Chatterjee, M.A., continued to hold the office of the Superintendent of Education. But for the transfer of Chowdhary Abdul Majid, M. A., who was succeeded by Mr. Abbas Ali, B.A., B.T., as assistant District Inspector of Schools, there has been no change in the Inspecting Staff. Miss I. Mitra, Assistant Superintendent for female Education was on leave out of India from 20th May 1935 to 19th January 1936 and Miss T. J. Gandhi, personal assistant to the Deputy Directress, Allahabad, officiated during her absence.

456. For a short period of three months the services of one of the Assistant District Inspector of Schools were lent to the New Delhi Municipal Committee for making a survey of the conditions in that area for the introduction of free compulsory primary education, a measure recommended by the primary Education Committee in 1929.

457. The expenditure on public instruction from Government funds and all other sources, during the year under report, has increased by Rs. 96,807 i.e., from Rs. 26,96,151 to Rs. 27,92,958.

458. The income from fees shows a very satisfactory increase.

459. The average cost per scholar in institutions for males is Rs. 43/14/8 against Rs. 42/10/4 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 1/4/4 per scholar; but in the case of females, the cost per scholar has decreased from Rs. 57/12/8 to Rs. 55/11/6 showing a decrease of Rs. 2/1/2 per scholar.

460. The number of recognised institutions for males again decreased from 266 to 258 while that for girls increased by one from 82 to 83. The number of unrecognised schools has increased by 35. The decrease in the number of recognised institutions for males is mostly due to the elimination of unnecessary, uneconomical and inefficient aided primary institutions which have either been closed or amalgamated with Municipal schools.

461. The institutions for females show an increase of 769 scholars. This rate of progress on the side of female education must be regarded as highly encouraging.

462. The percentage of scholars to population has increased from 9.1 to 9.15 and 4.2 to 4.5 in the case of males and females respectively. On the whole, there is steady progress in all educational institutions and it is very satisfactory to record a creditable increase of 2,110 scholars in the educational institutions of this Province.

463. **Delhi University.**—The total number of students on the rolls of the University on 31st March 1936 was 2,289 against 2,175 in the previous year.

The number of women students in the University has increased from 87 in the previous year to 116 in the year under report — a very satisfactory increase.

The number of post-Intermediate students has decreased from 29 in the previous year to 27 in the year under report.

The number of Muslim girls is increasing. There are now 9 Muslim girls in different classes in the Indraprastha Girls' College. Special facilities have been provided by the College for those who desire to observe Purdah.

464. **Examinations.**—The annual examinations were held in April and May 1935. The statement below shows the number of candidates for the different examinations and the results:—

Examinations.	No. of candidates appeared.	No. of candidates passed.				Percent- age of passes.
		I.	II	III	Total.	
M.A.	64	6	16	17	39	60.9
B.A. (Hons.)	50	5	18	14	43*	86.0
B.A. (Pass)	283	3	57	123	183	64.7
B.Sc. (Pass)	84	2	43	9	54	64.2
Intermediate (Arts)	409	16	96	145	257	62.7
Intermediate (Science)	140	8	40	23	71	50.7
P.E.L.	106	...	...	...	73	68.8
L.L.B.	93	13	46	...	59	63.4

* 6 Students were declared eligible for a Pass Degree.

465. **University Training Corps.**—The strength of the Battalion was 7 officers, 3 under-officers and 312 other ranks.

Training was carried out from October 1934 to June 1935. The parade attendance during this period was satisfactory.

466. **Secondary Schools.**—The number of High Schools for boys has decreased from 26 to 25 so also that of the Middle schools from 51 to 50.

The decrease in the number of Middle schools is due to the conversion of an unnecessary and uneconomical Lower Middle school to a Primary school in the rural area, by the District Board.

The enrolment in High Schools has increased by 365 to 8,205 and in the Middle schools by 91 to 8,475.

The number of trained teachers in high schools increased from 320 to 330 and in Middle schools from 314 to 326. There is a corresponding decrease in the number of untrained teachers, which has decreased by 5 to 85 in High and by 5 to 66 in Middle schools. The percentage of trained teachers is nearly 83 in High and 79 in Middle schools.

