

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION

REPORT OF THE DELHI

PROVINCE

FOR

1936 - 1937



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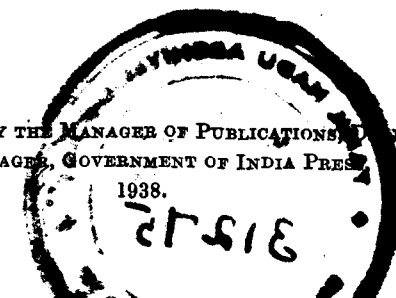
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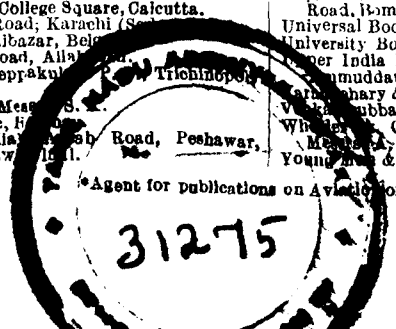
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Report on the Administration of the Delhi Province for 1936-1937.

PART I.

NOTE.—(The “year” throughout this report is not invariably the financial year ending 31st March 1937, *e.g.*, in general it may be said that the “year” in Part II, Chapter I, means the revenue year ending 30th September 1937, in Chapters II and V, the calendar year ending the 31st December 1936 and in Chapters III, IV and VI, the financial year ending the 31st March 1937.)

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. (now Sir Gordon) Johnson, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., held charge of the office of Chief Commissioner, Delhi, up to the 18th March 1937, and Mr. E. M. Jenkins, C.I.E., I.C.S., from the 19th to the 31st March 1937. Mr. A. H. Layard, C.I.E., I.C.S., held charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner throughout the year. The post of Secretary to Chief Commissioner in the Central Public Works Department was held—

- (1) by Mr. F. T. Jones, C.I.E., M.V.O., V.D., I.S.E., from 1st April 1936 to 21st April 1936, and from 1st October 1936 to 31st March 1937,
- (2) by Mr. A. W. H. Dean, M.C., I.S.E., from 22nd April 1936 to 17th August 1936, and from 7th September 1936 to 30th September 1936,
- (3) by Mr. H. Willcocks from 18th August 1936 to 6th September 1936.

The charge of the office of District and Sessions Judge was held—

- (1) by Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Niamat Khan, P.C.S., from 1st April 1936 to 15th July 1936,
- (2) by Sardar Kartar Singh, P. C. S., from 16th July 1936 to 7th September 1936, and
- (3) by Mr. A. N. Bhandari, I.C.S., from 8th September 1936 to the end of the year under report.

Mr. E. W. C. Wace, I. P., held charge of the office of Senior Superintendent of Police up to the 16th April 1936; Mr. W. K. Mauger, I. P., from the 17th April 1936 to 14th October 1936; and Mr. J. A. Scott, O.B.E., I. P., from 15th October 1936 to the 31st March 1937.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Paton, M.C., I.M.S., held charge of the office of Chief Medical Officer throughout the year. The charge of the office of Assistant Director of Public Health was held—

- (1) by Major A. C. Chatterji, I.M.S., up to the 24th April 1936,

- (2) by Major A. D. Loganadan, I.M.S., from 25th April 1936 to 5th October 1936, and
 (3) by Major W. H. Crichton, I.M.S., from 6th October 1936 to the end of the year under report.

Mr. J. C. Chatterjee continued to hold charge of the office of Superintendent of Education and Mr. W. M. Vacy-Ash, O.B.E., of the office of Chief Inspector of Boilers, and Factories and Electrical Inspector throughout the year.

2. The monsoon was about 37 per cent. above normal, and the heavy rain in June and July interfered with *Kharif* sowings. The *Kharif* harvest was, however, average. Conditions for *Rabi* were very favourable and there was a large increase in unirrigated sowings. This harvest was well above average. Yields and prices showed no important variations, and conditions in the rural area generally (apart from some losses caused by epidemics among cattle) were normal.

3. The *Kharif* crop on the whole was satisfactory while the *Rabi* was above average. Recoveries of land revenue were satisfactory. Out of the fixed demand of Rs. 3,33,234, Rs. 3,27,553 or 98 per cent. of the demand was collected. Of the fluctuating demand of land revenue amounting to Rs. 15,126 all but Rs. 26 were collected. A sum of Rs. 53,939 on account of nazul rents was collected till 31st March 1937, when the Government properties in 23 urban estates were transferred to the Improvement Trust together with all outstanding.

Three hundred and forty-two processes were issued for the recovery of land revenue, water rate, income tax, taccavi and motor tax amounting to Rs. 31,832. Of these 282 were executed resulting in the recovery of Rs. 27,672. The Revenue Officers decided 8,090 cases and 71 revenue executive appeals were decided by the Chief Commissioner.

During the year 80.07 acres of land were acquired under the Land Acquisition Act from the Urban and rural area at a cost of Rs. 1,01,671 giving an average of Rs. 1,270 per acre. The high rate of compensation is due to the fact that 5.52 acres of the land acquired was in the city. The area of land sold was 1,003.

There was a decrease of 4,809 acres in the area irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal. The water rate demand decreased by Rs. 5,705, a sum of Rs. 3,216 being remitted owing to damage to the crops.

4. The year 1936 was one of normal police working, with no political distractions. The number of those cognizable cases (excluding petty cases) dealt with by the police was 1,597 against 1,649 in 1935. Burglaries and thefts account for the bulk of the crime in the Delhi Province. The standards of detection and prosecution were on the whole satisfactory.

5. The volume of civil litigation in 1936 increased by 199 cases and the total value of suits by about Rs. 33,000. The number of original suits for disposal increased by over 400 and the number of disposals by over 200. Pending cases of over 3 months' duration decreased by nearly 450, while those of over a year's duration increased by 37.

The number of ordinary cases filed in the Small Cause Court decreased, but there was an increase in the number of insolvency 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 Subordinate Judges increased.

6. The Public Health Report for 1936 shows an increase in the birth-rate and a decline in the death-rate. Infantile mortality shows a progressive decline.

The year was on the whole healthy. There was no outbreak of plague, and the incidence of cholera, small-pox and cerebrospinal fever was lower than in 1935.

Important schemes for the disposal of City refuse and sewage and for the prevention of malaria were sanctioned during the year. The establishment of a rural Health Unit at Najafgarh was also sanctioned.

The work of the Public Health Department is expanding rapidly, and increasing attention is being paid to the Maternity and Child Welfare Services and the health of school-children. The King George V Travelling Dispensary did useful work during the year.

7. The Delhi Province is one of the centrally administered areas and has no separate budget estimate of its own. The income and expenditure arising in the province are part of the transactions of the Central Government, and it is not therefore possible to present a picture on the lines appropriate for financially autonomous provinces. For convenience of control the Central Legislature votes an area grant for each centrally administered area roughly embracing the expenditure pertaining to the departments under the control of the administrative head of the province. The Delhi Province has thus an area grant of its own which includes, subject to some exceptions, most of the activities associated with the departments generally regarded as provincial.

The total Expenditure in respect of the heads falling in the Delhi Area Grant for the year 1936-37 was 56.79 lakhs against 47.8 lakhs in 1935-36. The total revenue in the departments included in the Delhi Area Grant for expenditure purposes was Rs. 34.18 lakhs in 1936-37 against 38.45 lakhs in 1935-36. Details of the Revenue and Expenditure with brief explanations of the variations are given in Chapter IV of this Report.

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.)

8. **Land Revenue Administration.**—The *Kharif* harvest of 1936 was satisfactory and the *rabi* harvest of 1937 was above average.

The fixed land revenue demand (excluding the demand of the urban Nazul estates which have been transferred to the newly constituted Delhi Improvement Trust) was Rs. 3,33,234 against Rs. 3,34,068 in 1935-36. Collections amounted to Rs. 3,27,553 or 98 per cent. of the demand. Of the balance of Rs. 5,681, Rs. 401 were remitted, Rs. 3,694 were under suspension, and only Rs. 1,586 were due for collection. Including the outstandings of previous harvest, Rs. 9,699 were under suspension and Rs. 1,972 were due for collection at the close of the year.

9. The true fluctuating demand decreased from Rs. 16,994 to Rs. 14,868 owing to excessive rainfall at *Kharif* 1936. The total fluctuating demand of Rs. 15,126, excluding Nazul rents, but including the usual petty miscellaneous items for leases, etc., was collected practically in full, only Rs. 26 remaining for collection at the close of the year.

10. The demand on account of revenue not included in ordinary collections amounted to Rs. 7,653; this sum is made up of *malikana* recoverable from the Military authorities, mutation fees, and revenue record room receipts. Of the demand Rs. 7,469 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 184. Of the balance of Rs. 176 outstanding from previous years, Rs. 162 were collected.

11. Alluvion and diluvion accounted for a net decrease of 63 acres in area, and Rs. 120 in revenue.

12. Three hundred and forty-two processes, or 34 less than in 1935-36, were issued during the year for the recovery of Rs. 31,832 due for land revenue, water rate, income tax, taccavi and motor tax. 282 of these processes were actually executed, resulting in the recovery of Rs. 27,672.

13. Land revenue remitted to the Tahsil by revenue money order amounted to Rs. 17,680 against Rs. 10,972 in the previous year. This system of payment has never been very popular in Delhi, where the Tahsil is easily accessible from all parts of the small rural area.

14. The working of the Revenue Offices and Courts was normal. 8,090 cases were decided during the year, the pending files when the year ended being 308. The Chief Commissioner decided 71 revenue appeals and revision petitions.

15. During the year 80.07 acres were compulsorily acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, at a total cost of Rs. 1,01,671 or of Rs. 1,270 per acre. The high rate of compensation is due to the fact that 5.52 acres of the area acquired was urban. Otherwise, acquisition was undertaken mainly for the new sewage disposal works.

16. A sum of Rs. 1,33,578 was outstanding at the beginning of the year on account of loans advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883. Of the actual demand of Rs. 32,141 principal and Rs. 12,796 interest, Rs. 26,341 principal and Rs. 7,926 interest were collected. Rs. 877 were also recovered by way of penal interest. The total number of wells rose to 4,920 from 4,887, the number reported for 1935-36.

17. A sum of Rs. 36,770 was outstanding at the beginning of the year on account of advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, and new loans amounting to Rs. 15,000 were advanced. Recoveries of principal were poor and Rs. 23,530 were outstanding at the close of the year. The recoverable balance of interest was Rs. 441.

18. The area of land sold during the year was 1,003 acres against 1,887 acres in 1935-36. 1,707 acres were mortgaged and 1,248 acres were redeemed the corresponding figures for 1935-36 being 2,512 and 1,314 acres respectively. Members of agricultural tribes lost 70 acres, on balance, by mortgage transactions and gained 30 acres, on balance, by sales.

19. Owing to excessive or adequate rainfall there was a decrease of 4,809 acres in the area irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal, and the demand on account of water rate fell by Rs. 5,705. Similarly the area irrigated by the Eastern Jumna Canal decreased by 382 acres and the demand by Rs. 874.

20. **Land Records Agency.**—During 1936-37 the staff employed on regular land records work consisted, as before, of 9 Kanungos, 87 Patwaris, and 6 Assistant Patwaris. The 2 Kanungos and 9 Patwaris formerly employed under the Nazul Department now work under the newly constituted Delhi Improvement Trust. The working of the Land Records Agency during the year was normal and calls for no remarks.

21. **Land Development.**—*Officers for the year.*—Mr. B. R. Kagal, B.E., was the Land and Development Officer during the period under review.

The following officers held the office of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department for the periods indicated against each :—

	From	To
(i) Mr. F. T. Jones, C.I.E., M.V.O., V. D.	1st April 1936	21st April 1936 and 1st October 1936
		31st March 1937.
(ii) Mr. A. W. H. Dean, M. C.	22nd April 1936	17th August 1936 and 7th September 1936
		30th September 1936.
(iii) Mr. H. Willcocks	18th August 1936	6th September 1936.

22. *General*.—No important auctions took place in 1935-36, but the progress made with construction in the two rings of Connaught Circus and in the Safdarjang neighbourhood was satisfactory. Construction work in Block 205 was, however, held up pending further consideration by Government of the designs of the buildings. The office dealt with 401 buildings schemes during the year as against 304 in 1934-35.

23. *Leases*.—(a) The following sites were leased at auction :—

1. Block No. 134 (off Queensway) sites for residential purposes . . . 4
2. Block No. 1 (Ratendone Road) sites for residential purposes . . . 1

The following sites were allotted by tender or private arrangement or for Government purposes :—

1. A site on Queensway for a Hotel to Mr. A. Colonnello (this transaction was later cancelled).
2. A site in Block No. 134 (Queensway), to the Oriental Government Life Assurance Company.
3. A site at the junction of Barakhamba Road and Feroz Shah Road to the Nepal Government for the construction of a Consulate.
4. A site in the City Extension Area for a Chamars' temple.
5. A site in Panch Kuin for a Shia Mosque and Imambara.
6. A site for a Broadcasting Studio in Block No. 114.
7. A site for a Wireless Direction Finding Station for Aircraft.

(b) *Developed Areas, Buildings of importance*.—1. Construction work on the sites in the outer ring of Connaught Place continued.

2. The buildings of the Gwalior and Northern India Transport Co. and the Regal Buildings were completed.

3. The Chelmsford Club buildings were nearing completion at the end of the year.

4. The buildings for the Indian Railway Conference Association Office were completed.

5. A building scheme for the North Western Railway's Divisional Offices was approved, and work was begun.

6. The buildings of the Hindu Mahasabha, the South Indian Association and the Harcourt Butler High School, on Reading Board were completed.

7. The buildings of the Sanatan Dharam Sabha, the Kali Bari and the Sweepers' temple on Reading Road were nearing completion.

