

**REPORT**

**ON THE**

**ADMINISTRATION**

**OF THE**

**BOMBAY PRESIDENCY**

**For the Year 1880-81.**

**Bombay:**

**PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.**

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# PART I.

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## SUMMARY.

IN the following pages is given a general summary of the administration of the Bombay Presidency during the year. Further details will be found in the second part and in the Appendix.

The summary is not strictly confined to facts that have taken place in the year under review. When events of importance have occurred since its close they have been mentioned. In several instances also facts are stated in the summary which from various causes could not conveniently be inserted in the body of the report.

## CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., has held office as Governor of Bombay and its dependencies during the whole of the year under review. There was no change in the *personnel* of His Excellency's Council in the year, except that during the temporary absence on leave of the Honourable Edward W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I., from the 10th February, 1881, to the end of March the Honourable Charles Gordon Kemball, C.S., held office as a temporary Member of Council to supply the vacancy so created, and that on the last day but one of the year (March 30th, 1881,) His Excellency Lieut.-General Henry James Warre, C.B., who had held office as Commander-in-Chief and Second Member of Council, was succeeded in that office by His Excellency Lieut.-General the Honourable Arthur Edward Hardinge, C.B., Equerry to the Queen.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

The year was generally a very prosperous one. The rainfall, it is true, was below the average in almost every district except those in Northern Gujarát, and was characterised by a more than ordinarily long interval between the first and second periods of heavy rainfall, which proved somewhat injurious to the early crops. But the later rains were so well-timed and so abundant that the rabi crops were in many places the best that had been known for years, and with some very trifling exceptions they were nowhere below the average. The general prosperity of the season is shown by the fact that the prices of almost every important kind of cereal fell throughout the Presidency. The fall of prices was most marked in the various kinds of millet, which constitute the chief food of the poorer classes.

More than a moiety of the Bombay Army was employed, during the year, beyond the frontier in Southern Afghanistan. The resources of the Presidency were also largely drawn upon for the supply of transport and provisions to both the Bengal and Bombay troops employed in Afghanistan and Beluchistan at successive periods.

The census of the whole Presidency was taken on the night of the 17th February, 1881, simultaneously with that of Native States subordinate to this Government. Full details regarding the census will be found in the interesting paper by Mr. Baines, C.S., the Deputy Superintendent of Census for the Presidency, which has been appended to the second part of this report (page 450), and in a statement, prepared by him for this report, which forms the last table in the Appendix. The principal results are as follows :—The population of the whole of the British Possessions in the Presidency, exclusive of Aden, has been found to amount to 16,454,414, showing an increase of only 168,778, or 1·03 per cent., over the figures of the general census of 1872. The most considerable increases are in the city of Bombay (128,791) and the district of Khándesh (over 200,000); while decreases of over 100,000 have occurred in the



Sholápur, Dhárwár, and Kaládgi districts. The population in the remaining districts has remained nearly stationary. Males show a decrease: the increase is entirely in the female part of the population. The Native States of Cutch, Káthiáwár, Pálanpur, the Mahi Kántha, the Rewa Kántha, Cambay, Bánsda, Dharampor, Jawhár, Janjira, the Dángs, and the Sátára Feudatories have increased in population. The population of Kolhápur has remained nearly stationary; but Sachín, Akalkot, Sávantvádi, the Southern Marátha Feudatories, including Saंगli, Savanúr, and Khairpur, all show decreases more or less considerable.

The Deccan Ryots' Relief Act has been fully introduced into all the four districts to which it applies, *viz.*, Sholápur, Poona, Sátára, and Ahmednagar, since June, 1880. Great diversity of opinion still prevails as to the success of the Act in effecting the improvements it was intended to introduce. But the measure is essentially an experimental one, and less than a year's experience of its working is scarcely sufficient to enable a positive opinion to be given as to its merits. A few amendments of the Act have been suggested, which have been embodied in an amending Act lately passed by the Government of India, which will, it is hoped, tend to more efficient working.

There was a diminution of crime during the year, especially in offences against property. The dacoities which disturbed the peace of the Deccan in the monsoon of 1879 have now entirely ceased: the last two gangs which infested the southern districts of the Presidency were hunted down by the police, and accounted for to a man. It is only in Sind that offences against property have increased.

Trade has continued to improve in a marked degree, the improvement being perceptible in almost every one of the principal items of import and export. The great feature in the trade of the year is the enormous increase in the exports of wheat to Europe. This may possibly be attributable to the inferior harvests of the last three years in America and the wheat-producing States of

Europe : still as the finer qualities of Indian wheat have by this means become known to, and appreciated by European importers, there is reason to believe that wheat will henceforth remain one of the staple articles of export from India. The year 1880-81 was the first during the whole of which the Prince's Dock at Bombay was open, and the newly-acquired foreshore properties were under the complete control of the Port Trust. The success of the former undertaking is now established ; and vessels loading or unloading at Bombay now make use of the dock almost to the full extent of its capacity.

The Act of the Government of India amending the Bombay License Tax Act of 1878 has relieved the poorer classes of traders and artificers from payment of the tax, and it is now only levied from persons whose income exceeds £50 per annum.

A great stimulus has been given to trade during the year by the opening of the Rájputána State Railway, which unites the city of Ahmedabad, on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, with Delhi and Agra in the North-Western Provinces. It already yields a large profit on the capital expended on its construction. The other line—from Bhávnagar, an important harbour on the Gulf of Cambay, to Wadhván, with a branch to Jetpur—was opened by His Excellency the Governor in person in December, 1880. The traffic carried by this railway during the few months during which it has been open, has been such as to justify favourable expectations for the future.

The leading features of the year have now been indicated. In the rest of this summary the subjects dealt with in the body of the report will be summarised, as far as possible, in the same order.

## POLITICAL.

A list of the Native States under the control of the Bombay Government is given on the first page of Part II of this report.

The following States were, amongst others, visited by His Excellency the Governor during the year under report:—Bhávnagar, Palitána, Jetpur, Junágad, Rájkot, Virpur, Gondal, Wadhwán, and Dhrangádra in Káthiáwár, Bhor and Kolhápur in the Deccan, and Sávantvádi and Janjira in the Konkan. The changes in the government of the Native States by the death of their Chiefs have not been numerous or important. The Ráj Sáheb of Vánkánér, in Káthiáwár, has died since the close of the year under report. One of the two principal shareholders of Dedan, in the same province, died during the year, leaving a grown-up son who succeeds him. The Chief of the important State of Kolhápur, in the Southern Deccan—whose health, bodily and mental, was far from satisfactory during the whole of the year—has since shown symptoms of insanity. The question of the future administration of the State is now before Government. The Nawáb of Cambay in Gujarát, Husen Yáwar Ali Khán, died shortly after the commencement of the year under report, and was succeeded by his adult son. Ramsing Wasawa, Chief of the Chikhli Mehwás State in the Dángs, whose estate was under attachment, also died during the year; and the Rája of Chhota Udepur, in Rewa Kántha, has died since its conclusion.

Several young princes have, on attaining their majority, been invested with the full charge of their States; most notably the Rája of Lúnáváda, in the Rewa Kántha, who was formally installed on the 28th August, 1880; and the Chief of South, in the same province, has also been put in charge of his State since the close of the year. The Chief of Súngli was re-admitted to a share in the government of his State during the year. The leading features in each State or group of States will now be mentioned separately.

The rainfall in Cutch was very unequal, and in many Cutch. places there was a scarcity of fodder; but the crops were good, and the season was a healthy one. The Chief of the State is a minor, and the administration is carried on by a

Council of Regency presided over by the Political Agent. The young prince is being educated privately at Bhúj, and his application to his studies and his intelligence and active habits are highly spoken of by his tutor, the Assistant Political Agent. About the beginning of the year under report it was found necessary to dismiss the Council, including the State Diván, and to appoint a new one, which was accordingly done with the sanction of Government. A special Commission, presided over by an officer of the Bombay Survey Department, was appointed to investigate differences respecting boundaries between the States of Cutch and Morvi, and completed its task in October, 1880. The disputes which formerly subsisted between the Court of Cutch and the Bhayádl or feudatory Chiefs have, it is hoped, been finally settled, and the relations between the two parties are now stated to be of a cordial nature. Some progress has been made in the education of the sons of the Chiefs. The financial condition of the State has improved. The survey is making progress; but the introduction of the survey-settlement system is distasteful to the people, and it has been decided not to introduce it at present. There has been a considerable decrease of litigation, and great progress has been made in clearing off arrears of judicial work. Crime decreased considerably; but a less proportion of stolen property was recovered than in the previous year.

**Pálanpur.** In Pálanpur, Rádhanpur, and the minor States of the Pálanpur Agency the year was a prosperous one, the rain being favourable and the crops generally abundant. Courts have been constituted by the Government of India for the trial of cases arising in the territory assigned by the Pálanpur State for the Western Rájputána State Railway. There were several dacoities in the States of this province; but it is said that they were committed by persons from the States of Rájputána north of Pálanpur. In other respects the State was more free from crime than in the previous year. Litigation increased very considerably; the increase is regarded as incidental to the general prosperity of the people.

In the important province of Káthiáwár the year has been one of exceptional prosperity; the rainfall was favourable; food was abundant and cheap; and there was no epidemic or bad malarious disease. The Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway was opened by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in December, 1880. A subscription was set on foot in September, 1880, in aid of the families of those who had been killed in the war with Afghánistan, and the Chiefs of Káthiáwár with their accustomed loyalty and liberality contributed to it a sum of £5,189. The State of Dhrángadra, after attempting during three years to levy the revenue wholly or partly at a fixed rate, has reverted to the plan of levying half the produce in kind. This method is said to find favour with the cultivators; but it offers opportunities of defrauding the State, which a fixed assessment does not, to the inferior collectors of revenue. The Jam of Navánagar quarrelled during the year with his Diván, and forced him to resign. He chose as his successor one of the Deputy Assistant Political Agents, who has conducted the affairs of the State satisfactorily; reducing the State debt, which amounted to £242,500, by no less a sum than £27,000. The Nawáb of Junágad has paid increased attention to useful public works in his State. Besides several new roads and a jail at his capital, new buildings for a high school were in construction at Junágad, and have been opened since the end of the year. This is the second building of this description that has been erected by His Highness. Bhávnagar continues to be conspicuous for its liberal administration. The Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway was constructed from funds supplied by this State and that of Gondal. The revenue survey of the State was completed during the year. Litigation again increased throughout the province. Crime decreased by about 30 per cent. Besides the railway, many important public works were carried out. The States of Bhávnagar and Junágad showed the greatest activity in this respect, each contributing over £30,000 for the purpose. The Rájasthánik Court is said to have completely won the confidence both

of Chiefs and Girasias, as is shown by the very small number of appeals preferred against its decisions. The list of 'bahirvatias', or outlawed landholders, has increased from 11 to 14; but it is said that not one of them has any organised gang under him, and that there are no attacks on villages.

Mahi  
Kántha.

The rainfall in the States of the Mahi Kántha was abundant and seasonable, and the crops good. The chief events of the year have been the holding of a 'Border Court' by the Political Agent and the Governor-General's Agent in Meywár for the settlement of disputes between the States on either side of the boundary between their respective charges; and the settlement of the compensation to be paid to the various States of the Agency on account of the Government opium monopoly. The young Chief of Ilol has begun to attend the Ráj Kumár College, and the Chief of I'dar, the principal State of the Agency, has just completed his education there. Crime decreased, and the amount of litigation was considerable. The only State in the Agency that has a regular police force is I'dar. The police of this State appear to have had remarkable success in bringing offenders to justice, but the percentage of stolen property recovered by them, though somewhat greater than in the previous year, was still very small.

Rewa  
Kántha.

In this charge the working of the new agreements with regard to the Government opium monopoly is in process of elaboration. Each Chief and minor feudatory is to receive from the British Government a certain fixed quantity of opium for consumption in his State, and various annual payments, amounting in all to £433, are to be made to compensate the Chiefs for their loss of revenue under the new agreement. The season was good, and the people are recovering from the effects of the late distress. The decrease in offences against property was very remarkable. The Rája of Lúnáváda and the Máhárána of Sunth have, as already mentioned, been placed in charge of their respective States on their attainment of majority. The Rája of Rájpipla has begun to

construct a road from his capital to Chándod on His Highness the Gáekwád's State Railway; but little expenditure, as a rule, is made in this agency on public works.

Smaller  
Gujarát  
States.

The Nawáb of Cambay, Husen Yawur Khán, died shortly after the commencement of the year, and was succeeded by his son, Jafar Ali Khán. A new Diván, Mr. Shamrao Narayan Laud, has been appointed, and has not only introduced many reforms and curtailed the lavish expenditure of the Nawáb's household, but has also succeeded in keeping down crime, and increasing confidence among the trading classes. The eldest son of the Rájá of Dharampor has been sent to the Rájkumár College, where he appears to be making satisfactory progress. The States of Bánsda and Sachín, which are under direct administration, are in a flourishing condition. In each of these States considerable sums are spent on public works.

The small State of Janjira is under the direct administration of an Assistant to the Collector and Political Agent, Kolába, during the minority of the Nawáb, a youth of about 18 years of age. He has lately been attending the Rájkumár College, where his intelligence and amiable disposition are highly spoken of. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay paid a visit to Janjira on the 26th March, 1881. A department of public works has been organised, and three much-needed public buildings taken in hand. The granting of a loan by Government for the survey of this State is under consideration. The Forest Department has been reorganised, and a more systematic method of conservancy introduced with good financial results. The police, too, were thoroughly reorganised. The State debt amounts to about £10,000.

Janjira.

