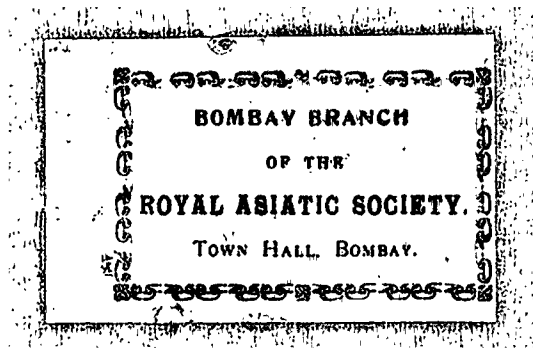


BOMBAY-1932-33

*A Review of the Administration
of the Presidency*

1934

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Bombay



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INTRODUCTION

The Administration Report for 1932-33 is on the same lines as last year. It is divided into two parts :

Part I is a general summary of the year's work.

Part II deals with the work and events of the year under review and is preceded, where necessary, by a note explaining the history and functions of the department of Government whose work is reviewed and its place in the administration.

Owing to the transfer of control of all Indian States in the Bombay Presidency to the Government of India, the Chapter on Indian States will no longer appear in this Report.

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BOMBAY—1932-33

PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY

IT was pointed out at the conclusion of last year's summary of the political situation that the civil disobedience movement had been successfully got under control by the end of March 1932. This firm hold was maintained during the year ending March 1933, although, in fact there was little response to the half-hearted attempts that were made to keep the movement alive. In the latter part of June efforts were made to hold district political conferences and to revive agitation in anticipation of the expiry of the Ordinances. These attempts met with but little response and were easily dealt with by the authorities. Nor did the people of the Presidency evince any interest in the "days" that were set apart as anniversaries of various incidents in Congress history, such as, Independence Day, and many meetings had to be abandoned owing to lack of support. In the third week of September all other issues were relegated to the background by the announcement of Mr. Gandhi's fast in connection with the Communal Award. The effect of this fast was to lessen ordinary Congress activities and to divert attention from civil disobedience to the problem of the untouchables. The only district where the civil disobedience movement showed any activity was Kanara, where unrest was influenced by economic conditions and was fostered by agitators from outside the Presidency. There was localised but persistent agitation against the payment of land revenue and a few unpleasant incidents took place, such as, the cutting of telegraph wires and the destruction of toddy trees. Some damage was also done to the forests.

In June the ordinances were extended and in November a special session of the Bombay Legislative Council passed the Special Powers Bill incorporating the principal provisions of

those ordinances, the majority in the final stage of the Bill being 29—a clear indication that the people of the Presidency recognised the desirability of giving Government special powers to deal with a movement which had caused much loss and of which the people were heartily tired.

One of the items in the Congress programme to which particular attention was devoted was the boycott of British goods and British firms, but except in Bombay and Ahmedabad the campaign achieved no success. In Bombay, for reasons which are somewhat obscure, the boycott was directed chiefly against British firms in the cotton market. In Ahmedabad the movement was directed principally against those mill agents who were building new mills and equipping them with machinery from England. To deal with the boycott in the Bombay cotton market Government introduced the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act, 1932. This measure was designed to regulate dealings in the cotton market and one of the powers given to Government was that of superseding the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association, or of any other recognised association, by a Board of Control, if that course was considered necessary to secure free trading in the market. The Act was passed in September and Government did not find it necessary to use the powers it had taken, because the boycott was called off in October. In Ahmedabad the boycott at one time seemed likely to reach serious proportions, but effective action against the ringleaders led to its abandonment, before the end of the year under review. Picketing, as an outward sign of the boycott movement and as a means of furthering it, was not much in evidence, except in Bombay City where the foreign cloth shops and, to a lesser extent, the chemist and druggist shops and the Bullion Exchange, were singled out for attack. There was hardly any picketing of liquor shops, although ineffectual attempts were made to picket Excise auction sales. By the end of the year picketing of all kind had ceased.

The year under review was unfortunately marked by grave Hindu-Muhammadian rioting in Bombay city which broke out in the middle of May, subsided for a time, flared up again towards the end of June and did not die out until the end of

GENERAL SUMMARY

July. For some time feelings between the two communities had been strained by the interference of Congress with Muhammadan traders and, with the approach of Moharrum, any slight incident was sufficient to start an open conflict. The stoning of a Muhammadan procession on the 14th of May and a rumour that a Muslim boy had been assaulted by Hindus led to local outbreaks on that day and the next. Troops were called out, pickets established in various parts of the city and patrols sent out with magistrates. The trouble spread to other localities and took the form of murderous attacks on individuals and looting and arson directed against dwelling houses and shops and, in some cases, mosques and temples. Military reinforcements were brought in from Deolali and Poona and the Auxiliary Force was embodied. On the 18th and 19th the unrest spread to the mill area, where at one time 46 mills were closed, but extensive patrolling and the location of pickets in that area reassured the mill-hands who gradually returned to work and the mill area remained relatively unaffected thereafter.

The course which the disturbances took made it extremely difficult at first for the Police to deal with the situation but a number of light motor patrols were formed which moved constantly about the affected areas, with the result that the situation was gradually brought under control. On the morning of the 31st May the city was quiet and many shops in the more important bazars and markets in the city reopened and the troops were gradually withdrawn. During the first fortnight of June isolated cases of assault and wounding continued to occur, indicating that the feeling between the two communities was still far from normal. On the 27th June in spite of all precautions, rioting revived with greater intensity and the police were forced to open fire on numerous occasions to prevent attacks on temples and mosques. Early in July the troops were again called out but were gradually withdrawn and, with more or less continuous heavy rain from the night of the 5th the city gradually quietened, but stray assaults continued until the 2nd of August. To inspire confidence and to guard against the recurrence of disorder special precautionary police arrangements were maintained for a long time after peace was restored. Armed

guards were continued at various important centres and the district armed police were not sent back until the middle of August. The total number of casualties due to the riots, from the 14th May to 2nd August, were 217 killed and 2,713 injured. The total number of persons arrested during the disturbances was 3,757. Over 400 shops were looted and property to the value of more than 24 lakhs destroyed.

Elsewhere in the Presidency there were no serious communal disturbances.

Important political effects resulted from the publication of the Communal Award and the fast undertaken by Mr. Gandhi in order to secure some modification of its terms in so far as they related to the grant of separate electorates to the Depressed Classes, the effect of which, in his opinion, would be to disrupt Hinduism by keeping the Depressed Classes apart from the caste Hindus. By the terms of the Award the Depressed Classes were to vote in general constituencies with other Hindus, provided they had the necessary electoral qualifications and, in addition, they were to have a number of special seats in special constituencies composed of Depressed Class voters only. These special constituencies were designed to safeguard the Depressed Classes until their social and educational disabilities had been, to some extent, overcome. The arrangement was to last only for twenty years or for not more than ten years, if the legislatures in India so decided. The Award made it clear that if all the parties concerned could agree among themselves upon an alternative scheme, His Majesty's Government would be quite willing to adopt it.

It was recognised that the onus of preventing, or of putting an end to, the action contemplated by Mr. Gandhi lay with the Hindu community, and not with Government. The leaders of the Hindus immediately endeavoured to arrive at a solution and, although Mr. Gandhi was detained as a State prisoner in Yeravda, Government gave every facility to Mr. Gandhi and the leaders of the Hindus to arrive at an agreement. Mr. Gandhi was allowed to issue a statement to the Press explaining his motives and he had constant interviews in the Jail. On the 24th September an agreement known as the Poona Pact was

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arrived at between the leaders of the Depressed Classes and the caste Hindus. The agreement provides for general constituencies within which seats are to be reserved for the Depressed Classes, election to the seats being by joint electorates subject to a special procedure. This agreement was accepted by the British Government and Mr. Gandhi broke his fast.

For the rest of the year under review the question of the removal of untouchability occupied the attention of the politically-minded and Mr. Gandhi's attention was devoted almost exclusively to this problem.

Finance.—Although trade depression and the civil disobedience movement continued during the year with varying intensity, Government succeeded in balancing the revenue section of the accounts by resort to the most rigid economy and retrenchment in all departments. New expenditure was restricted to items of imperative urgency and establishment costs were reduced by levying a cut in the salaries of Government servants, and by retrenching posts wherever possible. Consequently, despite additional expenditure necessitated by the continuance of the civil disobedience movement, the total expenditure under all heads debited to revenue was about Rs. 31½ lakhs less than in 1931–32.

The receipts in the revenue section amounted to Rs. 1,523·96 lakhs while the expenditure charged to revenue was Rs. 1,497·60 lakhs, giving a surplus of Rs. 26·36 lakhs. Receipts under all the principal heads of revenue except “Land Revenue” and “Scheduled Taxes” showed signs of improvement. The receipts under Land Revenue were Rs. 470·6 lakhs, i.e. Rs. 30·7 lakhs less, while those under “Scheduled Taxes” were Rs. 18½ lakhs as against Rs. 19·2 lakhs in 1931–32. There was an increase of about Rs. 13 lakhs in irrigation revenue, partly because the rabi rates in 1931–32 had to be halved, which resulted in a reduction of about Rs. 8 lakhs, and partly because the opening of the new Lloyd Barrage Canals brought in an additional revenue of about Rs. 5 lakhs. Under “Extraordinary Receipts” the receipts increased by Rs. 16·2 lakhs due to the increased sales of land in the Lloyd Barrage area.

Trade and Commerce.—In the year 1931-32 the total trade figure showed an increase due to the abnormal export of gold : during the year under review, although the exports of gold continued, the net result showed a large deficit on the previous year's figure, though an increase on that of 1930-31. Trade conditions throughout the world continued to be beset by difficulties and Bombay's export trade suffered very largely. Her import trade, fostered by the sustained export of gold, showed a definite improvement, considerably more marked than that of the other major ports of India.

Imports of private merchandise, which had been declining for the last four years, improved by Rs. 4·55 crores or 9 per cent. to Rs. 54·32 crores. Most of the principal articles of import contributed towards the improvement, the more important among them being cotton manufactures, silk, raw and manufactures, artificial silk, wool manufactures, cotton twist and yarn and raw cotton. Sugar, metal and ores, motor cars and motor cycles, grain, pulse and flour, however, recorded noticeable decreases. Imports of treasure further declined from Rs. 4·43 crores to Rs. 1·91 crores.

Exports of Indian produce further fell by Rs. 8·34 crores, or 26 per cent. to Rs. 23·17 crores, all the principal articles, except raw hemp, tobacco and fruits and vegetables, sharing in the fall. This heavy falling off was chiefly attributable to world trade depression and the slump in commodity prices. Raw cotton, seeds, cotton manufactures, grains, cotton twist and yarn and raw wool recorded noticeable decreases.

In the year under report there was a further falling off in the entrepôt trade of Bombay, the value thereof declining from Rs. 2·84 crores to Rs. 1·97 crores. Of the fall of Rs. 87 lakhs, smaller re-shipments of hides and skins, raw, chiefly to the United Kingdom were responsible for Rs. 59·41 lakhs. Smaller re-exports of wool manufactures, metals and ores and sugar to all the principal markets also accounted for a fall of Rs. 7·93 lakhs, Rs. 6·33 lakhs and Rs. 6·01 lakhs respectively.

The value of the total foreign trade of Bombay contracted by Rs. 7·71 crores, or 5 per cent. to Rs. 142·05 crores, owing to a heavy falling off in exports. Both imports and exports

GENERAL SUMMARY

of the precious metals declined by Rs. 2·53 crores and Rs. 53·22 lakhs respectively, the latter in spite of a slightly increased gold export.

The value of the total coasting trade also fell by Rs. 6·67 crores, or 11 per cent. to Rs. 51·55 crores, imports contributing Rs. 1·91 crores and exports Rs. 4·76 crores towards the fall.

The gross collections of the Bombay Custom House further increased from Rs. 12·38 crores to Rs. 15·80 crores. These figures exclude the collections on account of various cesses such as cotton and tea. The ratio of true expenditure to revenue was '9 as against 1·38 per cent. in the previous year.

Both the foreign and coasting trade of the Province of Sind showed a further decline as compared with the previous year, which itself was a year of great depression. The entire maritime trade amounted to Rs. 44·80 crores as against Rs. 49·14 crores in the preceding year. The foreign trade was responsible for a decline of Rs. 1·09 crores, the value having decreased from Rs. 31·10 crores to Rs. 30·01 crores. The coasting trade also declined from Rs. 18·04 crores to Rs. 14·79 crores.

The gross collections on account of customs revenue amounted to Rs. 6·26 crores as against Rs. 5·65 crores in the preceding year.

Agriculture.—The agricultural season of 1932–33 was, considering the *kharif* and *rabi* crops together, generally satisfactory over a very large part of the Bombay Presidency including Sind. The special feature of the year in Sind was the opening of the Lloyd Barrage Canals system. As a result of the assured water-supply thus made available both the area cultivated and the outturn of crops were considerably greater than in the preceding year. Despite the uneven distribution of the rains, the season, on the whole, was fairly satisfactory. Although prices during the year were considerably lower than those prevailing in 1929–30 they showed a definite upward trend when compared with those ruling during the two preceding years.

In the Presidency, during the year under review, the gross cropped area decreased by 217,000 acres to 29,155,000 acres or by '7 per cent., while the net cropped area decreased

by 105,000 acres to 28,281,000 acres or by .4 per cent. The twice cropped area also decreased from 986,000 acres to 874,000 acres in the year under review. In Sind, on the other hand, the gross cropped area, the twice cropped area and the net cropped area showed a considerable rise of 891,000, 16,000 and 875,000 acres respectively over the previous year.

The area under food crops decreased by 333,000 acres or 1.6 per cent. as compared with the previous year, while the area under non-food crops showed a general increase which amounted to 116,000 acres or 1.3 per cent. over the previous year. In Sind, with the exception of rice, the area under which declined by 75,000 acres or 6.3 per cent. as compared with the previous year, there was an increase to a varying extent among almost all the food and non-food crops.

Department of Agriculture.—An event of great importance to India was the Ottawa Conference held in July–August 1932 for the promotion of trade within the Empire. The effect of this has been to give to India a preference in the United Kingdom markets for several of her products and the result is already visible in the increased sales of Indian linseed in Britain. The rapid development of Indian sugar manufactured under the protection of the present enhanced tariff continued. The number of sugar factories in the year under report increased by 27 making a total of 70. There are 58 more factories under construction. Conferences to consider the improvement of the transport of fish and fruit within the Presidency and the development of the export of Indian fruit overseas were held.

The organisation of the seed supply of new and improved varieties of crops was one of the major services the department rendered to agriculture. A large volume of seed of the staple crops, such as cotton and rice, was made available to the cultivator during the year. Improvement of cattle through the supply of superior bulls for breeding purposes was also an important service. Various research schemes dealing with sugarcane, dry-farming and fresh fruit export were undertaken by the department with funds provided by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Much research work was also done with the help of the grants given by the Indian Central Cotton

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Committee and the Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund. The Poona Agricultural College and the Vernacular Agricultural schools at Devi Hosur and Dhulia, continued to do very good work.

The total expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 11·22 lakhs in the Presidency proper and Rs. 4·05 lakhs in Sind.

Public Instruction.—The total number of educational institutions decreased by 288 to 16,871 and the number of pupils in them by 606 to 1,332,087. Out of a total of 26,848 towns and villages, 10,763 possessed schools, the average area served by each town or village with a school being 11·5 square miles. The percentage of male scholars under instruction in all kinds of institutions to the total male population was 9·01 as against 9·07 in the preceding year, the corresponding percentage of female scholars to the female population being 2·89 and 2·83 respectively. The total expenditure on public instruction amounted to Rs. 381·72 lakhs of which 44·4 per cent. was met from Government funds and the rest from Local Board funds, fees and other sources. Primary schools alone absorbed over Rs. 191 lakhs exclusive of expenditure on inspection, construction and repairs. The number of students in the 17 Arts Colleges (including the University School of Economics and Sociology) increased by 387 to 9,700, of whom 835 were women as against 704 in the preceding year, while the expenditure on all the Arts Colleges (excluding the University School) was about Rs. 22 lakhs. Secondary schools decreased by 3 to 686 but the number of pupils in them increased by 4,120 to 127,698, the expenditure being about Rs. 84½ lakhs. The number of primary schools for boys decreased by 143 to 12,952 and the number of pupils in them by 7,082 to 967,647. The total number of girls under instruction in primary schools for boys and girls was 266,652, an increase of 4,327. The total number of Muhammadans under instruction in recognised institutions decreased by 1,323 to 234,146, of whom 53,435 were girls.

Law and Justice.—During the period under review, eighteen Acts were passed by the Legislative Council and, having received the assent of their Excellencies the Governor and Governor General, became law. The most important Acts were those

which empowered Government to interfere in the case of disorganisation of the Bombay Cotton Market and regulate the market in such a way as to secure free trading in the market and minimise outside interference, the Act which fixed standard weights and measures for the Bombay Presidency as recommended by the Standard Weights and Measures Committee, the Act which provided Government with all necessary powers in reserve to deal with the civil disobedience movement and the Act which imposed fees for the sale of tobacco in the Presidency of Bombay excluding the city of Bombay. Most of the other Acts were amendments to existing statutes designed to remove anomalies or to remedy defects which experience has shown to be necessary.

During 1932, the number of suits for disposal on the Original Side of the High Court was 5,321 as compared with 6,026 in 1931. The number of suits instituted in the mofussil civil courts was 177,492, an increase of 8,509 over the figure of the previous year. The largest number of suits instituted during the year was in East Khandesh (18,625). In no other district except Poona, West Khandesh, Kaira, Nasik, Ahmedabad, Broach and Panch Mahals and Sholapur did the institutions exceed 10,000. Of these, 173,213 were disposed of. The Presidency Small Cause Court disposed of 32,993 cases, showing a decrease of 6,685 cases over the figures of the last year.

On the Criminal Side, there were 224,934 offences reported during the year, an increase of 3,108 over the figures of 1931. The increase was most noticeable in the districts of Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Thana and Ahmedabad. The number of offenders brought to trial was 221,570. The Presidency Magistrates, including Honorary Magistrates, dealt with 98,979 cases against 102,789 in the previous year. The number of cases dealt with under Special Laws was 90,972 or 2,992 fewer than that in 1931. The fines imposed and realised during the year amounted to Rs. 13,17,768 and Rs. 9,32,452 respectively. The aggregate number of persons under trial before the mofussil tribunals was 193,625. Of these, 1,372 were committed or referred to the sessions and of the remaining 192,253 cases, 176,419 were finally disposed of by various tribunals. Of the

GENERAL SUMMARY

persons brought to trial 55·2 per cent. were convicted and 44·4 per cent. were acquitted or discharged. There were 2,627 persons under trial before sessions courts in the mofussil. Of these, the cases of 2,281 were decided and 55 per cent. resulted in convictions.

In Sind there was a slight decrease in the civil and criminal work in the year under report.

Police and Crime.—The resumption of the civil disobedience movement was the outstanding feature of the earlier part of the year throughout the Presidency, but owing to the ordinances the movement never acquired any momentum and the enthusiasm at first engendered, very soon evaporated. Within a short period most of the important leaders were confined in jail, congress institutions and allied bodies were declared illegal and their buildings and offices were seized. Meetings, processions and ‘prabhat ferries’ were prevented or dispersed and agitators who took part were prosecuted. No forms of open congress activity were allowed. The only part of the Presidency which continued to give noticeable trouble was Kanara. The police force, both officers and men, displayed firmness and discretion in dealing with demonstrations and it was a very busy and trying period for them.

There was an appreciable rise in the reported cognizable crime but this was due to the civil disobedience movement. A real indication of the state of crime in the Presidency was a further fall of 404 in crimes of a serious nature. There was an improvement in the percentage of property recovered. There was also some diminution in the number of pending and undetected cases and an improvement in the percentage of cases ending in conviction to those tried. The number of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, increased.

Cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year numbered 130,704 as against 123,843 in 1931—a net increase of 6,861 cases under all classes.

The incidence of cognizable crime for 1932 was 1·19 per thousand of population. The Bombay Suburban District recorded the highest rate, 3·56, while Ratnagiri recorded the

lowest rate, '28. The total number of undetected cases was 7,059 against 7,473 in 1931—a decrease of 414. The percentage of undetected cases to true cases disposed of, stood at 26·75 against 30·89. The value of property stolen during 1932 in connection with cognizable cases was about Rs. 9 lakhs of which about Rs. 2½ lakhs were recovered, the percentage of recovery being 41·44.

The total strength of the Police was 715 officers and 17,586 men and the total cost, including the clerical establishment, was about Rs. 101 lakhs showing a decrease of nearly 4 lakhs. There was one policeman to every 4·28 square miles or 916 persons.

Bombay City Police.—The renewal of the civil disobedience movement imposed on the Bombay City Police and particularly its special branch, the additional task of controlling the unlawful activities of the congress. The encouragement given by the congress to lawlessness, led in its turn to a resurgence of the hooligan element; there were strikes and some small riots; and finally in May there occurred the worst communal riots, the effects of which lasted for months afterwards. As a result, there was an increase in certain types of serious crime such as rioting, murder and attempt to murder and in the amount of property reported as stolen. The strain imposed on all ranks of the Police was severe and their discipline and devotion to duty form a record to be proud of.

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 119,544 against 131,984 in 1931. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the police during the year was 85,199 against 90,512 in 1931. Under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V), there were 7,734 cases against 7,568 in 1931. Dacoities decreased from 5 to 3 and thefts from 3,782 to 3,342, while robberies increased from 98 to 115 and house-breaking from 1,434 to 1,938. The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 4,180 against 3,732 in 1931. The percentage of non-detection worked out to 4·85 against 4·08 in 1931. There were 238 cases of murder and attempted murder, including 15 cases pending from the

GENERAL SUMMARY

preceding year, against 78 in 1931. The total number of offences under Special and Local Laws dealt with by the police numbered 77,767 against 83,126 in 1931. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 33,10,643 compared with Rs. 9,59,890 in 1931. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 1·96 lakhs, which gives a recovery percentage of 5·93 against 27·27 in 1931.

The total permanent strength of the police force was 4,120 and the total cost was over Rs. 40 lakhs.

Public Health.—Apart from the prevalence of plague, the health of the Presidency as a whole compared favourably with the previous year and there was a fall in the total death-rate for the Presidency from 23·82 to 23·04 due chiefly to improvement in the death-rates under the headings cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea, respiratory diseases and all other causes. Small-pox showed a slight increase from 1,873 to 2,699 and injuries 7,634 to 8,172. The number of deaths from fevers was practically the same.

Other favourable features of the year were the lowest number of deaths from cholera, a decrease in infant mortality from 161·64 in the previous year to 156·39 and an excess of births over deaths of 280,443—an increase of births, that is to say, without a corresponding rise in the infantile death-rate which often accompanies it. The highest birth-rate was recorded in West Khandesh (47·93) and the lowest in Hyderabad (14·35). For Bombay City, the birth-rate was 24·63 as against 23·12, while the death-rate was 19·55 as against 21·43 in 1931. The infant mortality rate in Bombay City was 219·41 as compared with 273·71 in 1931.

Salt.—The salt with which the Bombay Presidency Salt Department has to deal is the Baragra or Rann salt of Cutch, sea-salt made within the Presidency and imported salt, mostly from Goa. At Kharaghoda 30·59 lakhs of maunds of salt was produced as against 22·23 lakhs of maunds during the previous year, while the sales of Baragra salt amounted to 26·04 lakhs of maunds as against 28·71 lakhs of maunds. The produce of all sea-salt was 82·81 lakhs of maunds as against

87·65 lakhs of maunds in the previous year, while the sales amounted to 88·83 lakhs of maunds as against 101·96 lakhs of maunds. 37·67 lakhs of maunds of salt were consumed in the Presidency proper showing an average consumption of 12·70 lbs. per head as against 12·42 lbs. per head in the previous year. 2·87 lakhs of maunds of fish was cured at the Fish Curing Yards of the Department and 5,072 maunds of denatured salt was issued free of duty for use as manure. The quantity of salt used free of duty by industrial concerns amounted to 80,820 maunds.

The revenue from salt showed an increase of Rs. 8·91 lakhs, the gross receipts being Rs. 207·09 lakhs as against Rs. 198·18 lakhs in the preceding year. The total expenditure, including refunds, amounted to Rs. 27·45 lakhs as against Rs. 30·01 lakhs during the preceding year.

From 1st November 1932 the Salt Department in Sind was divided into two parts, the Salt Works proper under the Superintendent of Salt Revenue in Sind and the preventive establishment in the rest of Sind under the Superintendent of Salt and Excise in Sind. Prior to that date the Superintendent of Salt Revenue had charge of the Maurypur Salt Works only.

There was an increase of 1½ lakhs of maunds in the output of salt while there was a decrease of one lakh of maunds in the issue of salt for local consumption. The average consumption of salt in the Province worked out at 8·15 lbs. per head per annum as against 10·11 lbs. in the previous year. The gross receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 5·75 lakhs as against Rs. 9·16 lakhs, while the expenditure was Rs. 1·10 lakhs as against Rs. 1·22 lakhs.

Excise.—In the Presidency proper the gross excise revenue for the year under report increased from Rs. 2·96 crores to Rs. 3·15 crores. The increase was artificially inflated to the extent of about Rs. 15 lakhs because the report showed the gross realisations at the Nasik Distillery instead of the net realisations shown in the previous year's report. The real increase was therefore only Rs. 4 lakhs which was mainly due to an improvement in the revenue from toddy and hemp drugs. There were decreases under the heads country spirit, foreign

GENERAL SUMMARY

liquor and opium. These mainly occurred in Bombay where on account of the communal riots during the early part of the year many liquor shops had to be closed.

The rations fixed for 1932-33 were the same as those for 1931-32. The total consumption of country spirit increased by 3,379 proof gallons to 1,039,065 proof gallons, but fell by 726,366 proof gallons below the allotted rations, while the revenue decreased from Rs. 172·20 lakhs to Rs. 170·71 lakhs. The revenue under toddy amounted to Rs. 52 lakhs as against Rs. 43·64 lakhs in the previous year. The quantity of toddy sold during the year under report was nearly 12,000,000 gallons as against 9,758,000 gallons sold during the previous year, while the total number of trees tapped for the sale of toddy decreased from 388,413 in the previous year to 384,605 in the year under report. The revenue under "foreign liquor" showed a decrease of Rs. 1·87 lakhs. From intoxicating drugs the revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs. 17·19 lakhs as against Rs. 16·93 lakhs during the previous year. With the exception of Ahmedabad and Bombay Suburban districts there was an increase in the consumption of ganja in all districts and in the Town and Island of Bombay, the most noticeable being in the districts of Dharwar, Bijapur, Sholapur, Satara, Poona, Ahmednagar and Bombay. The decrease in the consumption of ganja in Ahmedabad and Bombay Suburban districts was due to the diversion of custom to charas sold in Ahmedabad City and the Town and Island of Bombay.

The Excise opium revenue was Rs. 23·07 lakhs against Rs. 23·95 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease in consumption was attributed to trade depression, poor economic condition of the people and high selling prices. The net profit to Government from the issue of opium from the depôts was Rs. 9·91 lakhs as against Rs. 10·54 lakhs in the previous year.

The total number of excise offences detected was 7,967 against 8,208 in the preceding year. Of these, 7,431 related to liquor, 461 to hemp drugs and 75 to cocaine as against 7,691, 452 and 65 respectively in the previous year. The number of opium cases detected was 311 as against 349 in the preceding year.

The expenditure for the year, exclusive of compensation paid to the Indian States, the Bombay Municipality and the District Local Boards was Rs. 29·93 lakhs as against Rs. 21·87 lakhs in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the change in the account system of the Nasik Distillery. The net revenue, after deducting refunds and the gross expenditure from the gross revenue, increased from Rs. 257·79 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 271·98 lakhs in the year under report.

In Sind the total excise revenue, excluding refunds, amounted to Rs. 31·15 lakhs as against Rs. 29·94 lakhs in the previous year. Country spirit, toddy and hemp drugs were mainly responsible for the increase.

There was decrease in the imports of foreign liquors during the year under report due to the high import duty and the reduced purchasing power of the consumer. The total consumption also decreased from 2·93 lakhs gallons to 2·56 lakhs gallons. The consumption of country spirit was 81,061 proof gallons as against 72,221 proof gallons in the preceding year, and was due to the diversion of custom from foreign liquor to country liquor owing to the high price of the former. The sales of toddy amounted to 23,639 gallons as against 20,973 gallons, the increase being due to its low selling price.

The issues of opium from Government depôts amounted to 3,901 seers as compared with 4,219 seers in the previous year. The sales of bhang and charas amounted to 51,981 seers and 7,885 seers respectively. The total number of offences detected during the year under report was 491 under the Abkari Act and 93 under the Opium Laws.

The total expenditure of the Excise Department in Sind amounted to Rs. 2·61 lakhs as against Rs. 2·79 lakhs in the preceding year.

Taxes on income.—The year on the whole, suffered from world-wide trade depression on account of exceptionally low prices of all commodities and raw materials, which, coupled with the reduced purchasing power of the people, to a great extent seriously affected the profits of all traders. The total income assessed was Rs. 50½ crores against Rs. 46½ crores in the preceding year.

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The total net income tax collections amounted to Rs. 392·94 lakhs as against Rs. 350·43 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 42·51 lakhs, due chiefly to the doubled rate of surcharge on income tax and taxation of incomes under Rs. 2,000. The total number of assessees at the end of the year was 204,468 of whom 101,425 were in Bombay City. The total income from salaries assessed to tax was about Rs. 1,571 lakhs and the net revenue collected about Rs. 66½ lakhs. Persons with an income of Rs. 50,000 and over numbered 467, paying Rs. 32·09 lakhs income tax on an assessed income of Rs. 244·52 lakhs.

The total net super tax collections were Rs. 85·69 lakhs as against Rs. 85·85 lakhs for the preceding year. The total number of assessees for the whole presidency was 1,261 of whom 971 were from Bombay City. There were three private individuals whose assessable income to super tax amounted to over Rs. 5 lakhs per year and they paid about Rs. 5½ lakhs in super tax. The number of companies paying super tax on incomes of over Rs. 5 lakhs was 28, the amount of tax paid by them being Rs. 24 lakhs.

Stamps.—During the year under review, the total revenue realised from the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps, including the annual contribution of Rs. 12·50 lakhs received from the Government of India on account of the Local Government's share in the sale proceeds of unified stamps used in the Presidency on receipts, promissory notes, etc., amounted to Rs. 160·78 lakhs as against Rs. 152·47 lakhs during the previous year. Of this Rs. 77·54 lakhs were received under the Stamp Act and Rs. 83·24 lakhs under the Court Fees Act. Bombay City was responsible for a collection of Rs. 25·69 lakhs under the Court Fees Act as against Rs. 23·75 lakhs during the preceding year.

Forests.—Trade depression continued during the year under report but, on the whole, conditions showed a distinct improvement over those of the past year. Compared with other important commodities timber, and particularly teak, held its own. Business was not brisk but, on the other hand, there was no stagnation and no large stocks accumulated.

The gross revenue of the year rose from Rs. 56·74 lakhs to Rs. 59·71 lakhs but was less by Rs. 7·36 lakhs than the average of the preceding five years. The surplus showed an increase as compared with the previous year but was less than the average of the previous quinquennium by Rs. 1·19 lakhs. The increase in revenue was shared by the Northern, Central and Sind Circles, the revenue in the Southern Circle remaining almost the same. Although the financial results were distinctly more favourable than in the previous year, the revenue realised was much below normal. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 40·67 lakhs to Rs. 36·23 lakhs and was chiefly due to the postponement of works and restricting expenditure to urgent items only.

The total number of offences against forest laws fell from 22,987 to 22,584. The areas artificially regenerated continued to show satisfactory progress. During the year 1,871,000 cubic feet of timber and fuel were extracted departmentally together with sandalwood worth about Rs. 1,07,000 and minor produce, grass, etc. to the value of about Rs. 7,000.

Co-operative Movement.—The policy of rectification, consolidation and of restricted registration, which was continued during the year, resulted in a decrease by two in the number of societies, although the working capital increased by Rs. 139 lakhs and the Reserve Fund and owned capital by Rs. 9·8 and 83 lakhs respectively. Arrears in rural primaries and consequently in Central Banks continued to be the most distressing problem ; but the elimination of weak societies and undesirable members, discriminating finance to good members, energetic action against wilful defaulters by appointment of Special Recovery Officers, disciplinary action against bad Managing Committees, more effective supervision, and other factors, gained for the Movement in quality what was partly lost in quantity. The agricultural non-credit societies suffered from a fall in commodity prices and unstable market conditions but the Cotton Sale Societies of Karnatak and Gujarat continued to render valuable service to the cotton-growers.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Provincial and Central Banks continued to inspire more and more public confidence as evidenced by the inflow of deposits in spite of considerable reduction in rates of interest.

Among the non-agricultural societies, the Urban Banks with a working capital of over Rs. 50,000, which increased from 91 to 102, and Salary-Earners' Societies are fast developing on sound lines and playing a very important part in the economic life of the middle classes in urban areas. The Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society made steady headway and secured business of over 3 lakhs.

Consumers' Societies increased to 40 and Housing Societies from 83 to 88. Producers' Societies, of which the Weavers' Societies are the most important, were hard hit owing to the fall in purchasing power of their customers.

The Provincial Co-operative Institute had another difficult year but did commendable work in education and propaganda so far as its resources permitted.

Public Works.—In Sind the working of the new Lloyd Barrage Canals during this first year of their operation was satisfactory, although some trouble was experienced during the testing period. For the first time in the history of Sind an assured water supply was provided without any fear of fluctuations. Measures to prevent damage due to water-logging in parts of the area under the command of the Begari and Rohri Canals were put in hand. Work was continued on the improvements to the Fuleli Canals system. In the Deccan, work was continued on the Nira Right Bank Canal project and the remodelling of the old Nira Left Bank Canal.

Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.—The work of providing kutchra roads, stone kerbing, etc., in block No. 1 was in progress. Trees were planted along the road side in some parts. The work of preparing and grassing the remaining area of about eight acres of the recreation ground in block No. 1 was carried out departmentally. Building debris which had been supplied free of cost at certain accessible points outside block No. 7 was deposited and spread in that block. Six cricket pitches, one football field and one hockey field were provided and allotted to private clubs on payment and a sand ride 10 feet

wide constructed around the recreation ground. The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 1·28 lakhs.

Civil Aviation.—The work of preparing a civil landing ground at Juhu, which was commenced in 1930-31 on behalf of the Government of India, was completed during the year 1932-33 at a total cost of nearly Rs. 6 lakhs.

Industrial Housing Scheme.—In spite of trade depression the number of tenancies increased, while rent recoveries were excellent. 8,730 tenements out of a total of 16,524 tenements in 207 chawls were occupied at the close of the year, recording an occupancy percentage of 53 in 1932-33 as against 51 in the previous year. The rents collected were Rs. 7,23,078 on the assessment of Rs. 7,27,425, showing a recovery percentage of 99·4. During the year 1,160 tenants absconded, the rent due from them being Rs. 12,285, as against Rs. 13,163 in the previous year, of which Rs. 4,005 were recovered.

Residential Suburban Schemes.—Notwithstanding the slump in trade 19,818 square yards of developed land were sold in the Government residential schemes in the Suburban District in 1932-33 for Rs. 1,01,908 against 67,752 square yards sold for Rs. 2,04,052 last year.

The total expenditure incurred by Government on all the residential schemes during the year amounted to Rs. 21,593, while the loans sanctioned during the year under the State Aid scheme amounted to Rs. 1,04,696.

PART II

CHAPTER I

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

LAND RECORDS

THE functions of the Land Records Department are to provide the statistics necessary for sound administration in all matters connected with the land, to reduce, simplify and cheapen litigation in the Revenue and Civil Courts, to provide a Record of Rights for the protection of all who hold interests in land and lastly to simplify and cheapen periodical settlement operations. Survey and classification of land, and a full record maintained not spasmodically but every day as every change occurs, is indispensable for the assessment and collection of land revenue. This is a task which is never completed. It extends to the cities as well as the countryside and forests. Uninteresting and tedious as much of its work must be, nevertheless, the work of the Land Records Department lies as the woof and warp underneath all the elaborate material of which Provincial Administration is composed.

The main function of the Department is to maintain all survey and classification records up to date and for this purpose to carry out field operations preliminary to the incorporation of changes in these records. It has further to organise and carry out rural and city surveys on an extensive scale and maintain them in a state of usefulness. Special surveys for private individuals or bodies such as relate to Inam villages, surveys in connexion with Railway or Municipal or Local Board projects etc., and surveys on behalf of other Departments of Government and sometimes even Native States are also ordinarily undertaken. The supervision of the preparation and the maintenance of the Record of Rights, the periodical inspection of boundary marks and the introduction of Revenue settlements complete the function of the Department.

An important innovation by this Department was the introduction of the new combined V.F. VII and XII forms which give statistics about rents, tenancies, etc. and provide the data for the preparation of Electoral Rolls.

Under the orders of Government the office of the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records has since the end of March 1932 been held in abeyance partly on account of the present financial emergency but chiefly because all revision settlement work has been put off till the Land Revenue Code is amended. The Senior Superintendent of Land Records, Southern Circle, has been entrusted with the work of that office except the Establishment compilation which has been transferred to the Commissioner, Southern Division, and the work in connection with the Photozinco Office and the Consulting Surveyor to Government which has been transferred to the Commissioner, Central Division. The Registration Department which was also under the control of the Director of Land Records as Inspector-General of Registration has been placed under the control of the Excise Commissioner. The Land Records staff consists of the Senior Superintendent of Land Records, Southern Circle, Superintendent of Land Records, Northern Circle, and Superintendent of Survey and Land Records in Sind, as well as District Inspectors, Cadastral Surveyors and Circle Inspectors. The function of the Senior Superintendent has been limited to advise on technical matters and general administration of the Department so as to secure uniformity in the whole Presidency.

The staff of the Department is divided into three sections—

(a) the district staff of Circle Inspectors under the Collectors,

(b) the cadastral survey staff (including city survey staff) under the Department of Land Records, and

(c) staff in District Survey offices, who keep all the survey records up to date.

The Superintendents and the District Inspectors of Land Records supervise all the three sections, but in respect of (a) their function is rather to advise and assist while the actual orders are given by the Revenue Officers. As to (b) and (c) the administration is direct.

A complete record of rights and interests in lands has been prepared for all unalienated and many alienated villages throughout the Presidency and steps are being taken to prepare it for the remaining alienated villages also. The record has proved of very great value to the Land Revenue Administration and to the public at large who are not slow in realizing its importance as an authentic record of their titles.

LAND RECORDS

City surveys form an important part of land records. Such surveys have now been introduced in Bombay City and in most of the important cities and towns in the Presidency. Arrangements have also been made for the maintenance of city survey records.

GUJARAT TALUKDARS ACT

Under the provisions of various Acts including the Gujarat Talukdars Act, the Court of Wards Act, the Guardians and Wards Act, etc. Government are empowered to take over the management of estates whose owners, by reason of minority, incapacity, etc. are not considered capable of looking after them. A large number of these is in the Ahmedabad district where in all there are seven estates managed by the Collector who is also Talukdari Settlement Officer.

The Jama demand of the district for the year, including past arrears, was Rs. 7·93 lakhs, out of which Rs. 4·58 lakhs were recovered. The total rental demand of the estates under management, including arrears of past years, was Rs. 5,000 out of which about Rs. 3,700 were collected.

There were 22 sons of Talukdars receiving education at the Talukdari Hostel at Dhandhuka at the close of the year as against 17 last year.

No estate was released from management, nor any new estate taken under management, during the year.

SIND INCUMBERED ESTATES ACT

The Sind Incumbered Estates Act of 1881 was passed by the Government of India in order to amend the law providing for the relief of Jagirdars and Zamindars in Sind and this Act was further amended in 1896. The management of such estates is undertaken upon an application by the landholder and a Special Officer designated "Manager, Sind Incumbered Estates," has been appointed to supervise the management of these estates under the control of the Commissioner in Sind. The estates are leased to outsiders or to the estate owners, but generally to the latter whenever this is possible.

Thirty-seven new estates were taken under management and 23 were released, leaving 289 under management at the close of the year as against 275 last year. The revenue was about Rs. 12 lakhs and the cost of management decreased from 7·91 per cent. to 6·35 per cent.

THE COURT OF WARDS ACT

The Bombay Court of Wards Act was passed in 1905. Under this Act the Commissioners of Divisions are the Courts of Wards for the limits of their Divisions. With the sanction of Government, they assume superintendence of estates of landholders who, on account of minority or physical or mental defects or infirmity, are not qualified to manage their property and also on application by the landholders of estates that are heavily indebted. Arrangements are also made for the education of minor wards.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS

The ordinary work of the Department was carried on during the year, particularly routine measurement work in all the Divisions of the Presidency. A temporary staff was employed on various measurement works in several districts of the Central Division. Several parties were employed on revision survey work.

No revision settlements were undertaken during the year.

WASTE LANDS

Practically all the waste in Sind is only cultivable if water is available.

In the Presidency proper the cultivable waste consists partly of unassessed lands and partly of assessed lands. Practically the whole area is unprofitable to cultivate. It tends to vary slightly, falling as prices rise and increasing when prices fall. The cultivable waste is used for grazing purposes. Where there are no forests, it is frequently impracticable to give the waste lands out for cultivation on account of the grazing requirements of the locality. Grazing fees are paid for the privilege of grazing on uncultivable waste.

The following table shows the area under cultivation in the Province :—

1932-33

(In thousands of acres)

Division						Total cultivable area	Occupied	Balance cultivable waste
Northern	..	..	..	..	..	4,915	4,467	448
Central	..	..	..	..	..	14,464	14,033	431
Southern	..	..	..	..	..	7,863	7,644	219
Sind	..	..	..	..	..	14,765	8,520	6,245
Bombay Suburban District	..	..	..	..	..	39	23	16

CHAPTER II

LAW AND JUSTICE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THE power of making laws “for the peace and good government of the Bombay Presidency” is vested in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay. It consists of 114 members. The two members of the Executive Council are ex-officio members, and of the remaining 112, 86 are elected and 26 nominated. Of the nominated members not more than 16 may be officials. The elected members are elected as follows :—

	Members.
General constituencies—	
Muhammadian Rural	22
Muhammadian Urban	5
Non-Muhammadian Rural	35
Non-Muhammadian Urban	11
European	2
Special constituencies—	
Land-holders	3
Commerce and Industry	7
Bombay University	1
Total ..	86

Of the members of the non-Muhammadian constituencies seven must be Mahrattas.

All British subjects of either sex who are over the age of 21 years and possess the necessary property qualification are, subject to certain minor exceptions, entitled to vote in general constituencies. The Government of Bombay has also power to permit subjects of Indian States to be enrolled as electors. The property qualification is fixed by Rules under the Government of India Act and is based, in the case of land, upon the amount of land revenue, and in the case of houses upon the annual rental ; in each case tenants as well as landholders are qualified to vote. Besides these, all income-tax payers and all retired soldiers of His Majesty's regular forces are enfranchised by the same Rules. A general election ordinarily takes place every three years. Before taking his seat every member must make an oath or affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown.