8. The Maha Bodhi Society laid a foundation stone at their site on Reading Road.

9. Work on the buildings for the Nepalese Consulate was in progress.

In the Princes' Area the Pataudi State completed the construction of a residential building, and building schemes were approved for :—

1. Bahawalpur.
2. Dholpur.
3. Faridkot.
4. Jaipur.
5. Jaisalmer.
6. Kishan Garh.
7. Mandi.

(c) *Temporary Leases*.—Grass cutting and grazing contracts for waste lands were granted and a revenue of Rs. 5,425 was realized.

24. *Other Important Activities, Quarry Operations*.—The quarry operations remained under the control of the Land and Development Officer. Operations are restricted to well-defined levels and a careful watch is kept to see that no pits are made.

The total quantity of stone excavated from the Jhandewala quarries alone, calculated on the basis of royalty received, works out to 83,58,000 c.ft. Allowing 50 per cent. as good material, the total filling of old pits would work out to the same figure and the total excavation done to about 1,67,16,000 c.ft. These quarries yielded a total revenue of Rs. 46,926 up to the end of the year.

25. *Monuments*.—Monuments other than those preserved by the Archaeological Department continued to be under the control of the Land and Development Officer. Unauthorised additions and alterations and encroachments were watched and adequate action taken whenever necessary. This action in some instances resulted in prosecutions under the Punjab Municipal Act or suits in the civil courts.

26. *Revenue and Expenditure*.—The revenue from ground rent during the year was Rs. 2,20,311 against Rs. 1,12,263 in the previous year.

The revenue from other sources was as follows :—

	Rs. .
Premium	1,99,205
Miscellaneous receipts	27,354

The expenditure on the Department amounted to Rs. 67,725 as against Rs. 62,500 in the previous year.

27. *Court of Wards*.—Three estates were under the Court of Wards in the Delhi Province during 1936-37. These estates are those of the late Mirza Suraya 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 Delhi portion of the property of Mrs. Veronica Skinner of Delhi. There were no important changes during the year; Mirza Khairuddin Khursheed Jah, one of the wards of the estate of the late Mirza Surayya Jah, was granted an allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem on his settling down in Delhi after completing his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has been appointed Assistant Manager of the estate so that he may gain practical experience of its administration. No changes were made in the allowances of any of the other wards.

28. The main activities of the Court of Wards during the year concerned the liquidation of the liabilities of the estate of Rai Bahadur Sardar Boota Singh, and of the estate of Mrs. Veronica Skinner. A satisfactory settlement with the creditors of the former estate was nearly completed, and it is hoped that before very long the Delhi assets will be available to set off against the liabilities of the estate as a whole. Similarly attempts were made to settle outstanding disputes regarding the estate of Mrs. Veronica Skinner which is heavily involved in the Punjab.

29. The cost of management and administration generally was normal.

CHAPTER II.

PROTECTION.

30. **Course of Legislation.**—The Acts passed by the Indian Legislature in 1936 apply to Delhi to the extent to which they are applicable to British India generally. The following provisions of Provincial Acts were extended to the Delhi Province during the year under section 7 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912:—

- (1) Certain sections of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 (to Municipalities and Notified Areas only).
- (2) Sections 32 and 79 of the Punjab Municipal Amendment Act, 1933.
- (3) The Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929.

Suitable restrictions and modifications were made in respect of (1) and (3).

31. No Punjab Act of 1936 was extended to the Delhi Province during the year. The question of extending to the Delhi Province the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1934 and the Punjab Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1935, remained under consideration.

32. **Police.**—The total number of reported and true cases dealt with by the Police in 1936 was 1,979 and 1,597 respectively. These figures include for the first time the reported and true cases of the Railway Police, and are slightly better than those of 1935 (1,947 reported and 1,649 true cases, excluding the figures for the Railway).

33. The following table gives the main statistics for the more heinous offences against person and property:—

	Reported 1935.	Reported 1936.	Pending from 1935.	Total for disposal 1936.	Cancelled as "untrue".	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Untraced.	Pending.
Murders	20	15	9	24	3	2	5	11	3
Dacoities	..	6	..	6	1	1	1	3	..
Robberies	20	19	3	22	11	2	3	3	3
Burglaries	477	474	52	526	38	96	18	332	42

Murder is not an easy crime to investigate in Delhi City; there is a large floating population of outsiders and in 4 of the 15 murder cases reported the victims were not identified. Dacoities are fortunately rare; this serious form of crime is not uncommon in the neighbouring districts of the Punjab and the United Provinces. Of the reported burglaries 82 were stated to be without loss; and in 170 cases the loss was petty—less than Rs. 50. There were four cases in which the loss exceeded Rs. 2,000. The percentage of day burglaries convicted to cases admitted was 25 against 29 in 1935; the corresponding percentage for night burglaries was 22, the same as in 1935.

34. Eight hundred and eight cases of theft were reported as compared with 781 in 1935 and 793 in 1934. 63 cases were pending at the beginning of the year making a total of 871 for disposal. Of these, 704 were classed as true, and of the true cases 267 ended in conviction and 21 in acquittal or discharge; 416 were untraced. Of the balance of 167 cases 105 were cancelled as false and 62 were pending at the end of the year. There were 16 cases of cattle theft of which 5 ended in conviction.

35. As usual, the number of cheating cases was considerable. 72 cases were reported during the year against 79 in 1935 and 58 in 1934. 13 cases were pending from 1935, making a total of 85 cases for disposal. Of these, 22 were cancelled as untrue, and 19 were untraced. Of the balance 22 ended in conviction, and 6 in acquittal or discharge; 16 were pending at the end of the year.

36. The only other cases under the Indian Penal Code requiring special mention are those of kidnapping and abduction. 33 cases were reported during the year as compared with 34 in 1935 and 26 in 1934. With 3 cases pending from 1935 there were 36 cases for disposal. Of these 36 cases, 13 were cancelled as untrue, and 5 were untraced. Of the remaining 18 cases 7 ended in conviction and 11 were pending at the end of the year.

37. The following table gives the relevant figures for cognizable offences falling within the general category of "public nuisance", and for cognizable offences under special and local laws:—

	1935.	1936.
(1) Offences under the "nuisance" sections of the Indian Penal Code.	11	17
(2) Offences under section 34 of the Police Act	8,569	10,137
(3) Offences under special and local laws	166	321
Total	8,746	10,475

38. There were few features of special interest in this large volume of miscellaneous offences. No less than 72 cases were reported under the Dangerous Drugs Act, and though 25 of these were cancelled, it is clear that the traffic in dangerous drugs is large. 34 of these cases ended in conviction. The following unlicensed arms were recovered during the year:—

Revolver	1
Pistols	4
Kukris	18
Swordsticks	71
Swords	8

39. There were 287 traffic accidents involving motor vehicles during the year, as a result of which 28 persons were killed and 217 persons were injured. The number of accidents in 1935 was 219, the number of persons killed and injured being 11 and 229 respectively.

40. Judged by results in the Courts the work of the Prosecuting Agency during the year was satisfactory. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried was 81.

41. The main changes in internal administration during the year were the establishment of a new police station at Paharganj in place of a police post, and the addition to the permanent strength of the Police of the following :—

Sub-Inspectors.	Assistant Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Foot Constables.
3	3	9	102

42. At the end of the year the total strength of the Delhi Police Force was :—

Senior Superintendent of Police.	Additional Superintendent of Police.	Assistant Superintendent of Police.	Deputy Superintendents of Police.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Assistant Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Foot Constables.
1	1	1	4	11	10	40	32	222	1,731

43. There are at present 615 illiterate men in the lower ranks ; the standard of education is however steadily improving, and of 255 men recruited in 1936, 7 had passed the F. A. examination, 54 were matriculates, 105 were middle passed, 80 had passed no examination but were literate, and only 9 were illiterate.

44. Several important major works designed to improve accommodation at the Kotwali, in the Police Lines, and elsewhere were completed or in progress during the year. Several useful minor works were also carried out.

45. The gazetted posts in the Delhi Police force were held as follows during the year :—

- (1) Mr. E. W. C. Wace, I. P., Senior Superintendent of Police, from 1st January to 16th April 1936.
- (2) Mr. W. K. Mauger, I. P., Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, from 1st January to 16th April 1936 and Senior Superintendent of Police, Delhi, from 17th April to 14th October 1936.
- (3) Mr. J. A. Scott, O.B.E., I.P., Senior Superintendent of Police, from 15th October to 31st December 1936.
- (4) Mr. V. T. Bayley, I.P., Assistant Superintendent of Police, from 1st January to 16th April 1936 and Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Delhi, from 17th April to 31st December 1936.
- (5) Mr. N. D. T. Sutton, I.P., Additional Assistant Superintendent of Police, from 11th April to 16th April 1936 and Assistant Superintendent of Police from 17th April to 31st December 1936.

- (6) Mr. J. A. Douglas, M.B.E., Deputy Superintendent of Police, from 1st January to 31st December 1936.
- (7) Khan Bahadur Nur Hussain Shah, Deputy Superintendent of Police, from 1st January to 25th October 1936.
- (8) Khan Sahib Khwaja Mohamed Omar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, from 26th October to 31st December 1936.
- (9) Khan Bahadur Mian Mohammad Saddiq, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, from 1st January to 31st December 1936.
- (10) Seth Bhup Chand, Prosecuting Deputy Superintendent of Police, from 1st January to 31st December 1936.

46. **Criminal Tribes.**—The number of persons belonging to the Criminal Tribes registered in Delhi during the year under review was 220 against 216 in 1935.

Settled Tribes.

47. The settled tribes proper are Bauriahs (11), Sansis, locally known as Kanjars (86), and Singhiwalas (15). In addition there are one Goldsmith (the last survivor of a gang), one Mewati, one Kahar transferred from the Gurdaspur District, and three Sweeper members of a gang restricted to the limit of the Nangloi Police Station. One Bauriah, five Sansis, and ten Singhiwalas are absconding. There were no events of importance during the year.

Wandering Tribes.

48. The number of wandering criminal tribesmen registered in Delhi was 102, comprising 23 Bauriahs, 8 Nuts, 58 Bangalas, 5 Kanjars and 8 Qilandar Faqirs.

The whereabouts of most of these is unknown.

General.

49. During the year Rs. 140 were paid as rewards for the arrest of absentees of other provinces.

Twenty-two members of the criminal tribes were traced through the Finger Print system during the year.

50. The Reclamation Colony in Karol Bagh, which was opened during 1935, had 322 inmates, including women and children, at the close of the year. All children of school going age are given primary education, and efforts are made to obtain employment for adults. Co-operative Credit and Thrift Societies were started during the year.

51. **Poisons Act.**—Eighty licenses were issued during the year under review against eighty-six in 1935. There was an increase of four in the number of gilders' licenses ; the number of dealers' licenses decreased by ten. Shops were regularly inspected, but no breaches of the rules were detected, and the administration of the Act calls for no detailed remarks. Eight cases of poisoning were reported during the year against four in 1935. Including one case pending from 1935 there were nine cases for disposal of which three resulted in convictions, three were untraced, two were cancelled, and one was pending at the end of the year.

52. Criminal Justice.—The following brief review is based upon the review of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court on the working of the Criminal Courts for the year :—

The number of offences reported in 1936, added to 271 cases pending from the previous year, amounted to 33,466 as against 27,908 in 1935 showing an increase of 5,558. Of these 3,204 were reported and 2,244 returned as "true" under the Indian Penal Code, while 30,262 were reported and 23,208 were returned as "true" under Special and Local Laws; the corresponding figures for 1935 were 3,275, 2,171, 24,633, and 21,640 respectively. The variation under the Indian Penal Code is unimportant; that under Special and Local Laws is attributed to increased vigilance of the Police and the staff of local bodies. The number of offences under the Police Act increased by 4,196; similar offences under the Municipal Act increased from 8,942 to 10,706. There were relatively small decreases under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act and the Motor Vehicles Act.

53. Twenty-five thousand three hundred and eighty-three cases were brought to trial involving 28,287 persons as against 23,300 cases involving 25,950 persons in 1935. 4,139 persons were brought to trial under the Indian Penal Code and 24,148 under Special and Local Laws; of the latter, 7,598 were tried under the Municipal Act and 8,173 under the Police Act. Of the 28,287 persons tried 5 died or escaped, 5,729 were acquitted or discharged, and 21,809 were convicted. The cases of the remainder were pending at the end of the year.

54. Twenty-five thousand and ninety cases were disposed of, and 293 were pending at the close of the year. Of 7,765 cases dealt with under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, 7,641 were dismissed without, and 124 after, reference to the Police. 3,883 cases were dealt with under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code in 1935 and the increase in the year under report indicates that better use has been made by Magistrates of this Section. 97 cases were decided by Magistrates with enhanced powers under section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code and 20,011 cases were tried summarily under section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as against 107 and 18,624 cases in the year 1935.

55. The number of sentences of imprisonment increased from 852 to 1,348, while the number of sentences of over two years' imprisonment decreased from 83 to 61. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 79,523-5-0, of which Rs. 68,610-15-0, or 86·3 per cent., were realised.

Of Rs. 1,575 awarded by the trial courts as compensation under section 545 of the Criminal Procedure Code, only Rs. 300 were paid.

56. Two hundred and forty-four persons were called upon to show cause why they should not enter into bonds to keep the peace, as against 238 persons in the year 1935. Of these 101 were bound over, 129 were discharged and 14 were still under trial at the close of the year. Of 307 persons called upon to show cause why they should not be bound over to be of good behaviour, 181 were ordered to furnish security, 117 were discharged and 9 were still under trial at the close of the year.

57. There were 12 Sessions cases (including those pending from 1935) involving 32 persons, as against 16 Sessions cases and 69 persons in the year 1935. 11 cases were disposed of during the year under review; and one case was carried over to 1937.

58. The average duration of Sessions cases in the year under review was 74 days as against 70 days in 1935 and of appeals 26 days as against 24 days.

59. There were 626 appeals involving 646 persons for disposal before the Sessions Judge, of which 578 appeals involving 598 persons were decided.

30,452 witnesses were examined during the year as compared with 30,407 in 1935.

Fifty persons were whipped as against 58 in the previous year.