The State of Sávantvádi has been for several years under direct management during the minority of its Chief, now 18 years of age. He is now being privately educated, as the climate of Rájkot, where he formerly attended the Rájkumár College, disagreed with his health. Progress was made with the survey of the State. The

Sávantvádi.

registration of documents brought in a net gain of more than £600; but the number of documents registered shows a decrease as compared with the previous year. The municipality at the capital has an income of nearly £100, which has been employed in improving the roads and the water-supply. Crime decreased, while litigation showed a considerable increase. The condition of the local corps, which was inspected during the year, is satisfactory; its members have nearly all been put through a course of ball-practice during the year. Three important bridges were under construction during the year, besides various other works of public utility. Education is making progress: over 1 per cent. of the population attend State schools.

**Kolhápur.** The State of Kolhápur has now been 15 years under the direct administration of Government during the minority of two successive Chiefs. The present Chief is 18 years of age. His health during the whole of the year was feeble, and since its close he has manifested symptoms of insanity. He visited several places for the sake of change, and some apparent improvement in his health took place, which, however, it is feared, was only temporary. The financial result of the 15 years' direct administration of the State is a balance of £305,125, at the end of the year, to its credit, of which £238,200 was invested in Government securities. An extension of the water-supply of the capital, a new palace, a new hospital, and several important roads were under construction during the year. The expenditure on public works was £44,664, which sum it was proposed to increase in 1881-82 to £109,587, mainly by an appropriation of £47,500 from the invested funds. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited Kolhápur on the 7th March and two subsequent days, and laid the foundation of a new hospital. The absurd plot discovered by the police in November, 1880, to murder the British residents and State officials at Kolhápur, and establish on the throne one Chima Sáheb (who has long been dead) would hardly find mention here as one of the



principal events of the year, but for the attention which it attracted for a short time. The persons implicated in it were obscure and without resources. Survey operations were continued during the year, and the new rates of assessment introduced into one of the subdivisions of the State. The season was but moderately good, but the condition of the poorer classes showed a decided improvement, and offences against property decreased in number. Litigation, on the other hand, showed a very slight decrease: for the recent inferior harvests having somewhat diminished the prosperity of the well-to-do, the low prices that prevailed here as elsewhere did not benefit them to the same extent as their poorer neighbours. The public health showed a material improvement, and there were no epidemics. The State revenue was £146,269. In the previous year it was £154,009; but this was an unusually large amount, in consequence of large recoveries of outstanding adoption and succession fees. The estates of two of the feudatories of this State are under the direct administration of Government in consequence of the minority of the Chiefs; and another of these estates, that of Bávda, was handed over to the administration of the Chief on his attaining his majority. The young consort of the Máhárájah and two other young native ladies of rank are continuing their education under a European lady, by whom their progress is well reported of. The girls' school, which is under the superintendence of the same lady, is stated by the Educational Inspector, Southern Division, to be an exceptionally good one. A new and handsome building for this school was under construction.

Of the six States that were the feudatories of the ancient Sátára kingdom when it escheated to the British Government on the failure of male heirs to the last Chief, four are under the administration of their Chiefs; the fifth, that of Jath, is under direct administration; and the sixth, that of Akalkot, finds separate mention from the rest in the body of the report, being under the administration of a different Political Agent. Of the first five,

Sátára  
Feudatories.

that of Jath is now undoubtedly the first in point of prosperity and the efficiency of its administration, and the contrast is the more striking when it is remembered that it was previously very inferior in point of revenue, the administration of justice, and material prosperity to the other feudatories. The rainfall in these States was generally much below the average, but it fell seasonably, and the harvest was, as a whole, good. Fodder was abundant, and no epidemic attacked the cattle. Crime decreased in three of the States, but increased in two of them—Bhor and Aundh. The census interfered much with the administration of civil justice, and the arrears of untried suits at the close of the year were very heavy. The amount of serious crime in these States appears to have been very small, and the dacoities and robberies which were noticed in the previous year's report have almost entirely ceased. In the Bhor State the demarcation of forests made some progress. The Political Agent is about to undertake a selection of land for forest in the Jath State. Education continues to make steady progress in this State; but elsewhere the provision for public instruction is still very inadequate. The survey of one of the subdivisions of the Bhor State is now complete, and that of a second is in progress. The survey settlement in the Jath State, which has now been in force two years, is reported to have proved successful, and to be popular with the cultivators.

Southern  
Marátha  
Jágirs.

The States of the Southern Marátha Country (exclusive of Sánгли, which from its importance is separately noticed), suffered extremely from the effects of the late famine, as is shown by the considerable decrease exhibited in the census returns of 1881, and their return to prosperity has not been so speedy as that of other parts of the country. In the year under report there was a decided increase in the revenues of all but two of these States. The manufacture of earth-salt and opium and the cultivation of the poppy have, under an agreement with Government, been suppressed in these States during the year. As compensation for the trifling loss of revenue from these sour-

ces, five of the States have been awarded various small sums by Government, varying from £149 to 13s. 6d., and all have been permitted to purchase opium from Government at a reduction of one-fifth of the pass-fee. The season was not altogether a favourable one; still, the condition of the people showed some improvement. Crime decreased, the poorer classes being better off for food in consequence of the low prices that prevailed. The success of the police in the detection of crime does not compare favourably either with the results of the previous year or with those of the adjoining British districts. The work of the civil Courts decreased considerably. There are nine municipalities in this group of States, five of which are in a fairly flourishing condition. In the remainder the income is very small, and no considerable improvements are attempted, as the people desire to allow their balance in hand to accumulate until improvements on a large scale can be carried out. The survey assessment is in force in three of the States and in portions of a fourth; and in two others it is in course of introduction. Registration has been introduced into all of the States but these two last. The receipts showed a very considerable increase in 1880-81. The number of scholars in the schools of these States increased during the year by over 20 per cent.

In the other Deccan States the only event of importance is the restoration of the Chief of Sāngli to the joint administration of his State. His relations with the Political Agent have been amicable. The young Chief of Savanúr has been transferred from the Ráj Kumár College at Rájkot to the Rájárám College at Kolhápúr; and the Chief of Akalkot, also a minor, was married, just before the close of the year, to the daughter of the Killedár of Baroda. There seems to have been a favourable harvest in the State of Khairpur in Sind, but little is known of the internal administration of the State, which is conducted on the primitive patriarchal plan which prevailed throughout Sind before its conquest by the British.

Other  
States.

Aden.

The Settlement of Aden has important relations with the Arab tribes in the neighbourhood as well as with the Native Chiefs on the East African Coast as far south as Socotra. Accordingly, the officer in charge of the Settlement (who is styled the Resident) corresponds with Government in the Political Department, and the administration of the Settlement is, therefore, reviewed in this section. During the year under report, Government purchased from the Sultán of Lahej a considerable tract of land adjoining the British Settlement. The Subaihi tribe have been annoying their more peaceful neighbours and plundering caravans, in consequence of which Government stopped the payment of the subsidy to all their Chiefs but one. This measure, and the capture of the ringleader in these disturbances by a neighbouring Chief, have been successful in bringing this unruly tribe to reason. The long-standing differences between the Chiefs of Makalla and Shehr led to a renewal of hostilities; and the seizure, by the latter, of the port of Broom rendered necessary the interference of Government. A settlement had not been attained at the close of the year under review. Attempts were made during the year to induce the Somalis of Berbera and Shehr to cease from levying transit duties to the disadvantage of the export trade of those ports; but it was finally decided not to interfere so long as live stock and provisions continued to be freely exported. The slave trade, unfortunately, continues to be prosecuted in the Red Sea; and there is no doubt that cargoes of slaves are often conveyed across surreptitiously in spite of the vigilance of the British cruisers.

In the Settlement itself the total number of crimes diminished, the decrease being chiefly in the items of assault and criminal intimidation. The number of civil cases also decreased, in consequence, it is believed, of the limitation to six months of the period of imprisonment for debt by the new Civil Procedure Code. The success of the police in recovering stolen property showed a considerable falling off. This is said to be due to an extraordin-

ary number of thefts of gold and silver ornaments, the recovery of which class of articles is extremely difficult. There was an increase in the revenue from excise and stamps, and a decrease in that from opium. Trade, on the whole, showed an increase. The number of vessels that touched at Aden during the year was 1,272, or 239 more than in the preceding year; of these, 862, or nearly 68 per cent., were British. Fifty-five ships touched at this port during the year, carrying pilgrims to or from Mecca. Cases of small-pox were found on board of 4 of them; the sick were landed and treated at the shore hospital, and the ships purified and allowed to proceed on their voyages. A very gross case of misconduct occurred in the abandonment of a crowded pilgrim ship by the master and crew in the neighbourhood of Aden; but she was fallen in with and brought into port by a British steamer without loss of life. Small-pox prevailed in the Settlement to some extent; it was chiefly confined to the Somalis from the African Coast, and was of a mild type, especially towards the close of the year.

The season in the Gujarát States in general was an exceedingly good one. The only complaints are from Cutch, where the rainfall was in some places scanty and the supply of fodder deficient. The condition of the people in general is reported to be gradually, but surely, improving. Prices are low, and the year under review was exceptionally healthy. In the Deccan, too, the season was, on the whole, good; but the scantiness of the rainfall and the long break that intervened between the first and second falls told adversely upon the crops, especially those which are sown in the early part of the monsoon; and in the southern States they are said to have been only moderately good. Low prices prevailed everywhere. The health of the people was at least as good as in the Gujarát States. In the Konkan the crops were, as a whole, somewhat below the average. Locusts did some injury in Sávantvádi. In Janjira the scanty and irregular rainfall is said to have caused considerable injury to the early rice-crop.

General  
Review.

The various officers superintending the administration of Native States are able in most instances to obtain statistics regarding the work of the police and of the civil and criminal Courts, and the administration of the prisons in the States under their supervision. From these statistics the tables I (3) to (9) in the Appendix have been compiled, and their results are here briefly summarised.

The total number of offences reported to the police in the Native States of this Presidency was 25,711; in the former year it was 33,464. The amount of property stolen has decreased, in the year under review, from £89,170 to £67,261. The percentage recovered during the year was 31·2: in the preceding year it was 44·2, and in the year before that 31·0. The number of persons brought to trial before the criminal Courts during the year was 49,213, and of these 24,756, or 50·3 per cent., were convicted. The number of prisons in the various Native States is returned at 260. Of these by far the greater number are mere lock-ups, suitable only for the confinement of prisoners for short periods. But in the capitals of many of the principal Native States, jails, equal in efficiency and accommodation to those in British territory, have been built. The latest addition to the list of these is that built by the Pant Sachiv at Bhor. The total number of prisoners confined during the year was 23,334 against 35,322 in the preceding year, and the total expenditure £27,453 as compared with £39,199 in 1878-79.

In the civil Courts of the Native States the returns show that in the year under report there were 57,345 suits for disposal, of which 48,650 were disposed of, leaving 8,695 in arrears. In the preceding year these numbers were respectively 52,771, 43,437, and 9,334.

Many of the larger States, especially those which are directly administered, either have introduced or are introducing the survey system of assessing the revenue into their territories,—availing themselves, as a rule, for

this purpose, of establishments provided by the Bombay Survey Department. The municipal system has been introduced into about 20 towns in Native States. Vaccinations are performed in nearly all the Native States under the supervision of this Government, as also in the territories of His Highness the Gáekwád, by establishments under the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Bombay. Altogether 213,411 primary vaccinations and 4,402 re-vaccinations were so performed as against 188,196 primary and 6,645 secondary operations in the preceding year. Education has progressed everywhere with the return of agricultural prosperity and the improved health of the people. The only States of any importance in which a decrease is reported this year in the attendance at the State schools are Khairpur and Akalkot.

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Last year's report contained in this place an account of the provisions of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act (XVII of 1879) and the establishments whereby it was proposed to work that Act. It will be well, therefore, to insert in the corresponding place this year an account of the results of the operation of the Act since the completion of the arrangements for bringing it into force, which work was finally accomplished in June, 1880.

Deccan  
Ryots'  
Relief Act.

The first considerable change in the law introduced by the Act is the appointment of 'village registrars', before whom every written instrument to which an agriculturist is a party must be registered before it can be used against him as evidence of his indebtedness. The persons appointed to do this work were, for the most part, the hereditary village accountants of the larger villages in the four districts to which the Act applies; these were supplemented in 29 cases by stipendiary village-registrars, and placed under the supervision of the 40 ordinary sub-registrars of these districts who have also been given concurrent powers with them under the Act. Altogether 218,266 documents were registered under the Act, of which 148,957 related to immoveable property

(1) Village  
Registrars.

and 69,309 to moveables. Soon after the introduction of the Act it was ruled that in the registration of documents conveying a charge upon immoveables the procedure required by the ordinary law must be followed; and as this procedure is somewhat complicated and far above the intelligence of the ordinary village accountant, considerable difficulties arose, which, however, have, it is hoped, been met by an amendment of the Act. The total revenue from the registration of documents under the Act was £5,779 and the expenditure £4,964. The officers superintending the working of the Act believe that there has been no such unwillingness as was apprehended, on the part of the money-lenders, to advance money to persons whose credit is good; but it is observed that there are some indications of an increased tendency to require land as security. Almost all the officers who have watched the working of the Act condemn the appointment of village accountants as registrars, and recommend that the number of village registrars should be much reduced, that the office should be stipendiary, and that each stipendiary registrar should be appointed to act in a group of villages in the neighbourhood of a large village or market town.