Legislative.—The extent of the power of the Council to make laws is defined by section 80-A of the Government of India Act. Generally it may make laws for the peace and good government of the territories constituting the Presidency of Bombay, but certain bills cannot be introduced without the previous sanction of the Governor-General. The most important of these are—

(a) Bills imposing new taxes, except certain taxes specified in Rules made under the Act such as taxes on non-agricultural land and on amusements, succession duties and judicial stamp duties ;

(b) Bills affecting the public debt of India or any taxes, the proceeds of which go to the Government of India ;

(c) Bills affecting the navy, army or air force ;

(d) Bills affecting the relations of Government with foreign princes or States ;

(e) Bills regulating a “ central ” subject.

Central subjects are subjects of vital importance or subjects on which it is desirable that policy should be uniform throughout India. Some of the most important are external relations, defence of India, shipping, railways, posts and telegraphs, currency, civil and criminal law, commerce, all sources of all-India revenue and the All-India Services. Again under section 80-C of the Government of India Act, a bill affecting the public revenues of the province of Bombay or imposing any charge upon them, cannot be introduced without the previous sanction of the Governor.

Resolutions and questions.—After non-official bills and motions to amend Standing Orders have been disposed of, any member may during the remaining time allotted to non-official business move a resolution on a matter of general public interest. Fifteen clear days’ notice of such resolution must be given before the date appointed for the Session of the Council.

Every resolution must be in the form of a specific recommendation to Government. The Governor may within the period of notice disallow a resolution or any part of a resolution on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interest or that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Local Government.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

No resolution can be moved on any matter which affects the relations of Government with any foreign or Indian State, or relates to the internal administration of any Indian State, or which is *sub judice*.

Questions for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern may be asked provided that ten clear days' notice of the question is given. A question may be disallowed on any of the grounds on which a resolution on the subject might have been disallowed, and also on certain other grounds of which the most important are that it must not be in substance a suggestion for any particular action, nor ask for an expression of opinion.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION

Acts passed.—During the period between the 1st of April 1932 and the 31st of March 1933, eighteen Acts were passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay and, having received the assent of their Excellencies the Governor and Governor-General, became law.

The Acts were as follows :—

Act III of 1932 (An Act further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879) was passed with a view to provide that when an appeal under the Bombay Land Revenue Code was decided, reasons for the decision should be recorded in writing by the appellate authority, except in the following three cases :— (1) when an appeal was dismissed summarily, or (2) when the decision or order appealed from was itself a decision or order recorded in appeal, or (3) when an appeal was made to the Governor in Council under section 204 of the Code.

Act IV of 1932 (An Act to provide for the better regulation and control of transactions in cotton in Bombay) was passed to take the place of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act, 1922, which expired at the end of October 1932. For a long time prior to the passing of the new Act, trading in the Bombay Cotton market was found to be very irregular and the operations of many dealers were persistently obstructed and interfered with. Government realised that world factors had aggravated the situation ; but after consulting all sections of the trade they were satisfied that the regulation of the Bombay cotton market had been seriously defective. And they considered it necessary that, in case the disorganisation of the market should continue or recur, they should be empowered to interfere and improve that regulation in such a way as to secure free trading in the market and to minimise outside interference. This was one of the main objects for which Act IV of 1932 was passed.

Act V of 1932 (An Act further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923) was passed with a view to meet the situation which arose on account of the creation of the new district of Dadu in Sind, by providing for extension of the term of office of the district and taluka local boards in Sind up to 31st March 1933, as it was found impracticable to complete the preparations for election to local boards in the new district of Dadu and the other districts, the limits of which were consequently altered. The Act also provides that the local boards of districts or talukas, the limits of which are altered during the term of office of the members, can be dissolved and new boards constituted or established in their place, as a temporary measure, to function only until such time as arrangements are made for the election of new local boards.

Act VI of 1932 (An Act to amend the Bombay Finance Act, 1932) was passed with a view to remove certain doubts or ambiguities regarding the interpretation and effect of section 18 of the Bombay Finance Act, 1932, and to make it clear that property settled for religious and charitable purposes was exempt from enhanced duties.

Act VII of 1932 (An Act further to amend the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925) was passed with a view to do away with the obligation imposed upon Municipal Boroughs having an annual income of less than two lakhs of rupees by section 33 of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, to appoint a chief officer who is either a graduate or a qualified engineer.

Act VIII of 1932 (An Act further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888) was passed to enable members of the Backward and Depressed Classes to get elected to the Schools' Committee through reservation of seats, as in the case of School Boards in the mofussil.

Act IX of 1932 (An Act further to amend the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay) was passed to enable a Small Cause Court to entertain an ejectment suit when the agreement of tenancy was oral.

Act X of 1932 (An Act to amend the Bombay Borstal Schools Act, 1929) was passed to enable Government to commute a term of detention in a Borstal School to a term of imprisonment when an offender was found to be too old to be suitable for detention in such school.

Act XI of 1932 (An Act further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888) was passed with a view to disqualify a member who failed to pay arrears of any kind due by

him (otherwise than as a trustee) to the Corporation within three months after a special notice in that behalf was served upon him.

Act XII of 1932 (An Act further to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, 1874) was passed with the object of empowering the Collector to delegate to mamlatdars and mahalkaris the power to determine the heirs of inferior village servants under section 64 (1) (a) of the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act so as to avoid the delay and inconvenience involved in the determination of such heirs by the Collector.

Act XIII of 1932 (An Act further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888) was passed with a view to make it clear that town duty is leviable on all edible vegetable oils which resemble ghi and not on "vegetable product" or "Vanaspati ghi" only.

Act XIV of 1932 (An Act further to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879) was passed to provide that in taking accounts under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act no sum in excess of the decretal amount should be debited against the debtor notwithstanding any agreement between the debtor and the creditor.

Act XV of 1932 (An Act to fix a scale of standard weights and measures for the Presidency of Bombay) was passed in the following circumstances :—

The question of prescribing a scale of standard weights and measures for the Bombay Presidency had been under the consideration of Government from time to time since the passing of the Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity Act, 1871, by section 8 of which the Governor in Council was empowered to introduce a system of weights and measures, consistent with the statutory units prescribed by section 3. Although that Act was on the Statute Book for more than 55 years, no notifications were issued under it, as it was hoped that weights and measures based on the statutory units would be gradually and generally adopted without further intervention on the part of Government. This hope, however, was not realised. The whole question was examined from time to time and in 1923 a Committee was appointed by Government to consider the question. This Committee submitted its report in May 1924. The Committee's recommendations were carefully considered by Government, and Act XV of 1932 was passed to give effect to the said recommendations.

Act XVI of 1932 (An Act to confer special powers on Government and its officers for the maintenance of the public

security in case of emergency) was passed in order to provide Government with all necessary powers in reserve to deal with the civil disobedience movement.

Act I of 1933 (An Act to amend the Bombay Finance Act, 1932) was passed for the purpose of extending the operation of Parts II, III and IV of the Bombay Finance Act, 1932, relating to the levy of duty on the consumption of electrical energy, of enhanced court-fees and stamp duties for a further period of one year after the 31st March 1933.

Act II of 1933 (An Act for the imposition and levy of fees on the sale of tobacco in the Presidency of Bombay excluding the City of Bombay) was passed with a view to increase the revenues of Government by the imposition and levy of certain fees in the mofussil on the sale of tobacco.

Act III of 1933 (An Act further to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay) was passed for the purpose of enabling authorities of infirmaries to which unfit animals were sent, to recover the cost of transporting an animal to, and treating, feeding and watering it in the infirmary, if, after a period of detention in the infirmary, the animal was declared incurable.

Act IV of 1933 (An Act further to amend the Bombay Ferries Act, 1868) was passed in order to reduce the risk of accidents by drowning to a minimum. In the case of licensed boats and ferries no method was prescribed for determining in each case the load line or the free-board of the boat, but Collectors were authorised to lay down the conditions on which each boat could carry passengers, such as the maximum number of passengers and luggage. A new section 14 was substituted for the old section 14 in order to make it obligatory on every boat plying for hire, whether within a distance of three miles from a public ferry or beyond such distance, to take out a licence. It also made it an offence for boats not to observe the rules which Government proposed to frame regarding load line and free-board.

Government Bills.—Eighteen Bills were published and introduced in the Legislative Council (and one more only published) during the period under report.

Of these, twelve Bills became Acts ; two passed third reading, but assents of Their Excellencies the Governor and Governor-General were awaited ; three were referred to Select Committee ; and one was lost at the first reading.

Private Bills.—During the period under report, nine private Bills were published, and nine introduced and published.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION

Budget.—The Budget for the year 1933-34 was presented to the Council on the 18th February 1933, and twelve days were allotted for the discussion of demands for grants. No cuts were made in the Budget as a result of motions to reduce or omit grants.

Non-official Resolutions.—Eighteen resolutions were moved during the period under report. Of these five were carried, nine were withdrawn after discussion, ; three were lost ; and the consideration of one was postponed.

Motions for adjournment of the House.—Four motions for the adjournment of the House were tabled during the period under report. In the case of two motions leave to discuss was not granted by the Council ; one was disallowed by His Excellency the Governor under Rule 22 of the Bombay Legislative Council Rules ; and the fourth was “ talked out ”.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The High Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and nine Puisne Judges, has both ordinary and extraordinary civil and criminal jurisdiction and exercises original and appellate functions. The appellate Judges of the High Court also supervise the administration of justice by Subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts. Ordinary original jurisdiction is exercised in matters both civil and criminal, which arise within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay, but the High Court may in Civil cases remove and itself try any suit brought in any Court under its superintendence, and, in criminal cases, exercise jurisdiction over all persons residing in any place whose Courts are subject to the superintendence of the High Court.

In the Mofussil, the administration of civil justice is, in addition to the High Court and the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, entrusted to four grades of Courts, those of District and Assistant Judges and of two classes of officers styled, respectively, First and Second Class Subordinate Judges.

The Small Causes Court.—For the more easy recovery of small debts and demands, Courts invested with summary powers have been established in the City of Bombay and in Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi. The Judges of the mofussil Small Causes Courts have jurisdiction in money suits within the towns where the Courts are situated up to Rs. 500 in value and their decisions are final, save in so far as they are subject to reference on points of law to the High Court or to the supervision of the High Court in its extraordinary jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of these Courts may be extended to Rs. 1,000 and they can also be invested with appellate jurisdiction. The Presidency Small Causes Court has cognisance in suits not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in value arising within the Island of Bombay.

Criminal Courts.—District and Assistant Judges under the title of Sessions Judges, Additional and Assistant Sessions Judges exercise criminal jurisdiction. But the executive district officers who in addition to their revenue duties are invested with magisterial powers, dispose of original criminal work to a great extent. There are under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, in addition to the High Court, four grades of Criminal Courts—those of the Magistrates of the Third, Second and First Class, respectively, and the Courts of Sessions.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER

CIVIL JUSTICE

The judicial staff employed in the Presidency on 31st December 1932 and available for civil cases consisted of 10 permanent High Court Judges and 1 temporary Additional Judge; 17 District Judges; 10 Assistant Judges (including 3 Assistant Judges under training); a Chief Judge and 5 Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Court; 2 Provincial Small Cause Court Judges; 22 First Class Subordinate Judges and 88 Second Class Subordinate Judges. In addition, the Registrars of the Small Cause Courts of Ahmedabad and Poona exercised the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge. There were also 3 Inamdars and Jagirdars exercising the powers of a Subordinate Judge under Regulation XIII of 1830 and 92 Village Munsiffs appointed under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.

There were 5,321 suits for disposal on the original side of the High Court during the year 1932 against 6,026 in 1931. The number disposed of was 2,401, leaving a balance of 2,920. Of the suits left undisposed of 2 were 9 years old, 5 eight years, 30 seven years, 263 six years, 407 five years, 295 four years, 416 three years, 542 two years and 960 a year old.

The High Court also decided 17 suits under Testamentary and Intestate jurisdiction, 1 under Admiralty jurisdiction and 4 under the Parsi Matrimonial jurisdiction. It dealt with 1,307 insolvency petitions, 2,091 remaining pending at the close of the year. There were 1,372 petitions pending over one year at the close of 1932. The petitions for Probate and

CIVIL JUSTICE

Letters of Administration numbered 495. There were 185 appeals from the original side including 70 under Letters Patent. Of these 97 were disposed of. The number of appeals from subordinate civil courts was 4,778, of which 1,655 were disposed of, leaving 3,123 pending at the close of the year.

Mofussil Courts.—There were 9,083 appeals before the civil courts in the mofussil, of which 4,889 were disposed of during the year.

The number of suits instituted in 1932 was 177,492, an increase of 8,509 over the figure of the previous year. The increase occurred in money suits to the extent of 5 per cent. while it was 5·1 per cent. in title and other suits, the number of money suits being 150,407 as against 143,210 in 1931 and that of title and other suits being 27,085 as against 25,773 in 1931. The total value of suits instituted in 1932 amounted to Rs. 5,35,49,333, an increase of Rs. 29,68,160 on the total for 1931.

The largest number of suits instituted during the year was in East Khandesh (18,625). In no other districts except Poona, West Khandesh, Kaira, Nasik, Ahmedabad, Broach and Panch Mahals and Sholapur did the institutions exceed 10,000.

The total number of suits for disposal was 246,508 of which 173,213 were disposed of, a decrease of 943 over the figure of previous year. Of the total number of suits decided during the year, viz. 173,213, paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals (that is, Courts of Subordinate Judges) disposed of 145,575 suits, Small Cause Courts 12,647, District Courts 567, Village Munsiffs' Courts 14,363 and the remaining 61 suits were decided by the Unpaid Tribunals (that is, Inamdars and Jagirdars). Out of the suits disposed of during the year, 20,792 or 12 per cent. were disposed of without trial; 35,827 or 20·7 per cent. were disposed of *ex parte*; 15,945 or 9·2 per cent. on admission of claim; 41,722 or 24 per cent. by compromise; 57,366 or 33·1 per cent. after full trial; 898 or ·5 per cent. on reference to arbitration and 663 or ·4 per cent. by transfer.

The number of suits pending at the close of the year was 73,295 against 66,258 in the preceding year. Of the pending cases, 6,480 had been pending for more than a year.

The number of suits pending over a year was the largest in Poona (1,041), followed by Satara (949), Belgaum (898), Ahmedabad (581), Surat (558), Kaira (322), Dharwar (298), Thana (298), East Khandesh (286), Broach and Panch Mahals (241) and Ahmednagar (205). The figures for the remaining districts were less than 200.

Of the 269,240 applications for execution, 167,731 were dealt with and 101,509 remained pending.

For the year 1932 the total receipts of the High Court were Rs. 20,71,879 on the Original Side and Rs. 1,79,360 on the Appellate Side making an aggregate of Rs. 22,51,239. The total charges were Rs. 7,72,565 on the Original Side and Rs. 4,05,295 on the Appellate Side making an aggregate of Rs. 11,77,860. These figures show an excess of Rs. 10,73,379 in receipts over expenditure but in the opinion of Government they require an explanation. They include the Probate and Administration Duty amounting to Rs. 9,89,436 which is a tax collected through the agency of the High Court and as such is no part of its income. If this item is deducted from the income and a sum representing the rent and upkeep of the High Court buildings is added to the expenditure, the "net profit" would disappear and there would, on the contrary, be a loss.

Bombay Small Causes Court.—33,583 suits were instituted in the Bombay Small Causes Court showing a decrease of 5,361 compared with last year. The decrease was in the institutions of suits not exceeding Rs. 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and also in the case of suits above Rs. 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 2,000. The total value of the litigation showed a decrease, the amount being Rs. 66,19,554 against Rs. 75,51,797 in the preceding year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Judicial Staff employed on criminal work consisted of 10 permanent and 1 temporary High Court Judges; 17 Sessions Judges; 6 Additional Sessions Judges; 2 Assistant Sessions Judges; 337 First Class Magistrates; 396 Second Class Magistrates; 225 Third Class Magistrates; 122 Sanitary Committees and Sanitary Boards under Bombay Act I of 1889; and 228 Village Panchayats under Bombay Act IX of 1920. In addition to the above, there were 19,150 Police Patils in the Presidency exercising powers under section 14 of the Village Police Act VIII of 1867, of whom 413 were invested with powers under section 15 of that Act.

The number of criminal offences reported during the year was 224,934, an increase of 3,108 over the figures of 1931. Of these, 218,403 were found to be true. The number brought to trial including those pending from the previous year was 221,570. Of the latter, 917 cases related to offences affecting human life, 237 being murders of which 146 ended in conviction.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Presidency Magistrates including Honorary Magistrates dealt with 98,979 cases against 102,789 in the previous year. The number of cases under special and local laws was 90,972 or 2,992 less than that of 1931. The total number of persons under trial before the Magistrates was 112,369. Of these 10,231 were acquitted or discharged, 98,980 were convicted and 189 were committed to the High Court. 2,945 persons remained under trial at the close of the year.

Mofussil Tribunals.—The aggregate number of persons under trial before the mofussil tribunals was 193,625. Of these the cases of 1,372 were committed or referred to the Sessions and of the remaining 192,253, the cases of 176,419 were finally disposed of by the various Tribunals. Of the total 176,419, 97,494 or 55·2 per cent. were convicted and 78,386 or 44·4 per cent. were acquitted or discharged, 238 persons died, 144 escaped during their trials and 157 were transferred. The total number of persons awaiting trial before Magistrates and Village Officers at the close of the year was 15,834 as compared with 15,369 in 1931.

The sentences passed on persons convicted included imprisonment on 16,165, fine 82,360, forfeiture of property 12, whipping 183 and ordered to give security 3,807.

The amounts of fines imposed and realised during the year were Rs. 13,17,768 and Rs. 9,32,452 respectively. A total sum of Rs. 28,110 was paid as compensation to complainants.

Court of Sessions.—There were 2,627 persons under trial before the Sessions Courts in the mofussil. Of these 2,281 were tried and 1,256 or 55 per cent. were convicted.

The number of appeals dealt with by the appellate courts subordinate to the High Court was 2,953 against 3,484 in the preceding year. The number of persons whose appeals were decided by courts of magistrates was 2,729.

High Court.—152 cases in all were brought to trial at the High Court sessions including 19 cases pending at the end of the year 1931. Of these 145 cases were decided and 7 remained pending. On the appellate side the High Court decided 703 appeals leaving 96 at the close of the year.

SIND

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Sind Judiciary exercises jurisdiction over an area of 46,506 square miles with a population according to the Census of 1931 of 3,884,277.

There was a slight decrease in the civil and criminal work in the year under report.

The total number of civil suits instituted during the year was 41,676 as compared with 41,870 in 1931. The value of suits filed was Rs. 135.78 lakhs. The number of suits disposed of and pending at the close of the year was 41,498 and 12,442 respectively as against 43,726 and 11,189 in the previous year.

As regards criminal work the number of offences reported and those returned as true during the year under review were 39,339 and 38,266 respectively, a decrease of 1,947 and 2,061 as compared with the figures of the preceding year. There was a corresponding decrease in the number of cases brought to trial from 40,619 to 38,913 while the number of persons under trial decreased from 63,053 to 62,170. The number of persons remaining under trial at the end of the year fell from 8,244 to 8,192. The total number of persons under trial before the several Criminal Courts, including the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, was 62,873 out of which 26,257 were convicted. Twenty-four persons were sentenced to death, 58 to transportation, 5,853 to imprisonment, 19,828 to fine, 192 to whipping and 837 persons were ordered to furnish security. The fines in 1932 amounted to Rs. 2.84 lakhs as against Rs. 2.11 lakhs in 1931.

The number of offences affecting life and attempts at such offences fell from 394 to 339. A large portion of this class of crime arose from intrigues or supposed intrigues with women.

REGISTRATION

The report on the working of the Registration Department showed that the total number of registrations during the year 1932 was 278,392 against 265,045 during the preceding year, an increase of 13,347 or 5 per cent.

The increase is attributed to various reasons. Slight improvement in trade, an appreciable rise in the prices of agricultural produce, collapse of the civil disobedience movement and gradual revival of normal conditions, are some of them. The civil disobedience movement which once paralysed commerce has now practically disappeared, and this seems to be one of the various causes which have contributed to the increase.

The number of registrations affecting immoveable property rose from 252,632 in 1931 to 265,876, i.e., by 5 per cent., while

REGISTRATION

those affecting moveable property showed an increase of 352 over those of the previous year.

10,283 documents relating to co-operative credit societies were registered.

During the year two more offices were brought under the photographic system. There are now in all 45 offices to which the photo system is extended and they annually register about 108,000 documents.

The total gross income of the Department increased from Rs. 11,06,474 to Rs. 12,06,155, the increase being due partly to enhanced fees and partly to the increase of documents, while the expenditure decreased from Rs. 6,08,886 to Rs. 5,78,105.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

The number of new companies registered during the year under report was 114 as against 141 in the preceding year. Of these, 111 were limited by shares—43 Public and 68 Private—and 3 limited by Guarantee.

The number of companies in operation limited by shares at the close of the year was 1,096, as compared with 1,051 in the year preceding.

The aggregate Authorised capital has gone down by about 59 lakhs and aggregate Subscribed and Paid-up capitals have increased by about 1 crore and 1·16 crores respectively during the year.

Six companies incorporated outside British India established their places of business in this Presidency as against eighteen in the previous year.

The number of Societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, XXI of 1860, was 22 as compared with 44 in the preceding year.

The number of documents of various classes registered during the year was 3,840 as against 3,975 in the preceding year.

The revenue from fees and by sale of forms amounted to Rs. 40,112 and the expenditure to Rs. 32,654.

CHAPTER III

POLICE AND CRIME

THE Police force consists of two distinct bodies, stipendiary and the village police. The stipendiary force is divided into grades, the members of which, beginning as Constables on a monthly pay of Rs. 19 in Southern Division, Rs. 20 in Northern and Central Divisions and Rs. 21 in Sind, have the opportunity of becoming Head Constables, Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors and even Deputy Superintendents. In the mofussil—

the Sub-Inspector has charge of the Police Station,
the Inspector has charge of a Sub-Division comprising several Police Stations or a large Town, and
an Assistant Superintendent of Police or a Deputy Superintendent has charge of a Sub-Division of a District.

The pay of a Sub-Inspector ranges from Rs. 75 to Rs. 160 and that of an Inspector from Rs. 180 to Rs. 300 per mensem. The whole staff of the Police Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors is now designated as “Police Prosecutors” and their pay ranges from Rs. 90 to Rs. 400 per mensem. The pay of a Deputy Superintendent of Police ranges from Rs. 200 to Rs. 800 per mensem.

It is not the purpose of Government to give the stipendiary police a regular military character, and a portion only are armed, and to them are allotted the duties of guarding jails and lock-ups and the escort of prisoners and treasure. The more purely police functions are discharged equally by members of the armed and of the unarmed branches of the force.

The proportion of police to area and population of the different portions of the Presidency varies greatly, being determined by a consideration of the nature of the country, the density and character of the population, and the neighbourhood of Indian States.

In the Northern Range there is one policeman to every 4·10 square miles and to 836 inhabitants.

In the Southern Range 1 to 5·20 square miles and to 1,018 inhabitants.

In Sind 1 to 8·45 square miles and to 677·89 inhabitants. Of the total police force, excluding officers, 1,231 were mounted.

POLICE AND CRIME

For the purpose of control in the Presidency proper the whole force is under the Inspector-General of Police, who is assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General of Police. Certain administrative powers have, however, been reserved to the Commissioners of Divisions.

The executive management of the police in each district is vested, under the general direction of the Magistrate of the District, in a Superintendent of Police, who is assisted by a Deputy Superintendent, and has in some cases one or more Assistant Superintendents under him.

Railway Police.—A special police organisation exists in connection with the railways of this Presidency—the North-Western which traverses Sind, the B.B. & C.I., the G.I.P. and the M. & S.M. Railways. The police employed along these lines of rail are under the supervision of three Superintendents. The Railway Police form a distinct body quite independent of the Police of the districts in which they serve, but their pay and prospects are identical with those of the District Police. Since the year 1919 the cost of the “Crime and Order Police” is wholly debited to the Provincial Revenues and that of the “Watch and Ward Staff” is borne by Railway Administrations.

Criminal Investigation Department.—In addition to the police attached to individual districts there exists a special organization for the detection of crime called the Criminal Investigation Department, which includes the Finger Print Bureau and is under the immediate control of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police. The Criminal Investigation Department, in co-operation with the Police of other provinces, is employed in the prevention of the spread of serious crime, in the investigation into crime having ramifications over several jurisdictions and in the pursuit of criminals. The Finger Print Bureau has been working satisfactorily since its establishment in 1901.

MOFUSSIL POLICE.

The resumption of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the outstanding feature of the earlier part of the year throughout the Presidency. But owing to the ordinances the movement never acquired any momentum and the enthusiasm at first engendered very soon evaporated.

The ample powers with which the police and the magistracy were provided by the ordinances and by the Criminal Law Amendment and Press Acts, rendered it possible for firm and concerted action to be taken to eradicate Congress activities

throughout the Presidency. Within a short period most of the important leaders were either confined in jail or rendered innocuous by restrictions placed upon them. Congress institutions and allied bodies were declared illegal and their buildings and offices were seized. Meetings, processions and "prabhat ferries", being part of the programme of these unlawful associations, were prevented or dispersed, and the agitators who took part were arrested and prosecuted. No forms of open Congress activity were allowed. Prolonged and careful enquiries in Ahmedabad resulted in tracing the funds of the Gujerat Prantik Samiti and other unlawful associations with the result that Rs. 84,019-10-0 exclusive of interest were seized and forfeited during the course of the year. Congress bulletins and unauthorised leaflets continued to be distributed for some time as the tracing of their origin was a matter of extreme difficulty. The majority of them originated in Indian States. But as the year went on, these became less frequent. In Kaira and Ahmedabad sporadic attempts were made on different occasions to revive public interest by demonstrations on various "days", but the demonstrators on these occasions were invariably dispersed without much difficulty and the leaders arrested. At the beginning of the year, the movement received some support from the public, but the firm action rendered possible by the ordinances soon convinced them that Government had every intention of combating and suppressing all subversive activities. Even Bardoli, the chosen battle ground of Mr. Gandhi, gradually realised the error of its ways with the result that even as early as July a largely attended and enthusiastic loyalty meeting was held. The only part of the Presidency which continued consistently to give noticeable trouble was Kanara. Kanara is always the last district in the Presidency to feel the effect of popular movements. Hence when the movement was waning in the rest of the Presidency it rose to full blast in Kanara, where the facilities for concealment and the difficulty of rapid communication and transport away from main roads, rendered its suppression a matter of some difficulty. The campaign was cleverly organized by a band of agitators who had taken refuge in Mysore State. Two areas were affected, Siddapur Taluka on the borders of Mysore and Ankola Taluka and part of Kumta Taluka south of Karwar. The movement was more violent in its effects in the latter area where the Nadores, a virile type of cultivator, perpetrated many outrages such as destruction of toddy groves, burning of loyalists' houses and other violent acts, while a consistent

MOFUSSIL POLICE

no-tax campaign was maintained. The hearty and spontaneous welcome accorded to His Excellency the Governor on his tours during the latter part of the year showed clearly the change which had taken place in the attitude of the people. The morale and general conduct of the police throughout this third phase of the civil disobedience movement was exemplary. Officers and men displayed firmness and discretion in dealing with demonstrations, and showed great keenness and zeal in countering Congress moves, and all responded cheerfully to calls made upon them.

Turning to crime statistics a noticeable feature of the year's working is the appreciable rise recorded in total reported cognizable crime. This, however, is no indication of increased criminality as the rise is wholly accounted for by offences connected with the civil disobedience movement. A real indication of the state of crime in the Presidency is the further fall of 404 in crimes of a serious nature. This, combined with an improvement in the percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of as true, a decrease in cases pending and in cases undetected, point to an all-round satisfactory record of work during the year.

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 130,704 as against 123,843 in 1931—a net increase of 6,861 cases under all classes.

The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the police *suo motu* during the year was 31,098 while those dealt with by magistrates direct amounted to 10,584 giving a total of 41,682 as against a total of 38,896 in 1931—an increase of 2,786 cases.

The total of non-cognizable crime stood at 89,022 as against 84,947 in 1931—an increase of 4,075 cases.

Cognizable crime reported to the police under the Indian Penal Code was 20,075 cases against 20,639 last year. The more important heads of such crime related to murder, 373 cases; attempts at murder and culpable homicide, 165; dacoities, 220; robberies, 549; house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, etc. 5,229; thefts (including cattle thefts), 7,192 and receiving stolen property, 347.

The latest figures of the incidence of cognizable crime available in all other parts of India are those of 1931. Madras had the lowest ratio viz. 1·04 per thousand and the North-West Frontier Province the highest 3·66. Bombay's incidence in 1931 was 1·20; only Madras and Bihar and Orissa made a better showing.

Bombay Suburban District continues to be the most criminal district in the Presidency with an incidence of crime of 3·56 per 1,000. It is, however, gratifying to note that this is about half of what it was in 1929. Ratnagiri is, as before, the least criminal district with an incidence of ·28.

Including the cases pending from the previous year, the cases for disposal during the year numbered 35,854 against 34,548 last year.

The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact was 5,299 against 5,767. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal stood at 14·80 against 16·69 in 1931. Of the excluded cases 713 were declared to be maliciously false.

There were 4,114 cases pending at the close of the year as compared with 4,547 the year before. The number of cases pending with the magistracy was 3,059 as against 1,055 with the Police.

Eliminating cases excluded and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year amounted to 26,385 cases against 24,185 in 1931—an increase of 2,200 cases.

The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 7,059 against 7,473 in 1931—a decrease of 414 cases.

The percentage of undetected cases to true cases disposed of was 26·75 against 30·89 last year.

Out of the 18,535 cases decided by trial 17,607 ended in conviction as compared with 14,894 out of 15,878 in 1931. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 94·99 against 93·80 in the year before under all classes, and 90·70 against 90·50 of cases under the Indian Penal Code.

Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 11,397 in 1932 as against 9,099 in the year before giving an increase of 2,298 cases.

The total number of persons arrested by the police *suo motu* was 37,878 as compared with 32,659 in the previous year. Inclusive of the persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 44,977 against 41,069 in 1931. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 873 against 843 in 1931, giving a percentage of 2·30 of the total arrested against 2·58 in the year before. Of the 44,977 persons for disposal 37,237 were tried during the year, of whom 27,727 were convicted, giving a percentage of 74·46 of the total tried against 66·30 in 1931.

MOFUSSIL POLICE

The total number of cases of non-cognizable crime for disposal including those pending from the previous year was 94,174 as against 89,344 in 1931. Of the 94,174 cases, 69,191 were tried and 58,203 ended in conviction against 63,955 and 53,265 cases respectively in 1931. The percentage of convictions to the number of cases for disposal rose from 83·28 in 1931 to 84·11 in the year under report.

The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before the courts in 1932 was 136,382 as against 130,400 in 1931. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried, and of persons convicted to those who appeared before the courts were 64·02 and 48·59 against 63·24 and 45·49 respectively in 1931.

The value of property stolen during 1932 in connection with cognizable cases was Rs. 9,08,141 against Rs. 10,21,843 in 1931. The value of property recovered was Rs. 2,75,024 compared with Rs. 3,00,815 in the previous year. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen, based on the percentage of property recovered in individual cases, was 41·44 against 38·63 in the year before.

2,927 persons out of 27,727 persons convicted during the year were identified as having been previously convicted and 751 were classed as "Habitual offenders".

The number of Imperial and Provincial Police Officers, of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police actually serving on 31st December 1932 in the Presidency proper, including Railways, stood at 58, while the sanctioned strength of officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police and men stood at 715 and 17,586 respectively, as against 714 and 17,485 in the year before.

The proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated was one policeman to 4·28 square miles, 2·29 railway miles, 916 persons and 1·68 cognizable crime investigated as against one to 4·61 square miles, 2·29 railway miles, 940 persons and 1·59 cognizable crime investigated in the previous year.

The cost of the Police including the Railway Police and the clerical staff for the year 1932-33 in the Presidency proper was Rs. 1,00,71,899 as against 1,04,90,201 in 1931-32.

SIND POLICE

In the course of his report on the administration of the police department in Sind for the calendar year 1932 the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Sind, remarks :—

“The Civil Disobedience Movement received a shock in the beginning of the year from which it never recovered, and in spite of intermittent efforts to revive it, it is now in a state of collapse. The promulgation of the ordinances stifled the enthusiasm of most of its adherents, and there is a greater tendency towards constitutional agitation. The friends and servants of Government have raised their heads again. The realisation of the fact that Sind will shortly have its own Government has eased the communal tension. Owing to the continued economic depression and distress, a rise in crime was anticipated. For that reason it is all the greater pleasure to be able to record a decrease, for which the police deserve some credit.”

The figures of reported crime dropped from 13,686 in 1931 to 13,629. The total number of cases under the Indian Penal Code decreased from 13,160 to 12,490, while cases under Class VI (which are principally offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable) increased from 526 to 1,139.

The decrease in the number of Indian Penal Code cases is particularly satisfactory when considered in relation to the acute economic depression that prevailed throughout the year and the bad agricultural conditions in certain districts. A comparison of the figures of each district shows that the number of reported cognizable Indian Penal Code cases increased noticeably in the Karachi and Tatta districts and on the Sind Railways. As regards the former, there was actually a small decrease in Karachi city, which is creditable to the police in view of the large number of unemployed. The increase was therefore confined to the mofussil which was not unexpected owing to unemployment and three bad agricultural years in succession.

The increase under Class VI cases is most noticeable in the Karachi and Tatta and in the Hyderabad and the Sukkur districts, where the figures increased from 143, 71 and 83 to 399, 183 and 195 respectively. It is attributed to the action taken under the Ordinances and the Criminal Law Amendment Act to combat the civil disobedience movement. The District Magistrate, Karachi, remarks “the increase in the number of cases arising out of civil disobedience (which were confined to Karachi City) does not mean that the present movement in Karachi was worse than the first. It was not serious at any time during the year, and this has been partly due to the prompt method in which any attempts to prosecute it were dealt with by the police. Great praise is due to them in this respect. They have shown firmness without harshly using

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any of the power conferred by the Ordinances in a manner which has been recently praised in a newspaper well disposed towards the Congress".

The incidence of reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code per thousand of the population was 3·51, which places Sind second in India, Burma being the first with an incidence of 3·68. The incidence in the Presidency proper was 1·20 in 1931.

The number of cases excluded as false was 3,739 against 4,041 in the previous year. The percentage works out to 28·38 against 24·60 last year. Out of 3,739 excluded cases 577 were declared to be maliciously false.

The percentage of undetected cases under the Indian Penal Code dropped from 53·65 to 49·57.

The number of persons arrested by the police was 15,507 against 14,535 in 1931. Adding to this figure the persons concerned in pending cases of previous years the total for disposal numbered 19,475 persons, of whom 13,422 were tried and 6,374 were convicted, the percentage of convictions being 47·49. Delay in the criminal courts of Sind constitutes a serious, and apparently a growing, evil.

The number of cognizable cases disposed of by the magistrates without the intervention of the police during the year was 2,078 against 2,250 in the previous year, of which 374 or 18·00 per cent. ended in conviction. The number of persons tried was 4,279 of whom 513 or 11·99 per cent. were convicted.

The number of non-cognizable cases dealt with by the magistracy rose from 26,443 in 1931 to 27,465. Of the latter 21,886 were disposed of and 17,516 or 80·03 per cent. ended in conviction.

Property valued at Rs. 5,45,085 was stolen in 1932 against Rs. 6,30,634 in 1931. The recovery rate was 31·13 per cent. against 31·84 per cent. in the previous year.

The strength of the police executive force was 5,727 against 5,664 last year. The total cost of the Sind police was Rs. 35,73,872 against Rs. 34,37,030 in 1931-32.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE

The renewal of the Civil Disobedience Movement at the beginning of the year imposed on the Bombay City Police and particularly its Special Branch, the additional task of controlling the unlawful activities of the Congress and of operating the ordinances promulgated for the purpose. In this task they were wholly successful. The encouragement

given by the Congress to lawlessness, however, led in its turn to the resurgence of the hooligan element ; there were strikes and some small riots ; and finally in May there occurred the worst communal riots witnessed in Bombay for many years, the effect of which lasted for months afterwards. The strain imposed on all ranks by the riots was severe and their fine spirit was manifest in the difficulty experienced in keeping men in hospital during the riots when they wanted to be at work. Their discipline and devotion to duty under most arduous conditions form a record of which any police force might be proud.

The main result of these disturbances was an increase in certain types of serious crime such as rioting, murder and attempt to murder and in the amount of property reported as stolen. At the same time there was a decrease, owing to the preoccupation of the police with more serious work, in the number of minor police cases dealt with. With the exception of 1931 the total of crime under the Indian Penal Code compared favourably with the total of any year since 1912.

Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 119,544 against 131,984 in 1931. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the police during the year was 85,199 against 90,512 in 1931. Offences under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) were 7,734 against 7,568 in the previous year. Under class VI (offences under special laws etc.) 77,465 cases were reported against 82,944 in 1931.

The total number of police cases for disposal was 86,208 against 91,453 in 1931. Eighty-four thousand three hundred and nineteen of all classes of cases were classified as true against 89,875 in 1931. Of these 76,226 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 90·40 as compared with 91·15 in the preceding year. The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year was 4,180 against 3,732. The percentage of non-detection works out to 4·85 against 4·08 in 1931.

There were 238 cases of murder and attempted murder including 15 cases pending from the preceding year plus one case of the previous year again brought on to the register, against 78 in 1931. Of these, 22 ended in conviction, 23 in acquittal, 156 remained undetected (including five infanticide cases), eight were declared to be mistake of facts and 29 were pending at the close of the year.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE

There were fourteen cases of culpable homicide inclusive of two cases pending from the preceding year. Of these, twelve ended in conviction, one remained undetected and one was pending at the end of the year.

Of the 222 murders and attempted murders reported during the year, the victims in 210 cases were males and in 7 females. The remaining five were cases of infanticide. The motive of crime in 13 cases was jealousy, in seven cases gain and in three cases evasion of arrest by the police. The remaining 194 cases were the result of quarrels, communal riots, etc.

Including 515 cases pending from the preceding year, the offences under special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 77,767 against 83,126 in 1931. Of these, 73,733 ended in conviction.

Sixty-five children were taken charge of under the Bombay Children Act. Of these, 26 were sent to certified schools, 26 were handed over to their relatives, one died in hospital and the cases against twelve were pending.

Two hundred and sixteen cases were dealt with under the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act against 41 in the year 1931. One hundred and ninety-six cases were for soliciting and of these 192 ended in conviction. This large increase is due to the special attention paid to this class of cases. There were also sixteen cases of living on the earnings of prostitution, and two cases of importing women for prostitution.

The police raided 11 bucket shops and 232 other gaming houses. They dealt with 108 cases in connection with race betting and 730 cases relating to gaming in public places.

The total number of direct magisterial cognizable cases was 19,000 against 18,759. Of these, 17,476 or 91·98 per cent. ended in conviction. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 19,243 of whom 17,497 were convicted. The number of non-cognizable cases reported to the magistracy was 15,345 against 22,713 last year.

The number of offences under special and local laws reported direct to the magistracy during the year was 12,309 against 19,524 in 1931. Most of these were offences under the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

During the year 87,667 persons were prosecuted by the police exclusive of 1,189 under arrest at the close of 1931 against 92,695 in 1931. Of these, 80,745 were convicted. The percentage stands at 90·87 against 91·63 in 1931.

In 17,021 non-cognizable cases, 19,387 persons were involved of whom 6,419 were convicted.

Five hundred and thirty-nine persons were dealt with under the Ordinances and 3,566 persons under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 33,10,643 compared with Rs. 9,59,890 in 1931. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 1,96,162 which gives a recovery percentage of 5·93 against 27·27 in 1931.

The communal riots which broke out in the year under report were responsible for this unusually large amount of property stolen as will be evident from the fact that no less than Rs. 24,88,767 worth of property was stolen during the riots and of this only Rs. 35,479 worth of property was recovered. The amount of property shown as stolen in many cases during the communal disturbances was grossly exaggerated with a view to subsequent claims in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate for compensation. If the property stolen during the riots is excluded from the total figures the recovery percentage works out to 19·25, but even this figure compared unfavourably with the recovery percentages for the previous two years, viz. 29·23 and 27·15. Investigation was seriously hampered by the disturbances which kept all the officers on duty in the streets of the city for months.

During the year 2,429 cars, 175 cycles and 122 heavy motor vehicles were registered with a realisation of Rs. 82,504 in registration fees. The total number of motor vehicles running in the city was about 10,550. The fees for renewal of registration of both city and presidency vehicles amounted to Rs. 6,46,298. There were also 6,280 public and private conveyances other than motor vehicles.

Eighty-five persons were killed and 2,305 persons injured in street accidents against 88 killed and 2,567 injured in the previous year. The number of persons killed and injured by motor cars in 1932 was 66 and 1,434 respectively.

The total permanent strength of the police force including officers was 4,120 (against 4,161 in 1931) and its cost was over Rs. 40 lakhs. Nearly Rs. 37½ lakhs of this amount was debitable to general revenues.

The population of the city according to the census of 1931 was 1,161,383 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures was 1 to 13·75 compared with 1 to 12·86 in 1931. The proportion of crime to each police unit was 20·50 compared with 21·71 in 1931.

VILLAGE POLICE

VILLAGE POLICE

Under the provisions of Bombay Act VIII of 1867, the Village Police are subject to the control and direction of the Commissioner, administered by the different District Magistrates. It is their special duty to prevent crime and public nuisances and to detect and arrest offenders within village limits. They are not stipendiary, but receive perquisites from the inhabitants of the village or rent-free lands or small sums of money from Government. In each village the Village Police are under the charge of the police patel, who is often, but by no means always, the person performing the duties of revenue patel. His duties as police patel are to furnish the Magistrate of the district with any returns or information called for, and to keep him constantly informed as to the state of crime and all matters connected with the Village Police and the health and general condition of the community in his village. Under a form of administration which preserves the village as the unit of collection in revenue matters, the institution of Village Police naturally holds an important place.

There are no Village Police in Sind, but in their place village or taluka trackers (pagis) are employed.

The Village Police rendered special assistance in 319 cases during the year as against 412 in the previous year. Three hundred and thirty village policemen were rewarded as against 412 in 1931. Of these, 94 were rewarded by the grant of good service tickets, eight by the presentation of swords and the remainder by money rewards amounting in all to Rs. 1,668. On the other hand 722 village police were reported for neglect of duty against 669 in 1931. Of the former, 358 were punished departmentally and 78, who were concerned in the commission of crime, were prosecuted. Of these, 38 were convicted.

Efforts were made by Gazetted Police Officers to instruct the village police in their duties in connection with the prevention and detection of crime but no material improvement was noticeable owing to their illiteracy.

GOVERNMENT MALE AND FEMALE WORKHOUSES

By the European Vagrancy Act of 1874, a person of European extraction (which does not include "those commonly known as Eurasians or East Indians") found asking for alms or wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence is a "vagrant" and may be required by a police officer to appear before a Magistrate. If the latter thinks

that the vagrant is not likely to obtain employment he sends him to a Government Workhouse known as the Working Men's Hostel, where he is kept. If the Magistrate is of opinion that the vagrant is likely to get employment in any other place in India he may at his discretion forward the vagrant to such a place.

If after a lapse of a reasonable time in a workhouse no suitable employment is obtainable for the vagrant, the local Government may cause him to be removed from British India at Government expense or may release him.

Penalties are provided by the Act for refusal to go before a Magistrate, for quitting the workhouse without leave etc., two years' imprisonment being the maximum penalty for the latter offence.