60. Jails.—Mr. F. B. Fool, M.B.E., P.C.S., was in administrative charge of the Jail from the 1st January to the 8th March and from the 9th November to the 31st December. Mr. E. S. Lewis, M.B.E., P.C.S., was in administrative charge from the 9th March to the 8th November while Mr. Pool was absent on leave. L. Nawal Kishore was Deputy Superintendent throughout the year.

61. The medical charge of the Jail was held by the following officers :—

Lt.-Col. R. C. Clifford, I.M.S., from the 1st January to the 20th April.

Lt.-Col. W. C. Paton, M.C., I.M.S., from the 21st April to the 14th October.

Major S. C. H. Worseldine, I.M.S., from the 15th October to the end of the year.

62. As before, the Jail had accommodation for 672 prisoners. The average daily population was 609 as compared with 640 in 1935. The year closed with 708 prisoners.

63. There were 4,017 admissions during the year as compared with 3,886 in 1935. Discipline was on the whole good; 909 jail offences were committed as against 1,020 in the preceding year. There were no escapes.

64. Several manufactures are carried on in the jail, including the making of lithographed forms, paper making, the making of cotton articles and book binding. Profits from these activities rose from Rs. 7,561 to Rs. 9,028 during the year.

65. No important works were carried out, but some minor improvements were made by the Central Public Works Department and the ordinary repairs were as usual done by jail labour.

66. The jail garden was water logged owing to heavy rain for a part of the year, and local purchase of vegetables was necessary during this period.

67. The health of the prisoners was not so good as in 1935. There were 723 admissions to hospital as compared with 435 in 1935, giving a daily average of nearly 16. The increase is due to a higher incidence of malaria (421 against 208) which is attributed partly to unfavourable monsoon conditions and partly to the admission of prisoners who were already infected. There were no cases of smallpox or cholera. The number of deaths, as in 1935, was 15.

68. The conduct of the jail staff was good throughout the year. Only 9 departmental punishments were awarded as against 13 in 1935.

69. Civil Justice.—The following brief review is based upon the review of the Honourable Judges of the High Court on the working of the Civil Courts for the year :—

The total number of civil original suits instituted during the year was 9,971 as against 9,772 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 199

cases. Only 56 suits were brought by bankers or shop-keepers against agriculturists as against 550 last year and 484 in 1934. There seems to be no ready explanation of this remarkable variation.

The total value of suits instituted in the year amounted to Rs. 53,56,110 against Rs. 53,23,171 in 1935. The average value of each suit decreased from Rs. 545 to Rs. 537.

The total number of original regular suits for disposal increased from 13,787 to 14,209 in the year under review, of which 9,962 were disposed of as compared with 9,728 in 1935. 1,938 pending cases were of over 3 months' duration as against 2,386 in the previous year, and 745 were of more than a year's duration as compared with 708 in the previous year.

The number of applications for execution of decrees increased in the year under review from 12,744 to 14,046, of which 10,233 were disposed of. The total amount realised was Rs. 12,16,293 as against Rs. 14,24,170 in the previous year, the percentage realised being 19.3 as compared with 23.7 in 1935.

The number of suits instituted in the court of the Judge, Small Causes, was 5,913 as against 6,068 in the previous year showing a decrease of 155 cases; 2,031 cases were pending from the previous year and the total number of cases requiring disposal was 8,042 including 98 cases which were readmitted. 6,073 cases were decided, including 1,058 decided after full trial. 805 cases were instituted in the court of the Registrar, Small Causes, and with 118 cases pending from the previous year and 40 re-admitted during the year under review the total number of cases requiring disposal was 963, of which 855 were disposed of. Disposals in execution cases in the courts of the Judge and the Registrar, Small Cause Court, were 5,544 as against 5,635 in 1935, realizations being Rs. 78,023 out of Rs. 5,28,120 or 14.77 per cent., as compared with 66,807 out of Rs. 5,06,171 or 13.2 per cent. in the previous year. The Small Cause Court continued to be the Insolvency Court. Complete charge of Insolvency work was made over to the Additional Judge, Small Cause Court, at the end of the year. There were 278 Insolvency petitions before the court during the year including 89 pending from the previous year. Of these, 161 were disposed of.

There were 416 appeals from decrees for disposal, including 173 pending from the last year and 3 re-admitted. Of these 256 were disposed of, 222 by the District Judge and 34 by the Senior Sub-Judge.

The average duration of appeals in the court of the District Judge was 156 days as against 165 days in 1935. 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 308 days as against 285 days last year, and of uncontested cases 179 days as against 220 days last year. The average duration of miscellaneous contested and uncontested cases in all civil courts including Small Cause Courts was 57 and 23 days respectively as against 56 and 22 days in the year 1935.

70. Registration.—The total number of compulsory registrations increased from 3,876 in 1935 to 4,973 in 1936. The value of the property concerned rose from Rs. 1,32,74,296 (excluding premia amounting to Rs. 1,94,719) to Rs. 1,37,34,078 in the year under review. The numbers of gifts, sales and mortgages were 121, 2,002 and 1,118 as compared with 100, 1,990 and 1,067 in 1935. The number of leases increased from 488 to 1,525,—the increase being due to the renewal of a large number of Nazul land leases which had expired. Optional registrations remained the same as in the previous year,

i.e., 67. The total value of transactions relating to immoveable property amounted to Rs. 1,42,69,338 against Rs. 1,34,79,298 in 1935. No *Benami* transaction came to light during the year. The number of wills registered in Book No. III was 107 against 91 in 1935. Registration was refused in 17 cases against 7 in 1935. Of 10 applications lodged under Sections 72 and 73 of the Registration Act, 9 were successful. 13 insufficiently stamped documents were impounded under section 33 of the Indian Stamp Act. The deficient duty and penalty were paid in all cases.

71. The total income increased from Rs. 62,484 in 1935 to Rs. 71,950 during the year under review. Refunds amounted to Rs. 256 against Rs. 690 in 1935. Expenditure increased by Rs. 115 to Rs. 2,976.

72. The Additional District Magistrate exercised the powers of Registrar and K. B. Abul Hasan Khan worked as Sub-Registrar. The Additional District Magistrate inspected the office of the Sub-Registrar once during the year.

The work of the Department was satisfactory.

73. District Board.—There were no changes in the constitution or jurisdiction of the District Board during the year. As before, the Board consisted of 12 elected, 3 nominated, and 6 *ex-officio* members. The Additional District Magistrate is Chairman.

74. Nine meetings (including 2 special meetings) were held by the Board, and the average percentage of attendance of members was 78 against 61 in the previous year.

75. The income of the Board was Rs. 2,64,211 against Rs. 2,56,558 in the previous year, and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,76,726 against Rs. 2,52,328 in 1935-36. The closing balance on 31st March 1937 was Rs. 18,436 including Rs. 6,975 on account of unspent Government grants.

76. The expenditure on education increased from Rs. 1,66,593 in 1935-36 to Rs. 1,72,372 in the year under report. The increase was mainly due to the construction of two new school buildings, the payment of a grant-in-aid to the Hailey Rifah-i-Am High School, Narela, and the appointment of an additional graduate teacher on Rs. 80 per mensem to the staff of the District Board High School, Mehrauli.

77. There were no changes of importance in the medical administration, but special repairs to the Shahdara dispensary were undertaken with the aid of a Government grant. An extension to this dispensary is also contemplated from funds supplied by a private donor.

78. There were no important epidemics during the year and the rural area was entirely free from plague. The usual grants were received for the Public Health organisation, and the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres at Mehrauli, Najafgarh and Bawana, are working satisfactorily. In the rural area 9,630 births were reported during the year 1936 giving a birth rate of 48.87 per mille as against 46.55 during the year 1935. 5,839 deaths were recorded during the year 1936, giving a death rate of 29.63 per mille as against 33.35 in the year 1935.

79. No new Veterinary Hospital was opened during the year. At the beginning of the year 1936-37 there were 85 bulls on the District Board register. During the year 26 bulls and 11 buffalo bulls were purchased, and four bulls and one buffalo bull were cast or died. Two bulls were presented by His Excellency the Viceroy and stationed at Mehrauli and Nangloi. The number

of bulls and buffalo bulls at the close of the year thus stood at 109 and 10 respectively. Six one-day cattle shows were held at Nangloi, Alipur, Khanpur, Najafgarh, Mehrauli, and Narela, towards which Government contributed Rs. 600. The shows were successful and if continued should do much to stimulate intelligent cattle breeding.

80. There were few changes in the roads maintained by the District Board. The Maqbara Paik Auchandi Road was improved at a cost of Rs. 10,456 against the special rural development grant. The other unmetalled roads maintained by the District Board were repaired as usual at a cost of Rs. 4,000 or rather over Rs. 100 per mile. They are on the whole in poor condition.

81. **Joint Water Board.**—The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., was President of the Board up to 18th March 1937. He was succeeded by Mr. E. M. Jenkins, C.I.E., I.C.S.

82. Mr. E. W. Grindal was Financial Adviser until the 30th March when his place was taken by Mr. Zahid Husain, Financial Adviser to the Chief Commissioner.

83. Mr. J. A. R. Bromfield continued to work as Water Board Engineer and Secretary.

84. The Board held five meetings during the year and considered 114 cases.

85. The water pumped during the year was 4,173,394,000 gallons as compared with 3,680,929,000 gallons in 1935-36 and 3,633,548,000 in 1934-35.

86. The percentage of water supplied to the various constituent bodies in Delhi was :—

Notified Area Committee, Civil Lines	5.76
Delhi Municipal Committee	70.30
New Delhi Municipal Committee	19.50
Cantonment	2.25
(Used on Works and unaccounted)	2.19

87. The average daily supply was 11.4 million gallons; but with the completion of the Extension Scheme, the Board was in a position to deliver 20 million gallons daily.

88. The final issue rate for water for the year was 2.30 As. per thousand gallons, which is the lowest so far recorded.

89. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 5,87,388 as against Rs. 6,40,743 in 1935-36.

90. **Delhi Municipal Committee.**—There were no changes in the constitution of the Committee or in the municipal boundaries during the year under review.

91. The Committee held 97 special and ordinary meetings at which 2,501 cases were considered. No important new byelaws were made, but some of the existing byelaws and directions were amended.

92. The following table compares the income and expenditure of the Committee for 1936-37 with the income and expenditure for 1935-36 :—

	<i>Income.</i>	
	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	2,10,835	5,03,572
General Departments	32,26,558	29,32,694
Education	1,02,150	1,43,339
Medical	9,302	45,302
Public Health	62,425	57,066
Water Supply	4,58,378	4,57,172
Veterinary	7,240	4,435
Works	...	30,000
Suspense	28,374	73,463
Total	41,05,262	42,47,043
<i>Expenditure.</i>		
General Departments	8,96,058	9,16,881
Education	4,28,671	4,62,832
Medical	3,49,622	3,81,908
Public Health	4,39,602	4,78,869
Water Supply	5,44,866	5,77,904
Veterinary	7,294	8,120
Works	9,06,223	3,36,353
Suspense	29,354	32,270
Total	36,01,690	36,95,137
Closing balance	5,03,572	5,51,906

93. On the Income side the important variations are under "General Departments", "Education", "Medical", and "Works". The decrease under General Departments is due in the main to transactions of a capital nature. Thus, the figures for 1935-36 included Rs. 2.56 lakhs on account of securities realised and Rs. 4 lakhs received as a grant from Government for the clearance of a slum area known as Basti Harpool Singh. On the other hand the figures for 1936-37 include Rs. 2.5 lakhs roundly over those for 1935-36 on account of the sale of developed land. Taxes of all kinds showed an advance of Rs. .9 lakhs in 1936-37.

94. The variations under "Medical" and "Works" are due mainly to private contributions for additions to the Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital and for the construction of Burning Ghats. That under Education is due to an increase in the amount of school fees.

95. On the Expenditure side the variations are not very important. The figures for 1936-37 under General Departments include election expenses, and the payment to other local bodies of an increased share in common taxation. Educational expenditure increased owing to the taking over of aided schools. Under Medical it was necessary to provide a grant of Rs. 20,000 to the Irwin Hospital, and at the same time to maintain the old Civil Hospital with reduced accommodation for 60 patients. Water Supply expenditure in 1936-37 includes the purchase of material required to carry out the Committee's policy of metering private connections.

96. The Committee's income from taxes proper showed a marked rise as under :—

	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.
Terminal Tax	16.07	16.61
House Tax	3.30	3.53
Tolls	.19	.17
Vehicles and Animals	.87	.99
Total	20.43	21.30
Deduct—Refunds	.02	.05
	20.41	21.25

97. The net figures for 1933-34 and 1934-35 were Rs. 18.82 lakhs and Rs. 19.68 lakhs respectively. The incidence per head of net taxation in 1936-37 was Rs. 5.3-2 approximately.

98. The year opened with outstandings amounting to Rs. 4.28 lakhs (direct taxes and water rate Rs. 2.01 lakhs and other recoverable dues Rs. 2.27 lakhs). It closed with outstandings amounting to Rs. 4.11 lakhs (direct taxes and water rate Rs. 1.91 lakhs and other recoverable dues Rs. 2.20 lakhs). The arrears of the current demand of 1936-37 which amounted to Rs. 10.15 lakhs (direct taxes and water rate Rs. 8.26 lakhs and other recoverable dues Rs. 1.89 lakhs) were Rs. .98 lakhs and the balance of Rs. 3.13 lakhs related to the years 1922-23 to 1935-36 inclusive.

99. The only loan charge outstanding against the Committee on the 31st March 1937 was that of Rs. 1,42,154 being the balance of a loan of Rs. 5.5 lakhs taken for the extension of the municipal water-works in 1912. Against this liability the Committee have still to recover Rs. 4,12,986 from the Delhi Joint Water Board to which the water-works assets were transferred in 1926. Excluding Provident Fund investments the Committee held Rs. 4,74,700 in Government Securities at the close of the year.