(2) *Conciliators.*

The second noticeable point in the Act is the appointment of 'conciliators'—men of influence whose duty it is to assist in or induce the compromising of disputes between debtor and creditor before such disputes are brought before the Courts. To compel litigants to have recourse to these conciliators it is enacted that a claim for money against an agriculturist is not to be entertained by the civil Courts unless accompanied by the certificate of the conciliator to the effect that he has attempted to effect a compromise. Compromises effected before conciliators are filed in the records of the civil Courts, and have the force of decrees. This system has now been in full working order since June, 1880. At the close of the year 1880 there were 346 conciliators in the four districts. In the 7 last months of that year they disposed of 29,277 cases,—in 15,807, or more than half of which,



they failed to effect a compromise. In 13,452 of these cases certificates enabling the claimants to sue in the Courts were granted. It was believed that the parties who had taken them out intended, for the most part, to bring their claims before the Courts. A very large number of cases—19,311—remained in arrears, but the arrears are being gradually reduced as the conciliators become more familiar with their work. The special judge who superintends the working of the Act compares the average number (36,106) of suits instituted during the previous ten years with that for 1880 (11,795), and draws the conclusion that the introduction of the conciliation system is partly the cause of this diminution of litigation. He points out, however, that the introduction of new legislation has a tendency to induce suitors to keep back their claims, and that the extension of the period of limitation of suits by the Act may have induced many creditors to give their debtors time.

The number of subordinate judges in the four districts was increased from 24 to 36; but as litigation decreased the number was, before the close of the year, reduced to 29: as this was done by placing two or more Courts, where expedient, under the same judge, it will be possible without inconvenience again to increase the number of judges, if necessary, at any future time.

(3) *Subordinate Judges.*

One hundred and thirty-eight village munsifs, with power to try cases of value not exceeding £1, had been appointed up to the close of 1880. They disposed of a large number of suits; but as very few of these were brought by or against agriculturists, their institution afforded little or no relief to the cultivating classes. Dr. Pollen, the Special Judge superintending the administration of the Act, from whose report most of the facts in this sketch are derived, writes as follows:—

(4) *Village Munsifs.*

“The expediency of retaining these petty Courts at places where there are subordinate [judges’] Courts seems to me to be doubtful; and it is certain that, of all the suits that have been instituted in these Courts, not 5

per cent. would have been instituted in the ordinary Courts had there been no village munsifs."

(5) *Past History of Claims.*

Out of a total of 8,249 suits to which the provisions of the Act applied, the past history of transactions between debtor and creditor was investigated in 444 cases.

(6) *Insolvency Provisions.*

The insolvency provisions of the Act, like those of the Civil Procedure Code, have remained almost a dead letter. Only 14 applications were made in all the four districts, and 8 of these were rejected—in most instances through default of the applicants to appear. The payment of judgment-debts by instalments was allowed in 1,868 suits: this method of settling debts seems likely to become very popular.

Revenue Survey.

A.—*Measurement and Classification.*

Five departments of the Bombay Revenue Survey were at work during the year; all of them were in full operation. Thirty-eight parties were employed, one having been added to the number working in the Ratnágiri District. The area measured was 2,185,604 acres—an increase of 360,026 acres on that of the previous year. The area classed was 2,186,637 acres, or 367,921 acres more than in 1879-80.

B.—*Settlements.*

In *Sind* and *Gujarát* no settlements were effected during the year.

In the *Sholápur* District 1 Government village in the Pandharpur subdivision has been settled, with the result of a decrease of 12 per cent. in the annual revenue.

In the *Ahmednagar* District revised rates have been sanctioned in the case of 50 villages of the Sangamner subdivision, 18 of the Ráhuri subdivision, and 22 of the Kopargaon subdivision; but the introduction of the revised rates has been postponed by Government until the year 1883-84. In the Sangamner villages the revised rates will have the effect of raising the land revenue by 28·5 per cent. The increase appears to be amply justified by the progress which these villages have made since 1848—the date of original settlement—in population, quantity of agricultural stock, and area of irrigated land, and by the rise in the prices of agricultural produce in the district. In the

villages of the Ráhuri subdivision, in consequence chiefly of the increase in the area of irrigated land and the prices of produce, it has been decided to raise the rates by 34·2 per cent. In the Kopargaon subdivision the agricultural population has greatly advanced in prosperity, and a steady advance in prices has occurred since the settlement of 1848. Under these circumstances an enhancement of the assessment by 33·8 per cent. was deemed to be warranted. Settlements have also been effected during the year in 6 alienated villages of this district.

In the *Násik* District the re-settlement of 15 villages in the Sinnar subdivision and 35 in the Dindori subdivision has been sanctioned, with effect from the year 1883-84. In the villages of the former subdivision population has increased during the last thirty years, and there is also an increase in the number of houses of the better sort, ploughs and carts, and wells: prices, too, have steadily advanced. The sanctioned rates are 24·3 per cent. in advance of those under the old settlement. In the villages of the Sinnar subdivision the general wealth has, partly in consequence of immigration, shown a much greater advance; and it has been decided to increase the total assessment by 32·6 per cent.

In the Málvan subdivision of the *Ratnágiri* District 15 villages were settled, with the result of enhancing the revenue by 46·3 per cent.

In *Kánara* the survey settlement has been introduced into 10 villages of the Ankola subdivision, 24 of the Yellápur subdivision, and 26 of the Honávar subdivision. The enhancement in the revenue of the first-mentioned villages is 119·5 per cent.; these villages contain a great deal of very profitable garden land in which the areca-nut tree is chiefly cultivated. The Yellápur subdivision has also a large area of fertile garden land. The new settlement has raised the revenue by 63·6 per cent. An increase of 9·1 per cent. has been effected in the assessment of the 26 Honávar villages.

In the Gokák subdivision of the *Belgaum* District, re-

vised rates, increasing the revenue of 70 villages by 23·8 per cent., have been sanctioned; but, in consideration of the depressed condition of the population resulting from the late famine, it has been decided not to levy the new rates until 1883-84. The subdivision shows a large increase in the number of houses of the better sort and carts (now more than 5 times as numerous as at the time of the original settlement), and in irrigation.

Survey  
Operations  
in Native  
States.

Survey operations were in progress during the year in the Native States of Sávantvádi, Bhor, Kolhápúr, and the Southern Marátha Feudatories. Nineteen villages in the Sávantvádi State were settled, with the result of enhancing the revenue by £944, or 45·6 per cent. The three States of Sávantvádi, Bhor, and Kolhápúr expended in all £10,032 on the survey of their territories.

Financial  
Results.

The total expenditure of the department during the year was £77,858, of which £67,825 was paid out of Imperial revenue, the remainder being defrayed by Native States. The settlements effected during the year have resulted in the imposition of a yearly assessment of £7,076 above that formerly imposed on the land in the Government villages re-surveyed and re-assessed, and of £1,009 in excess of that previously levied in the alienated villages and Native State villages in which the survey and settlement were carried out. The total cost of revision-settlement operations since their commencement has been £206,744, and they have produced an increase in annual revenue of £147,120 and of £879,621 in the total collections since the introduction of the revised settlements.

City  
Surveys.

A city survey under Bombay Act IV of 1868 (now incorporated with the Bombay Land Revenue Code) has been introduced into 10 towns in the Presidency. Operations have now been completed in all but 3 of them, and in these all measurements have been performed. The survey and enquiry work at Ahmedabad has been brought to a close since the end of the year under report. The town survey of Dhárwár has been completed, but the enquiry into titles is considerably in arrears. In the Hubli

City Survey good progress has been made; but here, too, there are arrears of enquiry work.

Five parties of the topographical survey of India were at work in this Presidency and its dependencies during the year. The aggregate outturn of work included 9,271 square miles of country completely surveyed and mapped, 5,340 miles of check traverse executed, and 8,880 square miles of country prepared by triangulation for future survey. Besides this, large scale-maps of the town of Dhulia and the city of Sholapur are in course of preparation by this department. Portions of the British districts of Khándesh, Kolába, Thána, Kaládgi, Ahmedabad, and Surat; of the Native States of Bhor, His Highness the Nizám's Dominions, Cutch, His Highness the Gáekwád's territory, the Mahi Kántha, the Rewa Kántha, Bánsda, Dharampor, and the Dángs; and of the Portuguese territory of Daman, were surveyed by the various parties during the year.

Great Tri-  
gonom-  
etrical  
Survey.  
A.—*Topo-  
graphical.*

Tidal observations continued to be taken during the year 1880-81 at Bombay, Kárwár, Karáchi, and Aden. The work of compiling the tide tables from the observations sent from these ports as well as others in India is now performed in London by an official of the Nautical Almanac Office, and the tables for 1882 were expected to be in India and ready for distribution in October, 1881. There was a break of one month in the observations at Karáchi, owing to alterations and improvements rendered necessary by the erection of a new tide-gauge.

B.—*Tidal  
and Level-  
ling.*

A special establishment was, as last year, engaged in enquiring into the alienations of Government land and revenue in the Panch Maháls. Elsewhere the alienation settlement has been completed, and the only work remaining to be done in connection with it—*i. e.*, the issuing of title-deeds—is performed by the Collectors.

Alienations.

There was a decrease of 5 in the number of minors' estates administered by the Collectors on behalf of the owners. There were 132 of these at the close of the year, and the balances to their credit amounted in all to £32,289, of which £23,788 was invested in Government

Estates  
under Gov-  
ernment  
manage-  
ment.

securities. Good progress was made during the year in the liquidation of claims against the estates of landholders in Gujarát under the administration of the special officer appointed to carry out the two Encumbered Estates Acts applicable to that province. But in Kaira, in consequence of the low prices of produce, only £1,576 was paid out of a total debt of £31,237. The two officers appointed to administer the Sind Encumbered Estates Act had at the close of the year paid £69,916 in satisfaction of claims to the nominal amount of £90,956, leaving claims to the extent of £79,044 to be settled.

### PROTECTION.

#### Legislation.

Three Acts of the Legislative Council of this Presidency became law during the official year 1880-81. Three of the Acts that have come into operation since the 1st April, 1880, have already been described in former reports; they relate respectively to the settlement of villages held by 'kholes' or hereditary alienees of land revenue in parts of the Konkan; to the finances of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay; and to irrigation. Of the three new Acts the only one of general interest is Bombay Act IV of 1881, empowering the Commissioner in Sind to appoint village officers similar to those in other parts of India. The system of village government, current elsewhere, does not prevail in Sind, and the present is an attempt to introduce into that province what in other parts of India has been of indigenous growth. The other two Acts (promulgated as Bombay Acts I and II of 1881 respectively) are, the first to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, and the second to confirm the jurisdiction of such of the Bombay Presidency magistrates as are rate-payers of the Bombay Municipality in cases in which they inflict fines which in accordance with the law are credited to that municipality.

### POLICE.

#### Strength.

The total strength of the police force in the Presidency, exclusive of the Bombay City Police, the operations of which are separately reported on, was 19,601 officers and men, besides the 4 Commissioners and the 25 Superintendents and 3 Assistant Superintendents. The total

cost of the force was £324,967, of which £297,785 was met from Provincial Revenues and £27,182 from other sources. The ratio of the police to area varied in the different districts between 1 policeman to 2 square miles and 1 policeman to 26·8 square miles ; on an average there was 1 policeman to every 6·49 square miles of the area of the Presidency. The average proportion of police to population was 1 to every 810 persons. Exclusive of the police employed as guards to jails, in escorting prisoners, on municipal duty and in cantonments, there were 13,261 officers and men, or 67·7 per cent. of the whole force available for general duty. Of the whole force, 45 per cent. were provided with firearms, 34 per cent. with swords or swords and truncheons, and 21 per cent. with truncheons only. The number of policemen of all grades able to read and write amounted to 28 per cent. of the whole force. The ratio of punishments to the total strength of the force was about 21 per cent.—3 per cent. more than in the former year. Punishments increased in the Northern and Central Divisions, and decreased in the other two. Six new punitive posts were imposed on villages in the Central Division in consequence of the misconduct of their inhabitants. Of these 5 were established at the expense of 40 villages in which dacoits had been assisted or harboured. Two such posts were imposed on villages in the Northern Division.

The number of offences which came under the notice of the police during the year was 66,603,—that is, 928 less than in the previous year, but still nearly 9,000 more than in 1876, the year before the famine. In cases cognisable by the police there has been a decrease, during the year, of 774 cases. The causes of the decrease may be said to be the generally improved state of the population of the Presidency. There was an increase of crime in Sind and in the Central Division, but the latter increase is almost entirely in minor offences against the person. The Southern Division remained nearly stationary as regards crime ; but in the Northern Division there was a very considerable decrease. In this division there is less crime

Crime.

than there was even before the season of dearth from 1877 to 1879; but elsewhere the amount of crime is still far above what it then was. The proportion of crime to population, regard being had only to cognisable cases, varied from 1 crime to 550 persons in Kaládgi, to 1 crime to 120 persons in Karáchi. The average for the whole Presidency was 1 crime to every 249 persons. Offences against property decreased very considerably in the Presidency proper, but increased in Sind. Thefts decreased by 25 per cent. in the Northern, by 16 per cent. in the Central, and by 12 per cent. in the Southern Divisions of the Presidency, but in Sind they showed an increase of more than 9 per cent. Of the thefts in the latter division, 3,214, or nearly half, were cattle-thefts. Robberies by single individuals or by parties of less than 5 decreased in the Northern, Central, and Southern Divisions: as usual there were very few in Sind. Dacoities decreased throughout the Presidency proper. In Sind, where these crimes are very uncommon, there were only 2 during the whole year. The last two of the gangs of robbers that infested the Deccan in the year 1879 were still committing depredations in Belgaum, Kaládgi, and Kánara at the commencement of 1880. Both of these were hunted down by the police early in the year, and the greater number of their members convicted and transported, since which time all has been quiet in these districts.

Police  
Operations.

The success of the police in detecting crime may perhaps be best ascertained by comparing the total number of offences known to have occurred with the number of convictions. Or it may be ascertained by comparing the number of persons arrested by them with the number of persons convicted. Judged by the first of these tests, the police of the Northern Division was most successful, conviction having been obtained in 45 per cent. of cases of ascertained crime; judged by the second, the police were most successful in Sind, where 57 out of every 100 persons arrested were convicted. The ratios for the whole Presidency were respectively 42 and 54 per cent. of convictions to cases investigated and persons arrested. The percentage of convic-



tions to cases of murder sent for trial varied from 40 per cent. in the Central Division to 61 per cent. in the Southern Division. In the detection of thefts the police were most successful in the Southern Division, and in the detection of gang robberies in the Northern Division. The ratio of property recovered to property stolen in the whole Presidency was 45 per cent., and that of cases in which it was recovered to cases in which it was stolen 71 per cent. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen in those cases in which the police were not employed was only 14.