467. **School buildings and Hostels.**—Little has been done in the improvement of existing buildings and in the erection of new ones. Many vernacular middle school buildings are inadequate though in a number of cases, they are in quiet, and healthy surroundings. The Vernacular Lower Middle schools are similarly handicapped but the Anglo Vernacular Middle schools of the rural area have better accommodation.

468. **Secondary Vernacular Education** is confined to rural areas under the District Board; there are 6 Upper Middle and 23 Lower Middle schools. The number of scholars again shows a decrease of 124. This decrease is not only due to the financial depression but also to a decreasing demand for vernacular secondary education due to lack of employment for purely vernacular trained men in Delhi.

469. **Expenditure.**—Expenditure on Secondary schools increased by Rs. 25,851 in the year under review. The following table shows the sources that have contributed towards this expenditure:—

Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,75,636	14,064	23,032	3,03,960	1,43,395	7,60,087

470. **Teaching of Agriculture.**—Agriculture as a school subject is taught in three high schools which have practical farms attached to them. These farms however are but little better than garden plots and therefore not of much value in teaching cultivation of the chief crops.

471. **Tournaments.**—The Inter-School Sports Tournament is organised in two sections, the Junior and the Senior. Middle schools participate in the Junior Section, playing on the knock-out system, while the High Schools in the Senior Section compete

on the League system. The number of entries in the Senior tournament increased from 55 to 65 and in the Junior from 38 to 51, giving a total increase of 23 entries. Hockey among seniors and volley-ball among juniors are most popular.

472. **Board of Secondary Education.**—During the year under review, various changes took place in the personnel of the Board. The term of office of the members of the Board having expired on 31st March 1935, fresh elections and nominations were made to the Board.

473. **Examination.**—Results of the High School and S. L. C. Examinations of the Board held in March 1935 were declared on 10th May 1935. Out of 1,582 candidates who took the examination 935 were declared successful.

The pass percentage on the whole was 59.1 as compared with 48.4 of the previous year.

During the year under review, the United Christian High School Ludlow Castle Road and the Ranjas High School, Kucha Natwan were accorded permanent recognition. Provisional recognition granted to the following High Schools was extended to enable them to fulfil various conditions imposed on them by the Board :—

Sanatan Dharm High School.

Kshatriya Opkarak High School.

Birla High School, Subzimandi.

D. N. High School, Pataudi House.

Birla High School, Subzimandi is a new school provisionally recognised. It serves the large mill population in Subzimandi and has a fairly good building and grounds of its own.

The United Christian High School has one of the best designed school buildings in the province. It is almost entirely residential, has vast grounds, work-shops, a large swimming bath, gardens and excellent hostels. It has from two to three Cambridge Graduates on the staff and the junior classes are taught by lady teachers.

The total income from fees and other sources during the year under report was Rs. 26,668. The total expenditure of the Board for the year under review was Rs. 31,195. The decrease in the income of the Board is due to the large fall in the number of private candidates.

474. **Headmasters' Association.**—The Headmasters' Association has been in existence since 1923. All Head Masters of High Schools of the Province are members and meetings of the Association are usually held once a quarter.

475. Primary Education Boys.—The number of boys in primary schools fell from 160 in 1934-35 to 154 in the year under review or a decrease of six.

The District Board is the chief agency for primary education in the rural area. It has 58 primary schools scattered over the Province and 52 out of these 58 are single-teacher schools. In spite of the fact that most of these schools are showing fairly satisfactory work, it cannot be denied that a single-teacher school is a very inefficient educational unit. Whenever the teacher is ill or on leave, the school is practically closed.

The number of scholars on roll both in urban and rural areas has decreased by 419.

The average attendance in all types of Primary schools ranges between 83 and 86 per cent.

476. Teachers.—The number of teachers, employed in primary schools has decreased from 467 to 446. Of this 330 or 74 per cent are trained and as 77 certificated untrained teachers are considered to be qualified, the number of qualified teachers is 407 or 95 per cent. The local bodies have only one uncertificated teacher out of 271. The aided schools have also reduced the number of their uncertificated teachers from 62 to 38.