100. *Education.*—The number of Municipal Boys' Schools increased from 45 to 54 as shown in the following table :—

Kind of Schools.	Number.		Enrolment.		Average attendance.		Percentage of attendance.	
	1935-36.	1936-37.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Middle Schools	4	6	1,809	1,788	1,617	1,649	89%	92%
Lower Middle Schools	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	38	47	6,358	7,093	5,371	6,796	84%	88%
Night School	1	1	45	51	41	44	91%	86%
Total	45	54	8,212	9,532	7,020	8,480	85%	89%

101. Forty-four of the 54 schools are accommodated in rented buildings and efforts are being made to work to a regular building programme to cost about Rs. 50,000 a year. Attendance is fairly satisfactory, and in the primary schools situated in Compulsory Education areas is as high as 95 per cent. Leakage is, however, persistent though the figures for Delhi Municipality are less alarming than those for most other parts of India. The expenditure on boys' education was Rs. 3,07,725 against Rs. 2,20,063 in 1935-36.

102. The number of girls' schools rose from 31 to 35 during the year. Of the 35 schools one is a High School, five are Middle Schools, and twenty-nine are primary schools. The number of pupils (including a few boys admitted to co-educational schools) rose from 4,853 to 5,455. The expenditure on girls' education was Rs. 1,64,206 against Rs. 1,81,425 in 1935-36.

103. No new hospital or dispensary was actually opened during the year, but the process of change and expansion in the Medical Department continues. Apart from the nine regular City dispensaries (this excludes the Tuberculosis Clinic which was opened after the close of the year) the Committee maintained the old Civil Hospital and the Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital on Kingsway. Much of the work of the Civil Hospital was transferred to the newly opened Irwin Hospital (a Government institution) shortly after the year began, but reduced accommodation for in-patients, especially chronic cases, was maintained. The Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital, which was opened in 1935, treated 241 patients during the year. The cost to the Committee was Rs. 82,000; the cost of the new Tuberculosis Clinic in the City proper which was opened from 1937-38 was Rs. 43,300.

104. During the year the Committee decided to purchase the Isolation Hospital on Kingsway but this institution came under municipal control only from the 1st April 1937.

105. Municipal hospitals and dispensaries treated 3,242 in-patients and 640,122 out-patients during the year. Substantial grants were paid to non-municipal institutions which serve Delhi City.

106. Three Unani and three Ayurvedic dispensaries were maintained at a cost of Rs. 49,970. These dispensaries treat an increasing number of patients :—

	1935-36.	1936-37.
Unani	2,51,251	3,27,775
Ayurvedic	2,81,769	2,96,657

The total expenditure on medical relief was Rs. 3,81,908 against Rs. 3,49,622 in the preceding year.

107. The year 1936-37 was on the whole healthy and the Public Health Department had to deal with no unusual problems. Live births numbered 17,907 (males 9,256 and females 8,651) against 16,911 in 1935-36. The birth rate was 51.53 as against 48.66 in the preceding year. The number of deaths recorded was 9,034, giving a death rate of 25.99, as compared with 11,416, giving a death rate of 32.85, in 1935-36. The infantile mortality rate was 170.32 as compared with 195.91 in 1935-36.

108. Water Supply is still a subject for some anxiety. There were at the end of the year only 1,575 metered as against 15,082 unmetered connections and 838 public stand posts. It is commonly believed that the metering issue is a purely financial one. This is really not so, though the financial aspect is important. On a long view what is equally or even more important is that without metering there is no economy of use, that without economy of use an

all-over continuous supply cannot be given, and that an intermittent supply is far more open to pollution than a continuous supply. Excluding capital charges the Water Supply Department ran at a loss of about Rs. 60,000 during the year; if interest and depreciation were included on a commercial basis the loss would be very much greater.

109. The most important work dealt with during the year was that for the removal of the city refuse by train to a point about nine miles from Delhi City near the Ambala Road. This scheme which was estimated to cost about Rs. 13 lakhs was financed by a Government grant, and executed mainly by the North Western Railway Administration. It was completed after the close of the year, and is now being operated successfully.

110. Slum clearance and improvement works at Basti Harphool Singh, Shidipura, and Deputy Ganj continued, and land in Shidipura and Deputy Ganj was auctioned. Other important schemes were considered, and some of these have been taken over by the Delhi Improvement Trust which was established in the last month of the year.

111. Lighting, roads, drains, and the water supply distribution system all received a certain amount of attention.

112. The Municipal Fire Brigade answered 110 calls during the year, of which 3 were false. There were 16 serious and 84 minor fires within municipal limits.

113. **New Delhi Municipal Committee.**—During the year 1936-37 the Committee consisted of 16 members—six *ex-officio* and ten nominated. The office of President was held by Mr. F. T. Jones, C.I.E., M.V.O., V.D., until the 28th April 1936 and by Mr. A. W. H. Dean, M.C., for the remainder of the year. Rai Bahadur Mr. J. E. Thakar Das continued to hold the office of Secretary.

114. In addition to the six standing Sub-Committees, sixteen special Sub-Committees were formed for specified purposes during the year. The Committee held 22 ordinary and 22 special meetings; there were also 124 Sub-Committee meetings.

115. Certain sections of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, were extended to the Municipality during the year with a view to facilitate the control of Malaria.

116. New Delhi is now developing rapidly, and it is hardly possible in a short review to do justice to the varied activities of the Committee. The following paragraphs summarise the more important developments of the year:—

117. **Education.**—Two new primary schools one for boys and the other for girls were opened on Turkman Road at the end of the year the Committee thus had seven schools—two high (one with primary department attached), one middle, and four primary. One of the high schools, the middle school and one primary school are for girls.

118. The Committee approved during the year the gradual introduction of compulsory primary education. A greatly improved school medical service was also sanctioned, and there are now two properly equipped school clinics each in charge of a Medical Officer. Children requiring special treatment are sent to specialists in dentistry and ophthalmology employed part-time by the Committee.

119. **Medical and Public Health.**—Work at the Willingdon Hospital and Nursing Home and the four dispensaries continued as before; four beds were

reserved for New Delhi patients in the Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital which though situated in the Notified Area, Civil Station, belongs to the Delhi Municipal Committee. Before leaving India Her Excellency Lady Willingdon presented to the Committee a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the construction of an isolation ward at the Willingdon Nursing Home. During the year it was decided with Lady Willingdon's consent that this gift should be applied to the construction of a special ward as part of a new Isolation Hospital which the Delhi Municipal Committee propose to establish on Kingsway.

120. The year was not unhealthy, and New Delhi was fortunately free both from cholera and from plague. There were 26 cases of, and 1 death from, small-pox, and 12 cases of tuberculosis. Malaria is a major problem; river flooding, the Kilokri Sewage farm, abandoned brickfields, old borrow-pits, and defects in a large stormwater drainage system account for the breeding of large numbers of culicins and anopheline mosquitoes. During the summer of 1936 a large scheme was initiated for the control of malaria by (a) the execution of permanent works designed to reduce the number of possible breeding places and (b) the vigorous application of the usual routine remedies. The Committee's Public Health Staff were thrown into the campaign, and a circle organisation was set up to attend to breeding places, to spray dwellings in selected areas, and to distribute quinine. Owing to wide variations in the incidence of malaria from year to year in this part of India it is impossible to claim that any anti-malaria organisation is efficient until an epidemic year has occurred. A comparison between the July and November spleen rates for controlled and uncontrolled areas shows, however, that while in controlled areas the November rate registered a distinct fall in uncontrolled areas there was the usual marked increase. The effect of the permanent works had not begun to be felt during the year under review.

121. The Maternity and Child Welfare Service was improved by the engagement of two more trained Lady Health Visitors to replace nurse-midwives at two of the more important centres. The six centres maintained by the Committee were extremely popular. There were 25,894 attendances at the centres, and 13,235 visits were paid by the centre staffs.

122. The vaccination statistics show considerable improvement, 3,217 primary and 22,534 secondary vaccinations were performed during the year, the corresponding figures for 1935-36 being 1,804 and 10,284 respectively.

123. **Public Works.**—The net expenditure on original works amounted to Rs. 6.81 lakhs as against Rs. 5.89 lakhs in 1935-36. As the rate and scope of development depend mainly upon the activities of Government as an employer and land-owner it is not easy for the Committee to regulate works expenditure; during 1936-37 it was for example necessary to provide certain services for the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research and for the newly developed Block 205. Of the total sum spent Rs. 3.69 lakhs were found from loan funds, and the balance from Municipal revenues.

124. Road maintenance will always be an important item in New Delhi the sum spent upon it in 1936-37 was Rs. 3.67 lakhs against Rs. 4.97 lakhs in 1935-36.

125. **Electricity and Water Supply.**—The Electrical undertaking had a satisfactory year. 1,57,74,180 units were generated as against 1,09,70,820 in 1935-36. The gross income from the sale of energy, etc., was Rs. 13.60 lakhs against Rs. 11 lakhs in the preceding year. The expenditure, excluding the cost of original works and the appropriation to the depreciation fund, was Rs. 6.4 lakhs against Rs. 5.51 lakhs in the preceding year. Expenditure on

original works was Rs. 3.64 lakhs and Rs. 2.6 lakhs were taken to the depreciation fund.

126. There were no additions to the generating plant, but orders were placed during the year for a new boiler and a Turbo-alternator of a capacity of 4500/6400 K. W. There was one major break-down in the 3000 K. W. Steam Turbine, which was repaired with the least possible delay. Various minor improvements were made in the distribution system, and a new overhead H. T. transmission line was erected from Malcha to a new Sub-Station at the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research. 1,036 new connections were given during the year, and 164 old connections were closed. Rates to consumers generally were not changed, but the agreement with the Delhi Electric Supply and Traction Company Limited was revised, with a reduction of about Rs. 75,000 in the Committee's income from the Company. The Committee's interest in generation will cease if the recommendations contained in the Report of the Delhi Electric Supply Enquiry Committee are adopted. Financially, the loss of the generating station will be a severe blow to the Committee.

127. Like other local bodies in the Delhi Urban Area, the Committee obtains its supply of drinking water from the Delhi Joint Water Board. All connections are metered, and the number of connections increased from 4,498 to 4,816 during the year. The quantity of water sold rose from 71,50,62,000 gallons in 1935-36 to 72,50,23,331 gallons in 1936-37. Income amounted to Rs. 3.13 lakhs and expenditure to Rs. 1.62 lakhs.

128. A matter closely connected with water-supply is the disposal of sewage. Hitherto the Committee's obligation has been limited to the construction and maintenance of the internal sewerage system, but with the opening of the new sewage disposal works on the Muttra road, the Kilokri Sewage farm (maintained by Government) will be closed, and the Committee will be called upon to bear a proportionate share of disposal costs.

129. *Miscellaneous matters.*—Efficient services were rendered by the Fire Brigade, the Veterinary dispensary and other minor municipal departments. An improvement which deserves special mention is the opening of the Lady Willingdon Park. This Park provides a beautiful setting for the Lodi tombs, and is a convenient resort for residents in the southern part of New Delhi. The Lodi Golf Course is as popular as ever, and, so far as recurrent expenditure is concerned, is self-supporting.

130. *Finance.*—The following figures show the general state of the Committee's finances during the year :—

	Rs. lakhs.
Opening balance	5.52
Income from all sources	30.19
Total	35.71
Expenditure under all heads	33.21
Closing balance	2.50

131. The income from all sources included a loan amounting to Rs. 1 lakh, Government grants of Rs. 3.67 lakhs, and suspense items of Rs. 2.55

lakhs. The Committee's own income was thus Rs. 22.97 lakhs. The total expenditure may be classified roughly as follows :—

	Rs. lakhs.
I. Ordinary recurrent charges	20.50
Service of loans	1.49
Depreciation Fund	2.75
	24.74
II. Original Works	6.81
Suspense	1.66
	8.47
	33.21

132. The buoyant items of revenue are house-tax (Rs. 1.66 lakhs) and the receipts from the Electrical undertaking (Rs. 13.60 lakhs). Terminal Tax and Vehicle Tax are recovered by agreement from the Delhi Municipal Committee, and are not fully within the Committee's control. Any radical change in the arrangements for the generation of electricity, and the inevitable liability for sewage disposal, will certainly involve readjustments of taxation. The rapid growth of New Delhi, which is now believed to have a population of over 70,000 against 65,000 in 1931, and the sustained building activity which is apparent from the fact that 1,170 new houses were completed during the year, justify a certain optimism; but the demand for the execution of original works which must continue for many years yet will remain a source of some financial embarrassment.

133. The Committee's administration throughout the year was methodical and satisfactory.

134. *Notified Area Committee, Civil Station, Delhi.*—During the year 1936-37 one additional member was nominated to the Committee which now consists of eight members—three *ex-officio* and five nominated. Mr. A. H. Layard, C.I.E., I.C.S., was President of the Committee throughout the year. S. B. Sardar Narindar Singh, P.C.S. and Mr. E. S. Lewis, M.B.E., P.C.S., held the office of Secretary, the former until the 8th November 1936, and the latter for the remainder of the year.

135. The Committee held 10 special and 17 ordinary meetings at which 698 cases were considered.

136. Certain sections of the Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Act 1933 and the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, were extended to the Notified Area during the year. The provisions borrowed from the Bombay law are designed to facilitate the control of malaria.

137. *Education.*—As before the Committee maintained three schools, one for boys and two for girls. All these schools are at Timarpur. There was little change in the expenditure on their upkeep.

138. *Public Health.*—The main feature of the year was the participation of the Committee in the anti-malaria campaign organised for the urban area as a whole. The Notified Area with its extensive stretches of low lying land and its large residential section offers many difficult problems to the anti-malaria expert. Real improvements in control were, however, effected. The total cost was Rs. 14,145 towards which the Government of India contributed Rs. 5,000.