The strength of the Bombay City Police was 1,423 of all ranks : of these, 293 were Government and 1,130 Municipal Police. There was a considerable decrease in crime in the city of Bombay for the first time since 1874. The amount of crime, judged by the number of cases in which the various Courts convicted, was nearly 19 per cent. less than in 1879 ; there was a decided diminution in the more serious kinds of crime ; but the falling off was principally in such offences as disorderly and indecent conduct in the public streets and nuisance. There was a decrease from 453 to 260 in the number of persons charged with refusing to do duty on boardship. There was a considerable increase in the convictions of children under 16 for theft. The amount of property stolen increased ; but there was a great improvement in the percentage of stolen property recovered by the police. The number of European vagrants arrested during the year was 71, or 38 fewer than in the previous year. Most of these were arrested in Bombay.

Bombay  
City.

## PRISONS.

The number of prisons in which convicts were confined during the year under report, including subordinate jails and extramural convict establishments, was 105, the same as in the preceding year.

The total number of admissions of convicts into the jails during the year 1880 was 22,914, or 33 per cent. less than

in the preceding year; the total number of convicts confined in 1879 and 1880 was respectively 50,440 and 33,156. The daily average of convicts in confinement fell from 12,631 to 11,236—a decrease equivalent to 11 per cent. only, whence it appears that the average length of the sentences of the persons confined was greater than in the preceding year. Admissions decreased everywhere except in Thána, Shikárpur, and Aden. The diminution in admissions was most marked in the Southern Deccan; in Kaládgi they fell off by no less than 69 per cent. The prisoners who escaped from all jails, excluding subordinate jails, numbered 50 as against 56 in the former year; of these 21 have been recaptured, besides 15 convicts who had made their escape in former years: the entire number of escaped convicts remaining at large at the end of the year is estimated at 149. The proportion of persons who had been previously convicted to the number of convicts admitted was 13 per cent., their number being 2,185; of these about 69 per cent. were not known to have been convicted more than once previously. From the returns it would appear that the number of habitual criminals was greatest in Bombay, Kaira, and Khándesh. The number of Europeans in confinement diminished very considerably. Of males convicted during the year, 50 per cent. were agriculturists; and of the rest, artisans were the most numerous class, being 19 per cent. of the whole. The number of punishments of convicts for misconduct while under confinement increased by about 300 in the year under report. The punishments ordinarily took the form of solitary confinement combined with a reduction of diet, and there was a decrease in the number of corporal punishments awarded. The total number of prisoners employed as convict warders was 742, and the average number of persons so employed was about 3 per cent. of the jail population. These persons, as a body, conducted themselves very well.

The daily average number of prisoners in hospital was 437, and the death-rate fell from 11·0 to 4·4 per cent. of the daily average strength: distress having ceased al-

most everywhere, there were no admissions of half-starved people to the jails such as were noticed in previous years' reports. Unremunerative labour, such as shot-drill and the tread-mill, is now confined to short-term prisoners in the Bombay jails. . Of a daily average of 9,809 effective convicts sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, about 34 per cent. were engaged in manufactures, 24 per cent. in extramural unskilled labour, about 2 per cent. on jail buildings, and about 8 per cent. in gardening. The rest were engaged in various duties in connection with the prisons themselves. The aggregate cash earnings amounted to £20,546, which is at the rate of £2-1-11 per head of effective strength; in the former year these figures were respectively only £15,610 and £1-8-9.

The number of prisoners confined in civil jails decreased, as also the total expenses of these jails. There were altogether 192 prisoners confined in the two juvenile prisons at Poona and Shikárpur; they were under instruction in various useful trades, chiefly carpentry. The terms of the sentences of the juvenile offenders admitted to these prisons during the year were on an average longer than in previous years.

The gross expenditure for 1880 was £75,937: deducting from this £20,546, the receipts from the labour and manufactures of the prisoners, the net cost of all the jails to Government was £55,391 as compared with £74,092 in 1879. There were slight increases in the yearly expenditure on establishments, police guards, and clothing. The increase in the first item was chiefly on account of the increased number of prisoners employed on two of the extramural convict gangs; that in the second was caused by the employment of mounted in place of foot police as guards to the third gang; and that in the item of clothing by the increased wear and tear of the clothing of the prisoners employed on the extramural gangs. The net cost of each prisoner was £4-18 as against £5-14 in the previous year.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

General.

Besides the High Court, which is a Court of first instance for causes arising within the island of Bombay, there are also a Small Cause Court and three Presidency magistrates having jurisdiction in the Presidency town. In the interior there are 227 Courts of exclusively criminal jurisdiction, and 386 having jurisdiction in revenue or civil as well as criminal cases. There are also 125 Courts exercising exclusively civil jurisdiction, and 42 of the 613 criminal tribunals above mentioned exercise civil jurisdiction also. The total cost of the tribunals in the Presidency town, exclusive of the Courts of the Presidency magistrates, is £86,039, of which £51,826 is covered by the stamp revenue on transactions before these Courts. The Small Cause Court at the Presidency town and the subordinate judges' Courts in the interior showed in 1880 a surplus of receipts over total cost equivalent to about 26 per cent. The rest of the tribunals of the Presidency, excluding the village Courts, in which no stamp duty is levied, show a deficit of stamp revenue below expenses equivalent to 79 per cent.

Criminal  
Justice.

In the criminal Courts of original jurisdiction the number of offences dealt with, including those reported to have occurred in previous years, was 72,476, or 5,517 less than in the previous year. The number of persons dealt with was 120,783—a decrease of 8 per cent. The ratio of convictions to persons brought to trial was 49 per cent. The nature of the crimes they were charged with has been considered above under 'police'; but it may be mentioned here that the highest percentage of convictions—91—was in nuisance cases, and that the smallest proportion of convictions to persons brought to trial occurred in cases of malicious offences, offences against the person, and false evidence.

With regard to the punishments inflicted, these consisted of fines only or fines and imprisonment in 72 per cent. of the convictions, of imprisonment either alone or in combination with other punishment in 32 per cent., and of whipping alone or combined with imprisonment in 3 per

cent. Of the total value of fines inflicted, about 67 per cent. was realised, and 7 per cent of the amount realised was paid in compensation to complainants, &c. There was a decrease of 2,061 in the number of sentences of whipping; those of imprisonment for less than 15 days decreased by 2,635. Imprisonments for periods varying between 15 days and 6 months constituted about one-third of the whole number of sentences of imprisonment. The number of cases brought under the notice of appellate Courts was 5,345: in 19 per cent. of these the applications of the appellants were rejected summarily, and in 43 per cent. the order of the Court below was confirmed at the hearing by the appellate Court.

Litigation decreased during the year under review. The decrease is most marked in the four districts to which the Deccan Ryots' Relief Act applies; possibly the procedure introduced by that Act has something to do with this decrease. There was also a falling off in the number of applications for the execution of decrees, the special causes that had abnormally increased the number of applications for execution in 1879 having ceased to operate in 1880. Litigation.

The total number of original suits instituted in all the Courts of the Presidency other than the Small Cause Court at Bombay was 148,928, which is 12,745 less than in the preceding year, but 1,363 more than in the year 1878. Applications for execution of decrees were fewer by 22,243 than in 1879 and by 7,422 than in 1878. The number of suits disposed of was 153,129—a diminution of 16,531. The total value of the suits disposed of was £1,491,098 as compared with £1,476,650 in the year previous. The cost to Government of each decided suit is about £1-11-11, and the proportion of suits to the population of the Presidency is about 1 to 110 persons. In the city of Bombay the High Court disposes, generally speaking, of all suits in which the subject-matter exceeds £100; the rest are heard by the Presidency Court of Small Causes. The High Court disposed of about 50 per cent. of the work before it. Of the suits disposed of, 51 per cent. were dis-

posed of *ex parte* and 15 per cent. were contested; the rest were for the most part compromised, either in or out of Court. Of the appellate work of the High Court, 60 per cent. was disposed of during the year. In about three-fourths of the appeals the decision of the lower Court was confirmed. The number of suits instituted in the Bombay Court of Small Causes during the year was 31,455, which is less than the number in 1879 by 2,534. The decrease is probably due to the increasing prosperity and improving credit of the poorer classes in Bombay. The aggregate value of the suits instituted was £206,273; so that the average value of each was about £6-11-6: in 1879 it was about £6-17. The number of suits disposed of was 32,400, of which about 65 per cent. were decided in favour of the plaintiff. The financial results of the Court were, as usual, good. The cost of the Court to the State since its institution has been £374,164, and the receipts from stamp revenue £490,511, leaving a surplus to the credit of Government of £116,348. As a rule, all suits between private parties elsewhere than in the town and island of Bombay are primarily instituted in the Courts of the subordinate judges. The number of suits instituted in these Courts during the year 1880 was 112,151, considerably less than in the preceding year and in 1875, the year before the famine. The number of suits disposed of was 116,853 as against 126,616 in 1879. Of these about 20 per cent. were contested, and of contested suits 83 per cent. were decided in favour of the plaintiff. The cases decided *ex parte* formed about 40 per cent. of the whole number. The average duration of contested suits was 108 days, and of uncontested 70 days. Of the suits for money, of which particulars are forthcoming, 87 per cent. were for less than £50 and 81 per cent. for less than £10. The average value of each suit was £12-7-6.

Appeals. The appeals before the High Court from the original decisions of district Courts numbered 110, of which 50 were disposed of—the original judgment being confirmed in 29. The special and second appeals from the decisions of subordinate judges numbered 703, of which 548 were

instituted during the year. Of these, 158 were decided *ex parte*, and 256 contested and decided, compromised, or otherwise disposed of. The number of appeals instituted before district Courts during the year was 3,153, or 67 less than in 1879,—that is, about 14 per cent. of the original suits contested.

The suits instituted against Government were 59 in number, or 22 more than in 1879 and 5 less than in 1878. More than half of these were to declare and establish rights to immoveable property. The next numerous class were to declare and establish personal rights. There were 15 suits for money against Government.

Government  
Litigation.

## REGISTRATION.

The results of registration under the Deccan Ryots' Relief Act have already been noticed. The number of registrations under the ordinary law was less in 1880-81 than it had been during the previous four years, and less than the number in 1879-80 by nearly 16 per cent. The decrease was almost general throughout the Presidency; no increase of consequence being reported in any district except two of those in the Southern Deccan and at Aden. In Gujara't and the Northern Deccan the decrease is said to be due to good harvests and the return of credit after the tension of bad years. In the Southern Deccan, exclusive of the two districts above mentioned, the decrease is chiefly due to an increase in the practice of selling land by oral agreements, or of evading compulsory registration by passing at once several deeds of less value than £10 all relating to the same property. In the Western Karnatic the decrease is said to be chiefly in 'sales', trade being slack, and credit low amongst the moneyed classes. The decrease in Sind is said to be mainly owing to good harvests; but, as neither the harvest of 1879 nor that of 1880 was up to the average, this explanation would hardly appear to be wholly satisfactory. The main cause of the decrease must, however, be sought for in those four districts in the Central Deccan to which the

Deccan Ryots' Relief Act has been made applicable. The falling off in these districts alone amounts to 12,564 registrations. The decrease throughout the Presidency was, as in the preceding year, chiefly in that class of documents in which registration is compulsory. The total number of registrations was 78,837; and the stated value of the property thereby affected was £4,886,476 as against £5,115,842 in 1879-80. The average value of each transaction in the year under report was about £63; in the previous year it was £54 only. The receipts of the department both from ordinary registrations and registrations under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act amounted to £30,964, or £2,270 more than in the previous year; but the expenditure was £26,562, or £2,808 more: there was thus an excess of receipts over expenditure amounting to £4,402, or £538 less than in the preceding year. The increase in the expenditure is entirely due to the additional expenses connected with the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

### MUNICIPAL.

Bombay  
City  
Municipality.

In the year under review there was a general election of members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay for the year 1881. The consolidated rate of 9 per cent. yielded less than in the previous year, because the office of the Controller of Municipal Accounts was unable to issue the bills for the first and second halves of the year 1880 until the beginning of September and November, respectively, on account of the revision of assessments undertaken in 1880 and the latter half of 1879, as required by law. The actual receipts of the municipality were £325,187, of which 68 per cent. was derived from taxation, 18 per cent. from payments for services rendered, 8 per cent. from municipal property, and 6 per cent. from miscellaneous sources. The expenditure for the same period amounted to £305,799. The total liabilities of the municipality at the end of the year were £1,191,726 and the total assets (including a cash-balance of £76,209) were £1,374,416. The new drainage works were vigor-



ously prosecuted, and good progress was made in every portion of the work. For the purpose of increasing the supply of water from the Tulsi reservoir—one of the main sources of water-supply to the town—the height of its embankments was increased by 6 feet. A reservoir on the top of Malabár Hill for the storage of water for the use of the inhabitants of the western portion of the city was completed. A new reservoir and filter-beds for the water-supply from the Vehar lake, the other principal reservoir supplying water to the city, were begun in May, and good progress made with them during the year. The contract time for their completion is more than two years. The cost of the Public Health Department was £69,088; or, deducting receipts, £41,090. The health of the city may now be said to have returned to its normal condition before the influx of immigrants from the famine districts in 1877. The death-rate calculated on the new basis of population, the census figures of 1881, was about 28 per 1,000.