The Government Male Workhouse is now administered by the Salvation Army, which receives a grant from Government. Destitute Europeans may go voluntarily to the King Edward's Home which is managed by the Salvation Army and also receives a grant from Government.

The total number of inmates in the Working Men's Hostel during the year ending the 31st December 1932 was 65, out of which 43 were newly admitted. Forty-two were sent by Magistrates in Bombay City and one by a Magistrate in the Mofussil.

Fifty were discharged during the year, five of them having found employment and 23 having means or friends to look after them. One deserted.

The total cost of the Hostel to Government was Rs. 8,349 as against Rs. 11,647 in 1931. The average daily population was 14 as against 22 in 1931 and the average cost per head per day was Rs. 1-10-0 as against Rs. 1-7-0.

The maximum period of residence of an inmate who left the hostel was nearly 2½ years.

There was no inmate in the Government Female Workhouse during the year 1932.

BOMBAY JAILS

The year under report was a difficult one for the Jails Department as its resources were strained as never before. Not only had it to cope with the flood of male and female prisoners convicted of offences arising from the Civil Disobedience Movement, but at very short notice and at a time when it was hard put to it for staff and equipment

BOMBAY JAILS

a large temporary prison had to be opened to deal with the "roughs and hooligans" of Bombay City, who were arrested for rioting. That this was possible speaks volumes for the loyalty, energy and efficiency of all members of the Department who cheerfully responded to all calls made on them.

To meet the demands for additional accommodation because of the civil disobedience movement, an extension camp prison was opened at Yeravda on the 30th January and a temporary prison at Visapur on the 1st February. In addition the Civil Jail which adjoins Arthur Road Prison was vacated of its ordinary population of Civil prisoners, who were transferred to a chawl at Worli, the Jail being used as a Special Female Prison to accommodate the overflow of female prisoners from Arthur Road Prison.

Additional tented accommodation for females was also provided at the Female Jail at Yeravda and in the Female Section of Ahmedabad Central Prison.

An extension was opened at Nasik Road Central Prison in July but it was found possible to close this from the 1st December.

To add to the difficulties of the Department serious communal rioting took place in Bombay, resulting in the arrest of a very large number of persons. The department rose to the occasion and within forty-eight hours, there came into being at Worli, what was to all intents and purposes a Central Prison. Here three chawls were taken over for this purpose manned and equipped, and the department was ready on 19th May to deal with the very large influx of rioters.

The average daily jail population was 19,100 against 14,864 in 1931. Admissions during the year included convicted prisoners, 44,310, civil prisoners, 1,248 and undertrials, 105,010 against 29,548, 1,515 and 86,026 respectively. The number released was 147,246 against 120,656 in the previous year.

During the year no prisoner was transported nor were any prisoners sent as 'volunteer colonists' to the Andamans.

Two thousand one hundred and eleven prisoners were released by order of Government against 3,453 in 1931. Under the remission system 8,785 were released as against 4,887 last year.

Eleven thousand one hundred and twenty-six persons were admitted in connexion with the Civil Disobedience Movement in addition to the 38 remaining confined at the close of 1931. Of this number 7,213 were released during the year and 3,951 remained in prison at the end of the year.

Admissions of children numbered 186 males and 12 females against 65 males and 3 females in 1931.

The number of habituals was 3,193 against 4,130 in 1931.

Fetters were imposed for punishment or security on 7,642 prisoners against 6,433 in 1931. Only 18 convicted prisoners escaped from larger prisons against 27 in 1931. Nineteen cases of prison offences were dealt with by criminal courts against 14 last year and 15,954 offences were dealt with by superintendents compared with 10,964 in 1931. The increase was due to the obstructive tactics adopted by some civil disobedience prisoners:

The number of floggings was 37 against 25 in 1931.

Special remissions were awarded on 17,627 occasions.

Sickness showed an increase over the previous year but the death rate fell to 7·1 per mille, the lowest in India. Though there was overcrowding in prisons, the prisoners suffered very little actual discomfort, as where possible, additional accommodation was provided on verandahs or in work-sheds.

50·7 per cent. of prisoners released gained weight in jail while only 23·1 per cent. lost weight.

Jail labour continues to show satisfactory results. The daily average of prisoners sentenced to labour was 15,178. One thousand two hundred and forty-four prisoners were employed in gardens, the produce of which (valued at Rs. 95,522) though greater than that of previous year, was not sufficient to meet the requirement of the increased population. The jails were therefore forced to buy additional vegetables and condiments at a cost of Rs. 26,254. One thousand one hundred and eighty-seven were employed on jail repairs.

The number of prisoners employed on remunerative labour including jail manufactures was 6,217 against 4,974 in 1931. The net profit in jail manufactures amounted to Rs. 1,93,647 against Rs. 2,12,507 last year.

The value of articles supplied from jails factories for use in jails was Rs. 1,37,013 against Rs. 86,126 in 1931.

The average cost per prisoner for dietary charges in larger jails was Rs. 27-9-5 against Rs. 28-9-11 last year and in sub-jails Rs. 97-0-8 against Rs. 102-14-1. The reduction in cost was due to favourable prices of grain.

A number of non-official gentlemen attended the jails to give religious and moral instruction during the year. Lantern lectures were given in Belgaum Central Prison.

CRIMINAL TRIBES

The annual administration report of the Backward Class Officer on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act for the year 1932-33 is a record of steady work under conditions which were fairly normal except for the difficulties of providing work in the settlements. The growth of free colonies, which are attached to all the industrial settlements, and the advance in construction of houses in them are reported to be perhaps the most distinctive features of settlement work in recent years. The improvement in the appearance and general conditions of these colonies shows that the people are beginning to look upon them as their permanent homes and to take pride in them. Many of the residents of these colonies are now entirely free but continue to live in them purely of their own choice. In two places the free colonies have been absorbed in local areas and their inhabitants are in all respects ordinary members of society. These facts indicate the permanent character of the reclamation work of the department.

The population of all settlements was 7,839 against 7,786 in the previous year, and that of the free colonies 5,669 against 5,752.

Strenuous efforts were needed to provide work in the various settlements. Unstable economic conditions and general trade depression were the main reasons for unemployment. A great majority of the settlers were employed in factories, railway workshops, weaving and spinning mills and in construction work on the Nira Right Bank Canal. The rest were provided with road making work, metal breaking, masonry, wood cutting in the forests, field work, or casual labour. Almost all the new arrivals were either interned in the reformatory section of the Bijapur Settlement, where they were employed in the weaving factory, chappal making or gardening, or in the Nira Project Settlement where they were employed on canal construction work.

The construction work in the Nira Right Bank Canal has proved a very valuable source of employment, specially for new comers to settlement life. The arrangement made by Government whereby the Bijapur Settlement supplies bed sheets and pillow cases to a number of hospitals and chappals to the police of some of the districts in the presidency has given steady employment to a number of settlers who are mostly new internees. The gardening, quarrying and tailoring done in this settlement again show a profit.

The health of the settlers and of those living in the free colonies has been satisfactory. There have been no serious epidemics. There were 341 births in the settlements against 217 deaths and in the free colonies 316 births as against 164 deaths. The Infant welfare Centres and the school children clinics in Sholapur and Hubli are doing good work and the scientific treatment of venereal diseases at Hubli is of great value to the Settlement Department in curing many persons from this disease.

As has been reported in previous years education in settlements is compulsory. Out of a total population of 7,839 of all ages in settlements proper, the number attending day and night schools is 1,625 and 254 respectively. The corresponding figures for the free colonies are 1,202 and 196 respectively against a population of 5,669. These figures show a rate of 239·6 for settlements and 246·6 for free colonies. In addition 121 children from the settlements and free colonies attend outside vernacular schools, and 15 children attend English schools. Manual training is a special feature of the settlement schools. Out of 67 apprentices in settlements and in the Hotgi Agricultural Colony, three are taught masonry, 23 carpentry, 5 tailoring, 25 agriculture and 11 weaving. There has been a general advance in the number of boys and girls who reach the higher standards before leaving school. Fifteen attend English schools. One boy from the criminal tribes is now in the junior B.A. class.

Almost all the boys of suitable age in the settlements and the free colonies are cubs or scouts or rovers. There were in all 856 scouts including rovers and wolf-cubs and 343 girl guides including blue birds.

During the year 191 persons from settlements were convicted against 151 in the previous year. The number of absconders amongst settlers and those on license remaining untraced at the end of the year was 115 registered and 32 dependants. Seventy-three registered persons with their 204 dependants were released on license and allowed to reside in free colonies. In addition 34 registered persons and 79 dependants were released on license to their villages. The total number thus released on license was 390. There were in all 1,192 registered persons with 2,957 dependants under supervision as ex-settlers.

The total net recurring expenditure of the department for the year was Rs. 2,48,184 as against Rs. 2,84,680 last year.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS

THE agricultural season of 1932-33 was, considering the *kharif* and *rabi* crops together, generally satisfactory over a very large part of the Bombay Presidency proper. In Sind also the season was fairly good. A special feature of the year in Sind was the opening of the Lloyd Barrage Canal system which started working with the commencement of the *kharif* season of 1932. As a result of the assured water supply thus made available both the area and outturn of the crops in Sind were considerably greater than those of the preceding year and the average of the last 10 years. The distribution of the rainfall of the season was generally uneven both as regards area and period, but a special feature of the season was that in many areas the deficiency of the early rains was counterbalanced by their abundance later on or *vice versa*. The result was that in spite of the uneven distribution of the rains, the season, on the whole, was fairly satisfactory.

Gross and Net Cropped Areas.—In the Bombay Presidency proper, both the gross and net cropped areas remained virtually stationary as compared with the previous year. Thus, the gross cropped area decreased by 217,000 acres from 29,372,000 acres in 1931-32 to 29,155,000 acres in 1932-33 or by .7 per cent. while the net-cropped area decreased by 105,000 acres from 28,386,000 acres in 1931-32 to 28,281,000 acres or by .4 per cent.

Twice Cropped Area.—This, however, showed a decline of 11.4 per cent. as compared with the previous year, having fallen from 986,000 acres to 874,000 acres. The decrease was noticeable in all the Divisions of the Bombay Presidency but was especially marked in Gujarat (—81,000 acres) and in the North Deccan (—27,000 acres) owing to the deficiency of late rains in both the Divisions.

Cropped Area in Sind.—In Sind, on the other hand, the gross cropped area, the twice cropped area and the net-cropped area showed a considerable rise of 891,000, 16,000 and 875,000 acres or of 20.6, 3.5 and 22.7 per cent., respectively, over the previous year.

BOMBAY, 1932-33

Cultivated and Uncultivated Area

(Area in thousands of acres)

Details	Bombay Presidency proper		Sind	
	1932-33	1931-32	1932-33	1931-32
<i>A—Cultivated Area</i>	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Gross Cropped Area	29,155	29,372	5,206	4,315
Area Cropped more than once	874	986	479	463
Net area cropped	28,281	28,386	4,727	3,852
Current fallows	5,326	5,208	4,921	5,530
Assessed	33,367	33,358	9,286	8,868
Unassessed	240	236	362	514
Total, Cultivated Area	33,607	33,594	9,648	9,382
<i>B—Uncultivated Area</i>				
Available for cultivation (culturable waste)	882	901	5,932	6,207
Not available for cultivation .. { Forest	8,367	8,376	720	720
{ Others	5,862	5,847	13,864	13,849
Total, Uncultivated Area	15,111	15,124	20,516	20,776
Total Area	48,718	48,718	30,164	30,158

NATURE OF THE CROPS

About two-thirds of the cultivated area of the Presidency is devoted to growing food-stuffs, jowar, bajri, rice, wheat and gram being the most important crops. Cotton is the largest non-food crop.

Food Crops.—In the Bombay Presidency proper, the area under food crops, i.e., cereals, pulses, sugarcane and fruits and vegetables decreased by 333,000 acres or 1·6 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. Among the *kharif* crops, rice showed an increase of 51,000 acres or 2·6 per cent. although the area under *bajri* declined by 268,000 acres or by 6·3 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The area under *jowar*,

NATURE OF THE CROPS

which is grown both as a *kharif* and *rabi* crop in the Presidency, did not vary much from that of the preceding year, being higher by 188,000 acres or by only 2·5 per cent. As regards the *rabi* crops the area under wheat and gram fell short by 187,000 and 60,000 acres or 10·1 and 8·2 per cent., respectively, as compared with last year.

Non-food crops.—The area under non-food crops which comprise cotton, tobacco and oil-seeds showed a general increase which amounted to 116,000 acres or 1·3 per cent. The most noticeable increase was in the area under oil-seeds which rose by 221,000 acres or 13·7 per cent. chiefly due to the very much increased area sown with groundnuts which during recent years has reached the record figure of 1,195,000 acres.

In Sind, with the exception of rice, the area under which declined by 75,000 acres or 6·3 per cent., there was an increase to a varying extent among almost all the food and non-food crops owing to the assured water-supply made available for the first time owing to the opening of the Lloyd Barrage Canals.

Cropped Area

(Area in thousands of acres)

Crops	Bombay Presidency proper		Sind	
	1931-32	1932-33	1931-32	1932-33
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
<i>I. Food Crops</i>				
(a) Cereals and Pulses—				
Jowari	7,411	7,599	482	612
Bajri	4,280	4,012	948	1,101
Rice	1,976	2,027	1,183	1,108
Wheat	1,845	1,658	469	969
Gram	732	672	287	309
Others	3,815	3,734	267	288
Total—Cereals and Pulses ..	20,059	19,702	3,636	4,387
(b) Sugarcane	65	71	3	4
(c) Other Food Crops*	420	438	57	58
Total—Food Crops ..	20,544	20,211	3,696	4,449

* These include condiments and spices, fruits, vegetables and miscellaneous food crops.

BOMBAY, 1932-33
(Area in thousands of acres)

Crops	Bombay Presidency proper		Sind	
	1931-32	1932-33	1931-32	1932-33
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
<i>II. Non-food Crops</i>				
(a) Tobacco	150	130	8	6
(b) Oil-seeds	1,615	1,836	233	264
(c) Cotton	4,064	3,880	257	343
(d) Other Non-food crops*	2,999	3,098	121	144
Total—Non-food crops ..	8,828	8,944	619	757
Total crops ..	29,372	29,155	4,315	5,206

* These include "dyes", drugs and narcotics excluding tobacco, which has been separately noted, fodder and miscellaneous non-food crops.

The detailed remarks below explain the variations under the principal crops.

Jowar and Bajri.—The area under the *jowar* crop in the Bombay Presidency proper, rose to 7,599,000 acres, i.e., by 188,000 acres as compared with the previous year. The area under *bajri* on the other hand declined from 4,280,000 acres in the preceding year to 4,012,000 acres in the year under report. The variations in the case of both these crops are small and call for no remarks.

In Sind, the area under both *jowar* and *bajri* increased as compared with the last year.

Rice.—The area under rice in the Bombay Presidency proper, rose from 1,976,000 acres during the previous year to 2,027,000 acres during the year under report.

In Sind, the area under this crop fell from 1,183,000 acres in 1931-32 to 1,108,000 acres due to the irregularity of the water supply in the beginning of the season on account of breaches in some of the new canals.

Wheat.—In the Bombay Presidency proper, the area under wheat declined by 187,000 acres below the previous year, the

NATURE OF THE CROPS

decrease being mostly marked in Gujarat, due to the deficiency of late rains.

In Sind, on the other hand, the area under wheat was nearly double that of the previous year having risen from 469,000 acres in 1931-32 to 969,000 acres.

Oilseeds.—The area under oilseeds in the Bombay Presidency proper rose by 221,000 acres or 13·7 per cent., due chiefly to the expansion of groundnut cultivation.

In Sind, similarly, owing to the good water-supply, the area under oilseeds rose from 233,000 acres in 1931-32 to 264,000 acres during the year under report.

Groundnut.—The area under groundnut reached the record figure of 1,195,000 acres—a rise of 206,000 acres over the previous year. The increase was shared by all the districts almost without exception. The increased cultivation under groundnut is, in fact, one of the most striking agricultural changes in recent years.

Cotton.—The area under cotton in the Bombay Presidency proper declined from 4,065,000 acres in 1931-32 to 3,880,000 acres during the year under review. The decrease was noticeable throughout the Deccan and the Karnatak, due to deficiency of sowing rains in June in the former division and their excess in October in the latter. This decline was partly made up by an increase of some 170,000 acres in Gujarat due to the suitability of the sowing rains there.

In Sind the area under the crop expanded considerably rising from 256,000 acres during the preceding year to 343,000 acres during the year under report.

Irrigated Area

In the Bombay Presidency proper the area irrigated remained nearly stationary (1,035,000 acres) during the year under report.

In Sind, owing to the opening of the Lloyd Barrage Canal system during the year under report, the area irrigated both before and after sowing as well as the area irrigated only before sowing, i.e. the *bosi* and *sailabi* cultivation, showed a rise as compared with the previous year, being 3,242,000 and 802,000 acres, respectively, against 2,779,000 and 448,000 acres during the preceding year.

BOMBAY, 1932-33
Irrigated Area
(Area in thousands of acres)

Details	Bombay Presidency proper		Sind		
	1932-33	1931-32	(a) & (b)	1932-33	1931-32
	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres
<i>A—Area Irrigated</i>					
Irrigated from Government Canals ..	185	184	(a) (b)	3,149 317	2,636 347
Irrigated from Private Canals ..	89	77	(a) (b)	13 1	12 ..
Irrigated from Wells ..	579	591	(a) (b)	31 ..	56 ..
Irrigated from Tanks ..	148	134	(a) (b)	.. ..	.. ..
Irrigated from Other Sources ..	34	52	(a) (b)	49 484	75 101
Total—A—Area irrigated ..	1,035	1,038	(a) (b)	3,242 802	2,779 448
<i>B—Crops Irrigated</i>					
Rice	222	227	(a) (b)	1,108 ..	1,182 1
Wheat	163	179	(a) (b)	712 248	279 141
Barley	9	10	(a) (b)	4 13	4 5
Jowari	194	207	(a) (b)	430 174	444 3
Bajri	40	41	(a) (b)	480 8	436 1
Maize	24	34	(a) (b)	3 ..	3 ..
Other cereals and Pulses ..	106	88	(a) (b)	73 394	64 309
Sugarcane	70	64	(a) (b)	4 ..	4 ..
Other food crops ..	150	148	(a) (b)	83 7	70 11
Cotton	37	31	(a) (b)	343 ..	256 ..
Other non-food crops ..	173	165	(a) (b)	126 187	133 96
Total—B—Crops ..	1,188	1,194	(a) (b)	3,366 1,031	2,875 567

(a) = Area irrigated both before and after sowing. (b) = Area irrigated only before sowing.
Note.—The difference in totals A and B is due to the inclusion in the latter of the area cropped more than once.

NATURE OF THE CROPS

Outturn of Crops

The following table compares the acreage under food-grain crops (cereals and pulses) in the various Divisions of the Bombay Presidency and their approximate outturn in tons during the year under report with similar statistics for the two preceding years.

Division	Area in thousands of Acres			Outturn in thousands of tons		
	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons
Gujarat ..	2,545	2,663	2,342	641	832	704
Deccan ..	11,316	11,129	11,052	2,173	2,007	2,077
Karnatak ..	5,034	4,668	4,702	914	899	955
Konkan ..	1,607	1,598	1,606	682	661	651
Total—Bombay Presi- dency proper.	20,502	20,058	19,702	4,410	4,399	4,387
Sind ..	4,094	3,636	4,387	1,050	906	1,104
Grand Total ..	24,596	23,694	24,089	5,460	5,305	5,491

Condition of the Agricultural Population

There was a slight diminution in the acreage under food-grain crops owing to the unsuitability of the sowing rains in some places but the fairly good yield made up for the contraction in the area.

There was a general sufficiency of food and fodder both in the Presidency and in Sind.

Although the prices during the year were considerably lower than those prevailing in 1929-30 they showed, when compared with those ruling during the last two years, a definite upward trend, which though only slight may indicate that, perhaps, the worst period of the depression is over.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bombay Presidency Proper

FEATURES OF THE YEAR

The year 1932-33 was, from the agricultural standpoint, fairly satisfactory, being a little better than its predecessor. There was a slight diminution in the acreage under food-grain crops owing to the unsuitability of sowing rains in some places. Later weather conditions, however, were favourable and there was an absence of adverse influences such as the wheat rust and harmful winds of the preceding year. The resulting fairly good yield made up for the contraction in area cultivated. The figures of the total cropped area for the year under review do not reveal any marked departure from the position prevailing during the preceding two or three years. The decrease in the cotton area as compared with the previous year was counterbalanced by the good yield which was about 7 per cent. better than that secured during the previous year. Although the prices during the year were considerably lower than those prevailing in 1929-30 they showed a definite upward trend when compared with those ruling during the next two years.

An event of great importance to India was the Ottawa Conference held in July-August 1932 for the promotion of trade within the Empire. The effect of this has been to give to India a preference in the United Kingdom markets for several of her products and the result is already visible in the increased sales of Indian linseed in Britain. It is now more than ever necessary that India should look to the quality of all products exported to Britain, especially groundnuts, castor seed and fibres.

The rapid development of Indian sugar manufactured under the protection of the present enhanced tariff continued. The number of sugar factories in the year under report increased by 27, making a total of 70. There are 58 factories now under construction, which are expected to work during the season 1933-34. The total number of factories in India expected to work during the season 1933-34 will therefore be 128 as against 43 in 1931-32. As desired at an informal round table conference held by Government on June 2 and 3, 1933 at Poona, Government are arranging to erect a centrifugal sugar-making plant at Hol on the Nira Left Bank Canal and the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank are arranging for a similar plant at Nira Wagaj.

In the Bombay Presidency the year was marked by a series of useful conferences held at the instance of His Excellency the Governor to deal with a variety of subjects. Besides the

FEATURES OF THE YEAR

Co-operative Conference, a conference to consider the improvement of transport of fish and fruit within the Presidency and a conference to consider the development of the export of Indian fruit overseas were held. The subject of rural re-construction and village uplift was also brought conspicuously to the front in a movement initiated by His Excellency the Governor and is likely to have far-reaching effects.

SERVICES RENDERED TO THE PUBLIC AND AGRICULTURAL PROPAGANDA

Seed-supply.—The organisation of the seed-supply of new and improved varieties of crops is one of the major services which the department is rendering to agriculture. In this way a large volume of seed of the staple crops, such as cotton and rice, is made available to the cultivator.

In the Karnatak the improved strain of cotton which is being introduced into the Kumpta cotton tract is called "Jayawant". This cotton is superior to the deshi Kumpta in field-yield, ginning-yield, spinning performance and resistance to wilt disease. The total area sown from this seed in the year under report was 68,500 acres. The Karnatak also includes a Dharwar-American cotton tract, and in this tract the department has introduced an improved strain called Gadag No. I. This cotton was found superior to the deshi Dharwar-American in field-yield, ginning-yield and spinning capacity. An area of 35,689 acres was sown with this seed.

In Thana District seed of improved rice strains sufficient to cover 392 acres was distributed to registered seed-growers. The estimated yield will be sufficient for nearly 11,000 acres in the next season. In Kolaba District 3,430 lbs. of seed of strain No. 42, sufficient to cover 75 acres were distributed to registered seed-growers. In Ratnagiri District 7,000 lbs. of improved rice strains were distributed for an area of 150 acres. The seed was much damaged by rain and the yield will be sufficient for 800 acres only.

Nagli seed sufficient to cover 250 acres was also distributed. Jowar seed in Gujarat and Bajri seed in the Deccan were given out to cultivators in large quantities.

Premium Bulls.—Premium bulls are supplied by the department for improvement of cattle breeding. There were 150 premium bulls working in the Intensive Breeding Zones as against 101 last year. In addition 35 bulls were working in the rest of the Presidency as against 36 in the preceding year. A beginning has also been made in the work of registering pedigree stock, the total number registered during the year being 316.

Poultry.—Service is being rendered to this industry by the distribution of stud-birds of superior breeds. During the year under report 95 stud-birds were put out as against 48 in the preceding year.

The Gujarat Boll-worm Clean-up Scheme.—The object of the scheme was to remove, before 5th May, every single cotton stump over an area of over 80,000 acres. It was found that the Boll-worm pest was carried over from one crop to another by being able to live on cotton plants left in the soil or from shoots arising from the roots of the cotton plants whose stumps have been cut but whose roots have remained in the soil. The easy pulling of cotton stumps is now possible with a cheap instrument manufactured by the Sayaji Iron Works, Baroda, for the purpose.

Sulphur.—Sulphur is exceedingly useful for a number of plant diseases. Some of these are jowar-smut, grape-vine mildew, mango-blight and *tambora* disease of potato. The fact that sulphur can be used in powder form makes it easy and clean to handle and its comparatively low price puts it within the reach of all cultivators. There is need for very rapid extension of its use, particularly in jowar areas.

Prickly-pear.—A special variety of cochineal insect was introduced into India recently and has been found specially suitable for the work of extirpating prickly-pear.

Land Development.—The post of the Land Development Officer was retrenched but it was possible to utilise one post of District Agricultural Officer for this work. During the year 19 schemes for field-embankments were prepared in the Southern Division costing Rs. 11,560 and affecting 622 acres. Bunding work was also in progress in the South Central Division.

Shows.—During the year two agricultural shows were held. One at Pandharpur was started by the Village Improvement Committee of Sholapur and largely helped by the Agricultural Department. The other was held at Betegaon in connection with the opening of that area by the Bombay Gowrakshak Mandali in which benefits of mixed farming, i.e., having crops and agricultural animals together in a modern business farm, were clearly demonstrated.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

As a result of the impetus given to Agricultural Research by the Royal Commission on Agriculture it has been possible for the department to promote several new research schemes with funds mainly provided by external bodies such as The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, The Indian Central Cotton

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Committee and The Sir Sassoon David Trust. The most important of these schemes now in progress are given below.

Sugarcane.—The Sugarcane Research Scheme for the Bombay Deccan is a big scheme, having for its main objective the production of cane at a much lower price than has hitherto been prevailing, so as to render it possible for Peninsular India to produce sugar for the Indian market in competition with the North of India and ultimately with foreign countries, like Java. The site of the scheme is at Padegaon on the Nira Left Bank Canal. The work is in full swing.

Dry-farming.—A site for the Dry Farming Research Scheme for the Bombay Deccan has been chosen near Sholapur. Another site for a sub-station has been chosen near Bijapur where similar work has been started. The study of how to grow successful crops in areas of precarious rainfall is the main object of the scheme.

Fresh Fruit Export.—The Cold Storage Research Scheme was started with the object of exporting fresh fruit to Europe in cold storage. Mangoes were exported to London in the mango season in the cool rooms of home-going P. & O. steamers.

Cotton and Sugarcane Crops.—The Indian Central Cotton Committee and The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, together, have financed an important enquiry into the cost of production of sugarcane and cotton and their rotation crops throughout India.

Besides the above schemes many other research schemes were conducted by the Agricultural Department.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

The post of Agricultural Engineer has been held in abeyance* and the staff has been reduced owing to retrenchment. Research in agricultural implements is carried out by the Assistant Agricultural Engineer who has succeeded in inventing a new seed-drill. He has also invented a ring-making machine to supply wire rings for selfing cotton flowers. Considerable work has also been done on the apparatus for the extraction of lime-juice.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The Poona Agricultural College.—The Poona Agricultural College came in for a good deal of discussion both public and private in the early part of 1933 when the question of its abolition was under consideration as a result of the recommendation of the Reorganisation Committee. After careful consideration

* Since restored from November 1933.

Government came to the conclusion that the College served a very valuable purpose and decided not to abolish it. They however increased the tuition fees and reduced the running expenditure. A committee appointed by the University of Bombay inspected the college and reported on it very favourably. The College continues to give an education which is both vocational and cultural. The revision of the curriculum is under consideration.

Vernacular Agricultural Schools.—The abolition of the Vernacular Agricultural Schools at Devi Hosur and Dhulia was also under the consideration of Government but it was decided to retain them. They continue to do excellent work and are useful centres for turning out boys who have had a definitely vocational education in agriculture.

FINANCE

The expenditure of the department during the year under report was Rs. 11,22,464 as against Rs. 12,91,944 in the preceding year. The receipts of the department increased from Rs. 1,85,772 in 1931-32 to Rs. 2,15,975 in the year under report. This increase was mainly due to the disposal of boring machinery and other articles of dead stock, etc., of the closed institutions.

Subsidies were received from the Indian Central Cotton Committee amounting to Rs. 1,49,955 of which the expenditure was Rs. 1,42,101. In addition Rs. 11,819 were received from the Trustees of the Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund and Rs. 1,15,945 from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Sind

During the year under report, practically the entire new Canal Systems under the Lloyd Barrage worked completely during both the kharif (1932) and the rabi (1932-33) seasons. Irrigation conditions in the non-Barrage areas were unsatisfactory as the river Indus both rose late and fell early giving rise to adverse conditions of water supply for agriculture. Rainfall was in general, well distributed and timely.

Crop conditions.—In the kharif season, the transition from the old system of inundation irrigation to the new Barrage Canal System resulted in a somewhat unsettled and irregular supply of water in the early months. Consequently, sowings were delayed and crop areas reduced. As a result, the cotton crop in the Middle Sind areas was affected by malformation, sterility, and bad opening. Another adverse effect of the late

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, SIND

sowing period was the prevalence of "smut" infection and sterility (khas) on the jowar crop on the Right Bank. Excellent average yields of kharif crops were obtained on the Eastern Nara Canal Systems where the cultivators had earlier experience of Barrage irrigation during the rabi season of 1931-32. In Larkana District, the rice crop was slightly damaged by "rati" disease in Warah and Mehar talukas. "Ruro" attack on the rice crop of Lower Sind was excessive and caused much damage. In the rabi season, the crops in practically all tracts were extensive and flourishing. Bumper crops of wheat were obtained in the Barrage areas. In Nawabshah District, the late sown wheat crop suffered severely from rust attack. In North Sind, particularly in Shahdadkote Taluka, much damage was caused to the harvested wheat and to the early sown kharif crops of 1933 by swarms of crickets. On the whole, the rabi season was decidedly favourable and large increases in crop cultivation and outturns were obtained in most areas.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The importance of scientific agricultural research in agricultural development in Sind was emphasised very considerably by both the achievements and the difficulties which attended the first year's working of the Lloyd Barrage Canal systems. The economic utilisation of the vast areas of land now under perennial irrigation in the production of a range of crops and crop varieties which can be readily and profitably marketed in India and abroad must depend upon successful research work into problems of soil management, crop and cultural improvements and the economics of storage and distribution.

Cotton and Wheat.—Numerous tests with foreign and indigenous varieties were carried out.

Rice.—In the North Sind area, further trials of acclimatised varieties of rice from the Phillipines, the United States of America and from Europe failed to produce any material superior to the improved Kangni and Sugdasi rice already evolved by the Botanical Section.

In the Lower Sind tract, botanical work on rice improvement was commenced in Hyderabad District with the primary object of obtaining high yielding strains by selection among the local Motya and Ratrya varieties.

Jowar.—Among the fodder jowars, the three improved Sind "Turi" varieties, maintained their superiority over local fodder jowars as high yielders of green fodder during the year under

report. These improved varieties are now being multiplied for seed distribution in the districts.

Other crops.—Several samples of different kinds of oil seeds were grown and tested. The work of botanical improvement of the bajri crop in Sind was commenced at the Agricultural Research Station, Sakrand. Investigations into cultivation of potatoes, tobacco, onions and other crops also continued.

FINANCE

The expenditure of the Agricultural Department in Sind was Rs. 4,04,975 and the receipts were Rs. 44,945. Subsidies were received from the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund.

ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS

Northern Division.—The amount advanced as takavi during the year ending 30th September 1933, totalled Rs. 19,300 as against Rs. 12,500 during the preceding year. The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 57·99 lakhs of which Rs. 12·73 lakhs were collected, Rs. 3·24 lakhs suspended and about Rs. 1,600 written off. The unauthorised balance amounted to over Rs. 2 lakhs, Ahmedabad alone being responsible for Rs. 1·55 lakhs. In Broach the recovery was not satisfactory owing to the inability of the Khatedars to pay, the outstanding at the end of the year being over Rs. 3 lakhs. It is proposed to treat these arrears as authorised and Government orders in the matter are awaited.

Central Division.—Takavi advances in this Division amounted to Rs. 56,000 during the year as against Rs. 55,000 during the preceding year. The outstanding balance amounted to Rs. 13·60 lakhs, of which Rs. 3·36 lakhs were recovered, Rs. 24,000 suspended and Rs. 3,600 written off. Rs. 1·44 lakhs were unauthorised arrears, Ahmednagar district alone being responsible for Rs. 1·34 lakhs.

Southern Division.—Takavi advances in this Division amounted to Rs. 97,000 as against Rs. 1·71 lakhs in the preceding year. The outstanding balance amounted to Rs. 21·07 lakhs, of which Rs. 4·86 lakhs were collected, Rs. 24,000 suspended and Rs. 600 written off. The unauthorised arrears amounted to Rs. 1·15 lakhs.

Sind.—Takavi loans advanced during the year amounted to Rs. 79,000 as against Rs. 96,000 in the previous year. Of the total outstanding balance of Rs. 63 lakhs, Rs. 4·55 lakhs were collected and Rs. 11·14 lakhs suspended. The unauthorised arrears amounted to Rs. 38·54 lakhs.

NOTE ON THE WEATHER

I. *The period April and May 1932.*—The rainfall was in moderate to large excess in the Bombay Deccan in April and in the Konkan in May ; it was normal in the Konkan in April and in the Bombay Deccan in May. In other parts it was in moderate to large defect in both the months. Temperatures were normal throughout.

II. *The monsoon period, June to September 1932.*—The monsoon was weak in the beginning of June in the Konkan but strengthened on the 16th and thereafter extended into the Deccan and Gujarat. Between the 21st and 26th the monsoon was strong in the Konkan and fairly active in the Bombay Deccan and Gujarat, but weakened thereafter. In July there was heavy rainfall in the Konkan from 4th to 10th, in Gujarat between the 6th and 15th and in Sind on the 12th. During the rest of July and till the middle of August the monsoon was fairly active over the greater part of the Presidency. Thereafter the monsoon weakened and in some parts there was complete break but it revived at the end of August and in the first week of September there was general rainfall everywhere except Sind.

The following table gives the actual rainfall and its percentage departure from normal in each of the sub-divisions for the whole season :—

Sub-division	Season—June to September	
	Actual	Departure per cent.
Sind	6·61	+ 20
Gujarat	31·31	+ 2
Konkan	99·84	— 1
Bombay Deccan	27·64	+ 14

The rainfall was slight in excess in Sind and the Bombay Deccan and normal elsewhere.

Maximum temperature was below normal in Sind during August.

III. *The retreating monsoon period, October to December 1932.*—The total rainfall was in moderate to large excess in the Konkan in all months of the season, in the Bombay Deccan in the first two months and in Gujarat only in October. Otherwise rainfall was in large defect. Maximum temperature was above normal in Gujarat during December, while minimum temperature was above normal in Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan in October.

IV. *The period January to March 1933.*—The total rainfall was in large defect throughout the Presidency during January.

In February it was in large excess in Gujarat and in large defect elsewhere. During March the normal amount was received in the Konkan and a moderate excess was recorded in the Bombay Deccan, elsewhere rainfall was in defect. Maximum temperature was below normal in Sind in January, while the minimum was above normal in Sind and Gujarat in February.

PRICES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY IN 1932-33

RETAIL PRICES

The slump in retail prices continued during the year under review. Among food-grains, there was a slight upward tendency in the price of wheat, jowari and bajri while rice, turdal and gram moved in the reverse direction. There was a noticeable improvement in the prices of refined sugar and salt, but beef, mutton, milk, ghee, tea, raw sugar (gul), onions and potatoes recorded a further decline as compared with the previous year.

It is important to note that although the downward trend in the prices of certain food-stuffs was arrested during the year under review, it was the third consecutive year of low prices. As a result, there was considerable contraction in the purchasing power of the agriculturists of the Presidency and their economic condition continued to be unsatisfactory.

Northern Division.—Prices in all the districts in this Division except Broach remained at almost the same low level as that of the previous year. In Broach, however, the prices of food-grains were a little higher than those prevailing in 1931-32, although the price of cotton, which is the main crop of this district, fell considerably towards the end of the season and the cotton growers who had retained their produce in the hope of securing a better price had ultimately to sell it off at disappointing rates. This seriously affected the resources of the agriculturists in that district. In the Panch Mahals, the prices of maize and bajri showed a noticeable increase. In the Thana District, where rice is the main crop, the price of rice which had reached a very low level during the last year, recorded a further fall.

Central Division.—The prices of food-stuffs generally did not show any appreciable variation from those prevailing during the year 1931-32. In the Ahmednagar, East Khandesh and Satara districts, the prices of jowari and bajri recorded a rise but those of other food-grains fluctuated within narrow limits in these districts as also in West Khandesh and Sholapur. The

RETAIL PRICES

price of cotton, the principal crop of the East Khandesh District, declined from Rs. 10 to Rs. 6-4-0 per maund by November 1932 and did not rise again. The price of groundnut, which has been gradually taking the place of cotton in many areas of this district, remained low during the year. In Poona, the price of jaggery fell very considerably but it showed an upward tendency towards the close of the year. This, however, adversely affected the agriculturists who had to dispose of their stock at a low rate to pay the land revenue and irrigation dues. The benefit of the higher prices at the end of the year was realized mainly by the merchants and not the agriculturists themselves. There was a sufficient supply of fodder throughout the district of Satara and the price of *Kadbi* ranged from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per hundred sheaves as against Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 in the preceding year.

Southern Division.—The retail prices of rice and wheat remained almost stationary in the Bijapur and Kanara districts, showed a slight improvement in wheat in the Dharwar District, while the prices of food-grains generally fell in the Ratnagiri District. In Belgaum, the prices of jowari, rice, turdal and gram did not show any change till about October-December but thereafter they gradually declined. The price of wheat in the Gokak and Khanapur talukas, however, showed a tendency to rise up to the month of November, after which it began to decline slowly. There was a further fall in the price of rice in the Dharwar and Ratnagiri districts, the level of prices reached in the case of the latter being very low. It is reported that such a drop in the price of rice has been unprecedented for the last twenty-five years in the Ratnagiri District. In Kolaba, the price of rice straw varied from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 as against Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per hundred bundles in the previous year. *Kadbi* was cheaper in Bijapur owing to accumulated stocks.

Sind.—There was a marked rise in the price of wheat in all the districts of Sind owing to increased exports to the Punjab. On the other hand, the price of rice was more or less stationary in the majority of the districts. A slight improvement in the prices of other food-grains was noticeable in certain districts but the general level of prices remained abnormally low. This had an adverse effect on the economic position of the agriculturists. As a measure of relief, Government granted special remissions of land revenue varying from 12 to 25 per cent. on certain crops in some of the talukas of the Larkana, the Jacobabad and the Sukkur districts. Postponements of land revenue were also sanctioned in a few cases in the Larkana District.

BOMBAY, 1932-33

The following table gives the index numbers of the retail prices of six food-grains and eleven other food articles in each of the Divisions in the Presidency for the years 1931-32 and 1932-33 :—

Unweighted Index numbers of retail prices of seventeen food articles in each of the divisions in the Bombay Presidency for the years 1931-32 and 1932-33 with the average prices during 1926-27 = 100

(Note:—The prices used in compiling the index numbers are those given in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and are for the grades most commonly used by persons of the clerical class in receipt of not more than Rs. 50 per mensem.)

Articles	Northern Division		Central Division		Southern Division		Sind		Bombay City	
	Index numbers for		Index numbers for		Index numbers for		Index numbers for		Index numbers for	
	1931-32	1932-33	1931-32	1932-33	1931-32	1932-33	1931-32	1932-33	1931-32	1932-33
Rice	65	60	62	59	56	53	54	53	75	76
Wheat	56	55	51	53	48	50	42	54	50	57
Jowari	44	54	42	51	47	53	49	52	60	68
Bajri	47	54	45	52	46	44	45	47	60	62
Gram	64	54	58	50	67	59	49	47	78	71
Turdal	66	62	70	56	73	72	71	67	72	70
Sugar (refined) ..	81	87	81	86	79	85	84	90	83	86
Sugar (raw) ..	68	56	68	61	65	62	64	49	74	67
Tea	79	72	75	69	84	79	101	86	98	86
Salt	103	107	94	117	105	111	101	104	80	84
Beef	89	87	91	86	80	80	92	88	82	81
Mutton	88	83	88	82	87	84	81	79	75	73
Milk	80	75	86	77	88	85	69	66	81	81
Ghee	92	82	79	70	80	74	68	68	92	89
Potatoes	77	64	73	57	80	71	71	55	76	77
Onions	71	59	54	41	60	58	87	56	58	49
Cocoanut Oil ..	65	66	68	66	68	70	63	67	69	65

Working Class Cost of Living.—The working class cost of living index number for Bombay City, on base July 1914 equal to 100, stood at 108 in 1932-33 as against 109 in 1931-32. The weighted index number of retail prices of the six food-grains included in this index averaged 75 in 1932-33 as compared with 74 in 1931-32. The "other food" index number decreased from 148 to 144 during the same period. The Ahmedabad cost of living index number, with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100, remained stationary at 75 in 1932-33 while the Sholapur cost of living index number, with the average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100, was 73 in 1932-33 as compared with 72 in 1931-32.

RETAIL PRICES

Working class cost of living index numbers for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur by groups

Groups	Bombay (Prices in July 1914=100)		Ahmedabad (Average prices from August 1926 to July 1927=100)		Sholapur (Average prices from February 1927 to January 1928=100)	
	1931-32	1932-33	1931-32	1932-33	1931-32	1932-33
Food ..	101	101	64	65	62	62
Fuel and Lighting ..	144	137	88	86	107	100
Clothing ..	120	117	83	76	72	73
House-rent ..	158	158	107	107	100	105
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	100	100	77	79
Cost of living ..	109	108	75	75	72	73

Wholesale Prices.—The wholesale prices index number for Bombay city, on base July 1914 equal to 100, stood at 106 in 1932-33 as against 109 in 1931-32. The “all food” index number rose by eight points to 104 in 1932-33 while the “all non-food” index number registered a fall of 10 points during the same period. Cereals, Other foods and Raw cotton rose by 10, 11 and 12 points respectively while Oilseeds, Cotton manufactures, Hides and skins and other raw and manufactured articles recorded a fall of 12, 24, 17 and 15 points respectively during the year under review. The index numbers for the various groups included in the index are given in the following table:—

Group index numbers of wholesale prices in Bombay City

(July 1914 = 100)

Groups	Annual average for 1931-32	Annual average for 1932-33	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in points in 1932-33 over or below 1931-32
Cereals	75	85	+ 10
Pulses	83	84	+ 1
Sugar	115	115	....
Other food	143	154	+ 11
All food	96	104	+ 8
Oil-seeds	83	71	— 12
Cotton, raw	74	86	+ 12
Cotton manufactures	144	120	— 24
Other textiles	90	91	+ 1
Hides and skins	136	119	— 17
Metals	112	108	— 4
Other raw and manufactured articles	141	126	— 15
All non-foods	116	106	— 10
All articles	109	106	— 3

BOMBAY, 1932-33

At Broach, the price of cotton ranged from Rs. 100 to Rs. 70 per *bhar*, as against Rs. 136 to Rs. 70 per *bhar* during the preceding year. The wholesale price of paddy in the Kolaba District declined from a minimum of Rs. 30 in 1931-32 to Rs. 20 in 1932-33 and from a maximum of Rs. 43 in 1931-32 to Rs. 35 in 1932-33.