139. *Roads and lighting.*—The total length of the roads maintained by the Notified Area Committee during the year was 38.13 miles as against 35.8 miles last year. The increase of 2.33 miles was due to the transfer of service roads in Timarpur from the Public Works Department to the Committee. Expenditure on maintenance, remetalling and painting during the last five years has been as follows :—

	Rs.
1932-33	63,010
1933-34	41,180
1934-35	34,566
1935-36	47,081
1936-37	43,738

The expenditure on electric energy for street lighting during the year amounted to Rs. 17,845 and the expenditure on maintenance to Rs. 9,043.

140. *Water Supply.*—The Committee's income from the sale of water amounted to Rs. 86,909 as against Rs. 80,721 in 1935-36.

141. *Finance.*—The Committee's income amounted to Rs. 3,96,165 as compared with Rs. 3,43,788 in 1935-36. The increase is due almost entirely to the payment by the Delhi Municipal Committee of sums recovered on account of the terminal tax and vehicles tax of previous years, to a welcome increase in the yield of taxes on motor-vehicles (collected by Government), and to a substantial refund made by the Joint Water Board. House Tax (the only tax of importance collected by the Committee) showed a slight increase from Rs. 37,971 to Rs. 39,196.

142. Expenditure rose from Rs. 3,55,794 to Rs. 3,82,196. The increase is spread over a number of heads, and no expenditure of special importance was incurred.

143. *General.*—The All-India Boy Scouts' Jamboree was held from the 2nd to the 7th February 1937 on the old encamping ground off the Mall. The Committee's staff made arrangements for the sanitation, etc., of the camp, in which some 5,000 boys were accommodated.

144. Arrangements have been made for the admission of patients from the Notified Area to the Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital opened by the Delhi Municipal Committee on Kingsway. Two beds are reserved, on payment of the usual charges by the Notified Area Committee, for Notified Area patients.

145. It is probable that irrigation from the Western Jumna Canal will be discontinued in a part at least of the Notified Area. A scheme for an alternative method of irrigation was prepared by the Committee during the year.

146. *Shahdara Notified Area Committee.*—Ch. Baldeo Singh, P.C.S., held the office of President till the 20th April 1936, Syed Ijaz Hussain Gilani then succeeded him, and held the office of President for the remainder of the year.

147. Forty Committee meetings and 72 Sub-Committee meetings were held as compared with 35 and 60 respectively during 1935-36.

148. The income and expenditure of the Committee were Rs. 34,584 (*plus* Rs. 540 Government grant) and Rs. 33,580 respectively as compared with Rs. 33,583 (*plus* Rs. 3,540 Government grant) and Rs. 27,855 respectively during 1935-36.

149. The Chief source of income is Terminal Tax (Rs. 26,742).

150. *Roads.*—A useful scheme of road reconstruction has been undertaken and one of the main roads was much improved during the year. A proper drainage system is the main need of the Town.

151. *Education.*—There are a District Board Middle School and seven primary schools (including two for girls) in the Notified Area. The Committee's liability is limited to a contribution of Rs. 1,500 to the District Board.

152. *Development of the Town.*—The town is developing rapidly and 334 applications for the erection of buildings were received as compared with 269 in 1935-36.

153. *Mehrauli, Najafgarh and Narela.*—The Committees of these small Notified Areas provide elementary services which are financed mainly from house tax. Their income and expenditure during 1936-37 was as follows :—

	Income including opening balance.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Mahrauli	3,152	3,117
	(opening balance 1,269).	
Najafgarh	2,737	1,823
	(opening balance 640).	
Narela	2,182	1,798
	(opening balance 1,548).	

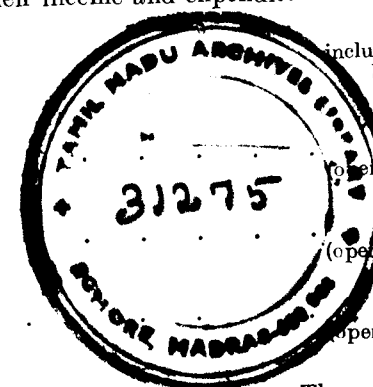
154. *Fort Notified Area Committee.*—There was no change in the boundaries or the constitution of the Committee during the year. Income amounted to Rs. 21,037 and expenditure to Rs. 13,727 against Rs. 22,533 and Rs. 14,802 in 1935-36. No Government grant was made during the year. The decrease in income and expenditure was mainly due to the fact that in 1935-36 a grant of Rs. 2,145 was received and paid by the Committee to the Notified Area Committee, Civil Lines, towards the maintenance of the Nigambodh Pumping Station.

155. Captain G. W. Day, Station Staff Officer, worked as Secretary for the greater part of the year.

156. *Delhi Contingent Auxiliary Force.*—Major A. W. H. Dean, M. C., continued in command of the Delhi Contingent Auxiliary Force (India) throughout the year 1936-37. Captain G. C. Bryan, M.C., was Adjutant of the Contingent. The average strength was 250, the number of enrolments on and transfers to the Contingent being 29 against 92 transfers from the Contingent, resignations and discharges.

157. The high standard of efficiency noted in previous years was maintained during the year by all units of the Contingent. Attendance at the Annual Training Camp was exceptionally good, and Major-General M. Saunders, C.B., D.S.O., Commander, Delhi Independent Brigade Area, congratulated the unit on its efficiency.

158. A detachment of the Contingent comprising 1 Officer and 30 other ranks took part in the Armistice Day Parade. The Light Horse Troop and Motor Platoons of the Contingent took part in the Annual Proclamation Parade.



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The Contingent also took part in the Proclamation Parade of His Majesty King George VI, at New Delhi.

159. The Musketry and Lewis Gun results were very satisfactory.

160. **Indian Partnership Act.**—112 firms were registered during the year including 3 in respect of which applications were pending from 1935-36. Seven applications received during the year were returned to the senders for correction and did not result in registration. Two statements under section 60(1) and seven notices under section 63(1) of the Act were received during the year. The revenue realised amount to Rs. 405-4-0 against Rs. 421-8-0 in 1935-36.



CHAPTER III.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

161. **Season and Crops.**—The total rainfall of the year was 38·67 inches, this being 10·97 inches above normal. Heavy rainfall in June and July interfered with the *Kharif* sowings, and the total area sown at *kharif* was 122,356 acres or 6,639 acres less than in the previous year. Of the area sown 11,346 acres (a little less than 10 per cent.) failed. The harvest was on the whole satisfactory.

162. Good rain in September favoured *rabi* sowings and the unirrigated area sown at this harvest rose from 105,861 acres in 1935-36 to 135,476 acres in 1936-37. The total area sown was 1,67,238 acres as compared with 143,903 acres in 1935-36. The winter rains were good, and little damage was done by hail which fell in February. Of the area sown 18,777 acres or about 11 per cent failed. The harvest was well above average.

163. Taking the year as a whole, 289,594 acres were sown against 272,898 acres in the previous year, and 30,123 acres or about 11% failed. The area sown with jowar and bajra shows a decrease of 2,693 and 11,919 acres respectively, as compared with the previous year, while the area under gram, wheat, oil-seeds, barley, sugarcane, maize, and cotton increased by 7,493, 5,623, 5,233, 3,704, 1,188, 444, and 167 acres, respectively. The total irrigated area sown was 43,970 acres against 51,825 acres in the previous year. Irrigation from canals, wells, and tanks decreased by 6,003, 1,675 and 177 acres, respectively. Of the total irrigated area, 977 acres or about 1/45th failed to mature. The decrease in the irrigated area sown was due to the timely rains. The number of masonry and other wells in use was 2,652 and 577 respectively, as compared with 2,729 and 508, respectively, in the previous year.

164. Yields and prices showed no important variations. The price of cotton was about 30% below normal. The price of sugar (raw) was about 13% lower than in the previous year, and 26% below normal. The price of wheat was higher by 24 % and 11% than in the previous year and the normal, respectively.

165. The health of the agricultural population was good, but epidemics among cattle caused some loss.

166. **Agriculture.**—There were no changes in the strength and organization of the agricultural staff employed in the Delhi Province during the year. Conditions both at *Kharif* 1936 and at *rabi* 1937 were on the whole favourable; the *Kharif* harvest was average and the *rabi* harvest above average.

167. The use of improved implements is spreading very gradually. During the year 3 bar harrows, 8 Hindustan ploughs, 35 iron Persian wheels, and 800 Chaff-cutters are known to have been purchased. 225 departmental demonstrations of various improved implements were given at 100 different places, special advantage being taken of all important village gatherings. The demonstration of implements and the ploughing competition at the Rural Exhibition at Alipur attracted particular attention.

168. Greater success has attended the dissemination of improved seed. Punjab 8A wheat has now become the "Standard" wheat of the Delhi Province; at *rabi* 1937, 27,600 acres of this wheat were sown showing an increase of 1,000 acres over the previous year. This is a very satisfactory figure against a total area under wheat of just under 39,000 acres. Sowings of C 591 wheat covered 1,000 acres, and this variety is likely to gain in popularity. Nos. D.

and C 518 were sown in small areas—the former being recommended for *barani* and the latter for irrigated land. An important factor in the selection of wheats is the size and appearance of the grain; thus, No. 591 if sold unmixed fetched a premium of from 4 to 6 annas a maund over local white mixtures.

169. Similarly, at *Kharif* 1936 improved sugarcane covered an area of 3,667 acres against a total area of 4,599 acres under this crop. The money yield of the improved canes is undoubtedly far higher than that of the *desi* varieties; but there are various prejudices to be overcome.

170. Some progress was made with the dissemination of improved gram and jowar, and experiments with fodder crops excited considerable interest. Berseem is likely to gain in popularity, but it does not do well where the water available for irrigation is brackish.

171. In all 67 demonstration plots were sown, with satisfactory results in 51 cases. The object of demonstration plots is to compare two or more methods of cultivation, or two or more types of seed, under actual village conditions; not only are the *zamindars* who conduct the experiments keenly interested in the results, but their friends have a fair chance of judging for themselves whether a particular method or a particular seed is likely to pay. To take a few examples, Mollisoni cotton was compared with a local variety; cotton sown in lines was compared with cotton sown broadcast; wheat No. C 591 was tried against wheat No. 8 A; improved grams, *jowars*, and *bajras* were sown alongside local varieties, and so on. There are now 8 seed depots at which improved seed of various kinds is obtainable.

172. The year was comparatively free from pests; but the agricultural staff assisted in attempts to eradicate *pohli*.

173. Although the Delhi Province is not a notably fertile area, there is great scope for agricultural improvement, and if the use of improved implements and seeds can be combined with the consolidation of holdings, very satisfactory results should be obtained.

174. **Co-operative Societies.**—The Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab, continued to supervise the work of the Societies. A new post of Deputy Registrar for the Delhi Province was created on 1st March 1937.

175. The strength of the executive staff was increased by the appointment of 2 Consolidation Sub-Inspectors whose posts had been sanctioned in the previous year.

176. The expenditure by Government during the year amounted to Rs. 15,822 as against Rs. 13,549 in the previous year.

177. The total income of the Delhi Audit Fund, *i.e.*, the fund collected from societies to pay for their own supervision, amounted to Rs. 12,736 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,448. The excess of Rs. 712 was met from the reserve fund.

178. The following table shows the progress of the Co-operative movement during the last three years.

	Societies.			Members.			Working Capital.		
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Central Credit	1	1	1	485	484	495	Rs. 13.01	Rs. 13.78	Rs. 13.36
Central Non-credit	1	1	1	185	199	206	01	01	01
Agricultural Societies	215	217	220	5,513	5,670	6,139	8.73	8.59	8.05
Non-agricultural Societies	70	76	91	5,657	6,430	7,432	6.91	8.71	10.43
	287	295	313	11,840	12,783	14,272	28.66	31.09	31.85

179. Twenty-six new societies were registered during the year, 9 of which were agricultural and 17 non-agricultural. The registration of 9 societies was cancelled, and one society was transferred, with the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, from Bihar.

180. The considerable increase in the number of new registrations (26 as against 10 in 1935-36, 12 in 1934-35, and an average of 6 for some years previously) is attributed to a rearrangement of Inspectors' Circles which resulted in more effective propaganda work. The increase in working capital is wholly in the non-agricultural societies, there was a slight decrease both in the Central Co-operative Bank and in the agricultural societies. Owned capital rose to Rs. 9,56,353 against Rs. 8,94,564 or to 30 per cent. as against 28.6 per cent. of total working capital. The agricultural conditions of the year were on the whole favourable, and members were able to reduce their indebtedness to societies by nearly Rs. 30,000. There are already societies in 167 out of 381 villages in the Province, and now that the Punjab scheme for the education and training of members of societies has been extended to Delhi more rapid progress may be possible.

181. **Central Co-operative Bank.**—The working capital of the Central Co-operative Bank fell to Rs. 13.36 lakhs from Rs. 13.78 lakhs in 1935-36. This change was due to a reduction in the rate of interest intended to relieve the bank of superfluous capital. The reduction was from 2½ to 2 per cent., and when the desired result had been obtained the rate was again increased to 2½ per cent. Deposits of all kinds as they stood on 31st August 1937 were Rs. 10.53 lakhs. 402 loans were issued during the year to the value of Rs. 1.57 lakhs. Recoveries were fair but outstandings on account of interest again increased.

182. **Agricultural Credit Societies.**—There are now 200 of these societies and efforts are being concentrated on improving the economic condition and co-operative spirit of existing societies, rather than on expansion. Membership has risen from 4745 to 4853. Rs. 42,568 were advanced to members and the total amount on loan was Rs. 6,22,422 or Rs. 40,992 less than in the previous year. Rs. 72,012 on account of principal and Rs. 70,300 on account of interest were recovered during the year, but though the recovery figures show a progressive improvement, overdue outstandings are still heavy, especially for interest.

183. **Cattle Breeding Societies.**—One new society was registered at Saidul Ajaib during the year. The total membership of the two societies now existing is 63.

184. **Consolidation of Holdings.**—Five societies were registered during the year and 3,274 acres were consolidated. So far only 18 societies have been registered, but it is hoped that with the substantial increase in staff sanctioned from the 1st April 1938 progress will be more rapid. Some idea of the value of the work to the farmer can be derived from the fact that in the area consolidated during the year the average size of a block increased from .63 to 2.81 acres.