Besides the city municipality of Bombay there were, during the year under review, 163 municipalities in the territories directly administered by Government: 10 of these were city and 150 town municipalities, while the remaining 3 were 'temporary municipalities' established for the purpose of providing the necessary sanitary arrangements at large fairs or gatherings of pilgrims at particular seasons. In town municipalities the administration is more closely controlled by officers of Government than in city municipalities. The total population of all these municipalities was 1,844,182. Exclusive of a balance of £162,326, the total income of these municipalities was £272,633, and the total expenditure £281,520. Of the total income about £220,000 was raised by taxation, and the remainder by rents on municipal property, fines for breaches of municipal rules, payments by individuals for services rendered, &c. In all these municipalities, with the exception of 25, a part at least of the income is levied by octroi duties. The proportion which

Municipal-  
ities in the  
Interior.

this item of income bears to the whole amount raised by taxation varies from 57 per cent. in the Northern Division to 93 per cent. in Sind. Generally speaking, except in Sind, the amounts raised by direct and indirect taxation are nearly equal; but in 15 municipalities of the Northern, 9 in the Southern, and several in the Central Division a disproportionately large amount is raised by indirect taxation. The incidence of taxation per head of municipal population varies from 1s. 4d. in the Southern Division to 1s. 11½d. in Sind. The municipality where the incidence is highest is Sukkur, in the Shikárpur District, where taxation amounts to 14s. 7½d. per head, and those in which it is lowest are the small municipalities in the Kaládgi District, where it is 9½d. per head only. Of the octroi duty, £40,045 was derived from imposts on grain at an average rate of 1s. 4½d. per ton, and £22,150, levied at the average rate of 63 per cent. *ad volorem*, from taxes on importations of cloth. The ratio of the cost of collection to the total octroi levied varied from 6.65 per cent. in Sind to 16.04 in the Southern Division. The sum spent on establishment varied from 10.86 per cent. of the total income in the Northern Division to 13.72 in Sind. The sum spent on conservancy throughout the municipalities in the interior of the Presidency amounted to £47,992; £13,136 was spent on lighting; £28,467 on the construction and maintenance of roads; and £58,239 on new works, or the maintenance of existing works for the supply of water; £12,667 were spent on sanitary and charitable establishments, such as vaccination, hospitals, dispensaries, &c.; and £10,085 on education. The total expenditure on works of material improvement bore the highest ratio—87.59 per cent.—to the total income in Sind, and the lowest—58.92 per cent.—in the Northern Division. Of the whole number (2,476) of members of the general committees that form, subject to the control and guidance of Government, the governing body of the municipalities in the interior, 1,621, or 65 per cent., are persons not in the service of Government.

## MILITARY.

The total strength of the army attached to this Presidency on the 31st March, 1881, was 39,812 of all ranks, of which number 13,082 were Europeans and 26,730 Natives. The number of cannon, exclusive of heavy ordnance on the coast defences, was 108, disposed amongst 25 batteries. The total cost of the army was £5,428,597—an increase of £2,271,318 over that for the previous year, which is due entirely to the war in Afghánistan. The operations in South Afghánistan, in which the greater part of the Bombay Army was engaged, involved great activity and exertion upon the Military Department within the Presidency. One battery of artillery, two regiments of British cavalry, and four battalions of British infantry—of which one battalion only belonged to the Bombay Army—were despatched from Bombay, at about the end of the year, to reinforce the army in the Transvaal; but operations in the field had already ceased at the time of their arrival at Port Natal. It has not been possible to carry out any new works of importance for the accommodation of troops. The station of Khandwa was transferred during the year 1880-81 from the Bombay to the Mhow command. A detachment of European infantry has again been sent to Kollápur. In consequence of the severity of garrison duty no non-commissioned officers or privates were put through a course of garrison instruction; and the demand of troops for Afghánistan prevented the musketry course for 1880-81 from being carried out in its entirety. The number of pupils attending the army schools slightly diminished: the decreased attendance is entirely in adult pupils, and is owing to the heavy duty the troops in garrison were called on to perform.

## MARINE.

The Government Dockyard at Bombay is now worked under the direct orders of the Government of India, and no report of its administration is forwarded to this Government.

**Port Trust.** The income of the Bombay Port Trust for the year under review was £276,683 and the expenditure £270,394, inclusive of £152,656 due as interest on capital; so that a net surplus remained of £6,288, the whole of which was paid in reduction of loans. The year under review was the first complete year during which the newly-acquired foreshore properties were in the possession of the Trust and during which the Prince's Dock was open. During the first three months of the year the dock was fairly filled with vessels, but at the end of the year the number rapidly fell off. This was mainly due to the continued opposition of parties interested in landing and shipping goods in the stream. The result of this falling off was that the revenue of the dock for the year showed a deficiency, as compared with the estimates, of £24,549. The great increase of the grain trade began, at the close of the year, again to attract shipping to the dock, and at present (November, 1881,) the dock is used by vessels almost to the full extent of its capacity.

### THE SEASON AND CULTIVATION.

The general and abnormal features, from a meteorological standpoint, of the season have been collected and described in detail by Mr. Chambers, the Meteorological Reporter attached to the Bombay Government, who has furnished for this report an interesting sketch, which will be found at page 204 of Part II, of the results of the observations taken at the various observatories under his control.

The principal features of the cultivating season have already been described at the commencement of this report under the head of 'General Remarks', and call for no further notice here.

**Cultivation.** The whole area of arable land in the 17 districts of the Presidency which have been completely surveyed is 23,892,028 acres, and of this 20,857,505 acres were in occupation during the year, leaving 3,034,523 acres, or, roughly, about 14.6 per cent. of the whole still unoccupied. The unoccupied area has increased by 57,746 acres, or

about 1·9 per per cent. since last year, chiefly owing to the addition to it of holdings the occupants of which were ascertained on inquiry to have died or absconded during the famine. As a general rule, this unoccupied land is of such inferior quality that its cultivation would be unprofitable. In Khándesh, however, much fertile land is comprised in the unoccupied area, and this is gradually being taken up by immigrants from Gujarát and the Central Deccan. In Ratnágiri, in which district the survey is not yet complete, the occupied area is returned at 1,012,136 acres, or a few hundred acres less than in the preceding year. No returns are available for Kánara. In the 4 districts of Sind which are subject to the inundations of the Indus, the occupied area is reported to have increased from 3,305,813 acres to 3,556,380 acres in the year under review, owing to a slightly more favourable inundation of the Indus than in the previous year.

The area under crops was about 81 per cent. of the occupied area, the remainder being left fallow or reserved for grazing. The ratio of dry-crop land to the total (exclusive of Sind) was about 93 per cent.

Crops.

Cereals were grown on 63 per cent. of the area cropped, jowári (great millet) and bájri (spiked millet) occupying the chief place, and next to them rice and wheat. Compared with last year there was an increase in the area sown with all the principal varieties of cereals, except barley, which was sown to a less extent in all the divisions except the Southern Division. The cultivation of pulses and oil-seeds showed an increase. Khándesh, Násik, Ahmedabad, and Shikárpur show the largest areas under wheat. Rice is grown chiefly in Thána, Kolába, Ratnágiri, and Shikárpur. Jowári forms the staple crop in Broach, Surat, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Sátára, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kaládgi, Karáchi, and the Upper Sind Frontier, and is also largely grown in Ahmedabad, Khándesh, and Shikárpur. Bájri is mostly grown in the Central Division, Thar and Párkar, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, and Kaira. Pulses cover a considerable area in all the divisions except Sind, where

comparatively little is grown. The area under oil-seeds was exceptionally small in Sind this year; it was greatest in the Central Division.

**Cotton.**

The area under cotton throughout the Presidency, including Sind and Native States, was 4,193,074 acres, showing an increase of 435,261 acres as compared with the previous year. It is still below that of 1875-76, when the area so cultivated was 4,516,587 acres; but it exceeds the average of the five years preceding the famine of 1875-76, which was 4,009,180 acres only. The increase this year in the area under cotton is chiefly in the sowings of the indigenous varieties of cotton in the Dhárwár and Kaládgi districts, and in the province of Káthiáwár. The crop, on the whole, was lighter than that of last year by about 7 per cent., or, acre for acre, by 32 per cent.,—a decreased yield being apparent throughout the British districts of the Presidency, while an increase has occurred in most of the principal Native States, especially those of Káthiáwár, Cutch, and the Southern Marátha Country. The quality of the cotton produced in Ahmedabad and the southern districts of the Presidency was generally good; that from Broach and Khándesh was somewhat damaged by unfavourable weather.

There were 22 prosecutions for offences against the Cotton Frauds Act as compared with 42 last year. The majority were instituted in Kaira.

**Cotton  
Frauds  
Depart-  
ment.**

The special establishment entertained under the Bombay Cotton Frauds Act VII of 1878 was, as mentioned in the summary of the previous year's report, abolished from the 31st May, 1880, under orders from the Secretary of State. In accordance with these orders no fees have been levied on the export of cotton since that date, but licenses for working cotton presses were issued under the provisions of Act VII of 1878. During the year, a Bill—No. 3 of 1880—to repeal that Act, and substitute for it penal provisions against fraud and adulteration only, passed the Legislative Council, and was submitted for the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor

General. His Excellency having refused his assent to the Bill, it has now been decided, in accordance with the suggestions of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, to introduce a new Bill into the Legislative Council for the repeal of all existing statutes for the prevention of fraud in the cotton trade.

Experi-  
mental  
Farms.

In consequence of the removal of the experimental farm in Sind to a new and more suitable site few experiments of interest could be carried out in that province; but it was ascertained, amongst other things, that the 'Waradi cotton', of which a crop was grown, was identical, or nearly so, with Sind cotton, and the same conclusion was also drawn from the results of experiments at the Government farm in Khándesh, from which it also appears that the variety known as 'Bengal cotton' is almost identical with these two varieties, and that 'Warda' cotton is a mixture of these varieties with Dhárwár cotton. The season at the Sind farm was an unusually dry one. At the Khándesh farm the rainfall, though somewhat scanty, was seasonable; and the crops were almost all fair. Good crops of Poona and Talegaon potatoes were raised, and the usefulness of *Inga dulcis* as a hedge-plant was established. Experiments in sericulture were continued at Poona. The difficulty of rearing the Tusser silk-worms has not yet been overcome; but new experience has been gained, and further progress was made in this operation than in any previous year.

Horse-  
breeding  
and Stock.

Horse-shows were held during the year at Poona, Sirúr, and Máheji in Khándesh, and also at Wadhván, the chief town of one of the Native States of Káthiáwár. The first two and the last were fairly successful; but the competition for prizes at the third was unusually small. At Poona the foals and fillies by the Government stallions were, as usual, of great merit. There were 78 Government stallions at various places in the Presidency at the close of the year under report, during which 2 died from natural causes, 8 were shot, and 2 sold, and 7 horses and 5 donkey stallions for mule-breeding were added to the stud. The number of mares covered was 2,185 against 1,881 in

the previous year. The Government stallions seem to be in greatest request at Sirúr, Poona, Ahmednagar, Ahmedabad, and Jacobabad, and in the Khándesh District and Káthiáwár.

**Agricultural Stock.**

The season was, in the Presidency proper, a very favourable one for cattle. There was no epidemic disease of any importance, except in Khándesh, in which there was a short but severe outbreak of anthrax fever; and in Southern Sind where unseasonable rain that fell in April, 1881, was followed by a considerable mortality amongst cattle. Forage was plentiful everywhere but in Sind. The returns show an increase in every kind of agricultural stock, especially in the important item of bullocks. The increase in the number of bullocks appears to be general throughout the Presidency,—only one district, out of 17 for which details are available, showing a decrease.

**Advances to Agriculturists.**

The sums advanced during the season to agriculturists for purchase of seed and stock amounted only to £3,525 and those for permanent improvements to £421 as compared with £7,743 and £889, respectively, advanced for these purposes in 1879-80.

**Prices.**

The prices of cereals of all kinds declined generally throughout the Presidency. The stocks in hand are reported in many districts to be so great that large landholders were frequently unable to pay their instalments of revenue in time, in consequence of the difficulty of finding a market for their produce. The fall of prices was especially marked in the staple food-grains, jowári and bájri, the prices of which, except in 3 districts, declined, on an average, about 30 per cent. The prices of cotton, however, remained steady, or nearly so, everywhere.

**Wages.**

In the rate of wages of unskilled labour very slight decreases are reported from 5 districts, and increases from 3 others; in the remaining 16 there appears to have been neither increase nor decrease. The rate of wages of skilled labour rose in 2 and fell in 3 districts.



The returns are a further illustration of the fact that the rate of wages in this part of India does not follow the price of produce, but is regulated by the supply of, and demand for, labour.

## FORESTS.

In the Presidency, exclusive of Sind, there are now about 13,259 square miles of land,—that is, about one-fifth of the whole area,—under forest conservancy. Accurate re-measurements have considerably reduced the estimated area under forest in the Northern Division, where the areas of reserved and protected forest are respectively returned at 7,771 square miles, or 133 square miles less than in 1879-80, and at 1,870 square miles, or 26 square miles less. The Southern Division shows a diminution of 106 square miles in the reserved area, and an addition of 100 square miles to the protected area, chiefly in consequence of re-classification. The area under forests in Sind is liable to considerable variations from the erosion of the river and the accretion of land to forest-tracts on the river-bank. The area of forest land washed away during the inundations of 1880 was 1,415 acres, but there was a net gain of 2,366 acres in the area of alluvial land capable of being planted. In addition to this, two tracts of land, measuring in all 7,480 acres, were added to the forest area of Sind during the year. Enquiries into the rights of the public and of individuals over areas under forest were prosecuted during the year in all districts where forests exist. In 3 of the districts there are special officers appointed to do this work; elsewhere it is performed by the Assistant or Deputy Collectors within whose charges the forests are situated. In the Southern Division, Government have rescinded the orders passed by them in the previous year depriving the district officers of Belgaum of the authority to make free grants of wood to the poorer classes. Until last year, herdsmen from Goa and above the gháts had been in the habit of bringing their cattle to graze in the forests of Kánara, doing much damage thereby.

to the forests. An area of 250 miles has now been set apart and granted to them for this purpose, and they will in future be prohibited from bringing their cattle to graze elsewhere. Forest offences show a very slight increase in the Southern Division, and a considerable decrease in the Northern Division and in Sind. Forest fires were less destructive than usual in the Northern Division, but they were very frequent in the Southern Division and in Sind.