477. In order to encourage physical training and games in schools, the District Inspector of Schools conducted a physical training course for forty teachers. The Punjab Government very kindly helped by lending the services of Ch. Ram Maher, Assistant District Inspector of Schools for physical Training, Rohtak, to take charge of the training course. This training has proved very useful in shaking off lethargy among teachers and in giving them new ideas.

478. Games are being introduced by these teachers wherever possible and demonstrations in physical drill and games are given at teachers' centre meetings for the benefit of those who could not be selected for the training course.

479. A lively interest is being created in the village school centre meetings which are held on the last Saturday of each month. Teachers produce the best specimen of their calligraphy, model solutions of questions in a spirit of healthy competition. Debates on practical school problems are held. Classes from schools at the centre compete in a selected subject while physical training and games are demonstrated.

480. The Municipal Committee, Delhi controls the largest number of primary schools in urban areas. This local body has been most liberal in its efforts to encourage primary education within its jurisdiction. During the year under report, Khan

Bahadur M. Fazil Mohammad Khan was appointed Superintendent of Municipal Education. His appointment has resulted in a decided improvement in the administration and organization of the Municipal Education Department and there are definite signs of progress in every direction. The number of scholars in Municipal primary schools has increased by 145. Instructional conditions have improved and more regular class work has reduced stagnation.

481. **The Committee** have appointed a physical Instructor trained at Madras to look after physical instruction in schools.

482. **Buildings.**—The position with regard to buildings in which Municipal, District Board and the majority of aided schools are housed, remains unchanged. Only four out of 40 M. B. Primary schools have their own buildings, others being housed in rented buildings which originally designed as residential houses are often unhealthy and ill-suited for school purposes. The conditions under the District Board, are better as 40 out of 58 schools have their own buildings which are fairly satisfactory. The aided schools in urban areas similarly suffer the disadvantages of rented buildings, while the aided schools in rural area have adequate accommodation and plenty of fresh air.

483. Expenditure on primary schools rose from Rs. 2,44,381 to Rs. 2,59,671. Government contributed Rs. 83,767 or 32.3 per cent. The contribution of the District Board amounted to Rs. 6,901 or 2.7 per cent. and that of the Municipal Boards Rs. 1,20,075 or 46.3 per cent.; while Rs. 1,407 or .5 per cent. was paid out of fees and Rs. 47,521 or 18.3 per cent. from other sources.

484. The average cost per scholar has increased from Rs. 16/9/9 to Rs. 18/2/8; the rise is due to a larger expenditure coupled with a decrease in the number of scholars.

485. **Compulsory Primary Education.**—Compulsion was introduced in Delhi City in 1926 in two areas and was extended in 1927 and 1928 to six areas. According to the latest Census there are 11,921 children of school-going age and 11,248 i.e., 94 per cent. are in school. The number of those who have successfully completed the Primary School course and may be presumed to have attained literacy is 25 per cent. in case of Municipal Board schools and nearly 20 per cent. in the case of aided schools.

Under the jurisdiction of the District Board compulsion has been introduced in 9 areas comprising 16 villages. 750 children of school-going age out of 983 or 76 per cent. are in schools. The average attendance at these schools works to 71.0 per cent.

486. **Adult Education.**—On the 31st March 1936 there were 18 adult schools, 15 maintained by the District Board and 3 by the Municipal Board and the Notified Area Committee. The

number of schools is the same as in the previous year. Number of scholars has increased in the District Board schools from 88 to 165 and has decreased by 7 to 91 in the Municipal Board and the Notified Area Committee schools. Expenditure has decreased from Rs. 1,422 to Rs. 1,410.

487. **Girls' Education.**—The table below shows an increase in the number of institutions by 2 and of scholars by 706. The total expenditure per head works out to Rs. 55/11/6 towards which Government contributed Rs. 28/4/9 i.e., 50.8 per cent. Expenditure on Girls' Education was Rs. 6,71,725 as against Rs. 6,52,443 in the last year towards which Rs. 3,83,149 were contributed by Government.