185. **Non-agricultural Societies.**—There are 91 of these societies in all. 75 of them are credit societies, which may be further classified as "limited liability" societies (37) and "unlimited liability" societies (38). The limited liability societies have been developed largely to meet the needs of the officials who are so numerous in Delhi, and are related mainly to the various Government and Municipal offices. During the year they lent no less than Rs. 6.56 lakhs, and their position is fundamentally sound. It seems, however, that there

has been a progressive falling off in recoveries since 1934-35, and the tendency for overdue outstandings to increase is disquieting.

186. The unlimited liability societies cater mainly for the tonga drivers, artisans, and labourers of Delhi city. The membership rose from 782 to 1,006 and the amount of loans advanced fell from Rs. 62,135 to Rs. 56,600. These societies require a constant and sympathetic supervision, as the members have little experience and need regular help in the management of their affairs.

187. The remaining 16 non-agricultural societies fall into various classes, and include 7 thrift societies with a working capital of Rs. 13,934, 2 Co-operative Stores, 1 Death Benefit Society, 5 Better Living Societies, and 1 Housing Society. Thrift Societies are popular among school-teachers, and Better Living Societies (most of which do very little) can do much to improve village conditions if directed by a few really enthusiastic workers.

188. **Veterinary.**—The supervision of veterinary work in the Delhi Province is entrusted to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Ambala Division.

189. Twenty-eight stud bulls were acquired during the year bringing the total number at work up to 113. There were 4 casualties, and the number of bulls on charge at the end of the year was 109. Among the acquisitions are three bulls presented by His Excellency the Viceroy to the Delhi District Board (2) and the Delhi Pinjrapole Society (1). Efforts to improve breeding by propaganda and by the castration of scrub-bulls continue. 2,282 castrations were performed against 2,152 in the previous year.

190. The District Board maintains two horse stallions and one donkey stallion, whose services are in fair demand.

191. There was no change in the number of veterinary hospitals. 20,919 patients were treated during the year against 20,175 in 1935-36. Mortality from contagious diseases was 239 against 166 in 1935-36. The deaths were due to rinderpest (153) and haemorrhagic septicaemia (86). 11,492 inoculations and vaccinations were performed.

192. **Mines.**—There were nine mines on the register at the close of the year as against eight at the end of 1935. A stone mine at Mochi Bagh and a clay mine at Masudpur were added to the register during the year, and a clay mine at Malikpur Kohi was struck off. Only four mines actually worked during the year, the output being as follows:—

Substance won.	1935.		1936.	
	Weight or Volume.	Value. Rs.	Weight or Volume.	Value. Rs.
Kaolin (Tons).	2,851	1,784	2,061	926
Stone ballast (cubic feet).	..	..	125,000	6,250

193. The daily average number of persons working was 23 underground, 72 (including 4 women) in open workings, and 48 on the surface. No machinery was used, and no detailed discussion of this small local industry is required.

194. **Factories and Manufactures.**—The number of factories regulated under the Factories Act, 1934 increased from 57 to 61. Six new factories were registered during the year including one slate and wood works, one lace factory, one printing press, one Hume pipe factory, one baling plant, and one plant for repairing machinery. Two factories were removed from the register during the year one having been transferred to Lahore, and the other having been dismantled. Of the 61 factories on the register 60 were working during the year,

of which 7 were owned by Government or local bodies, and 53, including 2 seasonal factories were privately owned. The classification of the privately owned factories is as follows:—

Printing presses	13
Flour mills	6
Foundries	6
Textile mills	5
Gold and Silver thread works	4
Coach building and motor car repair shops	3
Hosiery works	3
Cement and lime works and potteries	2
Ice and aerated water factories (seasonal)	2
Miscellaneous	9
	53

195. The average daily number of operatives employed in all factories was 13,643 as against 13,229 in 1935. The small increase calls for no remarks. Night work was carried on throughout the year in the Delhi Cloth and General Mills and the Birla Mills. The strength of operatives employed in all factories was made up of 13,114 males, 343 females, 33 adolescents and 153 children. The total number of children examined by the certifying surgeon during the year was 220 as compared with 274 in 1935. Of these, 214 were passed fit and 6 were rejected as being unfit to work in a factory. No certificate was cancelled during the year.

196. Of the 60 factories which worked during the year, 32 were inspected twice, 20 three times and 8 more than three times. The total number of inspections was 148 as compared with 135 during the previous year. In addition the Chief Inspector made several visits to factories to investigate accidents and to record hygrometrical readings in textile mills.

197. The welfare of factory workers generally continued to receive the attention of most conscientious employers, and the health of the workers was on the whole good. The water supply in Delhi both for drinking and for industrial purposes is quite satisfactory. The lighting and sanitary arrangements vary very considerably, and in the well established factories are satisfactory. Ventilation is generally adequate. Some progress was made in the improvement of housing.

198. Although the fencing of dangerous machinery received the special attention of the Inspecting Staff, three-hundred and eighty accidents were reported during the year as compared with 198 in 1935 and 117 in 1934. Of the accidents which occurred, two were fatal, and five were serious. Working machinery accounted for 193 accidents, and falls, falling objects, rolling stock, burns, and machine tools for 63. The great increase in the number of accidents is largely due to improved reporting. The management of a well organised mill with a medical officer on the premises will, very properly, report even trifling injuries. At the same time an improvement in safety arrangements is desirable.

199. No prosecution was instituted during the year under report.

200. The Government of India Press, New Delhi, obtained exemption from the provisions of sections 34 and 36 of the Factories Act for a period of about 2½ months.

201. There was no strike or labour dispute amongst the operatives of registered factories during the year under review.

202. *Workmen's Compensation Act.*—During the year 1936 seven applications were received under section 10 of the Workmen's Compensation Act for the award of compensation amounting to Rs. 3,375.

203. One case, in which Rs. 483 were claimed, was decided by the Commissioner on compromise by the parties for Rs. 164 only. Two cases were dismissed by the Commissioner as time barred, and four cases were pending at the close of the year.

204. Rs. 5,080 were deposited with the Commissioner as compensation in five cases of death.

205. By private arrangement employers paid sums amounting to Rs. 5,002 in 67 cases of permanent disablement, and sums amounting to Rs. 1,833 in 256 cases of temporary disablement. In one case of permanent disablement and in 20 cases of temporary disablement no settlement was arrived at between the parties.

206. Four memoranda of agreement were pending at the close of 1935 and 76 were received for registration during the year 1936. Of the 80 memoranda for disposal, 55 were registered, 11 were filed unregistered on account of the failure of the parties to appear, and 14 were pending at the close of the year.

207. No reference was made to the High Court during the year.

208. *Industries.*—The year was on the whole more prosperous than 1935-36, and in spite of some dislocation due to the failure of certain prominent Indian banking firms there were 38 new flotations with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,99,70,000. The most important new company is the Cold Storage Company of India Limited, with a capital of Rs. 1 crore. Other important new concerns are National Industries Limited (cardboard), the Fancy Silk Weaving Mills, Limited, and the Diwakar Textile Mills (tape, sari borders, webbing, etc.), the Printing and Metal Works, Limited (Printed tinwares) and the Delhi Silk and Woolen Mills (silk suitings and shirtings).

209. The cotton textile industry received a slight set back owing to foreign competition and to a rise in the price of short staple cotton. One mill was closed during the year leaving four mills at work. The number of looms and spindles at work fell to 2,686 and 102,580 as compared with 3,002 and 103,402 respectively in the previous year. The gross production of woven goods and yarn, however, rose from 19,436,823 lbs. and 25,207,799 lbs. in 1935-36 to 21,899,872 lbs. and 26,954,115 lbs. respectively in the year under review. There was increased activity in the iron and hardware trades and the estimated value of the output was Rs. 7,12,000 as compared with Rs. 6,83,000 in the previous year. There was a brisk demand for constructional materials, agricultural implements, and industrial and domestic machinery and appliances and this balanced to some extent a falling off in the demand for sugarcane crushers and galvanised ware. The gold and silver thread and lametta industry continued to expand as a result of the improvement in prices and the introduction of new designs, and although there was a fall in the demand from the Frontier Province owing to political disturbances, some new markets were found. The leather goods manufacturers and tanning industries continued to progress in spite of the competition from Cawnpore and Agra. The output of leather goods was estimated at Rs. 5,82,000 as compared with Rs. 3,48,000 in the previous year. The internal competition in the thread balling industry adversely affected the

value of its production which fell from Rs. 2,30,615 in the previous year to Rs. 2,18,327 in the year under review, although there was no apparent contraction in demand. Balls of coloured yarn were produced for the first time during the year. The pottery industry continued to thrive and new lines such as table ware, dolls, etc., were introduced. Artistic pottery and glazed tiles were popular. The value of pottery ware produced has been steadily increasing in past years and was Rs. 2,65,793 in the year under review as compared with Rs. 1,43,920 in 1933-34. There was a further increase in the output of brass and copper wares and greater attention was paid to the production of building fittings and domestic utility appliances. The value of the output in the embroidery and ivory industries decreased owing to the competition of cheap machine made substitutes. Some progress was made by the soap industry. The output of the hosiery industry though still small increased by 67 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The confectionery and condiments industries did well and provided employment to an appreciably larger number of workers. Steady progress was maintained in the chemical industries and two new concerns were established. The lace industry functioned normally and there was a slight increase in production from Rs. 3,91,991 in the previous year to Rs. 4,28,600 in the year under review. In spite of the formation of a pool by the flour mills towards the close of the previous year there was no improvement in the industry during the year under review. There was a further fall both in production and in the number of operatives employed.

210. The promotion and development of cottage and small scale industries continued to receive serious consideration. The Superintendent of Industries made a special survey of cottage industries suitable for introduction in rural areas as a means to provide subsidiary occupations. Every possible assistance was rendered to interested parties by the supply of full information for the establishment of small scale industries and further interest was stimulated by periodical practical demonstrations. The Government Cottage Industries Institute, Delhi, provided free training in weaving (including tape and durrie weaving), *gota* making, manufacture of borders and carpets, dyeing and calico printing, dry cleaning and washing, wood working, and clay modelling, to 33 students in the regular classes and 54 casual students. The trained students of the Institute readily found employment or were able to set up their own businesses. A "Demonstration Week" was organized by the Institute at which practical demonstrations were given of the crafts taught to the pupils and the finished products of the students were exhibited. The Institute also participated in the Delhi Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, The All-India Industrial Exhibition, The Delhi Province Rural Exhibition and the Rural Uplift Fairs and was awarded several gold and silver medals and certificates of merit for its excellent exhibits and useful demonstrations. The total expenditure on the Institute during the year under review was Rs. 6,079. It is noted with regret that owing to lack of funds the scheme for the expansion of the Institute had to be kept in abeyance. The Government Industrial School, Delhi, made satisfactory progress.

211. The Superintendent of Industries dealt during the year with a large number of enquiries, and also continued the collection and publication of industrial statistics. The industrial laboratory carried out a large number of analyses and experiments.

212. The Superintendent of Industries continued to act as Additional Inspector of Factories and to perform the duties connected with the administration of the Indian Mines Act, the Indian Trade Disputes Act, the Indian

Trade Unions Act, the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act, and the Matches, Sugar and Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duties) Acts. He also continued to act as Agricultural Marketing Officer and carried on the duties connected with the control and inspection of sulphur godowns and under section 7 of the Kerosene (Duties) Order, 1922.

213. The Superintendent of Industries and his staff had an extremely busy year, and performed their duties with keenness and ability.

214. **Boilers Act.**—Mr. W. M. Vacy-Ash, O.B.E., performed the duties of Chief Inspector of Boilers, Delhi Province, throughout the year.

215. The total number of certificated boilers at the beginning of the year, including 27 boilers of the Central Public Works Department in Central India, was 115. During the year 9 boilers were brought into the Province and 2 boilers which had been out of use were taken into use again. On the other hand 21 boilers, including 3 boilers of the Central Public Works Department in Central India, ceased to work, and 2 boilers were removed from the province. The number of certificated boilers at the close of the year, including 24 boilers of the Central Public Works Department in Central India was thus 103.

216. The fees realized by the Department amounted to Rs. 6,483 (including Rs. 3 for a duplicate certificate). A further sum of Rs. 960 due from the Central Public Works Department was not adjusted during the year. The number of boilers inspected was 113, and 4 of these were inspected twice.

217. No accident took place during the year and no prosecutions were instituted.

218. **Printing Presses.**—One hundred and sixty-four presses were working at the beginning of the year. 42 were opened and 11 were closed during the year. There were thus 195 presses working at the end of the year.

219. **Trade Unions.**—The number of registered trade unions and federations increased from 16 in 1935-36 to 17 in 1936-37, the Railway Clearing Accounts Association being the only new union registered in the year. The total membership of registered unions and federations rose from 8,259 in 1935-36 to 10,608 in 1936-37, and the aggregate closing balance amounted to Rs. 8,302-9-6 as against Rs. 7,451-8-0 last year.

220. There were no union activities of great importance during the year. The Workmen's Union of the Delhi Cloth and General Mills Limited increased its membership by 1,203 and appears to have done useful work both socially and otherwise during the year.

221. **Trade Disputes.**—During the year 1936 no applications were made and no action was taken under the Trade Disputes Act, 1929.

222. **Public Works.**—The office of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department was held till its abolition on 1st April 1937, by the following officers :—

- (1) Mr. F. T. Jones, C.I.E., M.V.O., V.D., up to 21st April 1936 and from 1st October 1936 to 31st March 1937.
- (2) Mr. A. W. H. Dean, M.C., from 22nd April 1936 to 17th August 1936 and from 7th September 1936 to 30th September 1936.
- (3) Mr. H. Wilcocks, from 18th August 1936 to 6th September 1936.