In the Northern Division efforts continue to be made to replant with forests the now treeless hills of the Deccan. Sowings are made either (1) on black soil specially prepared for the purpose by ploughing; (2) broadcast, seeds being thrown in quantity in places where the seedlings will enjoy the protection from bushes or tall grass; (3) in irrigated nurseries; or (4) by dibbling in the seeds on the ground which it is intended to replant. Experimental sowings of Australian wattle-plants and eucalypti seem to show that these trees will thrive, as a rule, in the forests of the Northern Division, except in the Konkan, where the dampness of the climate is hurtful to the seedlings.

The forest-receipts of the whole Presidency fell off in the year under report by £3,428, while the expenditure increased by £6,072; thus the net profits of the department decreased from £46,840 to £37,340. The expenditure increased in all three divisions: the receipts decreased in the Presidency proper, but increased in Sind. The falling off in the revenue is ascribed principally to diminished demands for wood in parts of the Konkan and for teak from the Dáng forests.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure on public works, including establishment, in the Bombay Presidency in the year 1880-81 was £640,186 in the Roads and Buildings branch and £232,830 in the Irrigation branch, making a total expenditure of £873,016. Of this total amount £387,626 were contributed from Imperial revenue, £243,750 from

Provincial revenue, £43,257 were contributed by private individuals or Native States, £193,577 were contributed from local funds, and £1,606 were raised by local loans. In addition to this, £3,201 were spent in England on stores and plant, and their debit not pointed out in the Public Works accounts. The total cost of establishment in the Roads and Buildings branch was about £235,000 and in the Irrigation branch £61,418, being a percentage of 36 and 26 respectively.

The outlay on military works was £144,712. Works for the protection of the harbour defences at Manora Point, Karáchi, against the sea were in progress. Surveys were also in progress in the Bombay Harbour with the object of improving the fortifications there. The sanctioned drainage works were completed at the barracks for British troops at Ahmedabad and at the officers' lines at Ghorpuri, Poona. A large building, to serve as a theatre and recreation-room for troops at Aden, was almost completed at the close of the year. The estimate was for £3,671. The expenditure on civil buildings was £140,811. Among these may be mentioned the Elphinstone High School at Bombay which was completed during the year. The John Cannon High School at Bombay has been completed since the close of the period under report, and the handsome building for the Cathedral High School made good progress during the same period, and is now rapidly approaching completion. The Byramji Jijibhoy Medical School at Ahmedabad, which was estimated to cost £3,530, was commenced in April, 1880, and was nearly finished at the end of the year. Two new churches—at Ahmedabad and on Malabár Hill, Bombay,—were in course of construction; the former has been consecrated since the close of the period under report. Some of the ancient buildings at Bijápur are being repaired, with a careful preservation of their architectural features, for the offices of the Kaládgi Collectorate, which will shortly be transferred to that place.

The total outlay on communications, including roads, bridges, and rest-houses for travellers, was £298,220. The principal road under construction was that from Dhulia, the chief town of the Khándesh District, to Pimpalner; it has now been advanced as far as Dhadna, 39 miles from Dhulia. A road,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, from Nágothna to Dharamtar (to which a steam-ferry plies daily from Bombay), connecting that harbour with the general system of roads in the Sátára District *via* the Varandha and FitzGerald gháts, and Poona *via* the Bhor Ghát with the roads of the Southern Konkan, was in course of completion. In Dhárwár the Navalgund-Annigeri road, 11 miles in length, has been nearly completed. The Native State of Vala, in Káthiáwár, having offered to contribute £1,000 towards the construction of an iron bridge over the Utavali River close to the capital of the State, the work has been given in contract, and is now in progress. The fine bridge over the Várna River near Ranegaon, in the Sátára District, has been completed,—the last four arches having been turned during the year under report.

#### Irrigation.

The total expenditure of the Irrigation branch of the Public Works Department during the year 1880-81 was £232,830. Of this amount £211,869 were contributed from Imperial revenue, £19,613 were defrayed by contributions from Native States, private individuals, and municipalities, and £1,349 from local funds. The percentage of the cost of establishments to the whole outlay was 26. The direct revenue from irrigation during the same period was £26,726. The irrigation works constructed by the department in Gujarát and the Deccan, which were open during the year, were 24 in number; they commanded altogether 223,933 acres of irrigable land. The area actually irrigated was 34,444, or 15 per cent. of the whole. The increase in irrigated area amounts to 54 per cent. above that irrigated in 1879-80 and 40 per cent. above the area irrigated in 1877-78, which previous to the year under review was the largest on record. Among the projects in progress or in working order during the year the following may be mentioned as the most important:—The Hátth

mati Canal in the Ahmedabad District is nearly complete, and it is already being made use of for irrigation; the total area irrigated by it in the year was 1,534 acres. The work of improving the irrigation of the river Khári, in the east of the Ahmedabad District, was in progress: the head-work and part of the channel are already complete. At the close of the year, £5,169 had been spent on the work. The works for the water-supply of the Government salt-works at Khárághoda, near the Ran of Cutch, have been completed at a cost of £11,630. Works for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Páلكher Canal, in the Násik District, were carried out during the year at a cost of £15,297. The area irrigated by this work was 1,238 acres. In the same district the works at the Wághád Tank, which had been in abeyance for some time, were recommenced towards the end of the year. Lake Fife and the Mutha Canals, in the Poona District, were repaired and maintained at a cost of £3,936; the supply of water in this lake was abundant, and in the hottest time of the year water was passed down one of the canals in connection with it to a distance of  $41\frac{1}{2}$  miles. In the same district the works at the Bhadalvádi Tank, estimated to cost £14,187, were nearly completed, and were available for irrigation during the year. The irrigation works at the Ashti Tank, in the Sholápur District, have been executed, partly as a famine work and partly by convict labour, at an estimated cost of £55,542. The Sholápur municipal water-works were completed so far as to admit of water being supplied to the town on March 21st, 1881. The estimate was for £19,389. At the Níra Tank, in the Sátára District, the embankment of the dam, the waste weir, and the regulating sluice were in progress during the year. At the Mhaswad Tank, in the same district, the construction of the puddle and concrete trenches across the bed of the Mán River and the excavation of sand were carried on. The work when complete will cost £147,624, and at the previous rate of working it would have taken six years to carry it out; but the Ashti convict gang is about to be transferred to

this tank, and it is hoped that the progress will now be more rapid. The ancient Mahomedan capital of Bijápur, in the Kaládgi District, had a very complete system of water-supply, which has been suffered to go out of repair and become useless. Measures are now being taken to restore the works to their former use. In Belgaum there is another convict gang engaged on the construction of a canal, which leaving the Ghatprabha River at Gokák with a capacity of 500 cubic feet per second is intended to be extended to a distance of 100 miles. The gang numbered, on an average, 580 convicts, and did work valued at £2,048. The above works are all in British territory; only one work, worth mentioning, is under construction by the department in a Native State, *viz.*, the improvement of a tank in the small territory of Savanúr.

The above are only the most important works; the minor works undertaken by the department were very numerous, and full details respecting them could not be given, even in Part II of this report. A great many more are unfortunately in abeyance.

In Sind the extension of the mouth of the Desert Canal to the river and the construction of the north and south embankments were completed at a cost of £5,123. On the Begári Canal in that province 44 sluices were under construction at the heads of water-channels, out of which 22 were completed. The river-wall at the old head of the Sukkur Canal was completed. Progress was made in the work of excavating a channel from the head of the Thar Canal to the sea. But the most important irrigation works in Sind consist in the clearance of existing irrigation canals and their maintenance during the yearly inundation. In the year under review the inundations were low, and no damage from excessive floods was reported.

#### TELEGRAPHS AND POST OFFICE.

At the close of the year under review the number of miles of telegraph line open was 1,930 miles in the Pre-

sidency proper and 1,593 in Sind. The most considerable additions to the system of telegraph lines during the year were those from Wadhwan Junction to Dhola Junction and from Dhola Junction to the Jetpur Railway Station, 70 and 75 miles in length respectively. Both these new lines were created in consequence of the opening of the new Káthiáwár State Railway.

As regards the working of the Post Office, the principal change that occurred during the year was the placing of the value-payable system of transmitting parcels in connection with the money-order system, and the assimilation of the rates of commission on value-payable parcels to those on money orders. Inland service post cards have been introduced, and the minimum rate of postage on parcels reduced from 1s. for a parcel weighing not more than 1 lb. to 6d. for a parcel not exceeding 8 ozs. in weight. The transactions of the overland parcels post have been extensive and highly remunerative; the receipts from the insurance of letters and parcels show a considerable increase, and the change above indicated in the value-payable scheme has resulted in an increase of revenue. There has been a slight increase in the total number of post offices; but the mileage of postal lines shows a small decrease, due to the opening of the Bhávnagar-Gondal State Railway.

### RAILWAYS.

At the close of the year 1880-81 there were 3,150 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles of railway open and under the control of the Government of Bombay. This does not include any of the railways in Sind, which are now under the administration of the Government of India. There were 100 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles of line under construction, and 227, exclusive of the proposed Marmagao-Hubli Railway, under survey.

The additions to the railway system of this Presidency, during the year under review, have been of an important character.

The whole of the Rájputána State Railway was made over to the charge of the Bombay Government on Novem-

ber 1st, 1880, up to which date only the open section from Ahmedabad to Pálanpur had been under its control. One hundred and forty-four miles between Pálanpur and Suját were opened for traffic on January 1st, 1881, and through communication thus established between Bombay and the North-Western Provinces *via* Ahmedabad. Some bridges that were then incomplete were opened for traffic before the 1st May, 1881. The percentage of profits to capital expended during the year 1880 was 2·62 on the open section of the Rájputána Railway north of Suját, and 1·7 on the open section of the Western Rájputána Railway south of Pálanpur.

The section of the Káthiáwár or Bhávnagar-Gondal State Railway from Bhávnagar to Wadhván was opened for traffic by His Excellency the Governor on the 20th December, 1880, and the remainder from Dhola to Dhoráji was opened on the 19th January, 1881. The rivers then were all unbridged, the lines being taken across them by means of diversions; but considerable progress has since been made with the bridging of the line. During the first quarter of 1881 the net profits amounted to Rs. 27,914: the total length of the line is 194 miles, including both branches.

During the year an extension of the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch Railway, 32 miles long, was opened to Neemuch, and a further extension of  $33\frac{3}{4}$  miles to Chitor was opened just before the close of the year, making a total of 289 miles of open line. The profits amounted during 1880 to 1·40 per cent. on capital cost of open line.

Two sections of His Highness the Gáekwád's State Railway, aggregating  $18\frac{3}{4}$  miles in length, have been added during the year.

The total length of State railway lines under the control of the Government of Bombay open at the end of the year was 1,188 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles, exclusive of 252 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles under the control of Native States; and 227 miles under survey.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway had 1,287 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles open, and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway 421 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles.



The net earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway showed an increase of £83,904 over those of the previous year. The number of passengers that travelled on the line during the year was 4,751,944—a considerable increase on the number for the previous year. The average distance travelled by each passenger was 136 miles, or rather less than in the preceding year. The capital expenditure of the company during the year amounted to £127,761, and was principally incurred on the completion of the Parel workshops; the Bombay passenger station and offices; the Wádi Bandar goods station; flattening the slopes of the Bhor Ghát; provision of additional waterway to the Suki Nála, and the addition of 10 ghát engines and 100 brakevans to the company's rolling-stock. The amount of guaranteed interest paid to the company during the year was Rs. 1,24,93,200, equivalent to £1,145,210 of English money, of which Rs. 1,24,45,361 were disbursed in England and Rs. 47,839 in India.

The net earnings of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway were higher than last year by £119,549; both goods and coaching receipts having shown large increases. There was an increase in the number of passengers carried; the average distance travelled by each passenger decreased, except in the case of third-class passengers travelling by mail trains. The total number of passengers carried was 7,020,114, and the number of miles travelled by each varied from 84.16 in the case of third-class passengers travelling by mail trains to 20.54 in that of third-class passengers by ordinary trains. The Bombay local and suburban coaching traffic shows a steady development; the number of passengers increased from 3,134,366 in the previous year to 3,659,766 in the year under review. In the goods traffic there was a large decrease in earnings under the head of State railway stores, but there was an increase under cotton and sundries: most other articles of merchandise yielded increased receipts. The actual outlay on works during the year was £138,983, of which £69,832 were spent on the new Narbada bridge.

This important work was completed and opened for traffic shortly after the close of the year. The guaranteed interest paid for the year, both in England and in India, amounted to £400,515.

There were 322 accidents on the State lines. On the guaranteed lines there were 236 accidents—179 on the Great Indian Peninsula and the rest on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway. One passenger was killed on the Rájputána State Railway. No passengers were killed on the guaranteed lines. The number of passengers injured was 11 on the State railways and 7 on the guaranteed railways. Railway servants—16 killed and 18 injured on the State railways, 21 killed and 71 injured on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and 10 killed and 36 injured on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

## MANUFACTURES.

Details regarding the handicraft and other manufactures of the Presidency and the Native States under the supervision of the Bombay Government will be found in the body of this report, page 231. Accurate statistics regarding them are not available; but, on the whole, the year was a prosperous one for every kind of manual industry, except in Cutch, where a decline is reported in the manufactures of silk and cotton goods and of ivory bracelets and other ornaments.