The wholesale prices index number for Karachi, on base July 1914 equal to 100, rose by two points to 98 during the year under review. The variations in the food, non-food, and general index numbers of wholesale prices in Karachi are set out in the table below :—

Index numbers of wholesale prices in Karachi

(July 1914 = 100)

Groups				Annual average for 1931-32	Annual average for 1932-33	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in points in 1932-33 over or below 1931-32
Food	..	..	..	90	101	+11
Non-food	..	..	..	100	96	— 4
General	..	..	..	96	98	+ 2

MOFUSSIL LABOUR AND WAGES, 1932-33

The purchasing power of the rupee based on the working class cost of living index for Bombay City, taken at 16 annas for the pre-war year, increased slightly from 14 annas and 7 pies in the year 1931 to 14 annas and 8 pies in the year 1932. Expressed in terms of percentages the Cost of Living Index was only 9 points higher in 1932 than in July 1914 while it was 10 points higher in 1931. The Cost of Living Index for Ahmedabad City with the average prices for the year ending July 1927 as base, increased from 75 in the year 1931 to 76 in the year 1932. The index for Sholapur City (on base February 1927 to January 1928=100) was 73, the same as for the previous year.

Taking the Presidency as a whole, the general downward tendency in the level of agricultural and mofussil non-factory wages which was noticeable in 1931 was checked to some extent during the year 1932. The reports received from the various District officers show that there was practically no fluctuation in the rates of wages paid to the different classes of agricultural labour. The statistics of agricultural wages compiled by the

MOFUSSIL LABOUR AND WAGES

Labour Office on the basis of the monthly returns made by all the talukas in the Presidency show that as compared with the previous year there was a decline in the level of wages of field, ordinary and skilled labour but that the fall was not so steep in 1932 as compared with 1931. The decreases were comparatively more pronounced in rural than in urban areas, except in the case of ordinary labour in the Southern Division and Sind and field labour in the Northern Division and Sind. As compared with the previous year, the average daily wages of field labour in the rural areas of Sind, ordinary labour in the urban areas of the Northern Division and skilled labour in both urban and rural areas of the Northern Division and the urban areas of the Southern Division either remained stationary or increased. The average daily earnings of labourers in all other cases decreased but the decrease was less than 5 per cent. in the case of field labour in the Northern Division, ordinary labour in the Central Division and skilled labour in the rural areas of the Southern Division. The following table gives the index numbers of average daily wages of all classes of labour in 1932 as compared with the previous year :—

Index Numbers of Daily Average Wages in 1932

(With 1931 wages as 100)

Divisions			1931 = 100					
			Field labour		Unskilled (Ordinary) labour		Skilled labour	
			Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas
<i>Political Divisions—</i>								
Northern Division	..	..	96	97	107	94	103	104
Central Division	..	..	95	92	98	96	94	92
Southern Division	..	..	95	93	94	95	100	96
<i>Economic Circles—</i>								
Gujarat Circle	..	..	95	97	108	93	103	106
Deccan Circle	..	..	99	91	99	96	96	92
Konkan Circle	..	..	91	99	94	100	99	104
Presidency Proper	..	..	96	94	100	95	99	97
Sind	..	..	86	101	88	92	92	91
Whole Presidency	..	..	94	94	96	94	97	96

The general economic condition of the labouring classes during the year under report remained unaffected. The slight fall that occurred in certain parts was by no means commensurate

with the fall in the prices of food-stuffs and other necessities of life with the result that the condition of the labouring classes continued to be satisfactory during the year. The standard of life of the labourers remained unaltered and primary education still shows no sign of exerting any influence on the labour market in the rural areas.

The movement of labour from district to district was facilitated owing to the continued development of easy and quick means of transport and the demand for and the supply of labour were as in the previous years therefore easily adjusted almost throughout the year. The usual inter-district migration was, however, somewhat restricted owing to depression in trade. In the Nasik District the agricultural season was good and there was sufficient work for labourers with the result that there was very little emigration. Some of the agriculturists, however, as usual went to Bombay during the off season. Some people also went to other industrial centres such as Belapur and Kopergaon etc. and returned to their homes at the commencement of the monsoon to resume their agricultural operations. About seven hundred labourers were recruited for the Assam Tea plantations. Labourers from the Satara District emigrated as usual to Bombay, Karachi and other large centres of trade in search of occupation but owing to the continued depression in trade this emigration was reported to be less profitable than usual. Pathan and other labourers immigrated into the Ahmednagar District in the Central Division at the time of clearance of canals. Immigrants from the Deccan districts supplemented the seasonal labour required in the cotton ginning and pressing factories in the East Khandesh District. The usual immigration of labourers into Karachi District from Cutch and other Provinces, especially the United Provinces, took place, but owing to want of employment there was a considerable decrease in the number of such immigrants during the year.

Agricultural Labour.—The average daily wages of field (agricultural) labour declined from 7 annas 3 pies to 6 annas 10 pies in urban areas and from 5 annas 11 pies to 5 annas 7 pies in rural areas, the percentage decrease in each case being six. As compared with the previous year, the level of wages paid to field labour showed an upward tendency only in the rural areas of Sind. In the Northern Division the local labour of the Broach District mainly consists of Kolis, Bhils, Talavias and persons from the depressed classes. In the Thana District, there was scope for steady employment in many directions within

the district particularly in connection with fishing, market gardening, and dairy farming. The exploitation of forest areas in the district absorbed an appreciable body of labour and the existence of salt pans and the manufacture of salt on a major scale gave employment to many labourers. In this district some members of the forest tribes are employed by forest contractors to penetrate into the inner recesses of the forest. These labourers are organised into groups and arrangements are made for the supply to them of accommodation and all other necessities for existence.

In the Central Division, a large majority of the labouring population of the East Khandesh district is engaged in agricultural work. Field labourers in the West Khandesh district go during the off season to big centres of activity in search of employment. Timber traffic called *Kabada* keeps a large number of Bhils engaged for four months. With a pair of bullocks and a cart a Bhil, Mavchi or Kokni is able to earn from Rs. 125 to Rs. 175 during the *Kabada* season. There was a keen demand for field labour in the mofussil centres of the Poona district owing to a good monsoon and a fair outturn of crops. A considerable number of agricultural labourers found employment in the sugar crushing factories in the Haveli taluka and in the cotton gins and presses at Baramati in Bhimthadi taluka. In the Southern Division, field labour was in good demand. At Belgaum and Bail-Hongal the supply of labour required for the cotton gins and presses during the cotton season was drawn not only from the local labour but from the surrounding villages also. In the Bijapur district where the main industry is agriculture, the demand for field labour was equal to the supply. Some labourers also found employment in *Tagai* works. The wages of agricultural labour were high in those talukas of the Kanara district where labour was required in the forests. The high rates of wages of field labour in the Kolaba district are partly due to proximity to Bombay City. There was, however, a slight decline in the level of wages in the Ratnagiri district as compared with the previous year, the main reason being the influx of millhands from Bombay as a result of depression in trade.

In Sind, the average daily earnings of agricultural labourers increased by one per cent. in rural and decreased by 14 per cent. in urban areas. This fall is attributable mainly to slump in trade, low prices of agricultural produce and release of a considerable number of labourers from employment owing to the completion of the Barrage project and Sind Left Bank

BOMBAY, 1932-33

Feeder Railways. The following table gives the average daily earnings of agricultural labour in urban and rural areas by Divisions and Economic Circles and for the whole Presidency with and without Sind, for the years 1913, 1931 and 1932 :—

Daily Average earnings of Agricultural (Field) Labour

Divisions.	Daily average wages in					
	1913		1931		1932	
	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Political Divisions—</i>						
Northern Division ..	0 4 9	0 3 9	0 9 1	0 6 5	0 8 9	0 6 3
Central Division ..	0 5 0	0 4 3	0 6 2	0 6 1	0 5 10	0 5 7
Southern Division ..	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 1	0 5 0	0 5 9	0 4 8
<i>Economic Circles—</i>						
Gujarat Circle ..	0 4 6	0 3 9	0 8 3	0 6 6	0 7 10	0 6 4
Deccan Circle ..	0 4 6	0 4 0	0 5 7	0 5 4	0 5 6	0 4 10
Konkan Circle ..	0 5 3	0 4 6	0 10 9	0 6 7	0 9 9	0 6 6
Presidency Proper ..	0 4 9	0 4 0	0 7 0	0 5 10	0 6 9	0 5 6
Sind ..	0 7 9	0 8 0	0 12 3	0 7 9	0 10 6	0 7 10
Whole Presidency ..	0 4 9	0 4 3	0 7 3	0 5 11	0 6 10	0 5 7

Unskilled (Ordinary) Labour.—The average daily earnings of ordinary labour both in urban and in rural areas declined during the year 1932 as compared with the year 1931, the percentage decreases being four in the case of urban areas and six in the case of rural areas. Only in the urban areas of the Northern Division the average daily wage of ordinary labour increased as compared with the previous year. In this Division there was a slackness in the demand for labour particularly in the rural areas due to depression in trade and in consequence labourers in the Panch Mahals and the Surat districts suffered from want of employment.

In the Central Division, the average daily wages of ordinary labour decreased by 2 per cent. in urban areas and 4 per cent. in rural areas. There was a keen demand for ordinary labour in the East Khandesh District. The railway workshops at Bhusaval and the Spinning and Weaving Mills of Jalgaon,

Chalisgaon and Amalner, offered sufficient scope of employment not only for Khandesh Labour but also for workers from Nagar, Sholapur and Nasik. A large part of the local labour was also absorbed in the numerous ginning and pressing factories scattered throughout the district and in the oil mills of Jalgaon and Amalner. Ordinary labourers in the Nasik District found employment in the railway workshops at Igatpuri, Manmad and Nandgaon ; at the Government Central Distillery and the Security Printing Press at Nasik Road and the Electric Supply Company, Nasik. Poona being in close communication with Bombay and the seat of the Bombay Government for nearly half the year, an important military station and the Headquarters of the Southern Command there was no lack of employment and the labouring classes earned adequate wages. Poona is a developing city and there is a consequent demand for labour in the construction of roads, drainage, buildings etc. The Ammunition Factory at Kirkee and the Dapuri Workshops gave employment to about five thousand labourers. In the Maval Taluka, a large number of workers found employment in the Tata Hydraulic Works, Talegaon Glass Factory, the Ravi Varma Press and the Railway. The building activities in the Bombay Suburban District which continued even to a larger extent than in the previous year owing to a fall in the prices of building materials, afforded additional scope of employment for ordinary labour.

In the Southern Division the average daily earnings of ordinary labour recorded decreases amounting to six per cent. and five per cent. respectively in urban and in rural areas. Ordinary labour was in demand in the Belgaum District in the tile factories and rice mills in the Khanapur Taluka, in some private and military works in the Belgaum Taluka and in the cotton gins and presses in the Sampgaon and the Athni Talukas. A comparatively smaller number of labourers found employment in the cotton ginning and pressing factories in the Bijapur District during the cotton season.

In Sind also, there was a fall in the rates of wages of ordinary labour both in urban and in rural areas. The percentage decrease in the urban areas was 12 and that in rural areas eight. Although the percentage decreases were more in Sind than in the other Divisions of the Province, the actual average daily wage of the ordinary labourer both in urban and in rural areas of Sind was higher than in the rest of the Presidency except in the urban areas of the Northern Division. In certain parts of the Hyderabad District, for instance, ordinary labour earned as

much as 12 annas per day. The following table shows the average daily wages of unskilled (ordinary) labour in the same way as for agricultural labour :—

Daily Average Earnings of Unskilled (Ordinary) Labour

Divisions	Daily Average Wages in					
	1913		1931		1932	
	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Political Divisions—</i>						
Northern Division ..	0 5 3	0 4 3	0 11 5	0 7 3	0 12 3	0 6 10
Central Division ..	0 5 9	0 4 6	0 7 5	0 6 4	0 7 3	0 6 1
Southern Division ..	0 5 9	0 4 9	0 8 9	0 6 4	0 8 3	0 6 0
<i>Economic Circles—</i>						
Gujarat Circle ..	0 5 3	0 4 0	0 10 1	0 7 0	0 10 11	0 6 6
Deccan Circle ..	0 5 9	0 4 6	0 7 6	0 6 1	0 7 5	0 5 10
Konkan Circle ..	0 6 3	0 5 3	0 11 10	0 7 7	0 11 1	0 7 7
Presidency Proper ..	0 5 9	0 4 6	0 8 10	0 6 7	0 8 10	0 6 3
Sind ..	0 8 0	0 7 3	0 12 8	0 10 2	0 11 1	0 9 4
Whole Presidency ..	0 6 3	0 5 3	0 9 10	0 7 6	0 9 5	0 7 1

Skilled Labour.—As compared with the previous year, the average daily earning of skilled labour in the Presidency as a whole decreased both in urban and in rural areas, in common with those of field and ordinary labour. The percentage fall was three in urban and four in rural areas. Skilled labourers in all parts of the Presidency did not however experience a decrease in their earnings. In the Northern Division the daily average wage of skilled labour increased by three per cent. in urban and four per cent. in rural areas. In certain parts of the Ahmedabad District a skilled labourer was able to earn as much as Rs. 2-8-0 per day. There was a fair demand for artisans in the Central Division particularly in the East Khandesh District but as compared with the previous year the average daily wages paid decreased from Rs. 1-6-3 to Rs. 1-4-10 in urban areas and from Rs. 1-1-8 to Rs. 1-0-4 in rural areas. There was a pronounced demand for skilled labourers in connection with the increased building activities in the Bombay Suburban District. In the Southern Division the wages of skilled labour remained stationary in urban areas but declined in rural areas. There was the usual demand for artisan labour in the Bijapur District while in the Kanara District there was want of work for skilled labour with the result that the wages paid to such

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labour decreased considerably in the Karwar Taluka and to a slight extent in the Supa and Bhatkal Pethas. In the Kolaba District a skilled worker was able to command as high a wage as Rs. 2-8-0 per day. In Sind, the wages of skilled labour decreased in the Upper Sind Frontier and the Thar Parkar District due to tightness of the money market while they remained stationary in the Nawabshah District owing to dearth of skilled labour in that district. In the Dadu District, however, there was a rise in the wages of skilled labour in the Kakar taluka consequent on a keen demand for this class of labour that existed there during the year. The following table sets out the average daily wages paid to skilled labour in the various parts of the Presidency in the same way as in the case of agricultural and ordinary labour :—

Daily Average Earnings of Skilled Labour

Divisions	Daily Average Wages in					
	1913		1931		1932	
	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Political Divisions—</i>						
Northern Division ..	0 13 9	0 11 9	1 15 0	1 3 10	1 15 10	1 4 8
Central Division ..	0 13 0	0 10 6	1 6 3	1 1 8	1 4 10	1 0 4
Southern Division ..	0 10 9	0 9 9	1 1 5	1 2 7	1 1 5	1 1 10
<i>Economic Circles—</i>						
Gujarat Circle ..	0 13 6	0 11 9	1 14 1	1 1 11	1 15 1	1 2 11
Deccan Circle ..	0 11 9	0 10 0	1 3 4	1 1 6	1 2 6	1 0 1
Konkan Circle ..	0 13 9	0 11 3	1 13 6	1 11 1	1 13 4	1 12 3
Presidency Proper ..	0 12 6	0 10 9	1 7 6	1 2 8	1 7 2	1 2 2
Sind ..	1 4 6	1 2 0	2 3 2	1 11 11	2 0 5	1 9 4
Whole Presidency ..	0 13 9	0 11 9	1 9 5	1 4 2	1 8 9	1 3 4

FORESTS

For purposes of administration the Presidency is divided into four Forest Circles, which are in charge of Conservators. The Chief Conservator is at the head of the Department.

Forest administration is a branch of the general administration and the central authority in forest matters is the Commissioner of a Division, subject to the general orders of Government. The Chief Conservator is the local and technical head of the Forest Department and the technical adviser of Government in forest matters. Forest Officers in charge of Circles have full

powers in all professional operations of technical forestry ; but in all other matters, such as those of rights and privileges of the people in forests, local supply of grass, grazing and fodder and generally as regards the relation of the department with the people, control vests in the local revenue officers. A Working Plans Division is maintained in each Circle and the duties of the working plans divisional officers are to ascertain the capabilities of the forests in the production of timber and other forest produce and to prepare scientific schemes for the exploitation of the forests so that they may be worked for the greatest benefit both of the State and the people. The work in connection with the preparation of working plans is generally well advanced but revision of plans is carried on continuously. The classification of forests into forest proper, fuel and fodder reserves and pastures has been completed in all Circles and the areas classed as pastures have been transferred to the Revenue Department for management.

The area under " Forests " in this Presidency is nearly 15,000 square miles.

Trade depression continued during the year under report but, on the whole, conditions showed a distinct improvement over those of the past year. Compared with other important commodities, timber and particularly teak has held its own well. Business has not been brisk but, on the other hand, there has been no stagnation and no large stocks have accumulated. The large accumulations of timber at the Waghai depot in the Surat division and at the Hattikeri depot in Kanara Southern Division, were cleared during the year.

The financial results showed considerable improvement. The gross revenue of the year rose from Rs. 56·74 lakhs to Rs. 59·71 lakhs but was less by Rs. 7·36 lakhs than the average of the preceding five years. The surplus showed an increase as compared with the previous year but was less than the average of the previous quinquennium by Rs. 1·19 lakhs. The increase in revenue was shared by the Northern, Central and Sind Circles, the revenue in the Southern Circle remaining almost the same as last year.

The expenditure decreased from Rs. 40·67 lakhs to Rs. 36·23 lakhs. The decrease was chiefly due to postponement of works and restricting expenditure to urgent items only.

Communications and Buildings.—Construction work was in progress on 35 miles of new roads and repairs were carried out on 1,380 miles of old roads. The total expenditure on roads

FORESTS

and bridges amounted to Rs. 1·57 lakhs as against Rs. 1·34 lakhs in the previous year and that on buildings was Rs. 53,251 as against Rs. 28,992 in the previous year.

Forest Offences.—The total number of offences against forest laws fell from 22,987 to 22,584. Offences under “Injury by fire” as well as “unauthorised fellings” showed a decrease.

The total number of offences under “unauthorised grazing” increased from 6,525 to 6,645. The Northern, Central and Southern Circles showed a decrease of 43, 96 and 91 cases respectively, while the Sind Circle showed an increase of 350 cases. The increase was partly due to the presence of Kohistan (hill) maldars and others in large numbers owing to revenue lands having come under cultivation under the Barrage scheme and partly to greater activity and vigilance exercised by the Department in the detection of grazing offences.

Out of 22,584 offences, 18,867 cases were compounded and compensation amounting to Rs. 1·04 lakhs was recovered in 18,198 cases, the average per case being Rs. 5·7 as compared with Rs. 6·9 in the previous year. Offenders in 669 cases were let off with a warning and in 3,533 or 10 per cent. of the new and pending cases the offenders were not detected.

There was a reduction in the number of fires and in the acreage burnt in the Northern, Southern and Sind Circles but an increase in the Central Circle. The villagers generally co-operated in extinguishing fires. For the increase in the area burnt in the Central Circle, North Khandesh Division was chiefly responsible. There were three very big fires in the Akrani. The population is very small in that area and it was very difficult to get the fires under control, owing to high winds and the difficult nature of the country.

Protection from cattle.—The forest areas open and closed to grazing were as follows :—

	Sq.miles	Per cent.
Closed to all animals for the whole year ..	1,397	9·40
“ “ “ for part of the year ..	313	2·10
Open to all animals except browsers for the whole year ..	9,667	65·01
“ “ “ except browsers for part of the year ..	14	0·10
“ “ “ for the whole year ..	3,439	23·13
“ “ “ for part of the year ..	39	0·26

Total ..	14,869	100·0
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The area open to grazing was generally sufficient and closure was relaxed as usual in case of real hardship. The number of cattle admitted to grazing was 23,50,492 as against 23,26,987 in the preceding year. The number of cattle impounded for unauthorised grazing in open and closed forests was 101,023, while 650,438 were allowed free.

The grazing fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 4·99 lakhs as compared with Rs. 4·83 lakhs in the previous year, the value at full rates being Rs. 21·95 lakhs.

Silviculture.—The condition of the areas artificially regenerated in past years was generally satisfactory everywhere.

In Sind the inundation of the year, though late and of somewhat short duration was above normal and while it benefited existing growth on high levels, it submerged and destroyed a large proportion of seedlings on lower levels. The area flooded was 528,828 acres as compared with 220,020 acres the year before.

Exploitation.—During the year 1,871,000 cubic feet of timber and fuel were extracted departmentally, together with sandal-wood worth about Rs. 1,06,593 and minor produce, grass, etc. to the value of Rs. 6,754.

The actual outturn of major and minor produce removed by consumers and purchasers during the year 1932-33 was :—

<i>Major produce.</i>		Rs.
(1) Timber—	5,796,000 cubic ft. valued at	.. 22,12,875
(2) Fuel—	31,933,000 „ „	.. 4,54,082
<i>Minor produce.</i>		
(3) Bamboos—valued at	.. ..	1,54,308
(4) Grass and Grazing—valued at	.. ..	6,60,176
(5) Other minor produce—valued at	.. ..	1,11,609

Making a total for minor produce of 9,26,093

The outturn from all sources of forest produce during 1932-33 was :—

	Cubic feet.
Timber	.. .. 7,350,000
Fuel	.. .. 40,929,000

The total expenditure on the management of State Forests was Rs. 13,01,898 as against Rs. 15,44,354 in the previous years. The decrease was chiefly due to curtailment of expenditure on departmental operations in all circles.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT
CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The agricultural side of the movement received a set-back on account of excessive or unseasonal rains in parts of the presidency but more especially on account of the deepening of agricultural depression. The policy of rectification and consolidation and of restricted registration was continued throughout the year. The Central Banks and Urban Banks on the other hand showed increasing vitality and development. The flooding of those institutions with deposits, in spite of an all round reduction in rates of interest, while it indicated a growing confidence of the investing public in the stability and strength of the movement, also intensified the problem of investment of surplus funds.

The movement, on the whole, is making steady progress. Though the number of societies increased by only 2 to 5,880, the membership rose by 13,046 to 595,655, the working capital by 139 lakhs to 1,581 lakhs, the reserve fund by 9·8 lakhs to 121·5 lakhs and the owned capital by 83 lakhs to 972 lakhs. The problem of growing overdues is still the most pressing problem of the movement though in view of the fall in the repaying capacity of the mass of rural co-operators and the inelastic methods adopted by some of the Central Banks in the matter of granting extensions, the rise in overdues can hardly be considered alarming.

Agricultural Credit Societies.—Forty-two societies were cancelled and 12 registered during the year, as against 144 and 97 respectively last year. The membership decreased by about nine thousand to 249 thousand, working capital by Rs. 18 lakhs to 402 lakhs and owned capital by one lakh to 158 lakhs. The percentage of owned capital to working capital, however, went up from 38 per cent. to 39 per cent. Though the overdues to current demands have increased from 48 per cent. to 50 per cent., the total of arrears both authorised and unauthorised have actually gone down. The fact that recoveries have exceeded fresh advances and are far more satisfactory than for years in the past, with due regard to the fall in commodity prices and that the overdues even in the canal societies have gone down from 19·09 lakhs to 15·25 lakhs is an indication of the direction in which matters are moving.

One hundred and eight societies for the Bhils and 101 societies for depressed classes and aboriginal tribes with a membership of 12,000, a working capital of 766 lakhs and reserve fund 149 lakhs record a slow but steady progress.

Long-term finance and Land Mortgage Banks.—The Provincial Co-operative Bank continued to serve as a Central Bank for the three primary land mortgage banks and advanced only Rs. 50,540 to them during the year. Financial stringency did not permit the local Government to buy any more debentures which it originally proposed to do for this class of business.

Agricultural Non-credit Societies.—Twenty-six Cotton Sale Societies, of which 24 are in Gujerat and the Karnatak, continue to be the most important of all Agricultural Non-credit Societies. They sold 324,716 maunds of cotton for Rs. 26,57,455. A special feature of all the more important of these societies is their continuous effort to extend the area under improved strains of cottons by distribution of better and unadulterated seed to cotton growers. Some have also secured cheaper or better ginning service to their members through co-operative or hired ginning factories. The scope for extension of independent Manure and Implement Societies is being curtailed as Taluka Development Associations are gradually taking their work. There are 82 such Associations in the Presidency including Sind. The bulk of their resources (Rs. 60,127) were derived from grants by Government, District Local Boards and others.

Provincial and Central Banks.—The Provincial Bank continues to be satisfactorily managed. In spite of heavy reduction in the rates of interest on all kinds of deposits, the working capital increased from 167 lakhs to 191 lakhs, deposits from Central Banks and societies from 63 lakhs to 121 lakhs and investments in Government securities from Rs. 31 to 91 lakhs. Reduction of rate of dividend to 4 per cent., the development of a reserve for doubtful debts, introduction of centrifugal plants for sugar manufacture among cane-growers on the canals, discriminating finance to good members of otherwise bad societies and disciplinary action against recalcitrant committees are some of the methods adopted by the Bank in the interests of better working of primary societies financed by it. The Central Banks recorded good progress. Their share capital increased by Rs. 0·54 lakhs to Rs. 32·99 lakhs, working capital by Rs. 43·3 lakhs to Rs. 362 lakhs, reserve fund by 1·36 lakhs to 8·47 lakhs and profits by Rs. 0·76 to 4·58 lakhs.

Non-agricultural Societies—Credit.—The non-agricultural societies, especially, the urban Banks and salary earners' societies in the Presidency are stealing a march over the agricultural primaries in the Presidency and are, on the whole,

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

not only successful but show signs of progress on sound lines. The membership of these societies increased by 18,000 to 262,929, working capital by half a crore to 569 lakhs and Reserve Fund by 4 lakhs to 32 lakhs. Of Rs. 354 lakhs of current demands Rs. 294 lakhs were actually recovered, 15 lakhs were renewed and the overdues amounted to 45 lakhs. The Urban Banks with over Rs. 50,000 of working capital increased from 91 to 102, some of which are excellently managed and provide ample scope to public-spirited individuals for beneficent and constructive work. In spite of reduction in rates of interests on deposits, more and more fresh deposits came in till at present the problem of surplus funds in Urban Banks has become almost general.

The Zamindari Banks in Sind have shown steady progress and with the sanctioning of new rules giving adequate facilities to Co-operative Banks against defaulters seeking protection under the Manager of Encumbered Estates, they are expected to increase their operations and usefulness.

Co-operative Insurance.—The Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society is making steady progress. 366 policies for an aggregate amount of Rs. 3,16,100 were issued during the year.

The two Cattle Insurance Societies worked satisfactorily.

Consumers' Movement.—The number of co-operative stores increased from 37 to 40, (membership from 7,338 to 8,967, share capital from 1·18 to 1·31 lakhs, working capital from 2·05 to 2·24 lakhs, sales from 6·54 to 7·02 lakhs and profits from 14·8 to 19·8 thousand).

Housing Societies.—Six new societies were registered and one cancelled during the year and their number on 31st March stood at 88, the membership increased by 280 to 6,441, share and working capital by Rs. 0·28 and 2·6 to 20·2 and 91·9 lakhs, respectively. The Government loan outstandings with these societies amounted to Rs. 38·72 lakhs as against 40·33 lakhs last year. Some of the societies on a co-partnership basis that constructed their buildings during the boom period are finding it difficult to meet their liabilities.

Producers' Movement.—The Producers' and Weavers' Societies each decreased by 1 to 17 and 52 and have been equally hit hard by depression and unstable conditions of the market.

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute.—The Institute has had to face another difficult year. Its financial condition is anything but satisfactory and the Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building has contributed largely to it. The recovery

of dues of societies and changes in the constitution of the Institute were the subjects chiefly discussed at the Provincial Conference held during the year. Propaganda, training of office-bearers and field staff at the occasional classes or regular schools, night schools for adult members, rural reconstruction through some district branches and publication of four magazines continued to be the main items of work performed by the Institute.

HORTICULTURE

PUBLIC GARDENS

Bombay Municipal Gardens.—Ten gardens, twenty-three open spaces, two fountains, two band-stands, and the Queen's statue opposite the Improvement Trust building were maintained during the year. A new garden was laid out at Jacob Circle. The C. P. Tank garden was closed to the public owing to riots.

The number of visitors to the Victoria Gardens was 1,889,152 against 2,008,558 in the previous year. The average attendance per day was 5,527. This fall was due to the communal riots in the city. During the year 131 band performances and 22 Indian musical concerts were arranged as against 133 and 21 respectively in the preceding year.

Empress and Bund Gardens, Poona.—The economical and educational value of these gardens, which are maintained by the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, cannot be too highly estimated. They are an asset of great value to Poona. The receipts of the Empress Gardens for the year 1932-33 were Rs. 15,272 and the expenditure Rs. 17,364. The receipts and expenditure of the Bund Gardens amounted to Rs. 1,585 and Rs. 2,493 respectively.

CHAPTER V

TRADE AND COMMERCE

INDUSTRIES

NORTHERN DIVISION.—There were 93 spinning, weaving and other mills in Ahmedabad on 1st August 1932 and ^{xix} new mills were added during the year. The number at the end of the year thus stood at 99. Working conditions in the mills were good and in spite of general depression in trade and foreign competition, the textile industry in Ahmedabad continued to prosper.

Of the two mills at Nadiad in the Kaira District one (the Manor Mill) remained closed throughout the year owing to financial difficulties, while the other (the New Shorrock Mill) continued to work and is in a flourishing condition. There were 35 ginning factories and presses in the Kaira District, five of which did not work owing to depression in trade. The hand-spinning and hand-weaving industry is dying out. There is a dairy at Anand and 86 creameries mostly in Anand, Borsad and Nadiad Talukas. There is one match factory at Anand.

In the Panch Mahals, the principal trade is in timber and grain. The groundnut and flour mills continued to work well. The working of the factories and presses was moderate as during the preceding year. Dohad continued as usual to be an important grain market. The export of grain, timber and forest produce continued. On account of depression in trade the lime business in Dohad was slack.

In Broach, cotton is the chief product and constitutes the principal trade of the district. Out of the 32 ginning factories 25 worked for about three months and all ten presses for the same period. Out of three mills in Broach two worked during the year.

In Surat cotton is the principal produce and two cotton mills, 30 ginning factories and 13 cotton presses worked during the year. The local silk and embroidery business is in a bad way owing to the general depression in trade.

In Thana, rice—the principal product of the district—of the value of about Rs. 19 lakhs was exported exclusive of paddy which was exported to the extent of seven lakhs. Timber worth about 12½ lakhs, charcoal worth about nine lakhs, plaintains worth about two lakhs, betel leaves worth about 12 lakhs and grass

worth about eight lakhs of rupees were exported to Bombay and other places during the year. The iron workshop at Bhiwandi which manufactures machinery and other accessories for rice mills, etc., continued to work as usual. The Raymond Woollen Mill at Thanā worked with some interruptions and employed about 525 workmen during the year. One woollen carpet factory was opened at Shahpur. The match factory at Thana continued to make satisfactory progress.

Central Division.—Trade in general continued to be in a depressed condition. Jaggery is a money crop in the irrigated tracts of Poona and Ahmednagar districts but the low prices of this commodity have hit the cane growers very hard. Owing to the fall in prices the area under cotton decreased, notably in East Khandesh. The advance of groundnut at the expense of cotton during the recent years was most striking.

There were five spinning and weaving mills in East Khandesh, one each in Poona and Dhulia and seven in Sholapur in addition to the three spinning mills. All of these were in fairly prosperous condition.

As regards the mill industry at Sholapur, the Collector remarks :—“ During the year under report, there were again considerable fluctuations in cotton prices and the result was a continued lack of confidence on the part of dealers. The prices of cotton ruled higher than in the preceding year but there was no corresponding increase in the prices of manufactured articles. This was due to a very large excess in supply over demand and also to Japanese competition in spite of enhanced duties. However during the year under report, some of the local mills were able to do good business in the finer quality goods, the public antipathy to which is gradually disappearing owing to the fading out of the Congress movement.

The Sugar Factory at Belapur run by the Belapur Syndicate is manufacturing sugar of superior quality and did well. The company is extending the area of plantation by obtaining lands on long term leases. A few small sugar factories have been opened in the Ahmednagar District—one at Belwandi in the Shrigonda Taluka and three in the Rahuri Taluka. Two more sugar factories have been started, one at Kalamb in the Indapur Taluka of the Poona District and the other at Akluj in the Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur District. Both these factories have secured, on long term leases, 1,800 and 1,500 acres, respectively, of land under command of the Canal and planted some of it with cane.

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The Match Factory at Chalisgaon, Iron Foundries at Chalisgaon and Pachora, Ice Factories at Bhusawal and Jalgaon and the Leather Works of Bhusawal and Amalner were working well during the year. The Cooper Engineering Works, near Satara Road station, where agricultural implements are manufactured did fairly well during the year. The Industrial Factory at Karad managed by Messrs. Phadke Bros. continued to manufacture ploughs, sugar cane crushers and other articles such as iron cots, etc., as in the previous year.

In the Poona District, Dapodi Iron Works, the Glass Factory at Talegaon, The Ravi-Varma Fine Art Litho Press at Malavli and the Carpet Factory at Kune continued to work successfully. In Sholapur, the Textile Factory and Metal Works at Tikekarwadi continued to develop. Woollen carpets were manufactured at Kandal in Rahuri Taluka of the Ahmednagar District in a factory conducted by the Roman Catholic Mission. The products were chiefly exported.

In Nasik, viticulture is carried out on a considerable scale in Nasik and Niphad Talukas and grapes are exported in large quantities. There are about 350 hand-looms in Sinnar which produce silk bordered, as well as ordinary saris. The Government Weaving Class under the supervision of the Director of Industries has been shifted to Sinnar recently and is making progress in the working of the improved fly-shuttle looms.

Southern Division.—The usual articles of production in and export from Karnatak districts are jawari, wheat, tur, chillies, tobacco, cotton, groundnut, betel and cardamom; of these cotton is by far the most important. In the Konkan districts the chief articles of export are mangoes, coir, baked cashew nuts, salted fish, myrabolans, hemp and salt. Owing to the worldwide depression and fall in prices trade was not in a flourishing condition. The cotton trade continued to be depressed.

The ginning factories in the Belgaum District did not get sufficient work and some of them remained practically closed throughout the season. Handlooms all over the division had a lean year.

Of the five saw mills in Kanara, three were worked by the Forest Department and two were run by private enterprises. The sandalwood trade in Kanara had a poor year, but salt and dried fish from that district were exported on a large scale to Bombay and to the Desh districts. The Co-operative salt works at Sanikatta in the Kanara District manufactured 126,703 maunds of salt as against 139,815 in the previous year. The

cause for the reduced output was the early rains in May which stopped manufacture.

In the Ratnagiri District the number of rice mills and flour mills was 31, but not all of them had sufficient work. Of the five aluminium factories in the district four continued to work and the fifth remained closed during the year. The total turnover of these four factories was worth Rs. 32,000. The cashew-nut-shelling factories at Malvan and Vengurla had a fairly prosperous year though the total turnover was less than in the previous year. The turnover of the Malvan factories was Rs. 9,46,619 as against Rs. 11,17,580 in the previous year and for the Vengurla factories the turnover was Rs. 1,55,600 as against Rs. 1,95,000 in the previous year. The Shiroda salt works put on the market 31,600 maunds of salt as against 51,000 in the previous year. The export of mangoes from the Ratnagiri District to Bombay continued and for the first time in the history of the mango trade in the Konkan Alfonso mangoes were placed on the London market.

In the Kolaba District the main trade is in paddy and rice but the prices for these commodities recorded a fall. The Bharat tile factory in the Uran Mahal had a fairly good year. The Dhutpapeshwar Pharmacy at Panvel continued to prosper. The small Soap Factory at Goregaon in the Mangaon Taluka did not do much work. Electric energy continued to be supplied to Bombay from the Tata Power Houses at Bhivpuri, Patnus and Campoli. The fishing industry continued to prosper.

In the Desh districts, the cotton trade, as already observed, was unremunerative, and the handloom industry languished. The bangle-making industry in the Hukeri and Sampgaon talukas in the Belgaum district did not fare well, but the perfumery industry in the Hukeri Taluka (Belgaum) had a normal year. In the Dharwar District, the carpet industry and the copper and brass pot industry are reported to have had adequate business. The new soap factory at Bijapur did fairly well.

Sind.—During the year under report the Province of Sind continued to suffer from the effects of the general depression. There was no remarkable change in the industrial life of the people. The number of cotton ginning factories remained the same, although one at Mirpurkhas and two at Dhoro Naro in the Thar Parkar District remained closed during the year. There are however indications of an expansion of the cotton ginning and pressing industry, especially in the new cotton areas of the Lloyd Barrage. The number of rice husking and flour grinding factories rose from 130 to 144 in the Larkana District

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and from 11 to 19 in the Thar Parkar District. Some Karachi and Hyderabad capitalists have formed a project for a Sind Sugar Industry. The two leather tanneries at Pano Akil in the Sukkur District are working without profit owing to the general depression in trade. The brass and copper industries at Khairpur Dahirki are dwindling.

The small indigenous cloth industry continued as usual. Two new hosiery factories have been started, one at Sukkur and the other at Shikarpur. The factory of Seth Gangaram Khushaldas at Sukkur continues to manufacture Sulphuric acid by the Champer process. The Weaving School started at Hala in the Hyderabad District continues to be popular and Woollen carpets are still made at Nawabshah and at Bubak of the Dadu District, in Guni Taluka of the Hyderabad District and in Nara Valley sub-division of the Thar Parkar District. The carpets are generally disposed of locally. The business is not run on an organised system but is carried on as a handicraft.

Bombay Suburban District.—The important factories in the district are the Match Factories at Santa Cruz, Andheri, Kurla and Ambernath ; Textile Mills at Kurla ; Litho-Printing Presses at Ghatkoper ; Dyeing Factories at Chembur and Kurla ; Iron manufacturing concerns at Mulund started by Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. ; a Bangle Factory at Kandivli ; a Fireworks Factory at Chakala ; Tobacco Factories at Andheri and Vile Parle ; and a Rubber Shoe Factory at Jogeshwari. Two were opened during the year under report. Owing to foreign competition the factory owners in the district found it very difficult to carry on business. The textile mills at Kurla, which were closed for some time owing to a strike of the operatives, are working but with reduced numbers. As building operations were in progress on a larger scale this year, employment of the labouring classes was generally satisfactory.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

The commercial and industrial depression mentioned in the last year's report continued and became more acute. India's trade along with that of other countries declined further. The commodity prices continued to fall. The outstanding feature of the year was the very low prices of all agricultural produce prevailing throughout the Presidency including Sind. The slump in prices which had set in about May 1930 continued during the year. The purchasing power of the agriculturists, therefore, continued to be very restricted during the year.

The Commercial and Intelligence branch of the Department continued to be both popular and useful. As usual enquiries from abroad for opening commercial relationship with Indian firms were transferred to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. Enquiries from Indian firms for opening trade relationship with British firms were transferred to His Majesty's Trade Commissioner, Bombay.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

Cotton Textile Industry.—The condition of the industry during the year under review was far from satisfactory. The difficulties experienced during the previous years became more acute and the general position became worse. Japanese competition was extremely severe due to the continuous depression of the Yen. Bombay Island in particular, as well as other mill centres in the Presidency, had some mills shut down temporarily due to accumulation of large stocks on account of adverse market conditions.

Thirty-two annual reports of cotton mills for 1932 in the City and Island of Bombay disclosed that seventeen mills showed a loss of Rs. 38·74 lakhs and fifteen mills showed a gross profit of Rs. 22·71 lakhs. Six mills whose net profits amounted to Rs. 5·39 lakhs were able to declare a dividend. Even out of these six, two had to draw on the dividend equalisation fund. The rest had to credit the profit either to wipe off losses sustained in previous years or to the depreciation funds.

Woollen Industry.—The condition of the woollen industry though unsatisfactory showed signs of very slight improvement during the year under review. There was an increase of about 6 per cent. in the quantity and of about 35 per cent. in the value of woollen goods produced in the two mills when compared with the figures for the previous year. In the year 1931 the woollen mills showed a total production of 1,754,352 lbs. valued at Rs. 22,11,250 whereas in the year 1932 the total production was 1,857,835 lbs. valued at Rs. 30,06,810. Imports of woollens in Bombay and Karachi increased from Rs. 56·38 lakhs in 1931-32 to Rs. 152·60 lakhs up to the end of February 1933. Apart from this, Bombay also imported woollen goods from Cawnpore and other important woollen manufacturing centres in India.

Chemical Industry.—Chemical industries, except the heavy chemical industry in the Presidency did fairly well during the year. The production of pharmaceutical products increased during the year and some new manufacturing concerns came into

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existence. The production of toilet goods such as cold creams, snows, hair oils, perfumes is reported to have increased considerably. During the year under review there were four heavy chemical manufacturing concerns working in the Presidency. Out of these, one manufactures only one commodity, magnesium chloride. This concern is reported to have done well during the year and, due to the extension of protection up to 31st March 1939, the prospects for this concern are good. The three factories manufacturing other heavy chemicals worked at a loss during the year. The soap factories worked at full capacity and the paint industry showed indications of improvement.

Sugar Industry.—There is only one large sugar factory in this Presidency. It produced 7,074 tons of white sugar during the season of 1932. Its sales also increased in value from Rs. 23·27 lakhs in the last year to Rs. 27·41 lakhs in the year under report. It is understood that some five small sugar factories were also working on bel or pan system in the Presidency during the year. The Deccan Canals Area is considered suitable for the growing of satisfactory qualities of cane and it is hoped that some more factories will come into existence in the near future.

Match Industry.—During the year under report two match factories were closed but two new factories were opened. Two factories were also working in Indian States, making a total of 15 factories in the whole of the Bombay Presidency. The total number of persons employed during the year in the 13 match factories in the British Districts was 5,100. It is reported that during the year under review match factories, with the exception of the “Wimco”, did not do well owing to keen internal competition.

Paper Industry.—The three paper mills in this Presidency worked throughout the year under report. There was an increase in both production and value over the last year's figures.

Glass Industry.—The number of factories for the manufacture of glass in this Presidency was four, the same as in the previous year. The factory for the manufacture of imitation pearls and glass beads which was referred to in the last year's report was closed down owing to the competition of Japanese goods.

Oil Industry.—At the end of the year 1932-33, there were 11 mills with a paid-up capital of Rs. 56·95 lakhs. Besides the registered oil mills referred to above, there were 37 mills coming under the Indian Factories Act and 76 mills not coming under

the Indian Factories Act but run by mechanical power. It is reported that the industry on the whole did not do well during the year.

Cigarette Industry.—Although the trade depression has affected the development of the industry there was an increase in the number of factories in the Presidency which were 14 as against 11 last year. The imports of cigarettes declined in value from Rs. 50 lakhs in 1930-31 to Rs. 22·74 lakhs in 1931-32. The industry on the whole progressed satisfactorily during the year.

Aluminium Industry.—The Aluminium Industry in the Bombay Presidency has been passing through very difficult times. Both manufactures and sales have been considerably affected due to various factors. The majority of the factories have now turned to making yellow metal hollow ware on account of the cheaper prices of the new material.