50. Civil works—Central—Administered by the Chief Commissioner.

223. During the year under review a sum of Rs. 8,60,382 including a sum of Rs. 1,30,837 from subventions from the Central Road Fund was spent in the Delhi Province as compared with Rs. 5,85,863 spent in 1935-36. The following were the heads of expenditure :—

	Rs.
Road Development	1,30,837
Major Works—Police	1,39,162
Minor Works { Voted	82,681
Non-voted	62
Repairs, Buildings { Voted	1,54,916
Non-voted	11,119
Repairs, Communications	3,28,970
Repairs, Miscellaneous	11,630
Tools and Plant	1,005
Total	8,60,382

224. **Revenue.**—The revenue realized during the year amounted to Rs. 25,778 and compares with the figures for 1935-36 as below :—

	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.
Rent of buildings	19,548	21,561
Interest on cemetery endowments	541	549
Recoveries of expenditure	1,642	890
Miscellaneous	1,992	2,815
Deduct—Refunds	—54	—37
Total	23,669	25,778

225. The increase under 'Rent of buildings' is due partly to the realisation of arrears of rent and partly to the occupation of certain buildings for a longer period than in the previous year.

226. The increase under 'Miscellaneous' is due to penalties recovered from certain defaulting contractors.

227. The expenditure on Deposit Works in 1936-37 is compared below with that in 1935-36 :—

	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Notified Area Committee, Delhi	58,494	80,783
(2) New Delhi Municipal Committee	8,05,304	6,87,672
(3) Joint Water Board	2,18,199	2,14,975
(4) Delhi Improvement Trust	..	62,677
(5) Private Bodies	1,40,509	48,000
Total	12,22,506	10,94,107

228. **Delhi Improvement Trust.**—The expenditure incurred in 1936-37 by the Central Public Works Department on Anti-Malaria Works, etc., was transferred to the newly constituted Delhi Improvement Trust under orders of the Government of India.

229. *New Delhi Municipal Committee.*—The decrease is due to no new scheme of any magnitude having been undertaken on behalf of this Committee. The work during the year was confined to annual maintenance and the provision of services, e.g., roads, storm water drains and sewers in undeveloped areas.

230. *Joint Water Board.*—This represents expenditure on the scheme for the extension of the water supply which was in progress from 1934-35.

231. *Private Bodies.*—The decrease is due to no major work having been executed during the year.

232. An expenditure of Rs. 32,120 was incurred on behalf of Civil Departments of the local administration as below :—

	Rs.
(1) Additions and alterations to the Hindu Rao Hospital	7,318
(2) Construction of fuel Depot and a Kabari Market at Motia Khan	15,163
(3) Police Department	5,023
(4) 18-B Navigation, etc.	4,616
Total	32,120

233. *Arboricultural.*—There were no important developments during the year. The existing gardens were satisfactorily maintained by Government and the various local authorities responsible for them. The Lodi Park in New Delhi which was opened in 1936 is now well established. Roadside planting was carried on as usual, and the afforestation of the Northern and Southern Ridges was continued on a small scale.

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

234. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The position of the Delhi Province in regard to its finances is briefly explained in paragraph of this report. 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. According to the system introduced with effect from the 1st July 1933, the bills of all Government offices of the Delhi administration situated in Delhi are post audited by the Accountant General, Central Revenues whereas bills of the offices which are situated in New Delhi are pre-audited. The control over expenditure rests as usual with the Head of the Administration.

235. The Income and Expenditure for the year 1936-37 as compared with the year 1935-36 are detailed below. Explanations of variations have also been given where considered necessary :—

	Receipts.		Explanation of increase or decrease as compared with the figures for 1935-36.
	1935-36.	1936-37.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue	14,29,659	6,75,532	Less receipts on account of premium on building sites.
Excise	9,40,989	10,08,362	Due to adjustment of certain receipts pertaining to 1935-36 in the year 1936-37.
Stamps	7,62,227	8,19,462	Due to improvement in trade conditions.
Forest	639	862	
Registration	62,174	72,259	Due to increased receipts from fees for registering documents.
Irrigation works for which no capital accounts are kept	1,570	1,806	
Administration of Justice	86,394	80,943	
Jails and Convict Settlements	11,704	13,187	
Police	3,059	2,534	
Education	52,955	56,946	
Medical	29,747	43,663	Due to recovery of contributions from Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committees for the Irwin Hospital.
Public Health	39,623	82,562	Due to contribution received from the Rockefeller Foundation towards the Health Unit Organisation at Najafgarh and increased receipts from the Kilokri Sewage Farm.
Agriculture	1,134	1,485	
Industries	384	561	
Miscellaneous Departments	2,96,380	3,16,857	Due to increased receipts on account of motor taxation.

Receipts—contd.

	1935-36.	1936-37.	Explanation of increase or decrease as compared with the figures for 1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Miscellaneous	1,26,209	2,40,860	Due to larger income from rent of lands as also to the fact that there were more refunds in 1935-36 than in 1936-37.
Total	38,44,847	34,17,881	

Expenditure.

Land Revenue	65,122	1,14,597	Due to special expenditure on extension of new market for wood and scrap iron dealers, payment of compensation to land-holders in city extension area, and formation of Delhi Improvement Trust.
Excise	3,56,395	3,53,736	
Stamps	11,074	12,307	
Forest	4,253	4,257	
Registration	4,723	3,950	
Irrigation	6,281	602	Little or no expenditure on silt clearance in Najafgarh Jhil Drain.
General Administration	4,31,170	4,78,651	Appointment of an officer on special duty, and of a Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for City Improvement, and larger expenditure due to formation of Delhi Improvement Trust.
Administration of Justice	2,84,192	2,80,953	
Jails and Convict Settlements	1,01,424	1,11,910	Due to increased activities in manufacture of articles and consequent increase in purchase of raw materials.
Police	11,23,234	11,67,812	Appointment of additional police.
Ecclesiastical	22,436	26,074	
Political	3,415	2,776	
Education	8,95,639	9,09,374	Restoration of 10 per cent. cut on the grant payable to the Delhi University.
Medical	5,55,613	6,82,953	Opening of Irwin Hospital.
Public Health	3,37,152	10,08,384	Increase of about 6 lakhs due to scheme for the removal of refuse of Delhi City, and the balance to anti-malaria measures.
Agriculture	74,978	72,589	
Industries	33,771	34,194	
Miscellaneous Departments	34,891	36,988	
Miscellaneous	3,61,960	3,76,485	Due to payment of increased share of the receipts from Motor Taxation to the local bodies.
Total	47,07,723	56,78,592	

236. **Excise.**—The gross revenue from "Excise" during 1936-37, amounted to Rs. 9,93,503 as compared with Rs. 9,84,058 during 1935-36. Realisations from duty on liquor imported during the year under review and the preceding year were Rs. 3,47,394 and Rs. 3,08,150 respectively. Cash receipts amounted to Rs. 6,46,109 in 1936-37 against Rs. 6,75,908 in 1935-36. The increases and decreases observed under various heads are due to the ordinary fluctuations of business and call for no special comments.

237. The expenditure of the department stood at Rs. 3,53,815 as compared with Rs. 3,56,395 during 1935-36. Excluding the annual compensatory assignments paid to the Punjab and the United Provinces Governments and the cost of opium, the cost of excise administration was Rs. 15,682 as compared with Rs. 14,114 in the preceding year. The small increase in "over-head" charges is mainly due to normal salary fluctuations, Delhi being staffed from the Punjab. With effect from 1st April 1937 the fixed assignments of Rs. 3,12,000 (Rs. 2,90,000 to Punjab and Rs. 22,000 to United Provinces) are no longer payable. The change in the cost of opium (Rs. 34 against Rs. 30,281 in the preceding year), is due to a reduction in price, and to smaller deliveries.

238. **Demand and Collection.**—The total demand of the year was Rs. 6,48,736 as compared with Rs. 6,90,359 in the preceding year. Against the demand Rs. 70,939 were recovered in advance in 1935-36 and Rs. 5,76,994 were recovered during 1936-37.

239. The gross collections during the year amounted to Rs. 6,46,109 including Rs. 69,115 realised in advance for the year 1937-38.

240. **Number excise licenses.**—The number of excise licenses issued for the vend of different excisable articles was 288 in 1935-36 and 275 in 1936-37.

241. **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.
1935-36	9,356	26,199	1,30,982	4,256	13,501	74,682
1936-37	11,117	29,113	1,30,635	5,202	14,381	73,628
	+1,761	+2,914	—347	+946	+880	—1,054

The variations under wines and spirits may be attributed partly to improved trade conditions, and partly to increasing population.

242. Sales in hotels and restaurants showed an all round increase; this is perhaps due to the increase in the number of these establishments which are more frequented than in the past.

243. **Consumption of country liquor.**—The following figures compare the sales of country liquor for the last three years:—

	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	Pls or minus.
Plain	14,251	11,688	12,650	+962
Spiced	14,395	13,824	16,738	+2,914
	28,646	25,512	29,388	+3,876

The consumption of 1936-37 is markedly higher than that of 1935-36, but little higher than that of 1934-35. Trade competition and a consequent reduction of rates seem to be the main factors affecting consumption at present.

Imports from other Provinces.

	Punjab.		United Provinces.		Bombay.	
	Proof gallons.	Duty.	Proof gallons.	Duty.	Proof gallons.	Duty.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1. Country spirit	27,273.4	1,71,199 12 0	6,149	39,648 4 0	...	...
2. Indian made foreign spirit.	3,662.95	64,101 10 0	2,493.3	43,632 12 0*	14.3	250 4 0
3. Beer	36,318.25	27,238 10 0	...	...	...	...
4. Rectified spirit	...	...	54.265	1,322 11 0	...	...
		2,62,540 0 0		84,603 11 0		250 4 0

* In addition, 10 gallons of rum were imported by the Chief Medical Officer, Delhi, free of duty.

The duty realised from other Provinces on the above imports under the principle "Duty follows consumption" amounts to Rs. 3,47,394 in all. Of this, a sum of Rs. 19,117-1-6 was credited back to the provinces concerned on re-exports.

Consumption of opium.

1935-36.	1936-37.	Plus or Minus.
1,463	1,431	—32

The decrease in sales is due to the fact that opium can be bought cheaper in the adjoining districts and Indian States.

Consumption of Charas and Bhang.

	1935-36.	1936-37.
Charas	2,804	2,939
Bhang	4,523	4,772

The increase under charas is attributed to a falling off in smuggling owing to disturbed conditions in Yarkand. The increase under Bhang is due to a reduction in retail prices.

244. *Incidence of taxation.*—The incidence of taxation from liquor per gallon, and hemp drugs and opium per seer are shown in the following table:—

	1935-36.			1936-37.		
	Vend fee.	Duty.	Total.	Vend fee.	Duty.	Total.
Country spirit	11.0	6.25	17.25	8.75	6.25	15.0
Opium	40.59	49.81	90.4	42.73	51.07	93.8
Charas	35.83	20.0	55.83	32.21	20.0	52.21
Bhang	1.79	0.25	2.04	1.63	0.25	1.88

The incidence of vend fees naturally fluctuates with auction results and actual consumption. The only change in duty was for opium—the rate was increased from Rs. 49-13-0 to Rs. 51-1-0 per seer.

245. *Cocaine.*—The licensed sales of cocaine during 1936-37 were 5 ozs. 1 dr. compared with 2 ozs. 7 dr. 16 grains during 1935-36. Contraband cocaine seized during the year under review was 18 ozs. 5 drs. 50 grains.

246. The following table shows the quantity of contraband drugs seized during the last three years:—

	Cocaine.		Charas.		Opium.			
	Ozs.	Dr.	Grs.	Mds.	Srs.	Chks.	Mds.	Srs.
1934-35	17	4	3	2	19	8	0	1
1935-36	129	6	52	0	8	4	0	2
1936-37	18	5	50	1	27	0	0	6

247. *Prosecutions for Excise offences.*—132 cases involving 147 persons were instituted during the year. Of these 83 cases involving 86 persons ended in conviction and 33 cases involving 43 persons in acquittal or discharge. 16 cases involving 18 persons were pending at the end of the year. There were no less than 54 cases of alleged illicit possession of cocaine, of which 30 ended in conviction, and 17 in acquittal or discharge, leaving 7 pending at the end of the year. Three cases under the Punjab Opium Smoking Act, which is in force in Delhi, were detected during the year.

248. *Effect of reduction of duty on country spirit.*—The still head duty on country liquor was Rs. 10 per L. P. gallon in 1931-32, which was reduced to Rs. 7-8-0 in 1932-33 and to Rs. 6-4-0 in 1933-34. The reduction in duty has produced no obvious effect, as the incidence of taxation is still very high.

249. Two permits for the possession of country liquor in excess of the prescribed limit on occasions of festivals and marriages were issued during the year under report.

250. The sealed bottle system has worked satisfactorily. Spiced spirit, especially the special matured spiced spirit of the Amritsar distillery, is finding favour among consumers, and is gradually replacing cheap foreign liquor.

251. Co-operation between the Police and Excise Departments was satisfactorily maintained.

252. *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 1936-37:—

	Income.		Expenditure.	
	1935-36.	1936-37.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Deputy Commissioner	46,175	39,672	45,901	41,943
District Judge	5,483	5,385	5,676	5,541
Judge, Small Cause Court	4,562	4,744	3,916	3,694

253. Fees paid to copyists in 1935-36 and 1936-37 compare as follows:—

	1935-36.	1936-37.
Deputy Commissioner	20,420	17,744
District Judge	2,670	2,609
Judge, Small Cause Court	2,146	2,024

254. **Stamps.**—The receipts from Judicial and Non-Judicial stamps under the Court Fees and Stamp Acts during the year 1936-37 and the previous year are shown in the following table :—

	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.
Court fees	6,07,460	6,57,921
Non-Judicial impressed stamps	2,49,318	2,76,339
Hundis or inland bills of exchange	20,064	23,933
Foreign bill stamps	12,419	12,312
Share transfer stamps	16,860	19,270
Other stamps and Miscellaneous receipts	36,293	50,686
Revenue stamps	52,414	61,552
Stamps for Legal Practitioners licenses	..	4,400
Gross receipts	9,94,828	11,06,413
Charges (refund discount, etc.)	—32,203	—43,876
Net receipts	9,62,625	10,62,537

255. The all-round increase in receipts is attributed mainly to an improvement in trade conditions.

256. There was no prosecution under the Stamp Act during the year under report.

257. Duty and penalty amounting to Rs. 5,115 were levied by courts and by the Collector in 278 cases of insufficiently stamped instruments as compared with Rs. 2,734 recovered in 264 cases in the previous year.