When the year opened, one of the 32 cotton mills in Bombay was in liquidation, and had ceased working; but it recommenced operations during the course of the year. The number of mills working up-country was 10 as in the previous three years. The number of spindles and looms was respectively 1,158,510 and 12,310 against 1,151,220 and 12,212 last year. The amount of cotton consumed increased by 160,314 cwts.; the consumption by Bombay mills rose from 770,189 cwts. to 924,252 cwts., and by up-country mills from 130,739 cwts. to 136,990 cwts. There was an increase in the number of cotton gins worked by steam-power in Bombay, Surat, Broach,

Khándesh, Násik, and Dhárwár, while the number in the Ahmedabad District remained stationary. In the number of licensed presses there was a net increase of 13; those worked by steam diminished by 4; while those worked manually showed an increase of 17. In the case of steam-presses a larger number was worked in Bombay, Násik, and Ahmednagar, whilst in Surat and Broach the number fell off. The returns relating to the movements, by sea and land, of cotton piece goods and twist from Bombay, published by the Millowners' Association in Bombay, for the calendar year 1880 show the following results:— 20,958 tons of English piece goods, 8,927 tons of country piece goods, 3,850 tons of English twist, and 2,446 tons of country twist were exported from Bombay by railway as compared with 21,664 tons, 8,650 tons, 4,476 tons, and 2,516 tons respectively in 1879. By sea the exports of piece goods of European manufacture amounted to 167,145,549 yards against 155,055,096 yards in 1879, of country piece goods to 58,827,722 yards against 58,105,756, of twist of European manufacture to 1,612 tons against 1,293 tons, and of country twist to 19,026 tons against 14,657 tons.

The number of boilers and engines inspected by the Government inspector in the year under report exhibited a decrease as compared with the number in the previous year. Eleven boilers were condemned, and in some other instances repairs were insisted on, or the pressure reduced. The contemplated amendment of the Act relating to the inspection of steam boilers has for the present been deferred.

### TRADE.

In the body of the report it is found most convenient to consider separately the trade of the port of Bombay, of other ports within the Presidency proper, of ports within the province of Sind, and of the port of Aden; and the same course will also be now followed in the summary.

The entire value of the trade of the port of Bombay during the year 1880-81 was £71,695,017, showing an

Port of  
Bombay.

increase, as compared with the previous year, of about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  millions sterling. Of this total the private trade, exclusive of Government transactions, amounted to about  $69\frac{7}{10}$  millions, exceeding that of the previous year by about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  millions, or about 12 per cent. Excluding the trade with British ports within the Presidency, the value of the private trade increased by nearly 8 millions sterling, the increase being most apparent in the imports and exports of foreign merchandise. Re-exports of foreign merchandise show only a slight increase; the total private imports, inclusive of treasure, amounted to £34,738,476, showing an increase of  $3\frac{3}{10}$  millions sterling over the previous year, and of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  millions over the year 1878-79. Private transactions with foreign external ports show an increase of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  millions sterling, but those with British ports in other Presidencies show a decline of about half a million; those with foreign Indian ports have increased by more than 2 millions.

Private  
Foreign  
Trade  
Imports.

The imports from foreign external ports, which showed an increase in the preceding year, again increased during the year under review by about £3,843,683. The increase has chiefly been under the heads of apparel, cabinet-ware and furniture, coal, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece goods, drugs and medicines, dyeing and colouring materials, glass, gums and resins, hardware and cutlery, ivory and ivoryware, liquors, machinery and mill-work, metals, oils, paper and pasteboard, railway-plant and rolling-stock, raw silk, silk piece goods, spices, sugar, tea, and woollen piece goods. In the imports of coal there has been an increase of about £125,000, chiefly due to an increase of about £180,000 in the imports from the United Kingdom. The imports appear to have been somewhat in excess of the demand. In the imports of cotton twist and yarn there has been an increase of £226,698, notwithstanding the fact that the business of the local spinning-mills also shows a considerable improvement. Imports of cotton piece goods show an increase of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millions sterling. The import of metals, taken collectively, shows an increase of £356,380, chiefly

in consequence of a fall in prices towards the beginning of the year. In the value of imports of sugar there has been an increase of about £477,000, of which more than three-fourths are due to increased importations from Mauritius. The increase in apparel amounts to £56,232; in drugs and medicines to £24,808; in dyeing and colouring materials to about £65,000; in glass to £47,805; in gums and resins to £36,586; in hardware and cutlery to £11,541; in ivory, &c., to £26,218; in liquors to £15,873; in machinery to about £28,000; in oils to about £23,068; in paper and pasteboard to nearly £60,000; in railway plant and rolling-stock to about £113,000; in raw silk, chiefly from China, to more than £350,000; in silk piece goods—chiefly China goods—and gold brocades from Europe, to about £260,000; in spices to about £17,500; in tea to £70,000; and in woollen piece goods to about £115,000, in consequence of larger demands by Afghán merchants. The only important articles of import that exhibit a decrease are jewellery and provisions. The latter item shows a reduction of about £60,000 in consequence of the failure of the date crop in Persia. As regards the trade with other Presidencies, there has been a diminution in the imports from the Madras Presidency and Sind, amounting respectively to about £582,500 and £397,500. The import trade with foreign Indian ports shows altogether an increase of a million and a quarter sterling, to which the Káthiáwár ports contribute over a million.

The exports of home produce to foreign countries show *Exports.* the very considerable increase of nearly £3,816,000. The improvement in the value of the exports of raw cotton alone was about £2,205,000. The cause of this favourable result was the exceptionally good crop of the preceding year, followed by a fairly good outturn in the harvest of 1880. The other principal items of increase were cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece goods, grain and pulse, hides and skins, seeds, raw wool, and shawls. There was a very considerable decrease both in the amount and value of opium exported, owing to over-exportations to China in the preceding year. It was

especially to China that the exports of cotton twist and yarn increased. The exports of white and coloured piece goods continued steadily to increase, especially to Mozambique, Zanzibar, and the Chinese Treaty Ports. The most extensive decrease is that of opium, already noted; in 1879-80 the value of the exports of that article had reached the high figure of £7,447,726; in the year under report they fell to £5,903,114. The unprecedented foreign demand for wheat is the most striking feature of the trade of the year. Altogether £1,675,000 worth were exported, chiefly to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Belgium. Exports of rice showed an increase, in consequence of larger demands from the United Kingdom and Zanzibar. The exports of linseed and gingelly also greatly increased; the former article was chiefly exported to France. There was also a very considerable increase in the exports of hides and skins, in consequence of the good prices ruling in the home markets.

As regards the coasting trade with other ports in India there has been a total net increase of £326,092 in exports, which occurs chiefly in those to Madras and Sind. A change in the classification of certain ports in Native territory has produced an apparent large decrease of exports to British ports within the Presidency and a correspondingly large apparent increase in the exports to foreign Indian ports; but, taking each port separately, the remaining fluctuations have not been considerable.

The values of the import and export trade of Bombay have been registered by the Customs Department since the year 1849-50: if the years that have elapsed since then be divided into periods of five years each, the year 1880-81 will be the second year of the seventh quinquennial period. The average trade of the first and second years of the current quinquennium shows, as compared with that of the previous one, a very considerable increase; the present year shows, when compared with 1879-80, an increase in every item of importance except in the exports of opium; while in comparison with the five

years ending 1878-79 it exhibits a decrease in the imports of wine and in the exports of cotton, and an increase in the imports of cotton twist, spirits, metals, silk, sugar and tea, and in the exports of cotton twist, grain, oils, seeds, and wool. The quantity of raw cotton exported from the Presidency of Bombay, exclusive of Sind, to foreign countries was 3,220,308 cwts., or 683,567 cwts. more than in the preceding year. The increase in exports to the United Kingdom alone was about 240,000 cwts., and there was an increase in the exports to every other country in Europe, with the exception of Holland.

Re-exports of merchandise from the Bombay Presidency to foreign countries increased by about £222,500. The principal items of this trade are cotton piece goods and cotton twist. There has been an increase in the re-exports of both of these articles to other ports in India, and in those of the former to foreign ports; but there was a slight decline in those of cotton twist and yarn to foreign countries. *Re-exports.*

The total value of the transactions in private treasure at the port of Bombay and British ports within the Presidency was £8,327,077. The total value of the imports was £6,785,970, and of the exports £1,541,107; so that, as compared with the previous year, imports fell off by £1,550,888, and exports by £375,557. The imports of gold from foreign countries were of the value of £2,544,088, or £1,420,702 more than in the preceding year, while those of silver amounted to £4,166,051, or £2,736,411 less. The re-exports of gold to foreign countries only amounted to £7,133 against £291,954 in 1879-80; and those of silver were £873,300—a falling off of £133,594. The imports of treasure from other ports in India to Bombay show a falling off of £235,178, or nearly 75 per cent.; the decline is chiefly noticeable in the trade with Sind and British ports within the Presidency proper. The re-exports to other ports in India show a small advance of £42,855. The exports of silver to the Madras Presidency increased, those of gold declined: generally speaking, there have been increased exports of treasure to ports on the western coast of India. *Treasure.*

Balance of  
Trade.

The excess in the value of exports and re-exports over imports for all Government stores and private merchandise, exclusive of treasure, was, in round numbers, £7,400,000, and the excess in value of imports over re-exports of treasure was £4,200,000: thus there was a net excess of exports over imports amounting to £3,200,000. This gives a larger excess value of exports over imports than in the preceding year, but, as compared with the rest of the previous nine years, a nearer balance of exports and imports.

Countries  
trading.

Of the total imports from foreign countries to Bombay, those from the United Kingdom form about 66 per cent. of the whole. Of the exports, including re-exports, the United Kingdom takes about 27 per cent., China about the same, France about 13 per cent., Italy 7 per cent., Austria 5 per cent., and Persia 4 per cent. The total value of transactions with the United Kingdom amounted to £24,505,346; imports from the United Kingdom showed an increase of £2,749,986, and exports to the United Kingdom an increase of £1,642,186. The imports of every kind, except silver, increased; as also did every class of exports, except dyeing and colouring materials, raw hemp, oils, and gold. Next in importance to the trade of Bombay with the United Kingdom is the China trade. The imports from China declined, chiefly in the item of silver. Exports to China also showed a large decrease in opium, silver, sandal-wood, and ivory, which was not counterbalanced by the large increases already adverted to in raw cotton and cotton goods. The import trade with America shows a tendency to increase, while that in exports is fluctuating. There is also a steady progressive tendency in the trade to Aden and Arabia.

Coasting  
Trade.

In the coasting trade, considered apart from that with foreign countries, the imports of private merchandise amounted to £8,681,733, showing a decrease of £231,483 as compared with the previous year; and the exports to £6,790,504, or £283,237 more than in the previous year.



Continental  
Ports.

There is very little trade between the continental ports of this Presidency and other countries ; the greater part of their trade is with Bombay, of which they distribute the foreign imports and manufactures, and to which they collect for exportation the produce of the territories in which they are situated. The whole trade of these ports amounted within the year to £7,685,687 as against £7,337,186 in the previous year, showing an increase of about 5 per cent. The foreign trade increased by £5,115 ; the imports from foreign countries having decreased by £921, chiefly in consequence of the cessation of the Afghán war, during which dates were largely imported from Arabia and Persia instead of, as usual, from Karáchi. Exports, on the other hand, increased by £6,036. The private trade between these ports and other Indian ports shows a decrease in imports of £1,008 (entirely in treasure) and an increase in exports of £481,834.

The number of vessels that entered the harbour of Bombay with cargo from foreign ports was 1,051 with an aggregate tonnage of 884,860, showing an increase of 142 in number and 168,980 in tonnage over the preceding year. 849 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 677,653 cleared with cargo in 1880-81, giving an increase in the number of vessels of 174 and in tonnage of 185,335 as contrasted with 1879-80. 38 entered in ballast against 14 in the preceding year, while the number that cleared in ballast declined by 3. In the coasting trade the numbers that entered and cleared, both loaded and in ballast, show an increase in every case. Taking the Presidency as a whole there was an increase in the total tonnage of vessels with cargoes, and a decrease in that of vessels in ballast that entered and cleared within the year.

Shipping.

Exclusive of the unimportant little harbours of Keti and Sirganda, the total trade of which was valued at £111,016, the private sea-borne trade of Sind declined in the year under report by £108,706 for private transactions only. Owing to the termination of the Afghán war Government transactions fell off by £980,887, increasing

Sind.

the total diminution to £1,069,593. The imports of private merchandise, excluding Government stores and treasure, amounted to about £3,670,000—an increase of about £647,000; while the value of the exports was about £1,735,000, or about £710,000 less than in the preceding year. There was an increase in the imports of foreign merchandise amounting to £311,409, chiefly cotton piece goods, railway plant and rolling-stock, hardware and cutlery, machinery and mill-work, and liquors. Foreign exports of home produce fell off by £388,760. This diminution was almost entirely due to reduced exports of rapeseed in consequence of the partial failure of the crop in Sind and the Punjab, and of raw wool. In the latter case, however, the decrease is only apparent, and is attributable to a change in the classification of wool brought for exportation by sea from Afghánistan and Beluchistan from the head of exports of home produce to that of re-exports. The coasting trade, as a whole, decreased, chiefly in native produce exported to Bombay. Next to the United Kingdom and France, Persia was the country that had the largest trade with Karáchi. The transactions of the year with the United Kingdom showed a considerable improvement. Those with France declined about 60 per cent., and the trade with Persia slightly improved. The vessels that entered and cleared the port of Karáchi, both with cargoes and in ballast, show a falling off in numbers, but a considerable increase in total tonnage.

Aden.