New Industries.—During the year under report several new types of factories were started including the manufacture of non-ferrous alloys, Bakelite electric accessories such as push buttons, etc., A.C. Ceiling fans, razor blades, porcelain enamel sign boards, enamel wares, silk fabrics such as crepe-de-chine, georgette, etc., stationery articles such as press copy books, office files, index files, etc., school boy slates, pins and needles, Neon electric signs, wire nails and wood screws, dry cells and fire works, etc.

Gold Thread Industry.—During the year under report the Department designed three machines, viz., (1) a hand-worked wire draw bench, (2) wire flattening rolls and (3) an electrical annealing chamber for silver wire. The patents for the first two machines were applied for and were admitted by the Controller of Patents, Calcutta. These machines were constructed locally and were demonstrated to the gold thread manufacturers at Surat for about 57 days during the first quarter of the year 1933. The demonstration was well attended by the manufacturers and workers in gold thread industry who expressed their satisfaction in the working of the machines, etc. As a result of this, some local manufacturers installed the improved machines.

Experiments and Demonstrations.—Experimental work was carried on in connection with the separation of carbonates and bicarbonates from crude natural oils, the preparation of a substitute for imported tallow from vegetable oils, the production of suitable pulp for the manufacture of straw boards

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from rice straw and manufacture of starch from jowar. The results will be published as bulletins of the Department.

A demonstration in connection with the improvement of the indigenous soap industry was given at Prantij and another at Dahanu Road—repeated at the Betegaon Agricultural Show—for the manufacture of peppermint oil from peppermint plants. The samples were found satisfactory for the manufacture of confectionery.

Cottage Industries.—The Department of Industries continued to help and advance the hand weaving industry, which is the premier cottage industry of the Presidency, by means of its weaving schools and demonstrations, while dyers and calico printers as well as weavers and others were helped to adopt improved and economic methods through dyeing demonstrations. The wool weavers were given training in the adoption of up-to-date appliances and methods. Agriculturists were helped in learning hand weaving as a spare time occupation.

Some 24 peripatetic weaving and dyeing institutions were conducted to achieve the above purpose at different places in the Presidency and Sind, which introduced about 438 improved fly shuttle looms, along with a good number of modern dobbies, spinning wheels, carding bows etc. A number of dyers and weavers received training in dyeing and calico, metal and aerograph printing which led to the establishment of small dyehouses on a cottage basis. A mechanical dobby designed by the Department for producing various patterns in weaving has become popular amongst weavers. The Central Hand Weaving Institute maintained at Poona did good work during the year. A number of persons were supplied by the weaving staff with detailed estimates for small hand weaving factories and dye houses, etc.

Technical and Industrial Education.—There were during the year in the Presidency seven Government aided institutions maintained by public bodies, 21 Government aided private institutions, 14 municipal and other institutions not in receipt of a grant but recognised by the Department of Industries and two Government institutions. The latter are administered and controlled directly by the Department of Industries. The Department gave grant-in-aid to 28 institutions amounting to Rs. 40,810 for recurring expenses and to three institutions Rs. 776 for non-recurring equipment expenses.

In addition to the above institutions the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, was in receipt of a grant of

Rs. 1,19,000 from the Department against its total expenditure of Rs. 2,43,457.

The two Government institutions mentioned above are the R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, and the Government Technical School, Ahwa. The net expenditure of the former during the year was Rs. 22,849 and of the latter Rs. 1,811.

Scholarships.—During the year under report two scholarships for research work in Chemistry and one for practical training in Electrical Engineering were awarded. One scholarship in each branch of training above was held in abeyance as a measure of retrenchment in expenditure. No new State technical scholarship tenable abroad was awarded during the year.

The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 3,37,069 as against Rs. 3,67,019 in 1931-32. The receipts during the year were Rs. 10,679.

THE FACTORIES ACT

The number of factories subject to the control of the Factories Act increased from 1,795 to 1,852 in the year 1932. The number of factories which actually worked during the year was 1,575 compared with 1,541 in the previous year. Of these, 816 were perennial and 759 seasonal concerns. Two hundred and twenty-six of the perennial and 625 of the seasonal factories were connected with the cotton industry.

The number of operatives employed in all industries was 389,647 compared with 381,349—an increase of 2·2 per cent. There was an increase of 4,886 in the Bombay mills which employed 142,112 operatives, and 4,572 in the Ahmedabad mills where 86,080 workers were employed. The numbers of women and children employed were 73,977 and 2,792 against 73,477 and 3,841 respectively in the previous year. The reduction in the number of children occurred mainly in Ahmedabad where the cotton industry is following the lead given by the Bombay mills some years ago. Owing to the economic depression there was an increase in the irregularities relating to the employment of women and it was necessary to institute prosecutions against fifteen factories for employing women before and after the hours laid down.

Accidents.—In spite of the general depression, progress in regard to fencing was made, although considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining the erection of transmission fencing in the new Ahmedabad mills. It was necessary to institute proceedings against several rice factories to obtain the necessary fencing of the low lying shafts, couplings and belts.

THE FACTORIES ACT

The number of accidents reported during the year totalled 5,572 of which 37 were fatal, 1,331 serious and 4,204 minor. These figures represent a decrease of 631 in the number of accidents and 626 in the number of persons injured as against the previous year. The fall in the percentage of accidents per 100 employed was from 1·62 to 1·43 per cent.

Three hundred and thirty-five prosecutions were instituted by the full time inspectors against 209 in the preceding year and the fines realised amounted to Rs. 8,541 compared with Rs. 5,312 last year.

The volume of welfare work undertaken in factories showed an increase, although the progress was somewhat uneven. A very novel development has taken place in Ahmedabad where the Textile Labour Association has sponsored a housing scheme to enable the lower-paid employees ultimately to own their own houses. Sixty houses in lines of ten tenements have been built. The area allotted to each tenement is 725 square feet of which 350 square feet is unbuilt on. The houses have been well built and the standard is very much in advance of that usually prevailing. The Belapur Sugar Factory has provided a hospital with medical facilities whilst assistance is also given to the schools established on the estate. A Provident Fund for the permanent employees has also been started.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923

During the year under report no amendments were made either in the Act or in the Rules. Returns under section 16 of the Act were received from 1,725 employers of which 1,719 were in respect of Factories, including Railway Workshops ; two in respect of Mines ; one in respect of Tramways and three in respect of Port Trusts. The number of factories subject to the operation of the Act in the Presidency was approximately 1,815 of which 1,719, i.e. about 95 per cent., submitted returns.

The average number of workmen employed daily in factories was 373,568 adults and 3,590 minors ; in Mines 73 adults and 2 minors ; in Tramways 3,121 adults and no minors and in Port Trusts 2,716 adults and 7 minors, the total number being 379,478 adults and 3,599 minors as against 382,320 adults and 5,625 minors employed last year. The total number of accidents in all these concerns was 2,497 of which 31 resulted fatally ; 257 in permanent disablement and the remaining 2,209 in temporary disablement. The total amount of compensation shown as paid in respect of all the accidents was Rs. 1·30 lakhs of which Rs. 29,067 were in respect of fatal accidents ; Rs. 68,672

for permanent disablement and Rs. 32,059 for temporary disablement. This amount represents only the compensation paid by the employers covered by the Notification under section 16 and not the whole amount of compensation paid by all the employers amenable to the Act. The total amount of compensation awarded and distributed by the Commissioners during the year was approximately Rs. 2·06 lakhs.

There were in all 333 cases for disposal during the year as compared with 409 last year. Of these 204 were for award of compensation of which 44 were in respect of fatal accidents, 142 related to accidents resulting in permanent disablement and the remaining 18 to temporary disablement. There were one hundred and three applications for distribution of compensation deposited under section 8 of which 12 were transferred for disposal to other Commissioners.

During the year under report Rs. 1·45 lakhs were deposited with the Commissioners as compensation. Including the opening balance of Rs. 38,797, there was a total amount of Rs. 1·83 lakhs, of which Rs. 1·40 lakhs were in respect of fatal accidents, Rs. 3,590 in respect of non-fatal accidents to minors or women under section 8 (1) and Rs. 40,045 for other non-fatal accidents. The total amount of compensation paid during the year was Rs. 1·65 lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,712 at the end of the year.

The total number of applications for registration to be disposed of during the year was 316 of which 291 were disposed of and 25 remained pending at the end of the year. Compensation was awarded in 234 cases as against 292 in the previous year.

Out of the 322 applications filed during the year, 278 were filed in the Court of the Commissioner in Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT, 1929

During the year ending 30th June 1933 returns were received from 374 of the 389 factories amenable to the Act.

The average number of women employed daily was 49,672; the highest number was in Bombay, 26,472, while Ahmedabad recorded 11,815 and Sholapur 4,406. Maternity benefits granted increased by 335 to 5,790 and the amount paid by about Rs. 7,300 to Rs. 1,35,813. These increases were accompanied by a decrease of 3,815 in the number of women employed, so that it is clear that the privileges conferred by the Act are being increasingly availed of by factory women.

THE BOMBAY MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT, 1929

Employers in the large factories continued to treat claims liberally and, apart from a few exceptions, claims are dealt with more in the spirit than the letter of the law.

The claims paid per 100 women increased slightly in Bombay but the percentage of 8·4 was considerably lower than in Ahmedabad and Sholapur where the percentages were 18 and 14·8 respectively.

The average benefit paid was Rs. 23-7-0 as against Rs. 23-9-0 last year.

BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT

The number of boilers on the register at the end of the year was 6,145 as against 6,078 in the previous year. Out of these 2,308 were inspected and certified by the Boiler Department. Six cases of irregularities were discovered. The explanations given were accepted and in each case a warning was given. Seven accidents to boilers were investigated during the year. In only one case was personal injury sustained.

Two examinations for certificates of competency as boiler attendants and two for certificates of proficiency as engineers were held at Bombay and one for certificates of competency as boiler attendants was held at Karachi.

The receipts, excluding those on account of Boiler Attendants' and Engineers' Examination fees, for the year were Rs. 1,53,804 as against Rs. 1,38,586 in the previous year. The increase was due to the levying of a revised scale of inspection fees.

SEA-BORNE TRADE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER

The following figures give the total value of the Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency proper during the year 1932-33.

I. Foreign Trade (Private)—

Imports.—Rs. 56·23 crores, an increase of Rs. 2·03 crores.

Exports.—Rs. 85·82 crores, a decrease of Rs. 9·74 crores ; giving a total foreign trade of Rs. 142·05 crores showing a net decrease of Rs. 7·71 crores.

II. Coasting Trade (Private)—

Imports.—Rs. 23·26 crores, a decrease of Rs. 1·91 crores ;

Exports.—Rs. 28·29 crores, a decrease of Rs. 4·76 crores ; giving a total Coasting trade of Rs. 51·55 crores, a net decrease of Rs. 6·67 crores.

III. Government Transactions amounting to Rs. 1·93 crores.

Adding these three the total Sea-borne Trade amounted to Rs. 195·53 crores, showing a net decrease of Rs. 14·85 crores.

In the previous year the total trade figure showed an increase due to the abnormal export of gold ; during the year under review although the exports of gold continued, the net result showed a large deficit on last year's figure, though an increase on that of 1930-31. Trade conditions throughout the world continued to be beset by difficulties and Bombay's export trade suffered very largely. Her import trade, fostered by the sustained export of gold, showed a definite improvement, considerably more marked than that of the other major ports of India.

Imports of private merchandise, which had been declining for the last four years, improved by Rs. 4·55 crores or 9 per cent. to Rs. 54·32 crores, most of the principal articles of import contributing towards the improvement, the more important among them being cotton manufactures, silk, raw and manufactures, artificial silk, wool manufactures, cotton twist and yarn and raw cotton. Sugar, metals and ores, motor cars and motor cycles, grain, pulse and flour, however, recorded noticeable decreases. Imports of treasure further declined from Rs. 4·43 crores to Rs. 1·91 crores.

Exports of Indian produce further fell by Rs. 8·34 crores, or 26 per cent., to Rs. 23·17 crores, all the principal articles except raw hemp, tobacco and fruits and vegetables sharing in the fall. This heavy falling off is chiefly attributable to world trade depression and the slump in commodity prices. Raw cotton, seeds, cotton manufactures, grains, cotton twist and yarn and raw wool recorded noticeable decreases.

The percentage distribution of Bombay's foreign trade shows that the United Kingdom has yielded the pride of place, which she had regained last year, to Japan, whose share increased by over $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., while that of the United Kingdom rose by $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. only, owing mainly to smaller takings of hides and skins, raw and tanned, raw wool, groundnut cake, seeds and myrabolans. The trade with the Continent of Europe fell by $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. but that with the United States of America rose by the same percentage.

The value of the total foreign trade of Bombay contracted by Rs. 7·71 crores, or 5 per cent., to Rs. 142·05 crores, owing to a heavy falling off in exports. Both imports and exports of the precious metals declined by Rs. 2·53 crores and Rs. 53·22 lakhs, respectively, the latter in spite of a slightly increased gold export.

The value of the total coasting trade also fell away by Rs. 6·67 crores, or 11 per cent., to Rs. 51·55 crores, imports contributing Rs. 1·91 crores and exports Rs. 4·76 crores towards the fall.

SEA-BORNE TRADE

The gross collections of the Bombay Custom House further increased from Rs. 12,38,19,788 to Rs. 15,80,23,178. These figures exclude the collections on account of various cesses, such as cotton cess and tea cess. The ratio of true expenditure to revenue was '9 as against 1'38 per cent. in the previous year.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PORTS OF BOMBAY AND KARACHI

The following table shows the value to the nearest lakh of the Foreign Import and Export Trade of the Ports of Bombay and Karachi, grouped according to the classes shown in Government accounts :—

Imports

BOMBAY		Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	
		Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs
Food, drink and tobacco .. .. .	.. .. .	428	— 77
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured .. .. .	.. .. .	1,250	+ 53
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured .. .. .	.. .. .	3,616	+ 493
Living animals .. .. .	.. .. .	10	— 7
Postal articles not specified .. .. .	.. .. .	126	— 7
Total ..		5,430	+ 455
KARACHI			
Food, drink and tobacco .. .. .	.. .. .	191	— 43
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured .. .. .	.. .. .	130	— 33
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured .. .. .	.. .. .	1,271	+ 122
Postal articles not specified .. .. .	.. .. .	33	— 6
Total ..		1,625	+ 40

Exports

BOMBAY		Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	
		Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs
<i>Indian Produce and Manufacture.</i>			
Food, drink and tobacco .. .. .	.. .. .	136	— 56
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured .. .. .	.. .. .	1,824	— 625
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured .. .. .	.. .. .	294	— 152
Postal articles .. .. .	.. .. .	62	— 1
Total ..		2,316	— 834
			83

BOMBAY, 1932-33

KARACHI		Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	
		Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs
<i>Indian Produce and Manufacture.</i>			
Food, drink and tobacco .. .. .	.. .. .	112	— 24
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured .. .. .	.. .. .	946	— 45
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured .. .. .	.. .. .	21	— 2
Postal articles .. .. .	.. .. .	3	..
		—	—
Total ..		1,082	— 71

BOMBAY				
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>				
Food, drink and tobacco .. .. .	..	..	13	— 13
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured .. .. .	..	..	45	— 69
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured .. .. .	..	..	132	— 4
Living animals .. .. .	..	..	4	+ 1
Postal articles .. .. .	..	..	4	— 2
				—
	Total ..	..	198	— 87

KARACHI			
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>			
Food, drink and tobacco .. .. .	.. .. .	9	— 2
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured .. .. .	.. .. .	17	— 12
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured .. .. .	.. .. .	35	— 16
		—	—
Total		61	— 30

Total Export, Bombay—2,514 lakhs, a decrease of 921 lakhs.

Total Export, Karachi—1,143 lakhs, a decrease of 101 lakhs.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY

The aggregate value of the foreign trade (private) of Bombay fell off by Rs. 7·72 crores to Rs. 142·03 crores, i.e. by over 5·1 per cent., and if treasure be excluded, by Rs. 4·67 crores, or 5·5 per cent., to Rs. 79·44 crores. During the same period, the foreign trade of Calcutta declined by Rs. 5·18 crores, or 5·6 per cent., to Rs. 87 crores and that of Karachi by Rs. 60·92

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY

lakhs, or 2·1 per cent., to Rs. 27·7 crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay improved by 9 per cent. and those into Calcutta and Karachi by 2·5 per cent. each. Cotton manufactures, silk manufactures, artificial silk, silk raw, wool manufactures, including yarn and knitting wool, cotton twist and yarn, cotton, raw (including waste), hardware, paper and pasteboard and glass and glassware mainly account for the improvement at Bombay, while the articles which recorded noticeable decreases were sugar, metals and ores, motor cars and motor cycles, grain, pulse and flour, fruits and vegetables and oils.

Exports of Indian produce decreased by Rs. 8·34 crores, or nearly 26 per cent., to Rs. 23·17 crores at Bombay, by Rs. 5·85 crores, or 10 per cent., to Rs. 51·97 crores at Calcutta and by Rs. 70·6 lakhs, or 6 per cent., to Rs. 10·83 crores at Karachi. Raw cotton, seeds, cotton manufactures, grain, pulse and flour, cotton twist and yarn and raw wool are chiefly responsible for the decline at Bombay.

The total value of the private coasting trade, excluding treasure, also fell away by Rs. 7·64 crores or nearly 15 per cent. to Rs. 44·32 crores, both imports and exports sharing in the decline.

FOREIGN TRADE

IMPORTS

Notwithstanding the slump in commodity prices in general, the total value of imported merchandise, which had been declining successively for the previous four years, improved by Rs. 4·55 crores to Rs. 54·3 crores during the year under report. The improvement was most marked in cotton manufactures, silk manufactures including yarn, noils and warps, artificial silk, silk raw, wool manufactures, including yarn and knitting wool, cotton twist and yarn and cotton raw. Hardware, paper and pasteboard and glass and glassware also showed noticeable increases. Sugar, metals and ores, motor cars, motor cycles, grain, pulse and flour and fruits and vegetables, on the other hand, recorded noticeable decreases.

The more important commodities are the subject of special remarks in the subsequent paragraphs.

Coal.—There was a further fall in the import of foreign coal from Rs. 6·37 lakhs to Rs. 2·68 lakhs due to the greater use of electricity and of Bengal coal. There were no shipments from Natal, while those from the United Kingdom and Australia declined. Arrivals of Bengal coal further advanced from

425,000 tons to 442,000 tons. There have been no imports of English coal since December 1932. Prices of Bengal coal were almost steady throughout the year.

Dyeing and tanning substances.—Imports under this head fell from Rs. 185 lakhs to Rs. 166 lakhs. Germany's share in the total imports declined from 66 to 51 per cent.

Hardware.—The value of imports increased from Rs. 85·1 lakhs to Rs. 101 lakhs as a result of larger arrivals from Germany, Japan and Sweden. Germany continued to be the largest supplier and her share improved from 35 to 40·7 per cent. of the total imports.

Machinery and millwork.—As a result of the expansion of the indigenous textile and sugar industries the total value of imports under this head increased from Rs. 3·58 crores to Rs. 3·67 crores. Arrivals of cotton textile machinery, mainly from the United Kingdom, increased from Rs. 159 lakhs to Rs. 173 lakhs and those of sugar machinery from Rs. 72,000 to 11·09 lakhs, owing chiefly to imports for the first time from the Netherlands which were valued at Rs. 8·18 lakhs. Arrivals of metal working, oil crushing and refrigerating machinery also showed increases, while those under electrical and other sorts of machinery showed decreases. The share of the United Kingdom declined from 75·7 to 74·2 per cent. and that of Germany from 11·7 to 10·8 per cent. while the share of the United States of America remained almost unchanged.

Iron and Steel.—In spite of the lower prices demand was restricted on account of the general trade depression. The total imports from the United Kingdom further fell from 38,000 to 32,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 74·17 lakhs to Rs. 57·87 lakhs in value and those from Belgium from 50,000 tons to 39,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 77·01 lakhs to Rs. 51·01 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Luxemburg, France, Germany and the United States of America also declined but those from Japan increased from 589 tons to 2,124 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1·98 lakhs to Rs. 4·16 lakhs in value.

Other Metals.—Under brass the principal item was mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, imports of which from Japan increased by 55,770 cwt. to 95,622 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 15·72 lakhs to Rs. 30·32 lakhs in value. Imports from Germany also rose from Rs. 46·07 lakhs to Rs. 46·6 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom however fell from Rs. 5·53 lakhs to Rs. 3·62 lakhs. Imports of copper improved from Rs. 44·95 lakhs to Rs. 62·76 lakhs. Arrivals of sheets from

FOREIGN TRADE

Germany increased by Rs. 27·28 lakhs to Rs. 46·77 lakhs. Imports of German silver increased from Rs. 7·23 lakhs to Rs. 10·02 lakhs while those under aluminium receded from Rs. 15·32 lakhs to Rs. 6·54 lakhs. As a result of increased shipments from the Strait Settlements and the United Kingdom imports of tin rose by Rs. 1·75 lakhs to Rs. 13·09 lakhs.

Motor Cars and Motor Cycles.—Owing to the general trade depression the total value of imports of motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles and parts and accessories further declined from Rs. 142 lakhs to Rs. 119 lakhs. Imports of motor cars decreased from 3,325 to 2,525 in number and from Rs. 67·08 lakhs to Rs. 53·52 lakhs in value. Arrivals of cars from the United States of America declined from 1,932 to 614 but those from the United Kingdom rose from 606 to 1,177. The average declared value of British cars fell from Rs. 2,851 to Rs. 2,139. Imports of motor cycles improved from 257 to 318, while those of commercial vehicles receded from 3,091 to 2,112 in number and from Rs. 42·09 lakhs to Rs. 29·31 lakhs in value, owing mainly to the reduced shipments from the United States of America and Canada.

Oils.—As a result of the establishment of two new importing firms and of competition in prices, imports of mineral oils from foreign countries improved by over 6½ million gallons to 89½ million gallons in quantity but fell by Rs. 34·67 lakhs to Rs. 260·58 lakhs in value. Imports of kerosene oil in bulk decreased by over 2¼ million gallons due chiefly to smaller arrivals from Persia, Georgia and the United States of America. Supplies from Roumania and Celebes and other Islands in the Pacific however increased by nearly 5½ million gallons and 1¼ million gallons respectively. Imports of kerosene in tins decreased by nearly 1 million gallons due almost entirely to smaller receipts from the United States of America. Imports of kerosene from Burma further improved by over 8¾ million gallons.

Imports of petrol from foreign countries decreased from 3 million gallons to 1¼ million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 16·49 lakhs to Rs. 5·93 lakhs in value, while those from Burma rose by 329,000 gallons in quantity but fell by Rs. 5·98 lakhs in value.

Postal articles not specified.—The total value of articles not specified decreased from Rs. 134 lakhs to Rs. 126 lakhs, of which the value of imports from the United Kingdom was Rs. 64·36 lakhs against Rs. 67·39 lakhs in the preceding year. The number of parcels assessed at this port fell from 181,833 to

178,862 but the amount of duty collected increased from Rs. 27·47 lakhs to Rs. 29·17 lakhs due to enhanced rates.

Precious stones and pearls unset.—Imports under this head improved from Rs. 35·17 lakhs to Rs. 39·99 lakhs, of which Rs. 29·22 lakhs represented diamonds, almost entirely from Belgium, whose share was valued at Rs. 28·43 lakhs against Rs. 21·52 lakhs in the previous year. Arrivals of pearls however further decreased from Rs. 10·55 lakhs to Rs. 10·06 lakhs owing mainly to a fall in the importations from Bahrein Islands and Muscat.

Sugar.—The total imports of sugar into British India receded by 155,000 tons, Bombay's share in the fall being 20,000 tons. Receipts of Java sugar into Bombay improved by 20,000 tons but those of beet sugar fell by 52,000 tons owing chiefly to smaller receipts from Southern Russia. There were no receipts from the United Kingdom and Poland but 12,652 tons of sugar and 2,368 tons of beet sugar were received from Portuguese East Africa and Belgium respectively.

Tea.—Imports of foreign tea decreased from 5,400,000 lb. to 4,567,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 34·42 lakhs to Rs. 27·76 lakhs in value, owing chiefly to the greater use of Indian tea. Arrivals of black tea from Java and Ceylon declined from 726,000 lb. and 1,594,000 lb. to 99,000 lb. and 1,357,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 3·14 lakhs and Rs. 10·96 lakhs to Rs. 38,000 and Rs. 8·46 lakhs in value respectively. Arrivals of green tea from China, however, increased from 2,583,000 lb. to 2,883,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 17·32 lakhs to Rs. 17·55 lakhs in value. Receipts of tea from Calcutta further increased from 12,056,000 lb. to 14,680,000 lb. in quantity but declined from Rs. 62·32 lakhs to Rs. 61·42 lakhs in value due to a fall in prices. Exports of Indian tea fell further from 298,000 lb. to 161,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 2·76 lakhs to Rs. 1·31 lakhs in value, owing mainly to reduced shipments to Iraq, Persia and Portuguese East Africa.

Textiles.—A. Cotton, Raw.—Imports of foreign cotton advanced from 75,809 to 82,175 tons in quantity and from Rs. 6·79 crores to Rs. 7·04 crores in value as a result of better demand by the Indian mills due mainly to lower prices as compared with those of Indian cotton. Imports from the United States of America and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan increased while those from Kenya Colony and Egypt decreased.

B. Cotton piece-goods.—The total value of imported piece-goods (including fents) increased from Rs. 3·34 crores to

FOREIGN TRADE

Rs. 5·92 crores, towards which coloured goods contributed Rs. 2·83 crores, whites Rs. 1·48 crores and greys Rs. 1·18 crores. Imports of coloured goods increased by Rs. 1·61 crores, whites by Rs. 62·47 lakhs and greys by Rs. 15·54 lakhs. Imports of fents further advanced from Rs. 25·39 lakhs to Rs. 43·91 lakhs owing to larger arrivals from the United States of America and the United Kingdom. The share of the United Kingdom in the total piece-goods trade improved from 43 to 46 per cent. while that of Japan improved from 41 to 41·2 per cent. only.

C. Cotton Yarn.—The total imports of foreign yarn further increased from 12 million lb. to over 17½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 1·33 crores to Rs. 1·65 crores in value due entirely to larger arrivals of Japanese yarn at lower competitive prices.

D. Silk, Raw and Manufactured.—Stocks of raw silk were considerably depleted at the beginning of the year and in consequence of a strong demand from the consuming centres imports increased from 1,036,000 lb. to 2,310,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 41·95 lakhs to Rs. 82·96 lakhs in value, representing larger arrivals from the principal sources of supply. Imports from China rose from 826,000 lb. to 1,683,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 34·27 lakhs to Rs. 62·38 lakhs in value. Receipts from Hongkong and Japan rose from 173,000 lb. to 366,000 lb. and from 37,000 lb. to 172,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 6·03 lakhs to Rs. 13·73 lakhs and from Rs. 1·63 lakhs to Rs. 4·85 lakhs in value respectively. Imports of silk piece-goods, the most important item in the group, improved from 16 million yards valued at Rs. 1 crore to over 29½ million yards valued at Rs. 1·52 crores, due entirely to increased shipments from Japan.

E. Artificial Silk.—Although the quantity of artificial silk yarn imported increased from 5½ million lb. to nearly 6½ million lb., the value thereof decreased from Rs. 55·74 lakhs to Rs. 53·63 lakhs, due mainly to keen competition by Japan. Imports from Italy, the chief supplier, rose by 425,000 lb. to 3½ million lb. in quantity but fell by Rs. 3·04 lakhs to Rs. 31·46 lakhs in value, while those from Japan increased from 370,000 lb. to 1,187,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 3·75 lakhs to Rs. 8·88 lakhs in value. Arrivals of piece-goods made entirely of artificial silk increased from Rs. 1·39 crores to Rs. 1·85 crores, almost entirely from Japan.

F. Wool, Raw and Manufactured.—Imports of raw wool declined from 4 million lb. to 3·6 million lb. in quantity due chiefly to smaller receipts from Persia and Iraq, but advanced from Rs. 16·04 lakhs to Rs. 18·24 lakhs in value. Arrivals of woollen piece-goods, the most important item in the group,

increased from nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ million yards to $3\frac{3}{4}$ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 23·7 lakhs to Rs. 58·23 lakhs in value, due mainly to larger shipments from all the principal sources of supply. The share of the United Kingdom, the principal supplier, in the total imports of piece-goods declined from 55 to 45 per cent.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE

EXPORTS

There was a further falling off in the entrepôt trade of Bombay during the year under report, the value declining from Rs. 2·84 crores to Rs. 1·97 crores. This decline was due to smaller re-shipments of hides and skins, raw, wool manufactures, metals and ores, sugar, gum, resins and fish.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES

Owing to the world depression in trade and the slump in commodity prices, the exports of Indian produce and manufactures declined from Rs. 31·51 crores to Rs. 23·17 crores during the year under report. All the principal articles of export, except fruits and vegetables, tobacco, hemp, raw, and wool manufactures, contributed to the decline and in particular cotton raw (including waste), seeds, cotton manufactures, grain, pulse and flour, cotton twist and yarn, wool, raw, leather, oilcakes, myrabolans, spices, metals and ores and hides and skins, raw, which represent about 89 per cent. of the export trade. The more important articles are dealt with separately in the subsequent paragraphs ; of the rest the following deserve comment. The fall under leather was chiefly due to smaller shipments of hides and skins, tanned or dressed, to the United Kingdom, while that under oilcakes was due to reduced shipments of groundnut cake to the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Ceylon, despite larger takings by Germany and Belgium. The decreases under myrabolans, pepper and ginger were also due to smaller shipments. Shipments of linseed cake to the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Belgium, however, showed noticeable increases. There was also an increase of Rs. 2·14 lakhs under fruits and vegetables owing to increased exports of onions and of Rs. 2·13 lakhs under tobacco owing to larger despatches of unmanufactured tobacco.

Grain, pulse and flour.—Exports under this head declined from 96,600 tons to 45,471 tons in quantity and from Rs. 120 lakhs to Rs. 69·33 lakhs in value due chiefly to reduced shipments of

jowar and bajri, wheat flour and rice. Shipments of jowar and bajri fell from 55,341 tons valued at Rs. 40·61 lakhs to 12,555 tons valued at Rs. 11·09 lakhs due to smaller shipments to Germany and the Netherlands. Exports of wheat flour fell from 15,323 tons valued at Rs. 29·37 lakhs to 6,393 tons valued at Rs. 12·12 lakhs, while those of rice fell from 13,347 tons valued at Rs. 25·56 lakhs to 11,837 tons valued at Rs. 20·19 lakhs. Exports of pulse, on the other hand, increased from 10,270 tons valued at Rs. 19·65 lakhs to 12,341 tons valued at Rs. 21·39 lakhs, due chiefly to larger shipments.

Hides and Skins (Raw and Tanned).—Owing to a fall in European demands, shipments under this head further fell off from 3,222 tons to 2,790 tons in quantity and from Rs. 61·12 lakhs to Rs. 43·1 lakhs in value. Exports of raw hides declined by 23 tons in quantity and by Rs. 81,000 in value, owing to smaller shipments to Spain and the Netherlands. Exports of dressed and tanned hides fell from Rs. 14·43 lakhs to Rs. 7·83 lakhs in value, while those of raw skins fell from Rs. 21·75 lakhs to Rs. 18·68 lakhs, mainly due to smaller shipments to the United Kingdom.

Metals and Ores.—The principal item under this head is manganese ore, exports of which from the whole of British India declined from 211,737 tons to 197,730 tons due chiefly to Russian competition. Shipments from Bombay receded by 16,033 tons and from Bengal by 12,124 tons, while those from Madras advanced by 14,150 tons. The fall in the exports from Bombay was mainly due to reduced shipments to France.

Seeds.—Shipments of oilseeds, which rank next in importance to raw cotton in the export trade of Bombay, further declined by 133,083 tons in quantity and by Rs. 2·05 crores in value. This decline was due to lower prices, heavy stocks in European markets, foreign competition and also increased local consumption. The heavy fall of Rs. 147 lakhs in value in shipments of groundnuts and of Rs. 28·56 lakhs in shipments of linseed are due to lesser demand from the principal European markets and lower prices of the Argentine linseed.

Textiles.—A. Cotton, Raw.—Owing to a bumper American crop and a poor Indian crop, which sent Indian prices far above international cotton levels, foreign demand for Indian raw cotton was restricted to bare necessities and in consequence there was a very serious decline in exports. The consumption of Indian cotton in Indian mills also declined owing to the greater use of foreign cotton with a view to the production of the finer

grades of cloth. The Indian crop of 1932-33 was estimated to be 4,516,000 bales as compared with 4,064,000 bales in 1931-32.

The prices of Indian cotton gradually declined during the first three months of the year, reaching Rs. 150, the lowest figure of the year in the beginning of June 1932. They then showed an upward tendency and in the beginning of September 1932 rose to Rs. 244, the highest figure of the year. The exports further declined from 282,214 tons to 217,018 tons in quantity and from Rs. 16·09 crores to Rs. 12·57 crores in value. Shipments to China fell considerably owing to her domestic trouble, while those to France increased. Exports to all other buying countries showed noticeable decreases. Stocks in Bombay at the end of March 1933 amounted to 788,000 bales as against 635,000 bales at the end of March 1932.

B. Cotton Manufactures.—The Persian Gulf and East African ports are the principal markets for Indian cotton piece-goods. Shipments during the year recorded a falling off of $32\frac{1}{4}$ million yards in quantity and of Rs. 84·31 lakhs in value, mainly representing reduced shipments of coloured piece-goods. Japanese competition was keenly felt abroad as at home and almost all the buying countries reduced their takings. Coloured piece-goods constituted nearly 88 per cent. and grey nearly 12 per cent. of the total export trade.

C. Cotton Yarn.—The Bombay yarn market continued to be depressed in the year under report owing partly to the general trade conditions and partly to keen competition by Japan. Exports declined by nearly 7 million lb. to $14\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 49 lakhs to Rs. 75 lakhs in value, mainly as a result of direct shipments and low prices of Japanese yarns to places where Indian yarns were exported. Shipments to all the principal buying countries, especially Persia, Egypt and Iraq showed noticeable decreases.

D. Wool, Raw.—The total shipments of wool declined from $16\frac{3}{4}$ million lb. to nearly $11\frac{1}{2}$ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 94·37 lakhs to Rs. 46·39 lakhs in value as a result of poor demand from the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Shipments to the United Kingdom decreased from $14\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. to $9\frac{1}{2}$ million lb. and those to the United States of America from $1\frac{3}{4}$ million lb. to nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ million lb., while shipments to Belgium increased from 369,000 lb. to 877,000 lb. Exports to France and Germany also slightly improved.

TRADE ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES

A significant feature was that the United Kingdom yielded the pride of place, which she had regained last year, to Japan. Her share in the total trade rose from 21·45 to 22·19 per cent. but that of Japan advanced from 17·1 to 22·95 per cent. The proportionate share of Continental Europe declined while that of America improved.

Under imports the United Kingdom's figure improved by Rs. 1·17 crores to Rs. 14·10 crores mainly representing increased imports of cotton piece-goods, cotton spinning machinery, woollen piece-goods, coal tar dyes, motor cars, silk yarn and cotton and artificial silk piece-goods. Imports from other British Possessions declined by Rs. 77 lakhs to Rs. 501 lakhs as a result of smaller despatches of raw cotton from Kenya Colony and wheat from Australia, despite increased imports of raw cotton from Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and cocoanut oil from Ceylon. Imports from foreign countries in Europe decreased owing mainly to smaller receipts of coal tar dyes from Germany, iron and steel from Belgium, copper and aluminium from France, despite increased imports of copper from Germany, diamonds from Belgium and coal tar dyes from France. Among foreign countries in Asia imports from Japan recorded a remarkable increase representing in the main larger shipments of cotton piece-goods, silk piece-goods, artificial silk piece-goods, cotton twist and yarn, brass and glass and glassware, while increased shipments of raw silk are entirely responsible for the improvement in imports from China. Imports from Persia declined as a result of reduced supplies of kerosene and fuel oils and dried fruits, while smaller despatches of dates, pulse and wheat account for the fall in imports from Iraq. The improvement in the imports from Java was entirely due to larger supplies of sugar. The heavy fall in imports from Africa was chiefly due to reduced shipments of raw cotton from Egypt in spite of the imports of sugar from Portuguese East Africa. The noticeable improvement in the imports from the United States of America was chiefly attributable to increased shipments of raw cotton and cotton fents, despatches of motor cars, motor omnibuses, etc., and kerosene recording decreases.

Under exports Japan continued to occupy the first place, her proportionate share increasing from 25·28 to 33·77 per cent. The fall in value of the exports to that country almost entirely represents reduced shipments of raw cotton. The heavy decline in exports to the United Kingdom is chiefly attributable to smaller takings of hides and skins, raw and tanned, raw

wool, groundnut cake, seeds and myrabolans, her share in the export trade receding from 14·89 to 14·06 per cent. Among other countries exports to Italy and Germany declined owing mainly to smaller takings of seeds and raw cotton while reduced shipments of seeds chiefly account for the fall in the exports to France and the Netherlands. The proportionate shares of France, Germany and Belgium increased. The heavy decrease in the share of China was entirely due to smaller takings of raw cotton. The shares of Persia and Iraq declined owing to reduced shipments of cotton piece-goods and cotton twist and yarn, while smaller despatches of raw wool and seeds were responsible for the fall in the total exports to the United States of America, though her proportionate share slightly increased.

Treasure.—With a smaller balance of trade in favour of India, Rs. 3 crores as against Rs. 35 crores in the preceding year imports of treasure on private account further declined from Rs. 4·43 crores to Rs. 1·91 crores ; both gold and silver sharing in the decline. Imports of gold bullion fell from Rs. 1·07 crores to Rs. 40·19 lakhs. Imports of sovereigns declined from Rs. 55·33 lakhs to Rs. 34·81 lakhs. The fall in other coined gold represents entirely smaller despatches from Iraq and Bahrein Islands. Imports of bar silver decreased from Rs. 2·32 crores to Rs. 27·03 lakhs, due to smaller despatches from all the principal sources of supply. Arrivals of Government of India rupees increased from Rs. 40·97 lakhs to Rs. 82·37 lakhs owing mainly to larger receipts from Iraq which amounted to Rs. 70·56 lakhs as against Rs. 14 lakhs in the preceding year. Receipts of other coins slightly improved.

Exports of gold on private account amounted to Rs. 60·53 crores as against Rs. 59·7 crores in the previous year. Shipments of bullion advanced by Rs. 40·89 lakhs to Rs. 57·85 crores. Despatches to the United States of America and the Netherlands advanced from Rs. 7·17 crores to Rs. 21·17 crores and from Rs. 3·31 crores to Rs. 4·22 crores respectively but those to the United Kingdom and France declined from Rs. 46·39 crores to Rs. 32·24 crores and from Rs. 57·57 lakhs to Rs. 21·86 lakhs respectively. Exports of sovereigns improved by Rs. 41·18 lakhs to Rs. 2·66 crores. Exports of silver fell from Rs. 1·51 crores to Rs. 14·74 lakhs.

SHIPPING

The total number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade increased from 1,211 to 1,299 and their total tonnage increased from 5,053,968 to 5,845,925. Steamers numbered 1,113 of the

SHIPPING

burthen of 5,827,203 tons as against 1,045 of 5,037,057 tons in the previous year. The average net tonnage of steamers which entered the port with cargo was 5,162 as against 4,695 in the preceding year. Sailing vessels consisted entirely of "Native Craft" engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

COASTING TRADE

The coasting trade excluding treasure between the chief port—Bombay—and other ports in India grouped by Provinces is summarised in the following statement :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Imports			Exports		
	1931-32	1932-33	Increase or decrease	1931-32	1932-33	Increase or decrease
1. British Ports within the Presidency.	152	165	+ 13	213	226	+ 13
2. Indian Ports not British within the Presidency.	452	335	—117	309	278	— 31
3. British Ports in other Presidencies.	1,530	1,357	—173	2,385	1,958	—427
4. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies.	64	72	+ 8	91	41	— 50
Grand Total ..	2,198	1,929	—269	2,998	2,503	—495

Imports from coast ports into Bombay consisted almost entirely of articles of Indian produce which were intended partly for consumption in the Presidency and partly for re-export to foreign countries.

In the year under review imports declined from Rs. 21·98 crores to Rs. 19·29 crores, showing a decrease of Rs. 2·69 crores as a result of smaller arrivals of all the principal commodities except kerosene oil, teak wood and ghi. Imports of raw cotton further declined by Rs. 1·39 crores due chiefly to reduced shipments from Kathiawar, Sind, Madras and Goa, in spite of larger despatches from British Ports within the Presidency. Imports of grain, pulse and flour also fell from Rs. 5·17 crores to Rs. 4 crores due chiefly to smaller receipts of rice from Burma and wheat from Sind.

Exports from Bombay to coast ports also declined from Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 25 crores, shipments of both Indian produce and foreign merchandise sharing in the decline. Exports of Indian produce, which formed more than 83 per cent. of the total export trade, fell by Rs. 3·88 crores to Rs. 20·9 crores, owing mainly to reduced shipments of cotton piece-goods, cotton twist and yarn and grain, pulse and flour. Re-exports of foreign merchandise declined from Rs. 5·2 crores to Rs. 4·13 crores by reason of smaller re-exports of cotton piece-goods to Sind, Travancore and Madras, of dried fruits to Madras and Burma and of sugar to British Ports within the Presidency, Sind and Madras. Re-exports of metals and ores and carriages and carts, etc., also declined but those of cotton twist and yarn and hardware improved.

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOREIGN TRADE

The foreign trade of the subordinate ports of the Presidency is insignificant. Imports, which consisted of dates from Iraq, and fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved—Other sorts (raw cashew nuts) from Kenya Colony and Portuguese East Africa, increased from Rs. 64,244 to Rs. 1,46,574. Exports amounted to Rs. 27,180 as against nil in the previous year and represented entirely shipments of fruits and vegetables : dried salted or preserved : all sorts (skinned cashew kernel) to the United States of America.

COASTING TRADE

The total value of the coasting trade of the subordinate ports further increased by Rs. 73·42 lakhs to Rs. 6·81 crores. Imports advanced by Rs. 50·18 lakhs to Rs. 3·56 crores, and exports by Rs. 23·25 lakhs to Rs. 3·25 crores. Fifty-seven per cent. of the total trade of the subordinate ports is with the chief port—Bombay.

MARITIME TRADE

SIND

The following figures give the values of the entire Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the year 1932-33 :—

I. Foreign Trade (Private and Government)—

Imports.—Rs. 17·87 crores, a decrease of 32 lakhs ;

Exports.—Rs. 12·14 crores, a decrease of 77 lakhs ; giving a total foreign trade of Rs. 30·01 crores, a net decrease of Rs. 1·09 crores.

MARITIME TRADE

II. Coasting Trade (Private and Government)—

Imports.—Rs. 8·76 crores, a decrease of 2·59 crores ;

Exports.—Rs. 6·03 crores, a decrease of 66 lakhs ; giving a total coasting trade of Rs. 14·79 crores, a net decrease of 3·25 crores.

The entire Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind thus amounted to Rs. 44·80 crores, showing a net decrease of Rs. 4·34 crores.

The Province of Sind continued to suffer from the effects of the general depression which still holds the world in its grip. The progressive decline in purchasing power reduced the demand for goods to the minimum, and exchange restrictions and tariff barriers tended to curtail the volume of international trade.