Institutions and Scholars.	No. of institutions.		Increase or decrease.	No. of scholars.		Increase or decrease.
	1935-36.	1934-35.		1935-36.	1934-35.	
Arts Colleges	1	1	...	79	49	30
Professional Colleges.	1	1	...	134	143	—9
High Schools	5	5	...	1,666	1,549	117
Middle Schools.	13	12	1	2,871	2,596	275
Primary Schools	59	59	...	7,040	6,671	369
Special Schools	4	4	...	265	281	—16
Total	83	82	1	12,055	11,289	766
Unrecognised Institutions	—	8	1	598	658	—60
GRAND TOTAL	92	90	2	12,653	11,947	706

Expenditure on institutions :—

Institutions.	1935-36.	1934-35.	Increase or decrease.
Arts Colleges	18,859	22,106	—3,247
Professional Colleges	2,19,368	2,03,819	15,549
High Schools	1,01,739	1,12,647	—10,908
Middle Schools	1,13,923	1,33,645	—19,722
Primary Schools	1,94,113	1,56,691	37,422
Special Schools	23,723	23,535	188
Total	6,71,725	6,52,443	19,282

488. **Colleges for Women.**—The enrolment in the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women decreased by 9 while expenditure increased by Rs. 15,549. The cost per head was Rs. 1,637/1/2 per student towards which Government contributed Rs. 1,392/14/3 or 85.1 per cent.

The Lady Irwin College for Home Science is progressing. Six girls took the final examination conducted by the College. All of them were declared successful. The college offers a course of three years' training in Home Science at the end of which students are awarded Diplomas.

This institution is not recognised by the Education Department of the Province.

489. **High Schools.**—The number of scholars attending the five High schools increased by 117. There is a steady demand for more High schools for Girls in the city. The Sunder Nani Girls' School and the Baptist Mission Muslim Girls' School have enrolled girls into the IX and X classes and have applied for recognition as High Schools.

Out of 169 girl scholars appearing for the High School and S. L. C. Examination, 89 passed. Of these 60 were private candidates.

490. **Middle Schools.**—The enrolment in Middle schools increased by 275. The M. B. Girls' school, Bulbuli Khana was given permanent recognition. More Middle schools are needed in the vicinity of Paharganj, Karol Bagh and Sadar Bazar. The city municipality has added middle classes to the M. B. Girls' School, Pul Bangash for which it has applied for permanent recognition. The need for Lower Middle classes with the primary schools in Shahdara, Mehrauli, Najafgarh and Narela, run by the District Board of Delhi is becoming urgent.

On the whole, the existing Middle schools are doing good work. They are housed in better buildings and have better qualified teachers.

Out of 263 girls 185 passed in the Middle examination and were awarded Departmental certificates.

491. **Primary Schools.**—The number of Primary schools remains the same, but enrolment has increased by 369. The expenditure on Primary schools was Rs. 1,94,113 as against Rs. 1,56,691 last year. The cost per head was Rs. 27/9/2.

Out of 750 candidates who appeared for the V Class Examination, 489 were awarded certificates by the Department.

492. **Rural schools.**—The number of schools in the rural area continues to be the same. The District Board cannot find funds to run girls' schools. It spent only Rs. 1,647 on Girls' Education.

The Department is encouraging co-education in villages as it is the only remedy to meet the steadily increasing demand for education among girls in villages.

The buildings of the District Board schools in Shahdara and Narela are inadequate for increased numbers. The class room space is small and there is no space for games and Nature Study gardening.

493. **M. B. Girls' Schools.**—Primary schools in the city run by the Delhi Municipality are doing good work under the efficient supervision of Miss Young, the Lady Superintendent. They are better housed and are staffed with trained teachers.

All the Municipal Girls' Schools are medically inspected by a Lady Doctor.

494. **Aided Schools.**—The standard of work in the aided primary schools varies in efficiency. During the year several meetings were convened to help teachers to improve their daily class teaching. Most of the teachers in these schools are trained.