258. The income during 1936-37 from valuation of applications for probate and letters of administration was Rs. 576 only against Rs. 1,009 in 1935-36.

259. **Stamping Centre.**—The total income realised from the sale of special adhesive stamps was Rs. 45,973 as compared with Rs. 31,578 for 1935-36 (as against Rs. 30,919 shown in the previous year's report). The increase is largely due to leases of Government land in New Delhi. A sum of Rs. 6-4-0 was also realised during the year on account of receipt forms. The expenditure incurred on establishment and contingencies amounted to Rs. 731 against Rs. 725 in the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

260. **Public Health Vital Statistics.**—The estimated population of the Delhi Province for the year 1936 on the basis of natural increase was 685,927, as against 672,691 for 1935. The census population (1931) was Rs. 636,246.

261. The total number of live births registered during the year was 30,859 (16,127 males and 14,732 females). The birth rate per mille of the estimated population was thus 44.98 against 42.90 in 1935, and 42.29 for the last quinquennium.

262. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 16,321 (8,308 males and 8013 female). The death rate per mille of the estimated population was thus 23.79 against 28.71 in 1935 and 27.43 for the last quinquennium.

263. The excess of births over deaths was 14,538. The infantile mortality rate (deaths under one year of age) was 162.8 per thousand live births—a figure which though high is the lowest for some years. The corresponding rates for 1933-35 were 226.17 in 1933, 212.42 in 1934, and 177.26 in 1935. The maternal mortality rate was 5.44 per thousand live births against 4.36 in 1935.

264. As usual, the absence of a regular diagnosis in the majority of cases impairs the value of the statistics. Of 16321 deaths 8675 are classified as due to "all other fevers" and 2989 to "all other respiratory diseases" or "all other causes". Thus 11,664 deaths or 71.4 per cent. of the total are grouped under vague general headings. The difficulties in the way of more accurate recording are well-known; the sick are treated in accordance with various medical systems, and registration (especially in the rural area) is far from scientific. Efforts to improve the quality of the statistics are being made.

265. The figures for natural increase in population for the last few years indicate that when the next census is taken in 1941 there may be an increase over the census figures of 1931 of approximately 15 per cent. As Delhi City now attracts residents from all over India, the problem of urban overcrowding will require very careful study by the newly constituted Delhi Improvement Trust and the Municipal authorities.

266. **Chief causes of morbidity and mortality.**—The Delhi Province was entirely free from plague during the year though the disease appeared in an epidemic form in adjoining districts. Cholera accounted for 53 cases and 48 deaths. There were 455 cases of, and 217 deaths from, small-pox, the corresponding figures for 1935 being 737 and 427. Cerebrospinal fever accounted for 139 cases and 90 deaths. Most of these cases occurred in Delhi City, and though there was a marked decrease in the incidence of the disease the bad living conditions which favour its spread remain.

267. The two diseases which are of the greatest general interest are malaria and tuberculosis. The records of the hospitals and dispensaries in the Province show that the number of cases of malaria treated during the year was 106,755 or 20.13 per cent. of the total number of cases treated. The number of deaths from malaria recorded was on the other hand only 58. It is probable that the incidence of malaria and the number of deaths due to malaria are much higher than the statistics indicate.

268. 996 deaths (893 in the urban and 103 in the rural area) were recorded as due to tuberculosis. The number of deaths recorded in 1935 was 1,013 (925 in the urban and 103 in the rural area). These figures are probably by no means complete, and it is estimated that not less than 10,000 cases of tuberculosis occurred during the year. A real remedy can be found only in the improvement of living conditions especially in the urban area.

269. *The urban Area.*—During the year several schemes of the first importance were sanctioned. The Government of India consented to finance the Delhi Municipal Committee in the execution of a scheme for the daily removal of the City refuse by train to a place several miles away. This scheme will cost Rs. 13-14 lakhs, and will enable the Committee to discontinue the dumping of refuse outside the Delhi Gate and at Motia Khan. It was also decided to close the Kilokri Sewage farm, which has long been inadequate, and to establish at a suitable site on the Muttra Road a modern disposal plant at a total cost of Rs. 42 lakhs. A special survey of anti-malaria requirements was made during the year, and a programme of permanent anti-malaria works costing nearly Rs. 15 lakhs was sanctioned. Measures for the control of malaria were also enforced at a cost of Rs. 75 lakhs. The scheme for the extension of the filtered water-supply was practically completed during the year.

270. *The Rural Area.*—Good progress was made with the improvement of village wells against the special rural development grant of Rs. 1 lakh, and sanitation has been improved in a number of villages with the co-operation of the inhabitants. The two most significant events of the year were (1) the decision to establish a Health Unit at Najafgarh with the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation and (2) the promise of the Indian Research Fund Association to make grants amounting to Rs. 2 lakhs (spread over a period of five years) for anti-malaria measures in the Rural Area. The Najafgarh Health Unit (since established) includes a sanitary staff and four Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. A qualified Health Officer is in charge, assisted by a Lady Doctor for the Maternity and Child Welfare work. Of the Indian Research Fund Association grants Rs. 10,000 annually have been allocated to anti-malaria work in the Unit area.

271. *Maternity and Child Welfare.*—Including private and charitable centres, 26 centres were working during the year, 21 in the urban and 5 in the rural area. There is room for the establishment of many more rural centres, and the activities of the Najafgarh Health Unit have been mentioned above. The Assistant Director of Public Health put forward during the year an improved scheme for the medical inspection of school children in the urban area; this scheme has since been adopted in part, but is still under consideration so far as Delhi City is concerned.

272. *Vaccination.*—Ten whole time vaccinators and one part time vaccinator are employed in the urban area, and three whole time vaccinators are employed in the rural area. During the year 93,971 vaccinations (27,927 primary and 66,044 secondary) were performed against 49,115 (21,803 primary and 27,312 secondary) in 1935. The cost per successful vaccination was as 0-1-6 in the rural area and as 0-3-6 in the urban area; the discrepancy in cost may be due to the difficulty of checking the urban results. There is room for considerable improvement in outturn both urban and rural.

273. *Miscellaneous.*—The King George V Travelling Dispensary which has been endowed by a grant of Rs. 1,08,500 made by the Indian Red Cross Society from the Silver Jubilee Fund made a good start and did useful work

during the year. The van, which is in the charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, is equipped with medical stores and appliances, tents and camp furniture for the staff, a magic lantern and slides, and a radio set. The staff endeavour to visit at regular intervals every village in the rural area which is more than two miles from a fixed dispensary, the object in view being to combine health propaganda with treatment, and to encourage persons suffering from serious ailments to have themselves treated in regular dispensaries or hospitals.

274. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—Lt.-Col. W. C. Paton, M. C., I.M.S., was Civil Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer of Delhi throughout the year 1936. At the end of the year there were 29 hospitals and dispensaries in the Delhi Province as against 28 at the end of 1935, the classification being as follows :—

State Public	4
Police	1
Railway	1
Local Fund	18
Private aided	5
Total	29

275. The outstanding event of the year was the opening of the Irwin Hospital by His Excellency Lord Willingdon on the 8th April 1936. This excellent institution which has accommodation for 320 patients in public, family, and special wards, cost Rs. 23.61 lakhs to build and Rs. 2.5 lakhs to equip. The admission of in-patients and the treatment of out-patients began on the 1st June 1936, and on the 1st July the X-ray and Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat work previously done at the old Civil Hospital was transferred to the new building. The Irwin Hospital is supervised by the Chief Medical Officer, and the medical staff consists of five Assistant Surgeons, five Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and ten House Surgeons. In addition a few Honorary Medical Officers are appointed. The nursing staff during the year included a Nursing Superintendent, five Nursing Sisters, twenty Staff Nurses, a House-Keeper, and ten probationer Nurses. There is a special ward reserved for children, and an interesting feature of the building is that the administrative block and the operating theatres are air conditioned.

276. Apart from the Irwin Hospital, the "State Public" hospitals during 1936 were the Hindu Rao Hospital, which receives patients living in European style, the Balak Ram Hospital, which serves the Timarpur Colony and some of the villages north of Delhi, and the Isolation Hospital on Kingsway. The following figures give some idea of the work done at these institutions during the year :—

	In-patients treated.		Out-patients treated.		Operations.	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
Irwin	..	2,137	..	73,624	..	1,440
Hindu Rao	173	135	21	52	47	37
Balak Ram	189	208	11,764	11,972	..	192
Isolation	702	387	..	..	..	613

277. In addition 703 persons were given anti-rabic treatment at the Hindu Rao hospital against 572 in 1935. The X-Ray Department at the Irwin Hospital dealt with 3,329 patients and made 5,917 radiograms. The Isolation Hospital was transferred to the control of the Delhi Municipal Committee after the close of the year.

278. The four "State Public" hospitals cost Government Rs. 2,54,958 during the year. Realizations from patients amounted to Rs. 12,965 at the Hindu Rao Hospital and to Rs. 3,990 at the Irwin Hospital. The Municipal Committees of Delhi and New Delhi contributed Rs. 30,000 towards the maintenance of the Irwin Hospital and the Municipal Committee of Delhi contributed Rs. 9,000 towards the maintenance of the Isolation Hospital. The North Western Railway paid Rs. 2,000 for the treatment of Railway Patients at the Hindu Rao Hospital.

279. The "State Special" Hospital is the small hospital maintained in the Police Lines. It dealt with 789 in-patients and 13,376 out-patients during the year.

280. The eighteen local fund hospitals and dispensaries are maintained by the Delhi Municipal Committee (11), the New Delhi Municipal Committee (2), and the District Board (5).

281. Of the 11 institutions maintained by the Delhi Municipal Committee the most important are the old Civil Hospital and the Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital, Kingsway. The Civil Hospital (including its eye department) treated 3,001 in-patients and 1,10,973 out-patients during the year and 1111 operations were performed there. With the opening of the Irwin Hospital the accommodation and the nursing staff were, however, gradually reduced.

282. The Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital, with 68 beds, treated 241 in-patients and 1,014 out-patients during the year. Dr. Krishna, a specialist in Tuberculosis, is in charge and is assisted by a Lady doctor.

283. The nine urban dispensaries (including the Tuberculosis Clinic) dealt with 5,28,135 out-patients during the year.

284. The expenditure of the Delhi Municipal Committee on medical relief amounted to Rs. 2,74,468 as against Rs. 3,20,427 in 1935.

285. The New Delhi Municipal Committee maintains the Willingdon Hospital and Nursing Home, and a dispensary at Jangpura. The special dispensary at the Press Quarters was closed from the 1st June 1936, when the Irwin Hospital was opened. The work at the Willingdon Hospital and Nursing Home was as follows during the year :—

In-patients treated.		Out-patients treated.		Operations.
1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	
747	846	37,406	40,860	1,191

286. The Nursing Home patients (139 against 122 in 1935) paid Rs. 13,478 to Municipal Revenues and the paying patients at the hospital Rs. 2,230.

287. The Jangpura dispensary treated 20,560 out-patients during the year.

288. The gross expenditure of the New Delhi Municipal Committee on the Hospital and dispensary was Rs. 69,953, or including the Nursing Home Rs. 85,661.

289. Lt.-Col. R. C. Clifford, D.S.O., M.C., I. M. S., and Major S. C. H. Worseldine I.M.S., held charge of the Civil Surgeony of New Delhi for different periods during the winter. The Chief Medical Officer was in charge of New Delhi during the summer. Dr. Narain Singh, P.C.M.S., was in immediate charge of the Willingdon Hospital throughout the year.

290. The five District Board dispensaries dealt with 268 in-patients, 1,99,386 out-patients and 3,464 operations during the year. The District Board spent Rs. 24,176 on medical relief.

291. In the "Private Aided" category there are three hospitals for women—the Lady Hardinge, the Victoria Znanana and St. Stephen's. These hospitals which provide 562 beds (including 20 beds for children at the Victoria Znanana) treated 11,102 in-patients and 1,16,640 out-patients during the year. The number of operations performed was as follows :—

	1935.	1936.
Lady Hardinge	2,750	3,028
St. Stephen's	798	660
Victoria Znanana	1,167	715

292. Dr. Shroff's Charity Eye Hospital which has 54 beds for men and 22 beds for women treated 1,497 in-patients and 97,119 out-patients during the year. 3,893 operations were performed.

293. The remaining "Private Aided" Hospital is a small institution maintained by Dr. Joshua in Sabzimandi. Here 20,917 out-patients were treated during the year.



CHAPTER VI.**INSTRUCTION.**

294. **Students Advisory Committee.**—The work of the Students' Advisory Committee continued as before during the year. The Secretary had an opportunity while on leave in England of discussing educational problems with the staff of the High Commissioner, and was impressed with the need for care in advising students to complete their education abroad. He suggests that Universities in the United Kingdom should insist upon all applications for admission from Indian students being sent through the High Commissioner, who should recommend only such students as are likely to derive real benefit from the expenditure which must necessarily be incurred upon them. During the year the Committee recommended a few very carefully selected students for admission to Universities in the United Kingdom for advanced study or research work. Many enquiries were dealt with by the Committee, and the prospectuses, etc., supplied by the Office of the High Commissioner for the various Universities in the United Kingdom proved most useful.

295. **Books.**—The number of books registered during 1936 was 261 against 241 in the previous year. Original works numbered 201. 181 books appeared in Hindi, Urdu and English came next with 48 and 21 publications, respectively. There were 46 works of educational value of which 32 are classified under the head "Literature". Of the remaining 215 works, 85 were books of poetry, 40 were on religious subjects, and 31 were classified under the head "Drama". There were no publications of outstanding interest or merit.

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