Both the foreign and coasting trade of the Province showed a further decline, the former to the extent of Rs. 108 lakhs or 3 per cent. and the latter to the extent of Rs. 326 lakhs or 18 per cent., the net result being a contraction of Rs. 434 lakhs or 9 per cent. in the total trade as compared with the previous year, which itself was a year of great depression.

Foreign imports receded by Rs. 31 lakhs or 2 per cent., but the decrease was confined to imports of Government stores. Imports on private account (i.e., excluding Government stores) increased by Rs. 51 lakhs or 3 per cent. A brisk business in cotton piece-goods and woollen manufactures largely contributed to the recovery in the trade. Increases on a smaller scale also occurred under instruments, hardware, paper, artificial silk, chemicals and drugs, haberdashery and soap. The increase was, however, to a great extent offset by notable decreases under mineral oils, sugar, machinery, metals, rubber manufactures, motor cars and lorries, provisions, arms and ammunition and tobacco. Foreign exports decreased by Rs. 77 lakhs or 6 per cent., the articles most responsible for the fall being wool, raw hides and skins, rice, barley, wheat and wheat flour. In fact, shipments of wheat ceased entirely. A redeeming feature was the welcome expansion in shipments of rapeseed, the value of which rose from Rs. 71 lakhs to Rs. 149 lakhs or by 110 per cent. Shipments of cotton, gram, pulse and bones also improved somewhat. The decrease of 6 per cent. under foreign exports mentioned above would have been much greater but for the large shipments of gold, the value of which expanded from Rs. 7 lakhs in 1931–32 to Rs. 63 lakhs during the year under report.

An event of great economic importance was the Empire Trade Agreement at Ottawa. The effects of the mutual preference enjoyed by certain empire goods from January 1933

as the result of this agreement will no doubt begin to be felt during the course of the coming year.

Coasting imports declined by Rs. 259 lakhs or 23 per cent., owing mainly to reduced arrivals of Indian cotton piece-goods from Bombay, which alone accounted for a fall of Rs. 221 lakhs. Coasting exports contracted by Rs. 67 lakhs or 10 per cent., mainly the result of decreased shipments of cotton to Bombay and Madras and wheat to Bombay, Calcutta and Burma. The new salt industry of Karachi showed further progress, shipments to Calcutta having increased from 30,905 tons to 33,505 tons.

The United Kingdom retained the premier position in both the import and export trade, her transactions with the port representing a share of 39 per cent. of the total trade with foreign countries as against 40 per cent. last year. Japan, which came next, raised its share of the total trade from 11 to 13 per cent., the big jump from 5·52 per cent. to 9·58 per cent. in her quota of the import trade being particularly striking. The continued depreciation of the Yen and the resultant uneconomic prices at which Japanese goods of all descriptions, particularly cotton piece-goods, were offered for sale gave a stimulus to the trade.

The gross collections of Customs duty rose from Rs. 565 lakhs to Rs. 626 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 61 lakhs.

Notes on the changes in the value and volume of important articles in the trade are given below :—

IMPORTS

Sugar.—There was a further decline of about 21 per cent. in the import of sugar from Rs. 123 lakhs to Rs. 93 lakhs due to increased production in India, which is developing rapidly under the protection afforded by the present rates of import duty, and the decreased purchasing power of the consuming public. The local price of 'white Java opened at Rs. 14-4-0 per cwt. in April 1932 and closed at Rs. 14-3-0 at the end of the year.

Tea.—Imports of black tea, mostly from Ceylon, amounted to 412,942 lbs. valued at Rs. 2·14 lakhs, a decrease of 29,139 lbs. and Rs. 54,000, which was due to increased consumption of Indian tea on account of its cheapness. Arrivals of green tea, on the other hand, rose by 142,122 lbs. to 327,506 lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 78,000 to Rs. 1·91 lakhs in value, a feature being the introduction of cheap Japanese tea in the market, this year.

IMPORTS

Mineral Oils.—The decrease under kerosene oil from 21,000,000 gallons to 16,000,000 gallons was attributed to the poor economic condition of the people. There was an increase under petrol from 12,000,000 gallons to 13,000,000 gallons, most of which was imported from Burma. The whole of the petrol imported by sea from Persia was re-exported to that country by land *via* Zahidan. Fuel oil which came chiefly from Persia, British Borneo and Roumania increased in quantity but decreased in value.

Coal.—Coal is imported here mainly for bunkering purposes. Foreign coal (mostly Natal coal) decreased by 949 tons to 12,230 tons in quantity and by Rs. 59,000 to Rs. 1·86 lakhs in value. Arrivals of Indian (Bengal) coal, aggregating 58,806 tons valued at Rs. 8·72 lakhs, also showed a shortage of 11,552 tons and Rs. 3·46 lakhs. Decreased bunkering requirements due to trade depression accounted for the reduction in imports.

Cotton Manufactures.—The import business in cotton piece-goods showed some activity, the total yardage imported having increased from 218 million yards to 303 million yards, while the value increased from 403 lakhs to 527 lakhs. A fall in prices, particularly the heavy fall in the prices of Japanese goods, stimulated imports, and the waning influence of the boycott movement which, for all practical purposes, was absent in Sind, made trading conditions more easy during the year under report. The recovery was shared by both the United Kingdom and Japan, but the increase in imports from Japan was particularly striking. While British goods increased by 33 per cent. in quantity and 26 per cent. in value, supplies from Japan increased by no less than 130 per cent. in quantity and 103 per cent. in value. The share of the United Kingdom in the total value of imports of cotton piece-goods dropped from 79 to 76 per cent., but that of Japan advanced from 12 to 19 per cent. It is reported that large stocks of imported goods were on hand at the close of the year.

Woollen Goods.—Imports of yarn and knitting wool, intended mostly for the Amritsar market, increased in value by Rs. 7·10 lakhs to Rs. 19·06 lakhs. The expansion of the textile industry in India created a good demand for yarn during the year under report. Poland, France and the United Kingdom sent more, but Germany lost ground. Imports of woollen piece-goods also showed a considerable expansion, the total value amounting to Rs. 62·63 lakhs being 131 per cent. above that recorded in the previous year. The increase followed a heavy decrease in the preceding two years, which resulted in the stocks being greatly

depleted. France supplied about half the quantity of the cloth imported during the year. The blankets imported consisted mainly of cheap rugs from Italy, and their value advanced by Rs. 6·70 lakhs to Rs. 11·29 lakhs.

Silk.—Imports of silk were valued at Rs. 7·02 lakhs as against Rs. 6·25 lakhs, the small increase being noticeable in arrivals of yarn, noils and warps from Italy.

Artificial Silk.—Larger supplies of piece-goods made of cotton and artificial silk by Germany and of artificial silk yarn by Italy accounted for an increase of Rs. 1·96 lakhs in the total value amounting to Rs. 30·33 lakhs. Imports of pure artificial silk piece-goods, almost wholly from Japan, increased by 44 per cent. to 9,660,000 yards in quantity, but decreased by 9 per cent. to Rs. 18·77 lakhs in value, the disparity indicating the extent to which that country was able to cut prices during the year under report.

Iron and Steel.—Imports of iron and steel further decreased from 58,358 tons valued at Rs. 90 lakhs to 51,588 tons valued at Rs. 77 lakhs. Increased use of Indian products on account of their comparative cheapness and a lesser demand due to the general trade depression chiefly accounted for the reduction in the trade. Of the total quantity imported, viz., 51,588 tons, 24,684 tons paid the protective duties. The United Kingdom's contribution to the total trade was 12,900 tons valued at Rs. 27·53 lakhs compared with 18,000 tons valued at Rs. 39 lakhs in 1931-32. Belgian imports increased from 20,620 tons to 21,300 tons, but their value decreased from Rs. 23 lakhs to Rs. 21 lakhs. Though the quantity supplied by other Continental countries declined by about 2,000 tons to 16,900 tons, its value increased by Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 28 lakhs. Arrivals from the United States of America dwindled from 560 tons to only 64 tons in quantity and from Rs. 2·5 lakhs to Rs. 38,000 in value.

Other Metals.—The increase in the imports of brass from 14,761 cwt. valued at Rs. 4·98 lakhs to 30,178 cwt. valued at Rs. 8·85 lakhs was due to large arrivals of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing from the United Kingdom. Imports of copper also increased from 23,296 cwt. valued at Rs. 8·74 lakhs to 32,393 cwt. valued at Rs. 10·47 lakhs, mainly in receipts of sheets from Germany. Lower prices and the resultant good demand, especially from the Frontier, induced imports.

Machinery.—The total value of imports of machinery declined by Rs. 26·64 lakhs to Rs. 112·76 lakhs. The decrease under

IMPORTS .

prime-movers was due to smaller arrivals of railway locomotive engines and tenders from Belgium, Italy and the United Kingdom, while the United States of America suffered the most in the supplies of electrical machinery. The general trade depression to a great extent accounted for the reduction in the demand for most types of machinery, the decrease in the case of electrical machinery being also partly due to the completion of the Uhl River Valley Hydro-electric Scheme. Imports of sugar machinery, on the other hand, showed an expansion, which was due to the opening of new sugar factories in the Punjab and the United Provinces, the plant having been imported from Belgium, Germany and the United Kingdom.

Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments.—The aggregate value of imports under this head advanced by Rs. 15·10 lakhs to Rs. 82·29 lakhs, chiefly owing to larger supplies of electrical instruments by the United Kingdom and metal lamps by Germany.

Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.—Imports rose by Rs. 3·45 lakhs to Rs. 44·75 lakhs, to which chemicals contributed Rs. 30·97 lakhs and drugs and medicines Rs. 13·78 lakhs.

Vehicles.—The further reduction in the offtake of motor cars and lorries is again attributable to the general economic depression and high Customs duties. The increase of 60 per cent. in the number of British cars is, however, significant, the preferential rates of duty having particularly attracted imports during the last quarter of the year, when no less than 217 cars were received out of a total of 556 imported during the year. Favourable rates of exchange also to a great extent improved the competitive position of British cars. Arrivals from Bombay, consisting mainly of cars sent out by the new assembly plant, numbered 81 as against 157 last year. The decrease in the number of lorries was mostly shared by the United States of America (— 223) and the United Kingdom (— 116).

The total number of motor cars imported during the year was 642 valued at Rs. 14·94 lakhs as against 824 valued at Rs. 17·35 lakhs.

Postal articles not specified.—The value of articles imported by post decreased by Rs. 6·34 lakhs to Rs. 32·93 lakhs to which the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 28·66 lakhs. The total amount of import duty realised on all articles imported by parcel post declined from Rs. 10·46 lakhs to Rs. 9·56 lakhs, but that on articles contained in letter packets rose from Rs. 80,580 to Rs. 3·73 lakhs.

EXPORTS

Grain, Pulse and Flour.—During the year under report the total quantity shipped under this head declined from 128,335 tons to 97,940 tons in quantity and from Rs. 122·68 lakhs to Rs. 99·36 lakhs in value. Under wheat the total shipments declined from 18,664 tons to 645 tons in quantity and from Rs. 11·78 lakhs to Rs. ·60 lakhs in value. Under rice the decline was from 37,848 tons valued at Rs. 52·08 lakhs to 28,339 tons valued at Rs. 39·53 lakhs. Under wheat flour the decline from 24,858 tons to 13,359 tons was the result of less purchases by Port Sudan, Aden, the Persian Gulf ports, Ceylon, Italian East Africa and Mauritius.

Cotton.—Although the exports of cotton which amounted to 128,666 tons, showed an increase of 190 tons as compared with the previous year, which was a poor one, they were much below the level of any of the six years previous to 1931-32. Short crops in two successive seasons and the consequent high level, for a greater portion of the year, of prices of Indian cotton in the world market relatively to those of American cotton prevented business being done on a larger scale, the cultivators holding out in anticipation of higher prices. Japan again took the largest quantity, viz. 39,884 tons, which was equal to 31 per cent. of the total exports. Among other countries the United Kingdom and most of the Continental countries, excepting Italy, took more, while Italy, China and America took less.

The value of cotton exported to foreign countries was Rs. 643 lakhs as against Rs. 635 lakhs in the preceding year.

Wool.—The total exports under this head decreased from 23 million lbs. valued at Rs. 179 lakhs to 20 million lbs. valued at Rs. 75 lakhs, the tendency of the purchasers being to keep the stocks at a minimum. The prices obtained in the Liverpool market were unremunerative.

Seeds.—Shipments under this head increased from 53,800 tons valued at Rs. 73 lakhs to 112,269 tons valued at Rs. 150 lakhs. The export of rapeseed, the most important seed exported from this province, increased from 52,797 tons to 111,374 tons in quantity and from Rs. 71 lakhs to Rs. 149 lakhs in value. There was a large surplus available for export and its exceptionally good quality, coupled with the fact that the price at which it was placed on the market compared favourably with the prices of other oil-seeds, created a good demand, especially from Italy, which imported 60 per cent. of the total quantity exported.

EXPORTS .

Hides and Skins, Raw.—The exports of raw hides decreased from 1,628 tons valued at Rs. 11·5 lakhs to 1,224 tons valued at Rs. 7 lakhs. Increased supplies of domestic hides at greatly reduced prices available in the Continental countries reduced the demand for Indian hides and the trade was also to a certain extent hampered by credit and exchange restrictions and political disturbances on the Continent. The export of raw skins decreased from 4,741 tons valued at Rs. 55·2 lakhs to 3,931 tons valued at Rs. 35 lakhs, due to a restricted demand from the United States of America and the low prices.

Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured.—The value of exports of leather, the most important article in this class, decreased from Rs. 4·38 lakhs to Rs. 2·18 lakhs, owing mainly to reduced purchases of dressed sheep skins by the United Kingdom.

Foreign Merchandise, Re-exported.—This recorded a further decline from Rs. 91·41 lakhs to Rs. 60·70 lakhs. It was partly due to direct purchase by some countries, instead of *via* Karachi and partly to less demand.

COASTING TRADE

The aggregate value of the coasting trade of the port of Karachi including Government stores and treasure amounted to Rs. 14·72 crores as against Rs. 17·99 crores in the preceding year. Both imports and exports showed decrease, the former decreasing from Rs. 11·34 crores to Rs. 8·74 crores and the latter from Rs. 6·65 crores to Rs. 5·97 crores.

SUBORDINATE PORTS

Keti Bandar, Sirganda and Shahbandar.—The total value of the entire trade with these three ports, which is confined to the coasting trade, rose from Rs. 5·63 lakhs to Rs. 6·69 lakhs to which Keti Bandar contributed 56 per cent., Sirganda 18 per cent. and Shahbandar 26 per cent. Rice is the chief article of trade. Keti Bandar exported 896 tons of rice to Cutch and 8 tons to Karachi, and Sirganda and Shahbandar respectively sent 1,411 tons and 2,030 tons to Cutch. Keti Bandar also exported firewood worth Rs. 58,569 to Kathiawar and Rs. 25,521 to Cutch.

SHIPPING

The total number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade decreased from 1,218 to 1,142 and the tonnage from 1,569,594

BOMBAY, 1932-33

to 1,481,193. The average tonnage per steamer declined from 2,869 tons to 2,833 tons. In all 828 steamers entered the port of Karachi as against 886 in the previous year. The number of vessels flying the British flag decreased from 698 to 660.

TRAFFIC BY AIR

Karachi is the principal air port in India. There were five regular weekly services running to and from England, France, Holland, Dutch East Indies and French Indo-China and intervening countries. During the year 284 aeroplanes called at Karachi air port as against 214 in 1931-32, an increase of 33 per cent. The chief feature of the year under report was a number of private flights to and across India by persons of different nationalities, i.e., Roumanian, Spanish, British, Swiss, Australian, German, American and French.

CHAPTER VI

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

THE Public Works Department has long been an important feature of the British administration in India. Its history dates from 1854 when it first came to be organised on a definite basis in succession to the old military boards, constituted mainly for the carrying out of military works.

For administrative purposes the work of the Department is divided into two sections: (i) Roads and Buildings and (ii) Irrigation.

During the year under review the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department of the Presidency executed works involving a total expenditure of Rs. 99·2 lakhs. Nearly Rs. 3·6 lakhs were spent on buildings connected with Central Services and nearly Rs. 15 lakhs on buildings connected with Provincial Services.

Central Workshops, Dapuri.—During the year under report the total value of the work done at the Workshops was Rs. 1·64 lakhs as against Rs. 1·22 lakhs last year. The working loss, on paper, was Rs. 20,466 as against Rs. 56,188 due to increased business during the year.

Architectural.—Designs and sketch plans were made in connection with offices, courts, quarters and educational institutions in various places in the Presidency.

Electrical.—Electricity continued to attract the attention of the public in an increasing degree.

Six new licenses, and one sanction under section 28 of the Indian Electricity Act, were granted during the year under report for the supply of electricity to Belgaum, Baramati, Mirpurkhas, Bulsar, Bagalkot, Jacobabad and Yeola, while several more applications were under the consideration of Government. The number of licenses, excluding those since revoked, but including sanctions under section 28 of the Indian Electricity Act, in operation at the beginning of the year under report was 40, while at the end of the year the number operating was 47. The total expenditure incurred on electrical works was Rs. 2 lakhs.

Communications.—Under this head the expenditure incurred was Rs. 45·25 lakhs of which Rs. 18·63 lakhs were spent on new works and Rs. 26·62 lakhs on repairs to roads and bridges.

Arboriculture.—Nurseries were maintained at various places and planting, watering and protection of road side trees continued to receive careful attention.

Miscellaneous.—Nearly Rs. 5·51 lakhs were spent on public health, water supply and drainage schemes and boring works.

IRRIGATION

GENERAL

Irrigation works in charge of the Public Works Department are divided into two distinct spheres, viz., (1) Sind and (2) the Deccan and Gujarat.

IRRIGATION IN SIND

The Province of Sind is situated beyond the influence of the South-West and North-East monsoons and in consequence its rainfall is normally small and unreliable. In such circumstances nine-tenths of the area cultivated may ordinarily be said to depend on irrigation by canals. The importance of the introduction of scientific and modern methods of irrigation to the province cannot therefore be over-estimated. Prior to the construction of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Scheme nearly all the canal systems were primitive inundation ones, dependent on floods in the Indus, and in general the canals flowed only from the end of May to the beginning of October, the Jamrao Canal system was the solitary exception receiving a perennial supply. The cultivation dependent on river inundations was principally "kharif" and even this was subject to insecurity of supply due to fluctuations in the river water levels. The low water supplies of the Indus in the winter season could be tapped only to a small extent and largely ran to waste in the Arabian Sea. As a result of the vagaries of a constantly changing river, the inundation canals inevitably suffered from deficiency of supply during critical irrigation periods. From the year 1932 the area in Central Sind has been receiving an assured perennial supply of water from the Lloyd Barrage Canals excepting that commanded by the Rice Canal on the right bank of the river. In parts of Upper and Lower Sind only, outside the sphere of influence of the Barrage, a "Kharif" water supply only, continues to be available from the inundation canals; "Bosi Rabi" crops, however, are grown to a considerable extent in these areas especially if the "abkalani" has been a late one.

IRRIGATION

IRRIGATION IN THE DECCAN AND GUJARAT

Irrigation in the Deccan and Gujarat differs materially from that in Sind. Rainfall is available for agricultural operations but is often precarious. Tanks and canals provide irrigation for valuable crops, such as sugarcane, and also provide a source of supply to other crops when the rainfall is deficient or irregular.

The large irrigation systems in the Deccan are all of the same type. Each depends upon a storage lake near the head of one of the river valleys, where sufficient water is collected during the monsoon to supply a tract of country on either side of the river valley below. The water stored during the rains is let out during the dry months of the year in accordance with requirements ; and at a point on the river which may be as far as 50 miles from the main storage lake, a "pick-up-weir" is constructed across the river-course to divert the water into canals taking off on either side. In one case only, i.e., that of Lake Fife at Khadakwasla, near Poona, do the canals take off directly from the dam itself. These canals are aligned with a considerably flatter slope than that of the rivers and they are consequently able to diverge from the river itself on each side of the valley, so as to afford flow command to irrigable lands.

SIND

The inundation of 1932 was fairly satisfactory so far as Upper Sind was concerned but was not so good in Lower Sind.

INDUS RIVER COMMISSION

This body has been constituted for the regular survey and conservancy of the river Indus, the maintenance and supervision of canal mouths and the general control of important river embankments. Breaches occurred in the river bunds in the Begari Canals and Shikarpur Canals Divisions but they were all closed successfully. Weak lengths of the bunds have been strengthened and masonry core-walls provided wherever necessary.

LLOYD BARRAGE AND CANALS CONSTRUCTION

This scheme has its head-works on the River Indus at Sukkur and it is the largest single irrigation scheme undertaken in any part of India. The aim of the project is to provide an assured supply of water to an area of about 1·83 million acres in British territory which has hitherto received an indifferent supply

from inundation canals. It also provides new irrigation to a further area of 3·62 million acres in Sind, the Khairpur State and the Nasirabad tehsil in Baluchistan. The main features of the scheme comprise a Barrage about a mile long with a bridge-way across the river Indus near Sukkur, three large canals taking off above the Barrage on the right bank and four on the left bank, with a separate head-regulator for each of the canals. The total expenditure on the project to the end of March 1933 was about Rs. 18·85 crores.

The year under report was the eighth full working year and was devoted to the design and excavation of some minor channels, including water courses, and the construction of masonry structures such as regulators, bridges, modules, etc. The reorganised Sind Public Works Department consists of the following five Circles—Northern Sind Circle, Western Sind Circle, Rohri Canal Circle, Southern Sind Circle and Eastern Sind Circle.

The working of the new canals during the first year of their opening was satisfactory though, as was to be expected, some trouble was experienced during the testing period. In the area outside the Barrage zone the work of remodelling the Fuleli Canal system continued in progress. Projects for improvements to several canals which may be affected adversely on account of the Barrage canals were under consideration.

DECCAN AND GUJARAT

Northern Circle.—The Hathmati and Khari Cut is the only important canal system in Gujarat, the other irrigation works consisting of small tanks dependent on local rainfall. The total area irrigated during the year under this system was about 3,000 acres.

Central Circle.—The Ekruk Tank at Sholapur, the Jamda Canals and the Krishna Canal are the important irrigation works in this Circle. The Ekruk Tank supplies water for irrigation and for domestic and industrial purposes to the Municipality and Mills of Sholapur and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The area irrigated during the year by the tank was 3,300 acres and the gross assessed revenue (irrigational and non-irrigational) amounted to Rs. 1,31,000.

DECCAN IRRIGATION CIRCLE

Mutha Canals.—This irrigation scheme comprises a storage reservoir at Khadakwasla, near Poona, known as Lake Fife,

IRRIGATION

and the Mutha Right and Left Bank Canals, which are in the aggregate 88 miles long. The storage is utilised partly for irrigation and partly for supplying water for domestic purposes to the Municipality and the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee. The area irrigated during the year was about 11,300 acres.

Godavari Canals.—This scheme was completed in 1915-16 at a cost of about a crore of rupees. The system comprises (1) a storage reservoir, known as Lake Beale, on the Darna River, a tributary of the Godavari; (2) a pick-up-weir at Nandur Madhmeshwar, 47 miles below the Darna Dam, and (3) two canals, viz., the Godavari Right Bank Canal and the Godavari Left Bank Canal. The Darna Dam, inclusive of its waste-weir, is a little over one mile long, and has a maximum height of 92 feet above the lowest part of its foundation. The lake has a storage capacity of 7,763 million cft. The weir at Nandur Madhmeshwar has a length of 3,618 feet inclusive of the Right and Left Bank Canal regulators. It has a maximum height of 34 feet above the river bed. The canals irrigate lands in the south of Nasik District and in the north of Ahmednagar District. During the year the total area of crops irrigated was about 16,600 acres.

Pravara River Works.—This system comprises (a) the Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, 1,600 feet in length, impounding a storage of some 10,000 million c.ft. (b) a pick-up-weir at Ojhar 890 feet long and (c) the Pravara Right and Left Bank Canals 33 and 48 miles long, respectively. The area of all crops irrigated during the year was about 20,400 acres.

Lloyd Dam and the Nira Right and Left Bank Canals.—The Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar, 190 feet high and 5,300 feet long, is one of the largest in the world. It impounds about 24,000 million c.ft. of water and supplies water to the old Nira Left Bank Canal and the new Nira Right Bank Canal, which are 100 and 106 miles long, respectively. The Nira Right Bank Canal irrigates mainly the western portion of Sholapur District which is notoriously liable to famine. The Lloyd Dam is now complete in all respects and irrigation from the Nira Right Bank Canal is gradually expanding; the area irrigated during the year being about 21,900 acres. The total area irrigated by the Nira Left Bank Canal was about 53,400 acres.

Southern Circle.—The Gokak Canal is the only important irrigation work in this Circle. The scheme consists of a weir across the Ghataprabha river at Dhupdal in the Belgaum District,

16 miles of main and branch canals and 36 miles of distributaries. The system also supplies water for industrial purposes to the cotton mills at Gokak and to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The area irrigated during the year was about 6,900 acres.

Expenditure, Revenue and area irrigated.—The total expenditure on all irrigation works in the Presidency during the year 1932-33 was Rs. 336 lakhs compared with Rs. 431 lakhs in the previous year. Of this year's expenditure about Rs. 307 lakhs related to Sind and the balance to the Deccan and Gujarat. The expenditure on capital works, i.e. works for which both capital and revenue accounts are kept, amounted to approximately Rs. 315 lakhs. The receipts from these works totalled Rs. 129 lakhs, compared with Rs. 90 lakhs, the average for the preceding three years, and of this sum the revenue obtained in Sind was Rs. 102 lakhs while the balance of about Rs. 27 lakhs was obtained in the Deccan and Gujarat. The area irrigated by the capital works in Sind amounted to 38·6 lakhs acres compared with 35·5 lakhs acres, the average of the previous three years, while in the Deccan and Gujarat the acreage was 1·92 lakhs compared with 2·25 lakhs, the average of the last three years. The area under irrigation by non-capital works aggregated about 2 lakhs acres, but these works did not yield any revenue as the expenditure thereon, viz. Rs. 22 lakhs, exceeded the receipts by about Rs. 4·5 lakhs.

RAILWAYS

The Railway lines in the Bombay Presidency are not administered by the Bombay Government but are under the direct control of the Railway Board who also exercise control over the railways in British India and in the Indian States.

The continued general economic depression of the country is reflected in the Railway Budget for the year 1933-34. The loss for the year 1932-33 estimated at Rs. 7½ crores is anticipated to be worse by Rs. 1¾ crores which is due entirely to the further fall in railway earnings. The total deficit for the year 1933-34 is estimated at Rs. 7·77 crores. No new projects were undertaken.

No new lines were opened for traffic nor any surveys of new lines undertaken in the Presidency. The only survey completed was that of the Pandharpur-Lonand extension of the Barsi Light Railway.

RAILWAYS

The total length of railways in the Presidency including Sind open for traffic during the year under review was 3,856 miles made up as follows :—

	Broad gauge	Metre gauge	Narrow gauge	Total
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway ..	603	120	224	947
Great Indian Peninsula Railway ..	822	..	62	884
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway ..	..	689	..	689
North-Western Railway ..	815	..	130	945
Jodhpur Railway ..	..	224	..	224
Barsi Light Railway ..	..	..	167	167
Total ..	2,240	1,033	583	3,856

CHAPTER VII

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF

A PART from the prevalence of plague the health of the Presidency as a whole compared favourably with the previous year and also with the mean of previous five years.

In spite of an increase in deaths from plague there was a fall in the total death-rate for the Presidency from 23·82 to 23·04 which was due chiefly to improvement in the death-rates under the headings cholera (·85 to ·06), dysentery and diarrhoea (1·22 to 1·04), respiratory diseases (4·49 to 4·29) and all other causes (7·71 to 7·54). Small-pox showed a slight increase from 1,873 to 2,699 and injuries 7,634 to 8,172. The number of deaths from fevers was practically the same as last year.

Other favourable features of the year were (a) the lowest number of deaths from cholera, (b) a decrease in infant mortality from 161·64 in the previous year to 156·39, (c) an excess of births over deaths of 280,443—an increase of births, that is to say, without a corresponding rise in the infantile death-rate which often accompanies it.

Births.—The European population according to the census of 1931 is 24,604. In 1932, 293 births were recorded against 283 equal to a birth-rate of 11·91 per mille of population against 11·50 in 1931. There were 105 deaths equal to a death-rate of 4·27 as compared with 118 and 4·80 respectively in the previous year.

The Anglo-Indian population according to the Census of 1931 is 16,106. 273 births were registered against 286 in the previous year. The birth-rate per mille of population for the year under report, was 16·95 as compared with 17·38 in 1931. There were 128 deaths as against 189 in 1931. The death-rate per mille was 7·95 against 11·73 in the previous year.

Among the civil Indian population of 21,808,756 according to the 1931 census, 782,917 births were registered showing a small decrease of 3,654 over the figures for 1931. The birth-rate for the year for the Presidency as a whole was 35·90 against 36·07 in the previous year.

Of the 28 districts in the Presidency the highest birth-rate was recorded in West Khandesh (47·93) and the lowest (14·35) in Hyderabad. In the Presidency as a whole, the birth-rate for rural areas was 36·84 and for urban areas 31·93 against 37·22

and 31·22 respectively in 1931. The births recorded in Bombay City were 28,609 or 1,759, more than in the previous year, equivalent to a birth-rate of 24·63 or an increase of 1·51. The birth-rate for the province of Sind was 20·11 against 22·77 in 1931. Out of 782,917 births, 406,947 were males and 375,970 females equal to ratios of 18·66 and 17·24 per mille of population. Still-births numbered 11,950 as against 11,693 in the previous year.

Deaths.—The year under report showed a small decrease in mortality as compared with the previous year. The total number of deaths registered was 502,474 as compared with 519,377 in 1931 and 537,241 the quinquennial mean. 107·12 males died for every 100 females. The recorded death-rate for the whole Presidency works out to 23·04. The death-rate in 1931 was 23·82, the quinquennial mean being 27·38. The death-rate for Sind was 15·23 as against 12·05 in 1931 and for Bombay City was 19·55 as against 21·43 in 1931. The death-rates for the rural and urban areas for the Presidency as a whole were 22·83 and 23·91 respectively against 23·71 and 24·27 in 1931.

Infant Mortality.—The infant mortality rate for the Presidency was 156·39 per 1,000 registered births as against 161·64 in 1931. The male and female rates were 164·05 and 148·09 respectively as compared with 170·23 and 152·32 in the previous year. In Bombay City, the infant mortality rate was 219·41 compared with 273·71 in 1931. The urban and rural infantile death-rate per 1,000 registered births for the Presidency as a whole were 210·55 and 145·18 respectively, as compared with 223·11 and 161·64 in the previous year.

Causes of death.—Deaths among all Indians totalled 502,474, cholera being responsible for 1,353; small-pox for 2,699; plague for 14,446; fevers for 195,250; dysentery and diarrhoea for 22,610; respiratory diseases for 93,524; injuries for 8,172 and all other causes for 164,420.

SANITATION

Municipalities.—There are in all 154 Municipalities with a total population of 32,01,893 souls. Their aggregate income excluding opening balance amounted to Rs. 3,81,26,108.

Local Boards.—The aggregate income of 27 District Local Boards and 222 Taluka Local Boards amounted to Rs. 1,83,96,135. Of this Rs. 7,91,087 were spent on works connected with Public Health.

Village Sanitation.—Under the Bombay Village Panchayats Act (IX of 1920) and the Village Sanitation Act, 1889, 551 Village Panchayats and Sanitary Committees were working during the year. In addition there were 27 Notified Area Committees and one Sanitary Board.

Pilgrim Centres.—The usual medical arrangements at the Ashadhi fair, Kartiki fair and various other fairs in Nasik, Belgaum and Gujarat were ready well in advance before the pilgrims began to arrive. The incoming and outgoing pilgrims were inspected at the railway stations and at the octroi nakas. Best sanitary arrangements were made at all the fairs, which passed off well.

VACCINATION

During the year 1932-33, 710,123 persons were primarily vaccinated and 529,733 persons re-vaccinated against 639,984 and 115,955 respectively in the previous year.

Of the primary vaccinations performed 658,341 or 92·71 per cent., were successful and 765 or ·11 per cent. unsuccessful. The percentage of successful re-vaccinations was 19·19.

Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.—During the year, 1,651,555 doses of lymph were issued as compared with 1,200,465 during the previous year. Lymph was supplied both in the Presidency and outside.

The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 73,676 against 66,774 in the previous year. The cost of vaccination came to Rs. 6,02,846 against 6,37,315 in the previous year.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

The Report on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries for the year 1932 showed that no new major works were carried out during the year. The hospitals were kept in fair condition of repairs.

The total number of patients treated during the year was 3,734,974 against 4,008,064 in the preceding year. Of the total treated 104,534 were treated as in-patients and 3,630,440 as out-patients as compared with 110,628 and 3,897,436 respectively treated in 1931. The decrease in number is partly due to the levy of hospital fee of one anna and two annas. The total number of patients treated at female hospitals and dispensaries was 113,391 against 118,628 in 1931. Of the in-patients treated during the year 62,205 were cured, 19,665 were relieved, 9,932 were discharged otherwise and 6,735 died. The ratio of deaths per cent. to total treated as in-patients was 6·4 the same as in 1931.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

The number of beds available was 7,174 against 7,280 in 1931 and the daily average number of patients occupying them was 4,634·2 as compared with 4,758·5 in 1931. The small decrease in the number of beds was due to the transfer of control of the hospitals in Aden to the Government of India. The average daily attendance of out-patients was 34,040·5 against 37,324·1 in 1931.

Surgical operations were performed on 143,906 persons with a mortality of 0·5 per cent. as compared with 146,135 persons with the same percentage of mortality in 1931.

The total receipts inclusive of cash balance amounted to Rs. 57,44,912 as compared with Rs. 61,83,481 in 1931. The net expenditure was Rs. 51,58,993. The average cost of each diet was Re. 0-4-11.

THE HAFFKINE INSTITUTE

The main activity of the Institute, was the manufacture of plague vaccine for the whole of India. During the year the sales of plague vaccine and antirabic vaccine, which is also manufactured at the Institute for the whole of the Presidency and neighbouring Indian States, brought in a revenue of Rs. 3,38,859. Against this the Presidency had to provide only Rs. 3,40,202 for the running cost of the Institute. In addition, the Institute carried out research work on plague and other subjects as in former years, largely with the assistance of the Indian Research Fund Association.

Antiplague Vaccine.—During the year nearly 14 lakhs of doses were issued as against about 9 lakhs last year; this was due to slightly higher incidence of plague in the Madras Presidency. The vaccine has established itself in public esteem as a plague protective measure of great value; the demand for the vaccine continues to be high, though still not enough vaccine is being used to ensure that every one in an infected area is inoculated.

Epidemiology of Plague.—A systematic investigation into the immunity of rats to plague in areas in which the disease had occurred in epidemic form was carried out. Rats from different parts of this Presidency, the Punjab, United Provinces and Central Provinces were examined. It was found that rats from places which have suffered from plague are immune in proportion to the severity of the epidemic.

The daily examination of rats caught in the city of Bombay by rat catchers employed by the municipality was continued during the year. All these rats are dissected to see how many

of them have plague. During the year 653,862 rats were dissected and 690 found plague infected. This is a very important piece of work ; before plague can break out among human beings it must show itself in rats, and if daily rat examination is carried out, the Municipality can be warned in time to stop the outbreak of an epidemic.

Antirabic Section.—Besides preparing antirabic vaccine for the whole of the Presidency and neighbouring Indian States, this section treated local cases. During the year 5,951 antirabic treatments were supplied to 53 centres and 1,247 cases were treated in this Institute itself.

Diagnostic Department.—Hundreds of very varied types of Bacteriological, Pathological and Biochemical determinations were made for hospitals in the Presidency.

Pharmacological Unit.—This department is serving a very useful purpose. Scientific medicine debars no therapeutic agents, but before they can be used they must be shown to be effective by objective methods. And the Pharmacological section of this Institute, in studying scientifically the value of indigenous drugs, is doing work of great value. Those drugs that are found useful can be brought into use by scientific medicine and others can be discarded.

VETERINARY

There was a considerable increase in the incidence of epizootic diseases during the year and the resources of the Civil Veterinary Department were fully taxed to combat them. A scheme for investigation into animal diseases of this Presidency was launched during the year. This was rendered possible by the grant of a subsidy from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and a Veterinary Investigation Officer was appointed for a period of five years.

It is a matter of great significance that all the Local Bodies, with the exception of Poona and Ahmednagar District Local Boards, did their best to maintain all the Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries in their charge in spite of the Government grants-in-aid being reduced. The District Local Board, Satara, also opened three new Veterinary Dispensaries in the District without any assistance.

At the beginning of the year, there were 105 Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries and this number fluctuated between 95 to 101 during the year. The number of in and out-patients treated was 183,678 and 22,161 castrations were performed.

VETERINARY

Reports of the incidence of contagious cattle disease were received from all the districts of the Presidency and the number of animals affected and died showed an increase by 43 and 78 per cent. respectively over the previous year's figures, there being 157,631 attacks and 38,088 deaths against 110,021 attacks and 21,414 deaths. The total number of outbreaks of these diseases also increased from 3,219 in the previous year to 4,252 in the year under report.

Rinderpest continued to prevail with greater severity than in the previous year in the Ahmednagar, Satara and Sholapur districts and also very seriously affected parts of Poona district. The disease was reported from almost every district in the Presidency and the City of Bombay with the exception of the Kaira and Bombay Suburban Districts. Attacks numbered 58,225 and 29,170 deaths were reported as against 32,359 attacks and 14,081 deaths in the previous year.

With the exception of the Bombay Suburban District, Foot and Mouth disease appeared in all the districts of the Presidency and the City of Bombay, the number of cattle affected being 88,493, of which 317 died. During the previous year there were 67,970 attacks and 150 deaths.

Reports of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia outbreaks were received from all parts of the Bombay Presidency excepting the Bombay City and Suburban District, while "Black Quarter" also appeared in most districts of the Central and Southern Divisions.

There were 46 outbreaks of Anthrax and 424 animals were affected of which 345 died.

The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 4,90,407.

In Sind the total mortality from contagious diseases as compared with that of the preceding year diminished from 29,347 to 12,480, mainly due to the decline in the number of cases of and deaths from Rinderpest.

There were 18 Veterinary Dispensaries working, the same as last year and the total number of patients treated at the dispensaries was 26,057 against 26,185.

The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 1,18,534 as compared with Rs. 1,31,383 in the previous year.

CHEMICAL ANALYSERS

The work of the Chemical Analyser to Government is connected with the protection of the public either by the examination of the data relating to crime or suspected crime or by the examination of food-stuffs, water, etc. In Bombay the total number of examinations undertaken by the Chemical

Analysed during the year 1932 were 8,737 out of which 4,376 related to medico-legal cases, inclusive of the examination of various articles and 3,570 samples of the Excise Department. Cases of suspected human poisoning numbered 445, cases of suspected animal poisoning 40, stain cases 411 and miscellaneous 33. Of the cases of suspected human poisoning, poison was detected in 239 cases, involving 234 persons, of whom 112 died.

In the Chemico-Bacteriological Laboratory at Karachi, the chemical and bacteriological examination of raw and chlorinated water was carried out throughout the year. In addition several medico-legal cases were dealt with.

MENTAL HOSPITALS

The total population of the Mental Hospitals during the year 1932 was 2,824 as compared with 2,686 in 1931. Admissions numbered 641 males and 241 females. The daily average strength was 2,004·2 as compared with 1,925·4 in the previous year. Three hundred and ninety-three patients were discharged cured, 100 improved, 75 not improved and 53 for various reasons. The health of the patients was generally good during the year. There were 186 deaths against 208 in 1931. The total number of criminal insanes was 180 males and 11 females with a daily average strength of 125·6. The net expenditure amounted to Rs. 3·18 lakhs against Rs. 3·85 lakhs in the previous year.

THE ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM, MATUNGA

The Acworth Leper Asylum was founded in the year 1890 by Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.I.E., I.C.S., the then Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, with the aid of public donations. It provides for the segregation of pauper lepers committed under the Lepers Act, 1898, and accommodates 364 lepers—240 males and 124 females.

It is in charge of a Resident Superintendent who works under the orders of a Board of Management.

The Board consists of 20 members of whom 3 are appointed by Government, 5 by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and 12 are co-opted annually.

The cost of maintaining lepers who are not residents of Bombay is borne by Government and that of Bombay lepers by the Municipality. The other sources of income are the sewage farm and occasional donations.

The total number of persons treated in the Asylum during the year was 720—552 males, 165 females and 3 children. There were 53 deaths during the year.

KONDHWA LEPER ASYLUM, POONA

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 99,378.

Lepers who wish to work are provided with employment in the garden and sewage farm and are paid a small allowance which they use in buying petty luxuries from a co-operative shop managed by them on the Asylum premises.

KONDHWA LEPER ASYLUM, POONA

The Asylum is situated about six miles to the south of Poona near the village of Kondhwa. It was established in the year 1913 by the United Free Church of Scotland Mission to Lepers, which has its headquarters in London, and which carries on most important work for sufferers from leprosy throughout India and other countries. The Asylum buildings were erected by the Mission with the assistance of a grant from Government. The Mission provides without charge the services of a Superintendent and a Chief Medical Officer. A Subordinate Medical Officer, appointed locally, is in charge under the Superintendent.

Towards the maintenance of the Asylum, Government makes a monthly capitation grant, while the Poona City and Suburban Municipalities, the Poona Cantonment Committee, and the Poona District Local Board, make grants of a fixed annual amount.

The total number of persons under treatment in the Asylum at the end of the year ending 30th September 1933 was 137 made up of 75 men, 52 women and 10 children. New admissions numbered 40. Forty-five persons were under special medical treatment.

The general health of the inmates was satisfactory throughout the year. The number of deaths stood at 10.

A small creche is maintained on the Asylum premises for children separated from their leper parents.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION (INDIAN COUNCIL) BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH

The report of the Association for 1932 gives the total number of centres as 39, an increase of one over the previous year. The largest number of lepers belonged to the depressed classes but the disease is found in all classes of society. During the year 2,330 patients were treated as against 1,450 in 1931. The attendance was not regular. Over half the number of patients did not attend regularly and were thus deprived correspondingly of the full benefit of the treatment. The attendance among old

patients is steadily increasing. Of the cases treated decided improvement was recorded in about 70 per cent. of cases and absolute cures in 29 cases. The expenditure during the year amounted to about Rs. 16,400.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

Only skilled labourers are recruited for emigration from the Ports of Bombay and Karachi, and are engaged by authorised recruiting Agents under agreements approved by Government. During the year 1932, owing to the universal economic depression, a comparative lowering of the standard of remuneration was noticed but this was not objected to by the emigrants. In Sind the flow of emigration increased as compared with the preceding year.

The total number of emigrants who signed agreements before the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, and proceeded overseas was 540 and the number of those who returned after the termination of their agreements was 669. The number of skilled workers who proceeded from the Port of Karachi was 404 and six returned to that port. During the year 47 complaints were received by the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, from emigrants against their employers. In 27 cases the claims were admitted by their employers and the dues were paid to the complainants, in 18 cases the complaints were found to be exaggerated and two were under investigation at the end of the year.