495. **Training of Teachers.**—The Government Training school for Women, Delhi, sent up 47 girls for S. V. and J. V. Women Teachers' Examination out of whom 34 passed.

Out of 420 women teachers employed in schools of all types in Delhi, 373 are trained. Of these 24 are trained graduates and some of them hold British degrees and diplomas.

496. **Guiding and Junior Red Cross.**—Girl guiding continues to flourish. Several Rallies were held during the season in the Purdah Bagh.

Junior Red Cross work is becoming more popular in girl schools.

497. **Games and Sports.**—These activities have developed in all High and Middle schools, where there is a playground and a competent staff. In the All-Delhi Athletic Championship Sports girls' schools won a large number of prizes. Besides organised games and drill, girls play Badminton, Net Ball and Basket Ball.

498. **Medical Inspection.**—With the exception of the District Board all other local bodies provide a lady doctor to inspect girls attending schools under their control. The aided schools in the city are without medical inspection. Efforts were made by the Junior Red Cross Society to induce managements to do something in this direction.

499. **Library.**—High and Middle schools have on the whole a good collection of books in their libraries to which they add annually.

500. **Education of Special Classes and Backward Communities.**—(a) European Education.—There are two recognised European schools, both being middle schools maintained by the Catholic Church. The number of pupils has slightly decreased by 3 to 264. Buildings and equipment have been improved at a cost of Rs. 33,385 towards which Government has contributed Rs. 15,000.

The total expenditure on these schools amounts to Rs. 86,083 against Rs. 69,593 of the last year; this large increase again as last year being due to the cost of additional accommodation. Excluding the cost of additional accommodation, the cost on European education per head has increased this year from Rs. 188 to Rs. 199/12/10.

The expenditure on European Education is met from the following sources :—

Year.	Government grant. Rs.	Fees. Rs.	Other sources. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1935-36	37,126	17,810	31,147	86,083

Both schools now have adequate and up to date buildings. The Convent Day School in New Delhi has extremely attractive school grounds.

Education of Jains.—The total number of Jains in this province, according to the last census is 5,345 and the number of boys and girls belonging to this community, under instruction in schools in the year under review was 840 and 246 as against 995 and 364 last year. This small community is a wealthy commercial class and makes educational grants out of its large charitable funds. It maintains ten recognised schools, two high, three middle, three primary schools for boys and two primary schools for girls. The total expenditure on these institutions was Rs. 68,669 as against Rs. 56,830 of the previous year. Boys and girls of the Jain community receiving general vocational and special education from about 20 per cent. of their total population.

Muslim Education.—The total population of Muslims in this province is 2,06,960. 1,77,673 live in the urban and 29,287 in the rural areas. In the city, Muslims maintain several institutions of their own, with an enrolment of 4,422 as against 4,842 of boys and girls in the previous year. The decrease in the number of scholars in Muslim institutions is due to the closing of three A. V. Middle and 5 primary schools which were uneconomical and unnecessary, but as the number of Muslim scholars in other schools has increased, there is no actual decrease in the number of Muslim pupils under instruction.

501. The following table gives the expenditure incurred on Muslim institutions from different sources :—

Kind of institutions.	Govern- ment funds. Rs.	Local Board. Rs.	Fees. Rs.	Other sources. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Degree College .	16,317	..	31,038	6,574	53,929
4 High Schools .	39,349	152	50,715	20,259	1,10,475
4 Middle School .	1,301	2,496	3,361	1,448	8,606
14 Primary Schools (Boys) .	..	13,487	1	15,956	29,444
3 Primary Schools (Girls) .	..	1,492	..	3,078	4,570
Total for 1935-36 .	56,967	17,627	85,115	47,315	2,07,024
Total for 1934-35 .	57,146	25,018	83,821	61,050	2,27,035
Increase or Decrease	—179	—7,391	1,294	—13,735	—20,011

502. Education of Depressed Classes.—The number of Depressed Classes in the Delhi Province is 83,023 of which 51,055 live in the urban and 31,968 in the rural areas. In the urban area there are no special schools for the depressed classes, although the enrolment in certain schools mainly consists of such scholars. Two of these are maintained by the Municipal Committee, Delhi, nine by the Arya Samaj and four by Christian Missions.