Against the expenditure of Rs. 3,630 and Rs. 674 in Bombay and Karachi, respectively, Rs. 1,644 and Rs. 1,110 respectively were recovered from the recruiting agents as registration fees. To cover the excess expenditure in Bombay, Government have raised the registration fee from Rupees three to Rupees six for each emigrant from the Port of Bombay from 1st March 1933.

There was neither immigration nor emigration of an abnormal nature during the year under report anywhere in the Districts except the yearly exodus of agricultural labourers, who, every year migrate to industrial centres in search of work on the termination of their harvesting season and return to their villages at the commencement of the monsoon. Even this seasonal migration was on a very small scale inasmuch as on the one hand, the season was fairly good, and on the other, there was very little demand for labour in the towns owing to depression in trade. During the year 271 persons migrated to Assam Tea Plantations from Thana District and 700 from Nasik District. The inflow of labour to the irrigated tracts from the

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

non-irrigated parts of the districts during the sugarcane crushing season continued as usual while forest contractors and owners of gins and presses at Nandurbar employed a good many people from Gujarat and the Deccan for cutting timber and also as workers in their factories. In Sind, the Pathans and other hill tribes came down during the cold weather to the districts of Sukkur and Larkana and were employed in the fields and on canals. They migrated as soon as the hot weather set in.

CHAPTER VIII

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

MUNICIPALITIES

DURING the past decade the policy of Government has been to give more and more power to Local Bodies and, where control is exercised, to use that control solely for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the tax-payers, especially where Government funds have been lent for local purposes. This policy is especially noticeable in the case of municipalities. In Bombay City the powers of the Corporation are practically uncontrolled, while in the mofussil Government control has been to a very considerable extent relaxed. There are in the Presidency 30 Municipal Boroughs and 124 District Municipalities. The former are governed by the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, and the latter by the provisions of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.

The principal duties of municipalities lie in the direction of the provision and maintenance of public and utility services such as roads, dispensaries, water supply, sanitation and education. They have power to raise funds both by direct and indirect taxation. Moreover, when the circumstances of a case require it and the Local Body is prepared to make adequate efforts to help itself, Government renders assistance both by loans and grants-in-aid towards the cost of big undertakings. By this means Poona, Lonavla, Nasik, Jalgaon, Karad, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Hubli, Hyderabad, Sukkur and other towns have been provided with an improved water supply and Poona with a complete system of underground drainage. In some cases, where the question of good water supply is of more than local importance, water-works have been constructed entirely at Government expense. Pandharpur, a great pilgrim centre, is a case in point. Town improvements and the opening out of congested and insanitary areas are other objects for which Government make liberal grants. Considerable improvements in the sanitary services of urban areas have been brought about by Government's assistance. Municipalities with a population of 15,000 and over may appoint Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors and Government generally bear two-thirds of the cost of the Health Officers and one-half of the cost of Sanitary Inspectors.

MUNICIPALITIES

Municipalities are now allowed practically a free hand in the matter of selection and appointment of their Chief Officers.

During the year under report, the Municipality of Broach was superseded for a period of one year as it persistently made default in the performance of its obligatory duties and abused its powers and a Committee of Management was appointed by the Commissioner to carry on the municipal administration. The Saswad Municipality, which had been superseded, was reconstituted with a special constitution. The Mahableshtar and Satara Suburban Municipalities in the Satara District continued to be wholly nominated bodies. The Shikarpur Municipality in Sind was superseded and replaced by an Administrator.

The aggregate ordinary income of the Municipalities, excluding items under the head "Extraordinary" and "Debt", increased from Rs. 229·85 lakhs to Rs. 244·55 lakhs, all Divisions except Sind being responsible for the increase. The incidence of taxation was highest at Matheran (Rs. 16-13-3) and lowest at Betawad (Re. 0-6-11). The aggregate expenditure including items under the head "Extraordinary" and "Debt" amounted to nearly Rs. 371 lakhs, a decrease of nearly Rs. 36 lakhs, the Northern Division being responsible for a decrease of Rs. 17 lakhs, the Central Division for Rs. 2½ lakhs, the Southern Division for Rs. 1 lakh and Sind for Rs. 15½ lakhs. The total liabilities of the various municipalities on account of loans at the end of the year stood at Rs. 192·76 lakhs, the Ahmedabad Municipality alone being responsible for over Rs. 73½ lakhs. Over Rs. 9 lakhs were repaid during the year.

Government in reviewing the working of the Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency during 1931-32, remarked as follows :—

"In their review last year Government were constrained to remark that an unsatisfactory feature of the year was the growing tendency of many municipalities to go outside the sphere assigned to them in the Municipal Acts and to allow their administration of local affairs to be warped by political considerations. Government while exercising great patience in the matter made their policy perfectly plain and required municipalities to observe it in future. They are glad to be able to record in the year under review a great improvement in this respect. There was a marked change of sentiment apparent throughout the year and Government observe that in spite of the fact that owing to the financial position they were able to

extend less assistance to municipalities than formerly, the attitude of nearly all municipalities became one of helpful co-operation and that municipal councils exercised a wise restraint in confining their activities to the sphere assigned to them by law.

The general standard of municipal administration throughout the Presidency still left very much to be desired. Government under its statutory powers can exercise a certain measure of control in flagrant cases, but ultimately it is on local public opinion that they must rely for any general and permanent improvement. Until this opinion organises itself effectively and insists on the prompt and efficient disposal of business improvement is bound to be slow. The public demand for increased amenities in the way of better water supply, asphalted roads, better drainage, electric light and improvements generally required in the interests of public health, is gradually growing more insistent. But the resources of municipal bodies are limited. During a year of severe economic depression it is satisfactory to observe that progress, although naturally retarded, has not been entirely stopped, and on the whole services have been maintained at their usual level. Many of the elected Presidents have discharged their duties as heads of the municipal executive admirably and have earned the thanks of Government and of the public. But in many cases the staff itself is not up to the mark, and Government are inclined to think that while other extensions of municipal activity are necessarily restricted by financial stringency the time is opportune for municipalities to take up seriously the question of improving the quality of their executive staff."

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

During the year under report, the total income of the Municipality amounted to Rs. 300·02 lakhs as against Rs. 319·14 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 321·69 lakhs as against Rs. 323·28 lakhs, thus resulting in a deficit of Rs. 21·67 lakhs, owing to the continued trade depression. The decrease of Rs. 5·14 lakhs in expenditure under General Superintendence, Water Works, Medical Relief and Education, Street Cleansing, Mechanical, and Markets was counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 3·54 lakhs in expenditure under Primary Education, Provident Fund, Pensions, etc., and Debt Charges, giving a net decrease of Rs. 1·60 lakhs. The incidence of taxation per head for the year came to Rs. 22-2-9 against Rs. 23-2-0 for the preceding year.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

The expenditure on Capital Works amounted to Rs. 12·31 lakhs. Reduction of debt amounted to Rs. 72·81 lakhs.

The loan liabilities of the Corporation at the close of the year stood at Rs. 17·09 crores. The total sinking fund investments amounted to Rs. 2·98 crores.

A net demand in respect of property taxes was Rs. 269·62 lakhs and the collection Rs. 244·52 lakhs, leaving an outstanding of Rs. 25·10 lakhs.

The total quantity of water received during the year from Tansa and Vehar lakes was 32,147 million gallons, showing an average of 88·07 million gallons per day against an average of 87·96 million gallons per day in the preceding year. No water was drawn from Tulsi and Powai lakes. Of the above supply 2·31 million gallons per day were given to the suburbs. The average daily supply to the city per head for all purposes was 74 gallons.

The Fire Brigade received 715 calls during the year as against 459 in the preceding year. The increase was due to incendiarism during the last Hindu-Muslim riots. Of the above calls, 412 were in respect of actual fires, 132 were false alarms and 9 were in respect of collapse of buildings and other rescue operations. The loss of property by fire amounted to Rs. 28·96 lakhs.

Despite the slight set-back in the earlier months of the year due to communal riots, the progress in primary education in the city was well maintained during the year. The number of municipal schools and classes increased from 349 to 350 and the number of pupils from 61,196 to 62,348. The proportion of teachers to pupils was 1 to 29·3. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 30·95 lakhs against Rs. 31·60 lakhs in the preceding year. The average cost per pupil in the Municipal Schools was Rs. 49·2.

The general health of the city continued to be satisfactory and showed some improvement over that of the previous year. Births again out-numbered deaths, the excess being 5·2 per 1,000 of population. The actual number of live births was 28,894, the highest on record, which gives a rate of 24·8 per 1,000 population against 23·4 in the preceding year. The number of deaths during the year was 22,856 i.e., 19·7 per 1,000 population against 21·6 in the preceding year.

LOCAL BOARD ADMINISTRATION

Every Local Board is presided over by a president who is elected from amongst the non-official members of the board.

In addition, a vice-president is also similarly elected. The funds at the disposal of the boards consist chiefly of the local fund cess on Land Revenue, but there are other sources of revenue, such as proceeds of ferries, tolls on Local Board roads, quarrying fees, etc. The boards have also the power to levy, with the sanction of the Commissioner, such local taxes as a local authority is authorized to impose under section 80A (3)(a) of the Government of India Act. In addition, considerable grants are made by Government for education, the improvement of communications, water-supply and village sanitation, and the proper equipment and maintenance of dispensaries.

In 1931-32, Government's contribution to the expenditure of local boards under the more important heads of Education, Medical and Civil Works compared with the total expenditure under the respective heads was as shown below :—

		Government contribution.	Total expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.
Education	.. ..	93,51,204	1,17,79,441
Medical	.. ..	1,46,603	12,47,414
Civil Works	.. ..	12,22,982	43,11,012

The greater part of the revenue is usually spent by the District Board on works of general utility to the whole district, but each taluka board has funds at its disposal to enable it to carry out and maintain works of purely local utility for which it is primarily responsible. At least one-third of the net revenue from the local fund cess and the cess on water rate must be spent on education.

There was no change in the number of District Local Boards (27) and Taluka Local Boards (222), during the year under report. The total membership was 4,329 of whom 3,334 were elected.

The aggregate income of the Boards excluding the opening balance decreased from Rs. 190 lakhs to Rs. 184 lakhs. The incidence of taxation was highest in Bombay Suburban District (Re. 0-11-0) and lowest in the Panch Mahals (Re. 0-1-8). The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 211·25 lakhs as against Rs. 214·92 lakhs. About Rs. 39 lakhs were spent on Public Works.

A Government Resolution reviewing the administration of Local Boards for the year 1931-32, remarked as follows :—

“ Last year Government were constrained to remark that the working of certain boards was seriously affected by the Civil Disobedience movement. Government, therefore, are pleased to note that during the year under review the boards have held

LOCAL BOARD ADMINISTRATION

themselves aloof from politics and have concentrated on their legitimate functions. In spite of the adverse financial circumstances the Boards have succeeded on the whole in rendering a good account of themselves.

It appears that the Local Fund Audit Act is having the desired salutary effect in checking serious abuses. There is still, however, great need of stricter supervision by the executive. In some cases communal and party feelings have been permitted to reach a pitch which reacts on the efficiency of the administration.

The financial position of the boards has been appreciably affected by the general depression, fall in prices and the reduction of Government grants, and has led to a curtailment of expenditure. Many boards rely too much on Government grants. But Government's resources are limited, and, they cannot guarantee to continue their grants at the same rates as hitherto. The boards will have therefore to make greater efforts to husband their resources, and to tap all the available sources of revenue. Government would specially commend to them the introduction of the Trades and Profession tax, for which model rules and by-laws have recently been issued.

The working of the Village Panchayats was deplorable. But Government hope that with the passing of the new Village Panchayats Act the existing Village Panchayats will make a fresh start and that more Village Panchayats will be established. If a larger number of Village Panchayats are established hereafter and they work as efficiently as they are expected to, it may be possible to eliminate Taluka Local Boards. But the question whether they should be abolished or not is an open one and will be considered by Government in due course.

Government have after long and careful consideration passed the Weights and Measures Act for the proper regulation of the weights and measures in use in this Presidency. At the outset it is expected that this Act will be applied in urban areas, but it is hoped that before long Local Boards will be in a position to ask for its extension to rural areas also.

Government have now given the District Local Boards an opportunity to take over control of the vaccination staff subject to certain conditions. So far only one board has come forward and taken over control."

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

The area of developed land permanently leased increased from 22·27 to 23·22 lakhs sq. yds. but the rental decreased from

Rs. 26·4 to Rs. 25·8 lakhs as a result of surrender of plots with buildings on them. The area of unleased developed land at the close of the year was 1,496 lakhs sq. yds. as against 1,540 lakhs sq. yds. at the close of the last year. Completion certificates were granted for 27 new buildings and in addition permission was given for the occupation of 46 buildings.

The balance in favour of the Trust of new tenements provided on their estates, including those erected by the Development Department and the several Mill Companies, over tenements demolished increased during the year from 15,691 to 16,203.

The average population in the Board's chawls and semi-permanent camps was 33,571. The average death-rate for all chawls per 1,000 was 7·57 as against 6·38 in the preceding year. The death-rate in the Board's chawls and camps was considerably lower than the death-rate in the respective Municipal sections. The total yearly rental of the occupied premises amounted to Rs. 8·51 lakhs or 89·1 per cent. of the demand of the year. The percentage of outgoings (including loss due to vacancies) to gross revenue in permanent chawls was 50·3 per cent. The net annual return on the chawls worked out to 3·29 per cent. on the outlay. The Board has to pay nearly Rs. 4 lakhs over and above the net income from these chawls as interest and sinking fund charges, which represents a loss of Rs. 37·64 per room per annum on an average.

The number of plots disposed of was 109 as against 81 in the previous year and their total area and capital value were 99,189 square yards and Rs. 14·87 lakhs respectively.

The Capital Account stood at Rs. 93·28 lakhs. The expenditure was Rs. 37·07 lakhs including a deficit of Rs. 29·95 lakhs on the General Account.

Under General Account (Revenue), the net revenue (excluding the receipts from the Municipal contribution of Rs. 23·5 lakhs and expenditure on interest and on Sinking Fund charges) was Rs. 43·2 lakhs. The interest and Sinking Fund charges amounted to Rs. 96·6 lakhs as against Rs. 94·3 lakhs last year.

Hitherto the Trust's main sources of income have been land revenue and the Municipal contribution but by an amendment of the Tobacco Duty (Town of Bombay Act, 1857) a sum equal to three-fourths of the net receipts from tobacco duty under section 2 of the Act has also been allotted to the Trust with effect from 19th March 1932 with a view to reducing the growing deficits. The sum so received during 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 7·43 lakhs.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

Few public bodies have felt the financial strain of the last three years more acutely than world ports whose prosperity is dependent on international trade. In Bombay the early months of the year were marked by a recrudescence of violent communal disturbances which, aided by spasmodic boycotts and hartals, further disorganised business and destroyed for the time being any hope of a revival of trading confidence.

Actual receipts for the year under report were Rs. 230·78 lakhs, including Rs. 8·20 lakhs from increased charges, as against Rs. 232·42 lakhs in the previous year. Owing to further economies effected in all departments the actual expenditure for the year was Rs. 246·03 lakhs, a reduction of Rs. 9·20 lakhs on the original estimate as against Rs. 254·34 lakhs in the previous year. Revenue to the extent of some Rs. 150 lakhs was earmarked for payment of capital debt charges, taxes, etc. In spite of the fall of about one per cent. in receipts, the ratio of working expenses to revenue in the year under review was 51·06 per cent., a decrease of nearly three per cent. on the previous year.

There was a deficit of Rs. 15·82 lakhs under General Account, which was met from the accumulated Revenue Reserve Fund, and a surplus of Rs. 57,210 under Pilotage Account, which was transferred to the Vessels Replacement Fund. After meeting the year's deficit, the Revenue Reserve Fund showed a balance of Rs. 30·44 lakhs. The Trustees decided to transfer an aggregate sum of Rs. 26·13 lakhs from the special reserve funds to the Revenue Reserve Fund, inclusive of which the latter stood at Rs. 56·57 lakhs, the actual market value being Rs. 49·75 lakhs. In addition to the Revenue Reserve Fund, the accumulated Sinking Funds and equated loan repayments amounted to Rs. 659·63 lakhs, while adequate reserves totalling Rs. 34·89 lakhs were set aside for special purposes, such as fire insurance, depreciation and emergency replacements. No capital loan has been raised for the past eight years, which constitutes a record in the history of the Trust. The capital balances in hand at the end of the year were over Rs. 4½ lakhs.

The cargo handled at the docks and bunders amounted to 4,689,000 tons, a decrease of 449,000 tons as compared with the volume of the previous year. Imports accounted for about 59 per cent. and exports for 41 per cent. of the total tonnage. The decrease in tonnage was equivalent to 9 per cent. Imports declined by 1·1 per cent. and exports by 18 per cent.

The fumigation of American Cotton imported into India through this Port continued throughout the year under review, 209,904 bales being landed and fumigated prior to delivery, as against 161,266 bales in the preceding year.

Vessels which entered the docks or were berthed at the Harbour Walls (excluding ferry steamers) totalled 1,836 with an aggregate tonnage of 4,691,183 net register as against 1,866 vessels with a tonnage of 4,588,577 in the preceding year.

The dry docks were occupied during the year by 134 vessels as against 137 vessels in the preceding year. The total tonnage decreased to 496,985 tons, being 10,737 tons less than the previous year.

The average number of labourers engaged daily in the Docks Hamallage (Labour) Department was 1,687 and the maximum employed on any single day was 3,065. The total tonnage of goods handled by Port Trust labour during 1932-33 amounted to 2,615,710 tons, the inclusive labour charges averaging 4·31 annas per ton. The Docks labour worked steadily and loyally during the severe communal riots in the City. Special measures were taken to guard against molestation on their way to and from work and the thanks of the Trustees are due to the Police for the effective help in this connection.

A noticeable feature on the land estates during the year was the continued development of the bulk oil trade at Wadi Bunder and Wadala.

The foreign inward and outward traffic on the Port Trust Railway aggregated 1,232,000 tons as against 1,305,000 tons during 1931-32, and the freight earnings amounted to Rs. 190·80 lakhs.

The Capital expenditure during the year was restricted to urgent and essential works and amounted to only Rs. 6·21 lakhs.

KARACHI PORT TRUST

The revenue of the Karachi Port Trust for the year 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 60·05 lakhs as against Rs. 63·67 lakhs in the previous year, while the total expenditure was Rs. 62·91 lakhs as against Rs. 73·46 lakhs, a loss of Rs. 2·86 lakhs.

To round off works previously undertaken, Rs. 3·50 lakhs were borrowed. The total capital debt was Rs. 4·29 crores.

Imports totalled 745,000 tons as against 788,000 tons, while exports totalled 914,000 tons as against 963,000 tons.

The number of steamers that entered the port was 830 as against 887, with a total tonnage of 2,101,077 as against 2,229,677.

KARACHI RENT RESTRICTION ACT

Nine pilgrim ships embarked 6,576 pilgrims and ten ships arrived with 8,338 pilgrims.

KARACHI RENT RESTRICTION ACT

The Karachi Rent Restriction Act was in force for 9 months only during the year under report from 1st April to 31st December 1932 when the period of its duration expired.

The Rent Controller fixed and re-fixed the standard rent of 896 tenements comprising altogether about 230 separate buildings.

Sixteen appeals were preferred to the Rent Committee, of which 10 were upheld and the rest slightly modified.

CHAPTER IX

COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

THE Revenue Administration of the Bombay Presidency is carried on by the following officers working under the orders of Government :—

Four Commissioners, 27 Collectors, one Deputy Commissioner and a varying number of Assistant Collectors. All these officers, with the exception of four holding the position of Collectors, who belong to the Bombay (Provincial) Civil Service, are members of the Covenanted Civil Service. In addition to the officers mentioned above, there are 70 Deputy Collectors. They are divided for purposes of pay into three grades and are generally District Deputy Collectors in charge of revenue sub-divisions of districts, or Huzur Deputy Collectors in charge of district treasuries, or Assistant Commissioners or Personal Assistants to Collectors.

A Collectorate contains on an average ten talukas each of which comprises about one hundred Government villages, that is, villages that are not alienated and the total revenues of which belong to the State. Each village has its regular complement of officers, a large number of whom are hereditary. The officers on whose services Government in the Presidency proper is mainly dependent are the patil, who is the head of the village for both revenue and police purposes ; the talati or kulkarni, who is the clerk and accountant ; the mahar, who is a kind of beadle ; and the watchman. The patil and kulkarni either hold a certain quantity of rent-free land or are remunerated by a cash payment equivalent to a certain percentage on the collections.

The mahar and watchman, in common with other village servants, also hold land on more or less favourable terms as regards assessment, and receive in addition grain and other payments in kind from the villagers. The remaining servants are the carpenter, blacksmith, potter, barber, and others whose services are necessary to the community. A village is for Government or social purposes complete in itself, so its revenue accounts are simple but complete. They are based on the Record of Rights. Every plot of land held by an occupant is separately measured, assessed and entered in the Record in the name of the person or persons in actual possession of it. The land revenue demand is based on this Record which is thus both a Record of Rights as well as of liability.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

In charge of each taluka of a Collectorate there is an officer termed MAMLATDAR (or MUKHTIARKAR in Sind).

AN ASSISTANT or DEPUTY COLLECTOR is placed in revenue charge of a sub-division which contains on an average four talukas.

THE COLLECTOR AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE is in charge of the whole district. Besides superintending the realisation of the land revenue, the duties of administering the collection of excise and other special taxes and of supervising the stamp revenue devolve upon the Collector as executive head of the district.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONERS, of whom there are three for the Presidency proper and one in Sind, exercise a general superintendence and control over the revenue administration of the districts in their charge.

The annual BUDGET is presented to the Council during February. Previous to its presentation any new items and new schemes which Government propose to include in it are scrutinised by the Finance Committee of the Council. This committee consists at present of 12 elected members, 4 nominated members, the Members of the Executive Council and Ministers, and the Secretary to Government, Finance Department. Its functions are advisory only.

The Budget is divided into voted and non-voted items. All items under the following heads are, under section 72-D (3) of the Government of India Act, non-voted :—

(i) contributions payable by the local Government to the Governor-General in Council ;

(ii) interest and sinking fund charges on loans ;

(iii) expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law ;

(iv) salaries and pensions payable to or to the dependents of—

(a) persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council ;

(b) judges of the High Court of the Province ;

(c) the Advocate-General ;

(d) persons appointed before the first day of April, nineteen hundred and twenty-four, by the Governor-General in Council or by a local Government to services or posts classified by rules under this Act as superior services or posts ; and

(v) sums payable to any person who is or has been in the civil service of the Crown in India under any order of the Secretary of State in Council, of the Governor-General in

Council, or of a Governor, made upon an appeal made to him in pursuance of rules made under this Act.

For the purposes of this sub-section the expression "salaries and pensions" includes remuneration, allowances, gratuities, any contributions (whether by way of interest or otherwise) out of the revenues of India to any provident fund or family pension fund, and any other payments or emoluments payable to or on account of a person in respect of his office.

All other items are voted. But if the Governor certifies that any demand relating to a reserved subject, which has been either reduced or refused by vote of the Council, is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for that subject, the reduction or refusal of the Council becomes void.

By Rule 33 of the Rules of the Legislative Council a Committee on Public Accounts is constituted to deal with the appropriation accounts of the province and the Report of the Accountant General thereon. The committee consists of 12 members of whom 8 are elected by the non-official members of the Council, and the remainder nominated. The Finance Member is *ex-officio* Chairman.

ACCOUNTS* FOR 1932-33

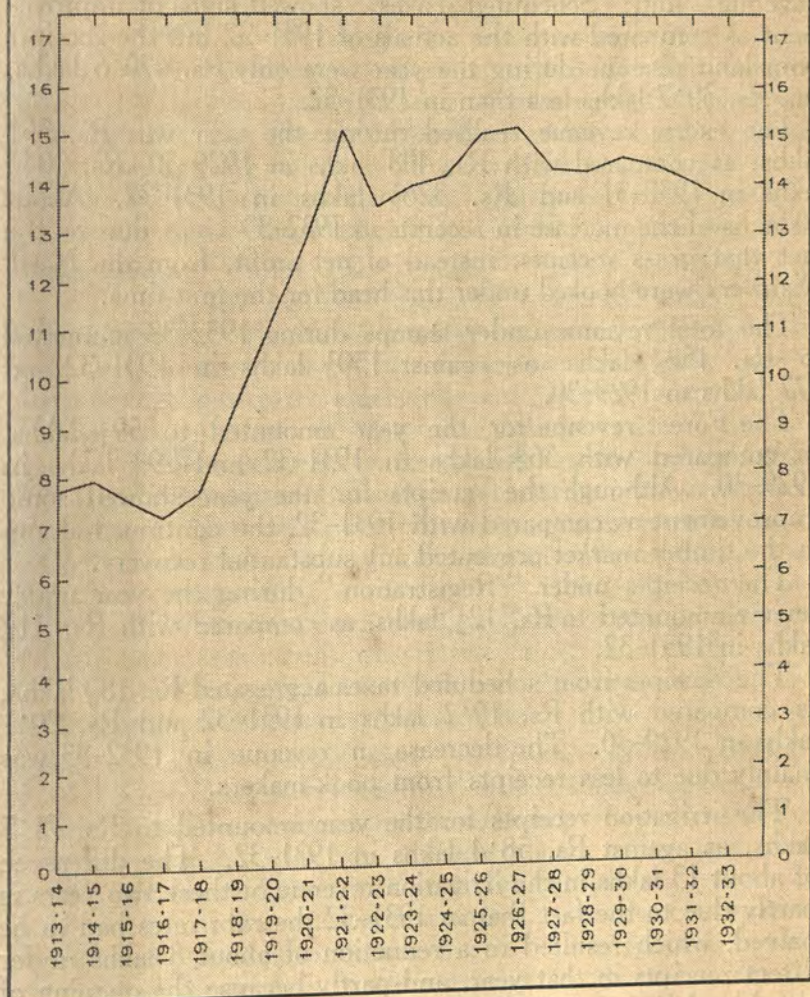
The year 1932-33 opened with a balance of Rs. 75·01 lakhs of which Rs. 75 lakhs was in the Famine Relief Fund. At the end of the year, the closing balance stood at Rs. 87·04 lakhs of which Rs. 75·01 lakhs was in the Famine Relief Fund.

The receipts in the revenue section amounted to Rs. 1523·96 lakhs, while the expenditure charged to Revenue was Rs. 1497·60 lakhs, thus giving a surplus of Rs. 26·36 lakhs in the revenue section of the accounts of 1932-33. During the previous two years, viz., 1930-31 and 1931-32, the revenue section had shown large deficits of Rs. 181·05 lakhs and Rs. 47·35 lakhs respectively owing to trade depression and to the civil disobedience movement. Although these factors persisted more or less in 1932-33, Government succeeded in balancing the revenue section of the Accounts by resort to most rigid economy and retrenchment in all Departments. The total receipts in the revenue section were about Rs. 42 lakhs more than in 1931-32, although they were about Rs. 67½ lakhs less than in 1929-30, the last normal year. In all departments expenditure was restricted to items of imperative urgency and establishment costs were reduced by levying a cut of 10 per cent. on all salaries above Rs. 40 in the mofussil and Rs. 50 in Bombay and by retrenching posts wherever possible

* Corrected up to November 1933. The figures are liable to slight modification.

Nº 1.

Total Expenditure charged to Revenue.



Consequently despite additional expenditure necessitated by the continuance of the civil disobedience movement, the total expenditure under all heads debited to revenue was about Rs. 31½ lakhs less than in 1931-32 and Rs. 83½ lakhs less than 1929-30. The total disbursements from the Famine Relief Fund amounted to about Rs. 13 lakhs.

Principal Heads of Revenue.—In the year under review, the receipts under all the principal heads of revenue except “Land Revenue” and “Scheduled Taxes” showed signs of improvement as compared with the actuals of 1931-32 but the receipts from land revenue during the year were only Rs. 470·6 lakhs, i.e., Rs. 30·7 lakhs less than in 1931-32.

The excise revenue realised during the year was Rs. 351 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 408 lakhs in 1929-30, Rs. 304½ lakhs in 1930-31 and Rs. 326½ lakhs in 1931-32. About 10 lakhs of the increase in receipts in 1932-33 were due to the fact that gross receipts, instead of net profit, from the Nasik Distillery were booked under this head for the first time.

The total revenue under stamps during 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 158¾ lakhs, as against 150¼ lakhs in 1931-32 and 177 lakhs in 1929-30.

The Forest revenue for the year amounted to 59¾ lakhs, as compared with 56¾ lakhs in 1931-32 and 79¾ lakhs in 1929-30. Although the receipts for the year showed some improvement as compared with 1931-32, the continued slump in the timber market prevented any substantial recovery.

The receipts under “Registration” during the year under review amounted to Rs. 12½ lakhs, as compared with Rs. 11¼ lakhs in 1931-32.

The receipts from scheduled taxes aggregated Rs. 18¾ lakhs, as compared with Rs. 19·2 lakhs in 1931-32 and Rs. 20·1 lakhs in 1929-30. The decrease in revenue in 1932-33 was mainly due to less receipts from book-makers.

The irrigation receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 71·7 lakhs, as against Rs. 58·4 lakhs in 1931-32. The difference of about 13 lakhs in the irrigation revenue of these two years is partly due to the fact that in 1931-32 the rabi rates had to be halved, which resulted in a reduction of about 8 lakhs under direct receipts in that year, and partly because the opening of the Lloyd Barrage canals brought in an additional net revenue of 5 lakhs in 1932-33.

The total receipts under “Civil Administration” showed an increase of 5½ lakhs as compared with 1931-32 receipts. The increase under “Public Health” was mainly due to the

transfer of the Salsette and Ambernath water supply schemes to this head.

The receipts under "XXX-Civil Works" showed a decrease of Rs. 5.2 lakhs mainly due to a reduction in the amount drawn from the Petrol Tax Fund for expenditure on road development works in this Presidency. The receipts under "Bombay Development Scheme" also fell by Rs. 5.3 lakhs mainly due to transfer of the receipts from the sale of water to the head "Public Health".

Under "XXXV-Miscellaneous", the receipts showed an increase of Rs. 10 lakhs as compared with 1931-32 mainly on account of the credit to this head of tobacco duty which was formerly passed on directly to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, without being shown in the Provincial Accounts.

Under "Extraordinary Receipts" the receipts increased by 16.2 lakhs due to increased sales of land in the Lloyd Barrage area.

Expenditure.—Under the section "Direct Demands on Revenue", all heads except "Excise", "Stamps" and "Forest Capital Outlay" showed decreased expenditure as compared with the preceding year. The reduction was mainly due to retrenchment and to the emergency cut of 10 per cent. in pay. The apparent increase of about Rs. 7 lakhs under "Excise" was due to the transfer to the Provincial Accounts of the Nasik Distillery Expenditure of about Rs. 10 lakhs which was hitherto met from the Personal Ledger Account of the Commissioner of Excise. This amount was partially counterbalanced by savings due to retrenchment.

Under "14-Interest on Irrigation Works" the increase of Rs. 26½ lakhs was chiefly due to the larger receipts from the sale of Lloyd Barrage lands which were utilised towards payment of interest charges on that scheme.

Under "Civil Administration", all heads with the exception of "Jails and Convict Settlements" and "Industries" showed a reduction in expenditure, as compared with the actuals of 1931-32, mainly due to retrenchment. The increased expenditure under "Jails and Convict Settlements" was due to an increase in the jail population owing to the continuance of the civil disobedience movement. The increase under "Industries" was due to the transfer to this head of the expenditure on technical education formerly recorded under "Education".

Under the section "Civil Works", the decrease of Rs. 14.8 lakhs in the expenditure under "41-Civil Works" was due partly to retrenchment and partly to less expenditure on works

financed from the petrol tax fund. The decrease of Rs. 5·4 lakhs under "42-Bombay Development Scheme" was due mainly to the transfer of the Salsette and Ambarnath Water Supply Schemes to the head "Public Health".

The increase of Rs. 6·7 lakhs under Superannuation Allowances and Pensions was due to an increase of Rs. 5 lakhs in pension charges, a decrease of Rs. 0·8 lakh in the cost of pensions transferred to Irrigation heads, and an increase of one lakh in equated payments of commuted value of pensions charged to capital.

The increase of Rs. 16 lakhs under "Miscellaneous" was due partly to the payment of Rs. 5½ lakhs towards the guarantee for the Sind Left Bank Feeder Railways for 1931-32 and 1932-33 and partly to the contribution of about Rs. 11 lakhs payable to the Bombay Improvement Trust and Municipality on account of the net realisations of tobacco duty in Bombay City which had hitherto been paid over without being shown in the provincial accounts.

Debt section.—In the year under review Rs. 289·53 lakhs were borrowed from the Government of India for the following purposes :—

	Productive. (Lakhs of Rupees)	Unproductive.
Lloyd Barrage	248·64	....
Other Irrigation purposes ..	7·95	9·67
Other purposes	3·25	12·02
Provincial Loans Account (Post Reforms)	8·00	....
	267·84	21·69

The rate of interest during 1932-33 was 5½ per cent. on loans taken for productive purposes and 5¾ per cent. on loans taken for unproductive purposes.

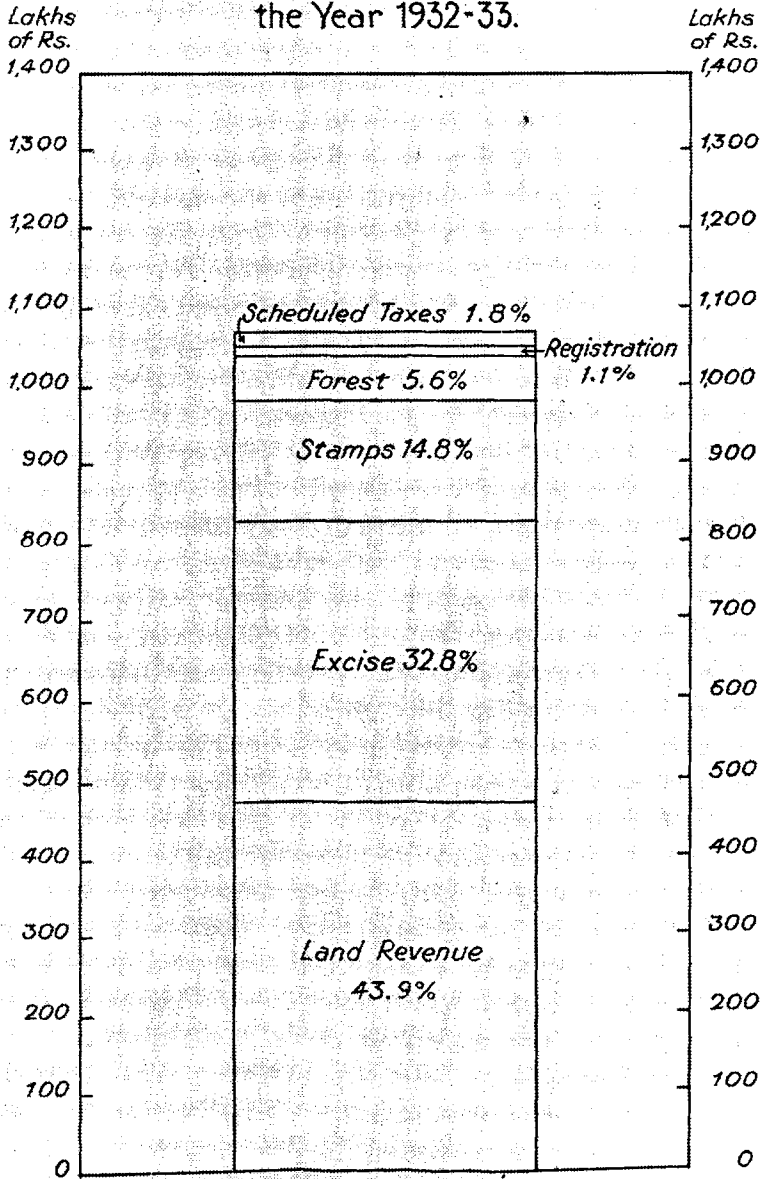
Statement showing Receipts in 1932-33

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Principal Heads of Revenue				
Salt .. ..	..	..	..	19
Land Revenue .. ..	..	..	..	4,70,60
Excise .. ..	..	..	..	3,50,85
Stamps .. ..	..	..	..	1,58,76
Forest .. ..	..	..	..	59,71
Registration .. ..	..	..	..	12,54
Scheduled Taxes .. ..	..	..	..	18,76
			Total ..	10,71,41
Irrigation, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	71,73

Nº II.

Distribution of Principal Heads of Revenue for the Year 1932-33.



BOMBAY, 1932-33
(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Debt Services

Interest	1,47,69
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Civil Administration

Administration of Justice	20,85	
Jails and Convict Settlements	4,07	
Police	..	..	..	7,47
Education	..	..	..	15,82
Medical	..	..	..	14,42
Public Health	..	..	..	19,01
Agriculture	..	..	..	4,14
Industries	..	..	..	8
Miscellaneous Departments	..	..	..	15,19
			Total	..	1,01,05

Civil Works

Civil Works	43,15
Bombay Development Scheme			..	..	18,89
			Total	..	62,04

Miscellaneous

Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	..	..	12,88
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	..	..	13,46
Stationery and Printing	3,16	
Miscellaneous	14,71	
		Total	..	44,21

Extraordinary Receipts	25,76
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Revenue in England	7
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Total, Revenue Section	..	15,23,96
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ACCOUNTS FOR 1932-33
(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Debt Heads

Famine Relief Fund	12,88
Depreciation Fund—Government Presses	..	..	..	....
Depreciation Reserve Fund of Nasik Distillery	..	..	..	1,21
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	..	..	..	20,35
Suspense Account	..	..	..	2,08,23
Civil Deposits (Provincial)	..	..	..	3,00
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	..	..	..	86,05
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund and Government of India	..	..	..	2,89,53
Subvention from Central Road Development Account	..	..	..	20,87
Total, Debt Heads				6,42,12
Total Receipts, 1932-33	..	..	..	21,66,08
Opening Balance, 1932-33	..	..	..	75,01
Grand Total, 1932-33				22,41,09

Statement showing Expenditure in 1932-33

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Direct Demands on Revenue

Land Revenue	..	..	..	65,76
Excise	..	..	..	46,77
Stamps	..	..	..	2,42
Forest	..	..	..	35,13
Forest Capital Outlay	..	..	..	1,10
Registration	..	..	..	6,01
Scheduled Taxes	..	..	..	24
Total				1,57,43

*Irrigation Revenue Account and Capital Account
charged to Revenue*

Irrigation	1,07,66
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Debt Services

Interest	2,21,40
Interest on other obligations	2,88
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	4,95
Total				2,29,23

BOMBAY, 1932-33
(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Civil Administration

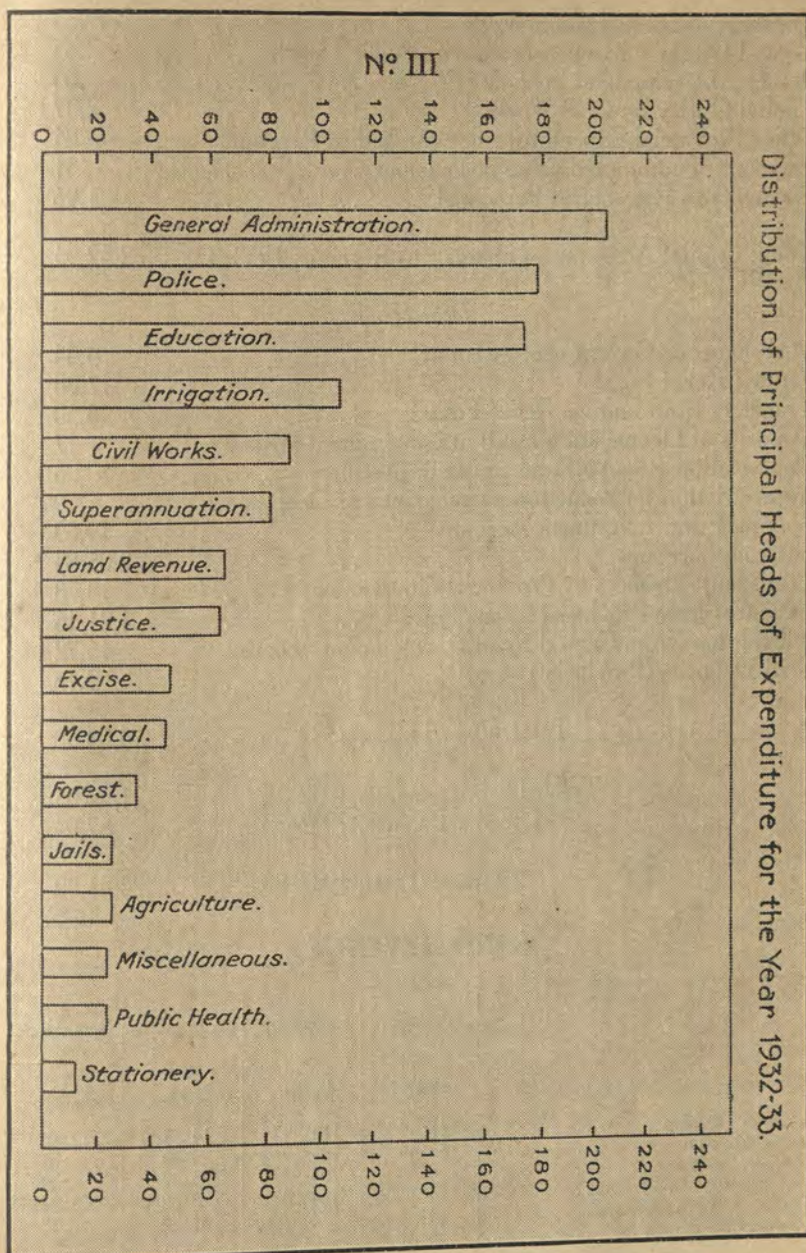
General Administration	2,04,33
Administration of Justice	64,22
Jails and Convict Settlements	25,38
Police	1,78,06
Ports and Pilotage	7
Scientific Departments	88
Education	1,73,59
Medical	45,85
Public Health	23,82
Agriculture	25,37
Industries	3,38
Miscellaneous Departments	4,79
Total ..	7,49,74

Civil Works

Civil Works	89,39
Bombay Development Scheme	3,99
Total ..	93,38

Miscellaneous

Famine Relief .. .. .	....
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	79,15
Commutations of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenue	1,81
Stationery and Printing	11,95
Miscellaneous	24,35
Total ..	1,17,26
Extraordinary Charges	3,24
Expenditure in England	39,66
Total, Expenditure charged to Revenue, 1932-33 ..	14,97,60



BOMBAY, 1932-33

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

<i>Capital Account not charged to Revenue</i>			Rs.
Construction of Irrigation Works .. ..	..	..	2,49,15
Capital Outlay on Improvements of Public Health ..	..	..	2,85
Bombay Development Scheme .. ..	..	..	— 3,04
Capital Outlay on Civil Works .. ..	..	..	2,37
Other Provincial Expenditure not charged to Revenue			— 85
Payment of commuted value of Pensions .. ..	..	..	51
Payments to Retrenched Personnel .. ..	..	..	1,96

Total, Capital Account not charged to Revenue, 1932-33 2,52,95

Debt Heads

Miscellaneous Government Account .. ..	..	..	4,44
Famine Relief Fund .. ..	..	..	12,88
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund .. ..	..	..	6,50
Deposits of Depreciation Fund of Government Presses			17
Depreciation Reserve Fund of Nasik Distillery ..	..	..	6
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of Debt ..	..	..	9
Sinking Fund Investment Account .. ..	..	..	19,69
Suspense Account .. ..	..	..	2,05,83
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government ..	..	..	13,78
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund .. ..	..	..	1,21,16
Subventions from Central Road Development Account			15,72
Civil Deposits (Provincial) .. ..	..	..	3,18

Total, Debt Heads, 1932-33 .. 4,03,50

Total, Disbursements, 1932-33 .. 21,54,05

Closing Balance, 1932-33 .. 87,04

Grand Total, 1932-33 .. 22,41,09

LAND REVENUE

			Demand.	Collections.	Suspensions.	Remissions.
			Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Northern Division .. ..	..	..	141·59	114·39	14·53	12·12
Central Division .. ..	..	..	187·49	183·59	3·58	·18
Southern Division .. ..	..	..	130·99	104·98	25·27	·60
Sind .. ..	..	..	174·73	134·28	8·80	26·64†
Bombay Suburban District ..	..	..	4·35	2·57	*1·28	....
Bombay Collectorate .. ..	..	..	6·61	6·46	....	....