Scholars from the depressed classes are also reading in other schools in the city, and their number in all schools for boys and girls is 2,050.

In the rural area nine schools are maintained by the Arya Samaj and Christian Missions mainly for the education of depressed (untouchable) classes. 348 children against 471 of the past year are under instruction in the District Board area.

503. Professional and Industrial Education.—Government Commercial Institute.—The Government Commercial Institute is a vocational institute started by Government as an item of Five Years' Programme of educational expansion in the centrally administered areas of India. It provides training in commercial and clerical subjects for Matriculate and S. L. C.'s. The course consists of two years' practical training for a commercial diploma examination conducted by the Delhi Education Department. Government have appointed an Advisory Committee consisting of prominent business men and Government officials to supervise the working of the Institute.

It is very gratifying to learn that almost all the students who obtained the Commercial Diploma in 1935 were able to secure suitable jobs. Consequently these classes have continued to attract a large number of students, the number being 63 as compared with 54 of the previous year. 20 out of 26 students obtained Diplomas.

Evening classes have been added to the Institute in order to provide training for those who are working in offices during the day.

504. Training of Teachers (Men).—The Training school for men-teachers at Najafgarh has been in existence since 1928.

Thirty-one students were admitted in the J. V. class out of which 29 passed giving a creditable pass percentage of 93. There are three whole time and two part-time instructors on the staff.

505. **Government Industrial School.**—The number of scholars on 31st March 1936 was 255, 4 Indian Christians, 84 Hindus, 2 Depressed classes and 165 Mohammadans. 6 boys appeared in the Final Examination of Industrial schools held in February 1935 by the Department of Industries, Punjab, and of these 5 were declared successful.

Income from sale proceeds of articles prepared by boys amounted to Rs. 301.

The expenditure on the school during 1935-36 amounted to Rs. 21,140 against Rs. 19,614 in 1934-35.

506. **Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women.**—The Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, which is affiliated to the University of the Punjab both for the F.Sc. and M.B.B.S. examinations is an all-India institution attracting students from all provinces of the country including Indian States. 23 candidates were admitted in the First Year Class of M.B.B.S., against 22 in the previous year.

10 out of 15 candidates passed the final M.B.B.S. examination of the University of the Punjab during the year under report. The total expenditure on the college is Rs. 2,19,368 against Rs. 2,03,819 of the previous year, showing a net increase of Rs. 15,549, the average annual cost per scholar being Rs. 1,637/1/2 against 1425/5/- of the previous year. Government contributed Rs. 1,86,647 towards this expenditure.

507. **Medical Inspection of School Children.**—*Urban Area.*—

Boys' Schools.—During the year, Medical Inspection of School children was conducted on lines similar to those of last year. Sub-Assistant Surgeons examined boys in Delhi City, Civil Lines and New Delhi schools in addition to two private doctors employed by the Anglo-Sanskrit Victoria Jubilee High School, Delhi and Ramjas High School, Sarai Rohilla, Delhi, who examined the students of these institutions. The total number of boys examined was 19,064 out of 22,574 boys on roll in 114 schools, in the urban area during the year ending 31st March 1936. Six schools were examined twice and 102 schools once in the year.

Girls' Schools.—Two girls' schools in Timarpur were examined by the Lady Doctor Incharge of Welfare Centre of that area and 23 girls' schools were examined in Delhi city by Dr. E. Marr. They examined 5,965 girls out of 7,408 girls on roll in 51 schools during the year ending 31st March 1936. 14 schools were examined twice and 23 schools once in the year.

The total number of defects and diseases detected in boys' and girls' schools in the urban area during the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 are as follows :—

Nature of disease.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Trachoma	6,977	5,902	256	260
Defective vision	4,196	2,816	20	14
Enlarged tonsils	6,025	3,186	839	520
Disease of glands	2,977	2,348	16	..
Uncleanliness	2,591	1,841	41	..
Skin diseases	269	207	42	17
Malaria	1,452	1,664	80	42
Heart diseases	5	2	11	3
Diseases of teeth	2,033	1,385	251	493
Diseases of throat	260	1,002	1	..
Diseases of ear	99	127	18	4
Diseases of nose	25	81	4	..
Diseases of lungs	..	5	1	5
Tubercular glands	..	25	..	..

Health lectures were delivered by Dr. N. B. Mukerjee in five schools of Delhi city on various subjects.

During the year a special refresher course was arranged by the Municipal Superintendent of Education for a group of Municipal school teachers at Pahargunj M. B. Middle school, where three lectures on Hygiene, Health and Medical Inspection of schools were delivered by the Assistant Surgeon.

Rural Area.—In the rural area of Delhi province, 9,754 boys out of 11,825 boys on roll in 189 schools were examined by the five sub-assistant surgeons incharge of five centres, i.e., Shahdara, Mehrauli, Najafgarh, Nangloi and Narela during the year ending 31st March 1935.

A comparative statement of the total number of cases of illness etc., detected among boys during the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 is as follows :—

Nature of illness.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Trachoma	577	967
Defective vision	558	354
Enlarged Tonsils	365	340
Diseases of Glands	70	79
Malaria	1,148	1,118
Diseases of teeth	479	467
Diseases of throat	202	177
Diseases of ear	22	66
Disease of liver	2	8
Uncleanliness	859	846

68 schools were examined medically twice and 59 schools once during the year.

The first aid centres at 12 places under the jurisdiction of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons of Nangloi Jungpura, Narela and Najafgarh showed good attendance.

508. **Magic Lantern Exhibitions and Health Lectures.**—The following programme was carried out in the different schools and villages of the rural area, by the sub-Assistant surgeons of the respective areas :—

Shahdara area	45 Magic Lantern shows.
Nangloi Area	19 Magic Lantern shows.
Narela Area	2 Magic Lantern shows and 22 Hygiene and Health Lectures.
Mehrauli Area	24 Magic Lantern shows.
Najafgarh Area	28 Magic Lantern shows.
Government Training and L. M. School at Najafgarh	12 Health Lectures and 10 lectures on First Aid by the Assistant Surgeon.

These lectures and magic lantern demonstrations are of great value in impressing the principles of hygiene on the children and teaching them how to combat infectious disease.

On the whole the progress of the work was satisfactory.

509. **Scouting.**—The Boys Scout Association held one Scout Masters' training camp and one Cub-masters' training camp in Delhi and another training camp was held at Najafgarh for the benefit of the training school. 29 certificates of Cub-masters and 24 certificates of Assistant cub-masters, 12 of scout-masters and 8 of assistant scout-masters were issued.

A summer camp was held in Dagroo near Dharampur which was attended by 124 scouts and scouters. A scout rally was held in celebration of King Emperor's Silver Jubilee in Queen's Garden. The scouts also took part in the Proclamation Day parade both in New and old Delhi.

Special efforts have been made to advance scouting in the rural area. Troops have been started in Mehrauli, Chhatarpur and Najafgarh, and these scouts are doing useful sanitation and village cleaning propaganda work. During an outbreak of fire, the Chhatarpur village scouts were the first to reach the scene and to help in fighting the flames.

The number of scouts increased from 1,363 to 1,750.

The Superintendent of Education is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Association. The keen personal interest taken by the Chief Provincial Scout has contributed much to the marked progress of Scouting in this Province.

510. **Junior Red Cross Society.**—This is the fifth year of the work of the Junior Red Cross Society of this Province. The membership is confined to boys and girls of recognised schools and is showing steady progress. The number of boys' school groups has remained unchanged while that of girls' schools has increased from 8 to 11 giving a total increase of 300 members, the number of Juniors now being 8,460.

511. **King's Silver Jubilee.**—During the year under report the officers and staff of the Education Department, School teachers and children participated whole-heartedly in the celebrations. Rs. 3,448 were collected by the office of the Superintendent of Education and forwarded to the Secretary, Silver Jubilee Fund, Delhi Province. Rs. 500 were forwarded direct to the Provincial Secretary. The total amount thus contributed by the Education Department was Rs. 3,948 in addition to contributions by colleges and proceeds of school entertainments sent in direct.