* This figure includes remissions also.

† This figure includes special remission of Rs. 7·94 lakhs granted on account of continued abnormal fall in prices.

PUBLIC WORKS REVENUE

The Public Works Department revenue falls under the three heads noted below :—

- (1) XXX—Civil Works—Central.
- (2) XXX—Civil Works—Provincial.
- (3) XXXVIII—Military Engineer Services.

The revenue under (1) and (2) above, which consists of rents of buildings, rents of electric installations, rents of water supply and sanitary installations, ferry receipts, tolls on roads etc., amounted to about Rs. $\frac{3}{4}$ lakh and Rs. 43 lakhs respectively as against Rs. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs and Rs. 28 lakhs during the previous year.

The revenue under (3) above, which consists of payments for miscellaneous items, amounted to about Rs. 25,000 as in the previous year.

EXCISE**BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER**

The gross excise revenue for the year under report increased from Rs. 2·96 crores to Rs. 3·15 crores. The increase was artificially inflated to the extent of about Rs. 15 lakhs because the report showed the gross realizations at the Nasik Distillery instead of the net realisations shown in the previous year's report. The real increase was therefore Rs. 4 lakhs only which was mainly due to an improvement in the revenue from toddy and hemp drugs. There were decreases under the heads country spirit, foreign liquor and opium. These mainly occurred in Bombay where on account of the communal riots during the early part of the year many liquor shops had to be closed.

The rations fixed for 1932–33 were the same as those for 1931–32. The total consumption of country spirit increased by 3,379 proof gallons to 1,039,065 proof gallons, but fell by 726,366 proof gallons below the allotted rations. The increase was partly due to the absence of picketing and partly to reduced selling rates due to competition. A substantial increase was observed in West Khandesh, Broach, Surat, Ratnagiri, Kaira, Bijapur and Ahmedabad districts, but it was more or less counter-balanced by substantial decrease in the Town and Island of Bombay and in Poona, Thana, Panch Mahals, Sholapur, East Khandesh and Kolaba districts. The decrease in the Town and Island of Bombay was due to the communal riots in the first quarter of the year and also to the closure of some mills,

while in other districts it was due to high selling prices charged by the licensees, trade depression, diversion of custom to toddy and beer and illicit distillation.

The revenue under toddy amounted to Rs. 52 lakhs as against Rs. 43·64 lakhs in the previous year. The quantity of toddy sold during the year under report was nearly 12,000,000 gallons as against 9,758,000 gallons sold during the previous year while the total number of trees tapped for the sale of toddy decreased from 388,413 in the previous year to 384,605 in the year under report. The increase in the consumption of toddy following a decrease in the number of trees tapped was paradoxical. The figures of sales recorded by licensees are notoriously unreliable, but one possible explanation is that the licensees tapped their trees to their utmost capacity. Again, the yield of toddy might have been greater than in the preceding year and possibly adulteration has increased. At any rate, as the number of trees tapped has decreased, it would not be safe to conclude that the consumption of genuine toddy has increased.

The revenue under "foreign liquor" showed a decrease of Rs. 1·87 lakhs which was due partly to the decrease in the imports of Indian-made foreign liquors and partly to the decline in consumption of all kinds of foreign liquors. The decrease in the consumption of potable spirits and wines was mainly due, as in the previous year, to the high selling prices consequent on the continuance of the enhanced rates of both Excise and Customs duties and the reduced resources of the people on account of trade depression and unemployment. It was also partly due to the greater use of masala liquor i.e., spiced country liquor in place of foreign liquor as a measure of economy. The decrease in the consumption of beer was mainly due to reduced consumption at military canteens owing to reduction in the pay of the troops.

The revenue from intoxicating drugs during the year under report amounted to Rs. 17·19 lakhs as against Rs. 16·93 lakhs during the previous year. With the exception of Ahmedabad and Bombay Suburban districts there was an increase in the consumption of ganja in all districts and in the Town and Island of Bombay, the most noticeable being in the districts of Dharwar, Bijapur, Sholapur, Satara, Poona, Ahmednagar and Bombay. The decrease in the consumption of ganja in Ahmedabad and Bombay Suburban districts was due to the diversion of custom to charas sold in Ahmedabad City and the Town and Island of Bombay. The increase in the consumption

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of ganja in some districts was due to the lowering of selling prices as a result of competition and reduction of duty from Rs. 35 to Rs. 30 per seer. The increase in the consumption of ganja in Sholapur district was reported to be due partly to the better quality of ganja sold by licensees and partly to the effective check on smugglers from Hyderabad State. The increase in the consumption of ganja in Bombay was due to its substitution for charas by some consumers who could not afford to pay the high price charged for the latter drug, the licensees having raised the price from Re. 1 to Re. 1-8-0 a tola.

The Excise opium revenue was Rs. 23·07 lakhs against Rs. 23·95 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease in consumption is attributed to trade depression, poor economic condition of the people and high selling prices. The net profit to Government from the issue of opium from the depôts was Rs. 9·91 lakhs as against Rs. 10·54 lakhs in the previous year.

The total number of cases detected was 7,967 against 8,208 in the preceding year. Of these 7,431 related to liquor, 461 to hemp drugs and 75 to cocaine as against 7,691, 452 and 65 respectively in the previous year. The number of opium cases detected was 311 as against 349 in the preceding year.

The figures of offences, relating to illicit distillation and illicit importation of liquor showed a decrease as compared with those of the preceding year. This unfortunately does not mean that illicit distillation has decreased. The decrease in the number of cases detected was largely due to the staff being engaged for some months in training in handling fire-arms, an essential measure in view of the increased resistance being offered by illicit distillers and the need to protect the preventive staff in their raids. Illicit distillation is spreading to areas, both urban and rural, where it was unknown in the past. Recently some cases of illicit distillation were detected in Bombay where there are ample facilities for obtaining licit liquor.

The expenditure for the year, exclusive of compensation paid to the Indian States, the Bombay Municipality and the District Local Boards was Rs. 29·93 lakhs as against Rs. 21·87 lakhs in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the change in the account system of the Nasik Distillery. The net revenue, after deducting refunds and the gross expenditure from the gross revenue, increased from Rs. 257·79 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 271·98 lakhs in the year under report.

SIND

During the year under report, the total excise revenue of Sind, excluding refunds, amounted to Rs. 31·15 lakhs as against Rs. 29·94 lakhs in the previous year. Country spirit, toddy and hemp drugs were mainly responsible for the increase.

There was decrease in the imports of foreign liquors, during the year under report, due to the high import duty and the reduced purchasing power of the consumer. Imports of fermented liquors decreased from 6·71 lakhs gallons to 6·40 lakhs gallons while those under potable spirits increased from 1·02 lakhs gallons to 1·13 lakhs gallons. The total consumption also decreased from 2·93 lakhs gallons to 2·56 lakhs gallons, due to the increase in tariff duties, excise taxation and poor economic condition.

The consumption of country spirit was 81,061 proof gallons as against 72,221 proof gallons in the preceding year, and was due to the diversion of custom from foreign liquor to country liquor owing to the high price of the former. The issues from warehouses amounted to 79,430 proof gallons as compared with 73,536 proof gallons in the preceding year.

The sales of toddy amounted to 23,639 gallons as against 20,973 gallons, the increase being due to its low selling price.

The issues of opium from Government depôts amounted to 3,901 seers as compared with 4,219 seers in the previous year. The sales of bhang and charas amounted to 51,981 seers and 7,885 seers respectively.

The total number of offences detected during the year under report was 491 under the Abkari Act and 93 under the Opium Laws.

The total expenditure of the excise department in Sind amounted to Rs. 2·61 lakhs as against Rs. 2·79 lakhs in the preceding year.

CHAPTER X

INSTRUCTION

THE control of Public Instruction of all kinds is exercised by Government chiefly through the Director of Public Instruction. In the case of Art and Industrial and Technical Education, the control is however exercised through the Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, and the Director of Industries, respectively. Questions relating to Higher Education are dealt with directly by Government through the University. The five Divisional Inspectors are directly responsible to the Director of Public Instruction for the general management of all Secondary and Primary schools in their Divisions. The general control of Technical and Industrial education lies with a Committee of Direction composed of officials and non-officials.

The University alone has the power of conferring degrees recognised by Government. It also provides facilities for post-graduate teaching. Affiliated to the University are the Colleges, which prepare students for the University examinations.

The Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, opened in 1920, provides facilities for post-graduate research work in Science in addition to the ordinary degree courses in Science.

Below the Colleges come the *High Schools*, usually at least one, either Government or aided, at the headquarter town of each district. These prepare students for the Matriculation Examination which is now controlled directly by the University.

Side by side with the High Schools there are the *Middle Schools* which teach the first few standards only of the secondary school course of seven standards. There are also in some places separate high and middle schools for girls.

Below the secondary schools are a large number of *Primary Schools* both for boys and girls in which instruction is given in the vernacular to the vast mass of the people.

There are also institutions for the training of teachers for both secondary and primary schools maintained by Government, viz. the Secondary Training College, Bombay, and the

Vernacular Training Colleges for men and women at Ahmedabad, Poona, Dhulia (for men only), Dharwar and Hyderabad.

For technical and industrial education, there are the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and the Reay Art Workshops attached to it, the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, which is now recognised as the central technological institution, for the Presidency, the Workshop classes of the College of Engineering, Poona, the Diploma classes attached to the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi, and a number of technical and industrial schools, notably the Ranchhodlal Chhotalal Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, the Parekh School of Art, Surat, the Sir D. M. Petit Industrial School, Ahmednagar, the School of Industry at Ratnagiri and the V. J. Technical Institute, Sukkur.

For the proper selection of text-books for use in secondary and primary schools there are six special committees ; one known as the Provincial School Book Committee, for the consideration of books for use in secondary schools, and five Vernacular School Book Committees for the consideration of books in Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Sindhi and Urdu.

EDUCATION

[The figures in the summary relate to institutions in British Districts only]

Institutions and Pupils.—The total number of educational institutions decreased by 288 to 16,871, and the number of pupils in them by 606 to 1,332,087.

Out of a total of 26,848 towns and villages, 10,763 possessed schools, the average area served by each town or village with a school being 11·5 square miles. The percentage of male scholars under instruction in all kinds of institutions to the total male population was 9·01 as against 9·07 in the preceding year, the corresponding percentages of female scholars to the female population being 2·89 and 2·83 respectively.

The total number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions decreased by 431 to 1,298,192. Of these, 966,230 were Hindus, 234,146 Muhammadans, 39,070 Indian Christians, 17,903 Parsis, 5,489 Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The rest comprised 30,551 Jains, 1,523 Sikhs, and 3,280 Jews and others.

Expenditure.—Direct expenditure on public instruction fell by about Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 337·5 lakhs, and indirect expenditure by about Rs. 2·8 lakhs to Rs. 44·2 lakhs. The total expenditure

EDUCATION

on public instruction which amounted to Rs. 3,81,71,846, was met from the following sources :—

		Amount Rs.	Percentage
Government funds	.. ..	1,69,50,661	44·4
Board funds	.. ..	72,22,623	18·9
Fees	.. ..	84,54,704	22·2
Other sources	.. ..	55,43,858	14·5
Total ..		3,81,71,846	100

Primary schools absorbed over Rs. 191 lakhs exclusive of expenditure on inspection, construction, and repairs. Expenditure on buildings and apparatus in recognised institutions amounted to Rs. 6·9 lakhs.

University.—The number of candidates for the Matriculation examination increased by 1,340 to 13,309, of whom 5,696 or 42·8 per cent. passed. Of the 1,958 candidates who appeared for the Intermediate examination in Arts, 1,195 or 61·0 per cent. passed. The number of successful candidates at the B.A. examination held in October 1932 and April 1933 was 807 as against 734 in the preceding year. In examinations for Professional degrees, excluding the medical examinations, there were 806 successful candidates. The expenditure of the University, as distinct from the individual colleges and the School of Economics and Sociology maintained by the University itself, was over Rs. 8½ lakhs.

Arts Colleges.—The number of students in the 17 Arts Colleges (including the University School of Economics and Sociology) increased by 387 to 9,700, of whom 835 were women as against 704 in the preceding year. The total expenditure on all the Arts Colleges (excluding the University School) was about Rs. 22 lakhs.

Professional Colleges.—The total number of students in professional colleges increased by 40 to 3,113, of whom 1,260 were reading Law, 893 Medicine, 324 Engineering, 182 Agriculture, 356 Commerce, and 98 were reading for the B.T. degree.

Education in Art.—There were 605 students in the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, of whom 159 attended the Reay Art Workshops. The School of Drawing and Design at Ahmedabad had 26 students and that at Surat 68.

Technical and Industrial Education.—The number of these schools increased by one to 45, and the pupils in them by 104

to 2,999. The expenditure also increased by Rs. 8,141 to Rs. 5,04,623.

Secondary Schools.—Secondary schools decreased by 3 to 686, but the number of pupils in them increased by 4,120 to 127,698. The following table gives separate details for high and middle schools :—

			Number of Schools	Number of Pupils
High Schools for	{ Boys ..	..	222	83,844
	{ Girls ..	..	61	15,068
Middle Schools for ..	{ Boys ..	..	362	25,067
	{ Girls ..	..	41	3,719
Total ..			686	127,698

The expenditure on secondary schools, however, decreased by about Rs. one lakh to about Rs. 84½ lakhs.

Primary Schools.—The number of primary schools for boys decreased by 143 to 12,952, and the number of pupils in them by 7,082 to 967,647. The number of primary schools for girls, however, increased by 10 to 1,742, and the number of pupils (boys and girls) in them by 3,633 to 172,712. The total number of girls under instruction in primary schools for boys and girls was 266,652, an increase of 4,327. The following table gives details of primary schools by Management :—

			Schools	Pupils
Government ..	..	..	33	4,569
District Local Board ..	..	..	10,121	660,066
Municipal ..	..	..	1,726	315,010
Aided ..	..	..	2,574	152,451
Unaided ..	..	..	240	8,263
Total ..			14,694	1,140,359

There were 159 night schools attended by 6,147 pupils.

The total direct expenditure on primary education decreased from Rs. 205·1 lakhs to Rs. 191·1 lakhs, of which Rs. 103·6 lakhs was met from Government funds, Rs. 15·7 lakhs from District Local Board funds, Rs. 44·5 lakhs from Municipal funds, Rs. 6·1 lakhs from fees, and Rs. 21·2 lakhs from other sources.

Training Institutions.—There were 14 training institutions for men and 21 for women with 824 and 842 students respectively. Of the 35 training institutions, 16, with 941 students, were

EDUCATION

under public management, and 19, with 725 students, under private management.

Muhammadans.—The total number of Muhammadans under instruction in recognised institutions decreased by 1,323 to 234,146 of whom 53,435 were girls. The number of Muhammadans in arts colleges decreased by 6 to 577 and that in professional colleges by 4 to 204. In secondary schools the number increased by 559 to 12,862, but in primary schools it decreased by 1,303 to 216,950, and in special schools by 569 to 3,553.

Intermediate and Backward Hindus.—The following table gives the number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions :—

			1932-33	1931-32
<i>Intermediate—</i>				
Marathas	..	..	155,635	157,928
Cultivating classes (Kunbis, Kolis, etc.)	..	..	195,652	197,784
Artisans	..	..	92,869	91,742
Lingayats	..	..	77,878	80,974
		Total ..	522,034	528,428
<i>Backward—</i>				
Depressed classes	..	..	69,779	69,186
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes	..	..	23,841	24,173
Others	..	..	40,710	42,410
		Total ..	134,330	135,769

Reformatory Schools.—Of the three Reformatory schools in this Presidency, the one at Yeravda (Poona), with 224 pupils, is maintained by Government, while the David Sassoon Reformatory, Bombay, with 371 pupils, is under the control of a Committee of Management, and the Willingdon Boys Home, Bombay, with 94 pupils, is managed by the Salvation Army Mission.

YERAVDA REFORMATORY

At the end of the year under report, there were 224 boys in the Reformatory School as against 202 in the previous year; their ages, on admission, ranging from 9 to 16 years. Of these 59 were Muslims, 14 Brahmins, 14 Backward Classes, 6 Christians, 5 Lingayats, 4 Jains and 122 other Hindus.

The general behaviour of the juveniles in the school was satisfactory and there were no escapes during the year. The number of boys discharged was 101.

Deducting actual receipts of Rs. 1,875 the net cost to Government amounted to Rs. 40,558. The net average cost per boy during the year was Rs. 178-10-9.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

The total number of books registered during the year increased by 61 to 2,389. Of the books published, 650 were in Marathi, 525 in Gujarati, 294 in Sindhi, 284 in English, 148 in Kanarese, 80 in Urdu, 107 in Hindi, 57 in classical languages, 13 in Punjabi, 1 each in Latin and Malayalam, 5 in other dialects and 224 in more than one languages.

Of the total number of publications the "Miscellaneous" works numbered 578 while "Poetry" and "Religion" numbered 369 and 389 respectively.

NEWSPAPERS

At the end of the year 1932, there were in all 268 newspapers treating of current political topics as against 290 in 1931—a net decrease of 22 publications.

Out of these 268 newspapers, 96 were published in the City of Bombay, 41 in the Northern Division, 43 in the Central Division, 28 in the Southern Division and 60 in Sind. Eighty-eight or 33 per cent. were in the hands of Brahmins, 114 or about 43 per cent. were conducted by other Hindus, 10 by Jains, 9 by Parsis, 37 or about 14 per cent. by Muhammadans and 10 by Christians, of whom two were Europeans.

Fifteen were published in English, 72 in Marathi, 66 in Gujarati, 6 in Hindi, 15 each in Kanarese and Urdu, 44 in Sindhi, 1 each in Konkani and Persian and the remaining 33 were bi-lingual or tri-lingual newspapers.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, BOMBAY

The year 1932 was also one of considerable anxiety financially like the preceding year. The long drawn-out trade depression naturally affected membership, both as regards resignations and a falling off in the number of new members. The total number of resident and non-resident members was 388 and 153 respectively.

The issue of books and periodicals during the year amounted to 65,276 of which 14,316 were new books, 29,668 periodicals and 21,292 old books. The largest issue, 17,684 books, was under fiction, biography and politics coming next in order. The total number of volumes added was 1,638 of which 1,181 were purchased and 457 presented. Sixty coins were added

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, BOMBAY

to the Coin Cabinet of the Society. The Society also received 321 treasure trove coins during the year. The total expenditure of the Society amounted to about Rs. 31,000.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, BOMBAY

The Museum was kept open to the public for 293 days during the year under report as against 314 in the previous year. The number of visitors was 885,796, showing a daily average of 3,023 as against a total attendance of 962,029 and a daily average of 3,068 in the preceding year. The fall in attendance was due to the riots in the city. There were minor additions to the specimens in the Museum, but a noteworthy addition is the private collection of Lieut.-Colonel H. Murray obtained on loan.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM OF WESTERN INDIA, BOMBAY

The number of visitors to the Museum averaged 1,500 a day on free days during the year under report. The usual work of classifying, arranging and labelling exhibits was proceeded with. The trustees were faced with the urgent and important problem of taking over and accommodating the magnificent collection bequeathed by the late Sir Dorab Tata to the institution.

Art Section.—A marble bust of the Duke of Wellington was presented by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Some other interesting exhibits from various donors were also received and exhibited. An important activity of the section during the year was the unique exhibition of pictures, bronzes and etchings from the Royal British Colonial Society of Artists, which was held in the Museum.

Archæological Section.—The rich collection of coins purchased last year from Professor Hodivala was thoroughly examined, classified and duly registered. Fresh descriptive labels for the Hebrew inscription from Bhuj and Brahmanical and Gandhar sculptures were prepared and placed in position for the guidance of visitors. Two wooden images were presented by the Dean of the Grant Medical College and a few sculptures by the Thana Municipality, while a set of copper plates recording the grant of land made by Rashtrakula King Govindadeva of Gujarat was purchased.

Natural History Section.—During the year, with the help of the contribution of Rs. 2,000 made by the Travancore Durbar, a bird survey of the Travancore State was carried out. It lasted for five months and 672 specimens were collected.

Among other important acquisitions to the collection were 253 birds collected during the survey of the Eastern Ghats. A magnificent Golden Eagle from Chitral was presented by Mr. J. O. S. Donald, a Tibet Raven from Ladak by Mr. F. Ludlow, a fine skull and horns of a Gaur by Mr. D. S. Sladen, I.C.S., and a skull of the Lessor One-Horned Rhinoceros by Burma Forest School, Pinwana.

VICTORIA MUSEUM, KARACHI

The total number of visitors to the Museum during the year under review was about two lakhs. All Fridays were as usual reserved for Purdah Nishin ladies.

A number of new exhibits were added during the year under report. Different kinds of interesting specimens of Lapidary and ivory works, paintings from Ajanta, Tapestry, etc., were purchased and exhibited in suitable show cases. Mr. A. A. L. Flynn presented his collection of stuffed heads of deer and goat, the teeth of saw-fish, a small crocodile, etc., to the Museum. A Sind embroidered blouse was presented by Mr. P. M. Vaswani, two brass boxes with lacquer work by Diwan Pohumal Khushiram and a "Bud-Tutter" bird by Wadero Rasool Bux Khan Bhutto.

CHAPTER XI

MISCELLANEOUS

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION

THE Church Establishments maintained by the State in the Presidency are those of the Established Church of England and the Established Church of Scotland. Certain allowances are also granted by Government to the Roman Catholic Church and the Wesleyan Church for ministrations to troops, etc.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Since 1837 Bombay has been a separate Diocese.

The Diocese includes the territories within the limits of the Presidency of Bombay excepting Sind, which was transferred to the Diocese of Lahore in 1877 and Aden.

The Right Reverend R. D. Acland, M.A., Bishop of Bombay, and the Venerable H. Martindale, M.A., Archdeacon, were on duty throughout the year. The Venerable H. Martindale held the post of Domestic Chaplain up to the 31st October 1932 when he was relieved by the Reverend E. Bannister who held that post for the remainder of the year.

The year opened with 14 Chaplains on duty and three on leave.

The Bishop held 37 Confirmations during the year. The number of persons confirmed was 314.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

The Church of Scotland in this Presidency was placed on its present basis in 1837 and the sanctioned number of Chaplains on the Bombay cadre of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of Scotland, is two.

There are at present five Presbyterian Churches and several other buildings used for Divine service scattered throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

The Reverend D. F. Mackenzie continued as Officiating Presidency Senior Chaplain throughout the year.

The other places outside Bombay, where Government or non-Government Chaplains were stationed were Poona and Kirkee, Karachi, Quetta, Belgaum, Aden, Mhow, Nasirabad, Rajkot and Nagpur.

STATIONERY

During the year under report, the closing balance of the Stationery Branch amounted to Rs. 2·13 lakhs, the same as in the preceding year. The total cost of the issues amounted to Rs. 7·08 lakhs as against Rs. 7·77 lakhs in the preceding year, the reduction being due to the close scrutiny of demands.

Publication Branch.—The total receipts during the year under report amounted to about Rs. 70,000 as against Rs. 88,000 in the previous year. The value of maps issued was Rs. 2,639. The fall in the sale of publications was due to the smaller demands received from officers.

Government Central Press, Bombay.—The outturn decreased under Hand Composition and Lino, while there was an increase under Mono. The outturn of stereo showed a considerable decrease owing to less demand for special forms, while that of Hand Presses and Machines went up considerably due to Census work. In the Bindery, the increase under Folding, Collating and Machine Sewing was also due to Census work. The rates per unit went down against all items except in respect of stereo. The outturn for the year compared with the previous year increased by four per cent. while the manufacturing cost decreased by ten per cent.

The actual recovery on chargeable work totals at Rs. 1·02 lakhs as against Rs. ·66 lakh in the previous year. The total expenditure of the Press amounted to Rs. 6·90 lakhs.

Yeravda Prison Press.—The sanctioned strength of the paid establishment was 49 excluding two compositors for the Poona Season. The actual working strength was 156, and the daily average was 119. The total receipts of the Press for the year 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 76,410 as against Rs. 81,650 in the previous year. The fall in receipts was due to the reduced demands of Local Bodies. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1·97 lakhs.

Commissioner in Sind's Press, Karachi.—The outturn under Composing, Presses and some of the sub-sections in the Binding Section showed a decrease. This was due to the receipt of less work from the indenting officers. The total recoveries during the year on account of chargeable work, including work of the Central Government, amounted to Rs. 15,205 as against Rs. 20,787 in the previous year. The total expenditure of the Press amounted to Rs. 1·34 lakhs.

Government Photozinc Press, Poona.—The work turned out in the printing branch during the financial year was 1,436,057

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

machine pulls costing about Rs. 37,000 and 83,507 hand pulls costing about Rs. 17,000. Other branches turned out work costing Rs. 78,000. The total cost of work done in this press was Rs. 1·32 lakhs.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.—The total expenditure incurred on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme during the year 1932–33 amounted to Rs. 1,28,521. The work of providing increased protection for the rubble mound under the sea wall at Marine Lines was carried out at a cost of Rs. 26,725. About 248,363 Cft. of building debris which had been supplied free of cost at certain accessible points outside block 7 was deposited and spread in that block at a total cost of Rs. 2,000. The work of providing “katcha” roads, stone kerbing, etc. in block I is in progress. A “katcha” road was also provided from the south-end of Cuffe Parade to the south end of block 5. Trees were planted along the roadsides of part of Marina and Churchgate Street extension. The work is being further extended. The work of preparing and grassing the remaining area of about 8 acres of the recreation ground in block I was carried out departmentally. Six cricket pitches, one football field and one hockey field were provided and allotted to private clubs on payment. A sand ride 10 feet wide was provided around the recreation ground. A pipe drain to carry storm water from block I was connected to storm water drain No. 8 at a cost of Rs. 37,018. The total realizations from disposal of surplus stores, plant, etc. amounted to Rs. 94,000.

Suburban Schemes.—During the year under review a portion of the Central Salsette Tramway line, from Andheri to Kurla was dismantled and disposed of.

Water Supply Schemes.—The Salsette and Ambernath Water Supply Schemes were transferred from the Public Health Works Division to the Poona Water Works Division with effect from 1st April 1932. Extensions of pipe lines for supply of water in the Khar Model Suburb and Vile Parle of the Salsette Water Supply Scheme were laid during the year. The total expenditure and receipts on the water supply schemes amounted to Rs. 3,22,148 and Rs. 5,01,935, respectively.

Civil Aviation—Juhu Aerodrome.—The work of preparing a civil landing ground at Juhu which was commenced in 1930–31 on behalf of the Government of India was completed during the year 1932–33 at a total cost of just over 6 lakhs.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME

In spite of the trade depression the number of tenancies increased while rent recoveries were excellent. Out of a total of 16,524 rooms in 207 chawls 8,730 were occupied at the close of the year against 8,580 at the end of the last year. There was a steady rise in the occupancies up to the end of January, but a set-back then occurred owing to the closure of the textile mills in the city and the consequent exodus of millhands. The scale of rents remained unchanged.

There was not much demand for two or three roomed tenements and a number of these had to be let as single rooms. The number of shops occupied was the same as last year, i.e., 162 while 164 shops were vacant,

The rents collected were Rs. 7,23,078 on the assessment of Rs. 7,27,425 showing recovery percentage of 99.4 against 100 per cent. in the previous year.

During the year 1,160 tenants absconded. The rent due from them was Rs. 12,285. Of this amount Rs. 4,005 were recovered and Rs. 7,582 were written off leaving a balance of Rs. 10,593 to be recovered. The arrears of rent recoverable and irrecoverable on 31st March were Rs. 26,052 against Rs. 31,560 in the preceding year.

The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 80,952 or 11 per cent. of the assessment of Rs. 7,27,425 against 12 per cent. last year. Four per cent. of these charges represent the cost of special sanitary staff.

Among a population of 42,880 in the chawls the total number of deaths was 873 giving a death-rate of 20 per 1,000, which was the same as that of the previous year. The fact that in spite of the virulent epidemic of small-pox which prevailed in the city, the average death-rate did not increase during the year shows the satisfactory sanitary arrangements of the Development Department chawls.

The Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society and the Baby Health Week Association provided maternity homes and creches at the doors of the tenants.

RESIDENTIAL SUBURBAN SCHEMES

Notwithstanding the slump in trade 19,818 square yards of developed land were sold in the Government residential schemes in the Suburban District in 1932-33 for Rs. 1,01,908 against 67,752 square yards sold for Rs. 2,04,052 last year. The total area disposed of up to 31st March last was 1,674,678

RESIDENTIAL SUBURBAN SCHEMES

square yards valued at Rs. 41,20,933. With a view to expediting sales Government have issued orders for the issue of free season tickets to purchasers of plots in some cases and have also authorised the Collector of the Suburban District as an experimental measure for one year to accept offers at rates slightly lower than those fixed by Government.

In the Chembur scheme 3,437 square yards of land were sold against 1,789 in the previous year. In the Danda scheme 39 bungalows have been built, two are under construction and only ten plots remain for disposal. An area of about 2,274 square yards was sold during the year for Rs. 20,186. In the Khar scheme 8,628 square yards were sold for Rs. 65,230. The number of bungalows so far built in this scheme is 347 and Government are taking steps to provide more amenities in this area. In the Chapel road area only two plots remain to be sold. 76 bungalows have so far been built in the scheme, and one more is under construction. At Ambernath only 878 square yards were sold during the year, against 7,420 square yards sold last year. Government have decided to sell by auction all the surplus Government lands in Shahar and Chakala villages.

The total expenditure incurred by Government on all the residential schemes during the year amounted to Rs. 21,593, while the loans sanctioned during the year under the State Aid Scheme amounted to Rs. 1,04,696.

CONSULTING SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT

*During the year under review three final schemes covering an area of 2,430 acres, prepared under the Town Planning Act, were submitted to Government for sanction. There are at present 5 schemes covering an area of 2,387 acres in hand. No new schemes under the Town Planning Act were declared. Many of the sanctioned schemes are now in course of execution and provide visible evidence of the improvement in Town Planning which may be effected by utilising the provisions of the Act for the redistribution of plots, and by methodical layout and the enforcement of suitable building regulations.

Several small schemes of improvement of congested areas within towns, and of planning of suburban areas without recourse to the Town Planning Act, were prepared by the Consulting Surveyor during the year.

A large volume of valuation of property—over 2 crores of Rupees,—was completed by the Department during the year,

a considerable increase over the previous year. This was partly due to an unusually large number of enquiries from Government and partly to a considerable increase in the number and volume of valuations referred to the Department in the normal way. Steady progress was made in land acquisition by the Special Land Acquisition Officers of the Department. Properties of a total value of over five lakhs were acquired, more than double the amount of the previous year.

There was some sign of a revival in the property market, and in Karachi a good start was made in sales of land on the Artillery Maidan, in which the public had shown little interest during the previous two or three years.

The net cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 73,000.

MILITARY

Auxiliary Force (India).—During the year 1933 all units were reorganized with a view to effecting economy and increasing efficiency.

In Bombay, the Bombay Light Horse was disbanded and the Cavalry were amalgamated with the Light Motor Patrols to form a new unit designated "The Bombay Light Patrol." This new unit is working satisfactorily.

All units in Bombay (excluding Railway Units) were linked together for administrative purposes under the title "The Bombay Contingent."

The V (Bombay) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery, was redesignated "No. 10 (Bombay) Battery, Royal Artillery" and its role changed to that of a Coast Defence Battery.

No. 3 (Bombay) Field Company, Royal Engineers, was redesignated "Fortress Company" and was made responsible for working the Defence Lights. The unit was in the process of reorganization. A Wireless Telegraph Section was included in the establishment of this unit and also two Albion Lorries.

In Poona, the Poona Rifles and No. 15 (Kirkee) Field Battery, Royal Artillery, were linked together as the Poona Contingent. A Wireless Telegraph Section was included in the establishment of the Poona Rifles.

In all Auxiliary Force (India) Units men who would not be immediately available for embodiment were eliminated from the Active Class. There are now two classes only "Active" and "Reserve." The training of the Reserve Class is limited

to the firing of an annual musketry course. Railway Units do only eight days' training per year, all in camp.

Indian Territorial Force.—The 2nd (Bombay Presidency) Urban Infantry was up to strength. Difficulty was found in obtaining suitable material for Senior Grade Officers.

The 1st (Bombay) Battalion, University Training Corps, was up to strength and working satisfactorily. The University Authorities were very helpful in all matters connected with the well being of the University Training Corps.

No difficulty was found in keeping the 11th Battalion 5th Mahratta Light Infantry up to strength. There was an appreciable drop in the number of absentees from the Annual Camp during the year under review.

Karachi Corps Auxiliary Force (India).—Progress was satisfactory, one officer and 44 other ranks having joined this corps during the year under report. Members paraded regularly and took an interest in the training. The corps was inspected by the Commander, Sind (Ind) Brigade area on 25th April 1933.

No. 11 (Karachi) Company, University Training Corps.—The training progress of the unit was only fair owing to continual change of personnel and to the fact that it was only possible to hold four hours' parade per week. Attendance has greatly improved as the college authorities are enforcing regular attendance. A cadre was held for Non-commissioned officers and Cadets during the year, the majority of whom have so far showed themselves to be keen and to have benefited by the course of instruction.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Bombay Society.—During the year 1932, the Agents of the Society in Bombay City prosecuted 16,521 cases of cruelty to animals. In 15,151 cases fines only were inflicted, in 304 cases the accused were acquitted and in the rest the accused were either warned or punished. The number of animals sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals for treatment was 778. 286 animals found to be suffering from incurable diseases were sent from this hospital to the Pinjrapole at Bombay. In Bandra, there were 233 prosecutions and fines were inflicted in 216 cases. The accused were acquitted in 10 cases and in the rest they were warned and discharged. The amount of fines levied in cruelty cases prosecuted by the Society's Agents is given to the Society, after deducting 10 per cent. for Government

expenses. The amount thus received by the Society in 1932 by way of Police fines was Rs. 34,070 out of the total receipts of Rs. 36,733. The expenditure was Rs. 38,893.

Karachi Society.—In Karachi 2,153 cases of cruelty to animals were instituted mainly by the Inspectors of the Society and the number of animals involved in these cases was 3,700. In all the cases the accused were convicted. The total realisations from fines including arrears of the previous year were Rs. 8,093. The expenditure was about Rs. 13,000.

Besides these Societies there are similar Societies in the Bombay Presidency at Ahmedabad, Surat, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sukkur, Shikarpur and Hyderabad.

ARCHÆOLOGY

During the year under report, continued financial stringency was responsible for a further diminution of funds allotted for the conservation of ancient monuments in the Bombay Presidency. As against a sum of Rs. 68,183 provided for the purpose last year, only Rs. 49,421 were available for the upkeep of archæological buildings during 1932-33. This amount sufficed to meet the expenses of special repairs to 19 monuments and ordinary current repairs to as many as 276 buildings. The more important of the monuments to receive special repairs were the Malav Tank at Dholka near Ahmedabad, the Stepped Well of Rani Rudabai (1499) at Adalaj also in Ahmedabad District, the Shanwarwada in Poona City and the dome of the tomb of Mirza Jani Beg at Tatta near Karachi in Sind.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

RESERVED SUBJECTS

- (1) Water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments. water storage and water power.
- (2) Land Revenue Administration.
- (3) Famine Relief.
- (4) Land Acquisition.
- (5) Administration of Justice.
- (6) Provincial Law Reports.
- (7) Administrator-General and Official Trustee.
- (8) Non-judicial stamps ; judicial stamps.
- (9) Development of mineral resources which are Government property.
- (10) Industrial matters, included under the following heads :—
 - (a) Factories ;
 - (b) Settlement of labour disputes ;
 - (c) Electricity ;
 - (d) Boilers ;
 - (e) Gas ;
 - (f) Smoke Nuisances ; and
 - (g) Welfare of labour and housing.
- (11) Ports (with certain exceptions).
- (12) Inland water-ways, including shipping and navigation, not declared central subjects.
- (13) Police, including railway police.
- (14)
 - (a) Regulation of betting and gambling ;
 - (b) Prevention of cruelty to animals ;
 - (c) Protection of wild birds and animals ;
 - (d) Control of poisons ;
 - (e) Control of motor vehicles ; and
 - (f) Control of dramatic performances and cinematographs.
- (15) Control of newspapers, books and printing presses.
- (16) Coroners.
- (17) Excluded Areas.
- (18) Criminal Tribes.
- (19) European vagrancy.
- (20) Prisons, prisoners (except State prisoners) and reformatories.
- (21) Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.
- (22) Treasure trove.
- (23) Provincial Government Presses.
- (24) Elections, Indian and Provincial.
- (25) Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.
- (26) Local Fund Audit.

APPENDICES

- (27) Control of members of all-India and provincial services serving within the province and control of public services within the province other than all-India services.
- (28) Sources of provincial revenue—
 - (a) taxes, included in the Schedules to the Scheduled Taxes Rules, or
 - (b) taxes, not included in those Schedules, which are imposed by or under provincial legislation which has received the previous sanction of the Governor-General.
- (29) Borrowing of money on the sole credit of the province

TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS

- (1) Local Self-Government (except Cantonments).
- (2) Medical administration.
- (3) Public health, sanitation and vital statistics.
- (4) Pilgrimages within British India.
- (5) Education (with some exceptions).
- (6) Public Works—
 - (a) Construction and maintenance of provincial buildings.
 - (b) Roads, bridges, ferries, etc.
 - (c) Tramways within municipal areas.
 - (d) Light and feeder-railways and extra-municipal tramways for which provision is made by provincial legislation.
- (7) Agriculture.
- (8) Civil Veterinary Department.
- (9) Fisheries.
- (10) Co-operative Societies.
- (11) Forests.
- (12) Excise.
- (13) Registration of deeds and documents.
- (14) Registration of births, deaths and marriages.
- (15) Religious and Charitable Endowments.
- (16) Development of industries, including industrial research and technical education.
- (17) Stores and stationery required for Transferred Departments.
- (18) Adulteration of food-stuffs and other articles.
- (19) Weights and measures.
- (20) Libraries, museums and exhibitions (with certain exceptions).
- (21) Historical monuments (with certain exceptions).
- (22) Town planning and development in municipal areas (except cases dealing with the Bombay City and Suburban Division).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX II

List of Official Reports used in the compilation of this Volume

PART II

CHAPTER I

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Report of the Collector and Talukdari Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad, and the Report on the Administration of Incumbered Estates in Sind for the year 1932-33.

CHAPTER II

LAW AND JUSTICE

Reports on the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in the Bombay Presidency and Sind and Report on the Administration of the Registration Department for the year 1932, Annual Report on the working of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and Proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council for the year 1932-33.

CHAPTER III

POLICE AND CRIME

Annual Police Reports of the Bombay Presidency and Sind, Annual Report of the Bombay City Police, Administration Reports on Government Workhouses and of the Bombay Jail Department and the Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1932.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS

The Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency, Reports of the Departments of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency Proper and Sind, Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Annual Report on the working of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency, Annual Report on Forests, Note on the Weather of the Bombay Presidency, Annual Report of the Empress and Bund Gardens, Poona, for the year 1932-33 and Notes on Prices, Labour and Wages.

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CHAPTER V

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Annual Report of the Department of Industries for the year 1932-33, Annual Factory Report of the Bombay Presidency and Annual Report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act for the year 1932, Annual Report on the Administration of the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1932, Report on the Administration of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Department, Annual Report on the Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency and Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the year 1932-33.

CHAPTER VI

PUBLIC WORKS

Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1932-33.

CHAPTER VII

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF

Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay for the year 1932, Annual Report on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries for the year 1932, Annual Report of the Haffkine Institute and Report on Mental Hospitals for the year 1932, Report on Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1932-33, Annual Report of the Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, for the year 1932, Annual Report on the Working of the Indian Emigration Act, 1932, Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1932-33 and Annual Reports of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, the Kondhwa Leper Asylum, Poona, and the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Bombay Branch.

CHAPTER VIII

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Annual Report on Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency, Administration Report of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and Annual Reports on Port Trusts, Bombay and Karachi, for the year 1932-33.

CHAPTER IX

COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency and Sind and Reports on the Administration of the Excise Department in the Bombay Presidency and Sind.

APPENDICES

CHAPTER X

INSTRUCTION

Report of the Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1932-33, Report of the Reformatory School at Yeravda and the Report of the Royal Asiatic Society (Bombay Branch) for the year 1932, Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Annual Report of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay, and the Annual Report of the Victoria Museum, Karachi, for the year 1932-33.

CHAPTER XI

MISCELLANEOUS

Administration Reports for the Diocese of Bombay and of the Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay Presidency, Annual Report on Government Printing and Stationery, Annual Report of the Government Photozincographic Press, Poona, Annual Report on the Administration of the Industrial Housing Scheme and Residential Suburban Schemes for the year 1932-33, Report on the Working of the Consulting Surveyor's Department, Annual Reports of the Bombay and Karachi Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the years 1932 and 1932-33 respectively and Report of the Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle, for the year 1932-33.

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1932-33

GOVERNOR

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G. (Took his seat, 9th December 1928.)

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

The Honourable Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah, General Member and Vice-President of Council.
Kt. (Took his seat, 23rd June 1928.)

From 15th July 1932

Revenue and Finance Member and Vice-President of Council.

The Honourable Sir Govind Balwant Pradhan, Finance Member.
Kt. (Took his seat, 22nd September 1928, vacated office, 15th July 1932.)

The Honourable Sir Walter Frank Hudson, Kt., Revenue Member.
C.I.E. (Took his seat, 28th August 1929.)

From 15th July 1932

Home and General Member.

On leave from 6th January 1933.

The Honourable Mr. George Arthur Thomas, Home Member.
C.I.E. (Took his seat, 11th April 1931, vacated office, 15th July 1932.)

The Honourable Mr. Robert Duncan Bell, C.S.I., Home and General Member.
C.I.E. (Took his seat, 6th January 1933.)

MINISTERS

The Honourable Moulvi Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad, Education.
Kt. (Took his seat, 10th November 1930, vacated office, 15th July 1932.)

The Honourable Sardar Sir Rustom Jehangir Vakil, Kt. (now deceased). (Took his seat, Local Self-Government.
10th November 1930.)

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Siddappa Agriculture.
Totappa Kambli. (Took his seat, 10th November 1930.)

From 15th July 1932

Education.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT

The Honourable Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Kt.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Mr. N. E. Navle.

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