In the rural areas the District Inspecting Staff looked to the comfort and entertainment of school children in the *melas* and distributed sweets for which arrangements had been made by the Local Bodies.

512. **Text Book Committee.**—The Superintendent of Education continued as Chairman; L. Karam Chand, Headmaster, Government High School, Delhi, as Vice-Chairman, and Sheikh Safdar Ali, District Inspector of Schools, Delhi, as Secretary.

During the period under report, the Committee held 3 General meetings and 22 ordinary meetings against 4 and 45 of the last year. The total number of meetings in 1935-36 was 25 as compared with 49 in the previous year.

The total number of publications of all kinds considered by the Committee was 525 against 532 of the last year. 260 books were approved, 114 as alternative Text-books and 146 for libraries. 265 books were rejected.

513. **The Deaf and Dumb School.**—An interesting and useful new venture of the year is the Deaf and Dumb School, which has made an excellent start under the sympathetic and devoted guidance of its distinguished President, Lady Noyce. It has a number of boys and girls from Delhi and outside as resident and day scholars. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, laid the foundation stone last cold weather of a very well designed and up to date building which is fast approaching completion. It will provide good class rooms, hostels and staff quarters.

The demonstrations given by the pupils at the function, showed very successful training on the part of the staff.

The institution fulfils a widely felt need. The Government of India have given a substantial building grant, in addition to a recurring annual grant of Rs. 2,000.

514. The foregoing pages show, that the year under review has been one of steady, quiet work and progress. The most encouraging feature has been a marked increase of 766 in the number of girls attending schools and colleges. This increase is specially noteworthy in the High School and University classes. So far as Delhi city is concerned, the need for giving girls a liberal education has been generally accepted. The Municipal Girls' High School, New Delhi, has had an enrolment not far short of a thousand in the winter, although, the New City has two other High Schools for Girls, moving between Simla and Delhi.

Another pleasing feature has been the vast increase in the number of Boy Scouts, and Cubs, coupled with an increased efficiency in Scout-craft.

The Junior Red Cross Society reports a large increase of 307 in its membership.

The spontaneous expression of loyalty and devotion from all schools in the city and the rural area on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee, was a very remarkable proof of the deep hold which the Crown has over the imagination and affections of School boys and girls.

515. **Students Advisory Committee.**—In the year under report, one student left for Queen's College, Cambridge, one for Balliol College, Oxford, one for I. C. S. Examination, one for an Engineering course and one for M. A. Honours course in Mental Philosophy, University of Edinburgh.

The general policy followed during the year has been to encourage only those students for study in a British University who have taken good degrees in India and have shown promise of making good use of their period of study abroad. This is responsible for the small number of applications actually submitted to the High Commissioner.

Several enquiries were made either by correspondence or through personal interview. To supply up to date information in these cases, prospectuses of various Universities in British Isles sent by the office of the High Commissioner were found most useful.

During the year under review the personnel of the Committee remained the same as in the previous year. Most of the cases, being of a formal character, were dealt with by the Secretary himself without convening any meeting of the Committee.

Whenever necessary they were referred to the members by correspondence before they were put up to the High Commissioner in London.

516. **Books.**—The number of books registered during 1935 was 241 against 242 in the previous year. Original works numbered 175. As usual, Hindi was the language chiefly used, the number of books appearing in that language being 140, while in Urdu and English the numbers were 76 and 15 respectively. Of the 33 books of educational value 30 were under the heading "Literature". Numerically, poetry again headed the list with 75 works, 23 of which were republications. "Religion" came next with 37, closely followed by "Drama" and "Literature" with 33 each. "Miscellaneous" claimed 30, "Medicine" 10 and "Fiction" 9. "Art", "Biography", "Geography", "History", "Law", "Politics" and "Philosophy" shared the remaining 14 books. Of the two books under "Politics" one dealt with Indian States and the other with Eastern and Western culture in Turkey. None of the books published during the year is of special literary merit.

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