The trade of Aden consists chiefly of merchandise in transit to and from other countries. Inclusive of transactions in private treasure the private imports by sea increased from £1,886,499 to £1,977,581, and the exports increased from £1,518,522 to £1,553,450. Of imported articles grain and pulse show the largest increase, £143,492, the total amount imported having been £270,754. The import trade also improved in raw hides, raw skins, gums and resins, spices, cotton twist, refined sugar, and seeds. On the other hand, there is a very large decrease in the imports of coffee, owing partly to the drought in Arabia.

and partly to an unusual amount of coffee having been exported direct from the Arabian ports on the mainland to Egypt and Turkey. There was also a considerable decrease in the imports of coals. Imports from Calcutta, Bombay, the East Coast of Africa, Zanzibar, Karáchi, Egypt, and the United States increased; those from Arabia, the United Kingdom, and Austria showed a falling off. Exports to Arabia increased in a variety of articles, including grain and country and American grey cotton piece goods; there were also increased exports to the East Coast of Africa, Bombay, Mauritius, and Italy, but there was a large decline in the export trade with the United States, Zanzibar, and France. Both the number of camel-loads and the value of merchandise imported into the Settlement by land showed a decline as compared with the former year. The total trade of Aden, both by land and sea, shows an increase as compared both with the previous year and with the average of the five years ending March 31st, 1880.

### REVENUE AND FINANCE.

No important change was made, during the year under review, in the financial system in force in this Presidency.

The total Government revenue realised in the Presidency from all heads

	£
Imperial Civil... ..	8,569,674
Provincial do. ... ..	1,962,265
Local Funds ... ..	331,664
Imperial Post ... ..	288,835
Military ... ..	245,797
Marine ... ..	28,618
Imperial Public Works. . .	12,164
Irrigation Department . . .	26,726
Telegraph do. ... ..	156,454
Total ... ..	£11,622,197
Add—Municipal ... ..	272,633
Total ... ..	£11,894,830

during the year 1880-81 amounted to £11,622,197

or, including the revenue credited to the funds of municipalities, to £11,894,830.

The principal heads of this income are exhibited in the margin. Omitting the last item the result is a net decrease

of £660,596 as compared with the revenue of the previous year. The total expenditure under the same heads came to £11,401,949, or £2,185,068 more than the expenditure in the preceding year. There was, therefore,

a net surplus of £220,249, whereas the previous year's surplus was no less than £3,065,913. The great diminution in the surplus is chiefly due to increased military charges on account of the Afghán war. The expenditure under the head 'military' was £5,432,957, or £2,268,387 more than in 1879-80, and of the total expenditure £3,003,144 was spent on account of the Kabul expedition.

Civil  
Imperial  
Transactions.

The civil Imperial revenue, exclusive of the extraordinary contribution of £40,000 from Provincial to Imperial funds, shows, as compared with the actuals for 1879-80, a decrease of £827,268, and fell below the estimates by £216,025. The expenditure, exclusive of the assignment to Provincial Services, was £218,121 less than the actuals for the previous year and £62,224 less than the estimate. The net result, therefore, was worse than that of the previous year by £609,147, and than the estimates for the year under report by £153,801. The most marked improvements in the revenue were in the items of customs, interest, and salt; but there were very large fallings off in the receipts from opium, land revenue, the mint, assessed taxes (license-tax), and in receipts in aid of superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances. The only considerable increase in expenditure was under the head of allowances and assignments.

On the other hand, very large savings were effected under the head of loss by exchange, expenditure on famine relief, superannuation pensions and gratuities, and 'miscellaneous', the last in consequence of less expenses on account of treasure remitted in connection with the Afghán war. The chief variations in income and expenditure are explained below. With regard to the transactions under the various heads of debt and remittances, the total receipts were £42,211,067 as compared with £43,861,284 in the previous year, and the expenditure £48,522,567 against £49,975,830. The sum of £101,582 was advanced, during the year, on account of loans sanctioned in previous years, or in course of issue during the year. The recoveries during the year on account of loans previously granted amounted to £66,075.

During the year, bills amounting to £3,395,100 were drawn by the Secretary of State on Bombay. The loss by exchange amounted to £586,986, and the remainder £2,808,114 was charged to 'Account Current, London'. In 1879-80 the net amount so charged was £3,134,642, and the loss by exchange was £617,880. The opening cash-balance in all treasuries within the Presidency and its dependencies amounted to £2,326,223, and this was reduced during the year to £1,908,151, at which figure the Government cash-balance stood on the evening of the 31st March, 1881.

The increase in the amount credited to Imperial funds under the head of interest is due to larger payments on account of interest on loans having been made by the Bombay Port Trust, the Bombay Municipality, and Native States, and to increases in other minor items. The total increase under the above heads was £19,018; on the other hand, £1,255 less interest was recovered on loans to district municipalities, local funds, and the service funds, and on account of arrears of revenue. Thus there was a net increase of £17,763 under this item. Interest,

The decrease, in the year under report, under the head of 'receipts in aid of superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances' is principally due to the fact that in the previous year there was a large transfer to the credit of this head from 'deposits' to cover excess payments on account of the military fund. Receipts in aid of Allowances.

New charges under the head of 'allowances and assignments', amounting in all to £49,144, appear for the first time in the accounts. Of this, £40,000 is on account of a subsidy to the Government of Portuguese India for the loss of salt revenue under the new treaty, and the remainder represents compensation granted under the same treaty to the owners of salt-pans in Portuguese territory. Allowances and Assignments.

All famine-relief works were closed before the commencement of the year under report, and consequently there was no expenditure under the head of famine relief. In 1879-80 the expenditure amounted to £93,403. Famine Relief.

Superannu-  
ations.

The decrease under the head of superannuations is due to the fact that, in the former year, extraordinarily large payments in the form of bonuses were made to officers in the Public Works Department under the compulsory retirement scheme.

## Mint.

The operations of the Mint, which in the previous year amounted to £8,121,677, declined in the year under review to £3,198,694 only. The amount tendered for coinage was barely over a third of that tendered in the previous year, and the decrease in the number of tenders was still more considerable. Altogether about £2,420,000 worth of bullion was received for coinage, of which about 83 per cent. was imported from Europe, and about 3 per cent. from China and America *via* Hongkong. About 4 per cent. of the bullion tendered consisted of silver ornaments as against 14 per cent. in the previous year, and about 10 per cent. consisted of local silver coins. The decline in the tender of local silver ornaments for coinage may be regarded as an indication of the absence of distress amongst the people. The receipts of the Mint declined, as might have been expected from the decreased amount of business, from £178,018 to £64,170. Savings were effected in the expenditure to the amount of £3,615.

Paper  
Currency.

The value of notes in circulation decreased in the Bombay Circle, but increased in its sub-circles of Karáchi, Akola, and Nágpur. The total number of notes issued to the public was 1,625,242 and their value £22,795,355; the receipts were 1,606,653 notes valued at £23,004,666, and the number of notes cancelled was 894,922, or 56 per cent. of the receipts, the proportion varying from 17 per cent. at Nágpur to 89 per cent. at Akola. Coin transactions increased everywhere but at Nágpur; the aggregate issues were £4,040,083, and the aggregate receipts £7,500,666. As the number of notes outstanding at the close of the previous year was returned at 791,181, and there has, as appears above, been a net increase of 18,589 in the number in circulation, it would appear that the number in circulation at the close of the year was 809,770, or about 7 per cent. of the total issues since the operations of the department first commenced.

The amount brought to account under the head of land revenue in the Imperial books was £3,090,029, or £152,996 less than in the previous year. The revenue assigned to the control of the Provincial Government was £665,018, falling short of last year's receipts by £7,830. The expenditure under this head on Provincial account was £646,991, showing a decrease of £4,640. The above sums, however, are those for the financial year, whilst the detailed accounts of land revenue, under the system in force in this Presidency, are kept for the year ending 31st July instead of that ending 31st March, and it is to the revenue accounts that reference will now be made. The gross land revenue amounted to £3,812,385, and exceeded that of the previous year by £46,293, the greater portion of the increase accruing in the Northern Division. Remissions were granted to a less amount than in 1879-80, when the amount was abnormally large, owing to the introduction of survey rates into the Panch Maháls and Hyderabad districts. Alienated revenue, which must also be deducted from the gross amount, was £680,895, or 18 per cent. on the total,—quit-rent to the amount of £308,756 having been charged upon the gross assessment alienated. The actual net assessment on Government lands, exclusive of subordinate items, was £2,702,869. Deducting that part of the land revenue derived from irrigation which is credited to the Public Works Department the total sum settled for collection was £3,238,668, of which £3,099,196 was on account of the current year and £139,472 on account of dues outstanding from previous seasons. Of this total sum of £3,238,668, £3,125,952 were realised or written off, leaving an uncollected balance of £112,716. The collections amounted to £23,144 less than last year. The decrease is entirely due to smaller realisations on account of former years; those on account of the current year showed an increase.

Land  
Revenue.

The direct receipts of the year comprising direct receipts from water-rates and from miscellaneous sources, but exclusive of the revenue due to or dependent on

Canal  
Revenue.

irrigation works which is credited to land revenue, amounted to £26,725 as compared with £27,938 in the previous year. Of the whole amount £8,818 was collected by officers of the Irrigation Department and £17,907 by revenue officers.

**Customs.** The total gross realisations on account of customs duty on imports at the port of Bombay amounted to £686,258, or £156,109 more than in the previous year. The increase is chiefly due to increased importations of cotton piece goods, silk, and sugar; but the tariff valuations fixed in 1880, which were in force almost the whole year, and which were generally in the direction of enhancement, contributed also to this result. There was also an increase of £5,292 in export duties consequent on increased exports of rice. The amount of drawback paid on re-exports was somewhat greater than that granted in the preceding year and also than the average payments during the four years ending 1879-80; payments were chiefly made on account of re-exportations of cotton piece goods, gums and resins, ivory, copper, silk, cloves, sugar, and tea. The percentage of duty (less drawback and refunds) to the total value of merchandise imported, was 2.33, and of export duty to that of exports .084. The net realisations from sea customs at Karáchi and the two other Sind ports were £65,958, or £19,376 more than in the previous year.

**Opium.** The number of chests of Málwa and Gujarát opium imported into Bombay was 38,541 against 42,230 in 1879-80 and the realisations from pass-fees amounted to £2,700,588 against £2,916,269. The demand for Málwa opium in China fell off during the year in consequence, it is believed, of large importations of Persian opium into China and a favourable opium-crop in China itself. There has been a continued increase in the consumption, within the country, of licit opium, and in the pass-fees realised thereon, which amounted, during the year under report, to £40,998 against £31,295 in 1879-80 and £17,586 in 1878-79.

**Salt.** In addition to the salt revenue the customs receipts at frontier stations and continental Indian ports in the



Presidency, as well as the distilleries of country spirit in the neighbourhood of Bombay, are under the supervision of the Salt Department. The gross collections on account of salt alone amounted to £1,472,365, or an increase of £14,894 over those of last year. There was an increase of £30,588 in the duty collected on exports of salt to Malabár, but the duty levied on salt for home and inland consumption fell off by £29,246. The introduction of the system of collecting the revenue on salt manufactured in Portuguese India at the salt-works, in accordance with the provisions of the new treaty, resulted in a gain of £21,283. The quantity of salt manufactured increased considerably, an unusually small amount having been manufactured in the previous year owing to the cyclone in May, 1879. Consequent upon small outturns in the seasons of 1879 and 1880 the stock of the large-crystalled salt manufactured at Khárághoda became completely exhausted. This caused a decrease of £69,596 in the duty realised on its sale. The number of cases of smuggling decreased, and the ratio of convictions to the offenders sent for trial fell off to the extent of nearly 6 per cent. The principal features of the year were the abolition of the Goa and Daman frontier lines, the working for the first complete year of the commercial treaty with Portugal, and the closing of the salt-works in the Sávantvádi State on payment of compensation.

The balance credited to Provincial Services at the beginning of the year was £110,148; the receipts during the year were £1,962,265, to which must be added contributions from Imperial revenues and local funds to the amount of £1,471,586. The expenditure, including the contributions to local funds and a special contribution of £40,000 to Imperial revenue, was £3,395,857, and the closing balance £148,142. As compared with the transactions for the previous year, the receipts show an increase of £48,338; the Imperial allotment was less by £20,692, and the contribution from local funds by £159, and the expenditure decreased by £21,512. The closing balance exceeded that at the end of 1879-80 by

Provincial  
Services.

£37,994. As compared with the Budget estimates, the results show a net improvement of £129,253. The increase in the actual receipts, as compared with those of the preceding year, was most marked in the case of excise, and law and justice. Expenditure decreased under the heads of refunds, land revenue, assessed taxes, customs, stamps, registration, minor departments, law and justice, education, stationery and printing, miscellaneous, and provincial public works. The chief item in which an increase is shown is 'allowances and assignments', where the variation arose from arrear payments on account of the allowances of alienees of Government land revenue and on account of compensation paid to the Nawáb of Cambay for the suppression of the manufacture of salt in his territory, from special payments on account of the abolition of the excise rights of the owners of certain estates in the Thána District, and from the payment of the first annual allowance to the Native State of Jawhár in compensation for the assumption, by Government, of its excise management.

**Excise.**

During the year 1880-81 there was no change in the law regarding the levy of excise duties in the Presidency, and no important alteration in the constitution or method of working of the department collecting that revenue; but its efficiency continued steadily to improve under the new system of working, as is shown by the increased receipts of this branch of the revenue. The total receipts credited under the head of excise were £549,839, or £48,282 more than in the preceding year. Import duties on spirits and fermented liquor produced £141,284, or £11,716 more than in the preceding year. The receipts from fees for the sale of country liquor and spirits in Bombay and the Presidency generally showed a decided increase, chiefly owing to the revenue of liquor-shops, in certain villages of which Government are co-sharers, being credited to excise, instead of, as formerly, to land revenue—to more efficient measures having been taken to prevent smuggling—and to the assumption, by Government, of the ábkári administration of the Native State of Jawhár.

There was a net decrease of £4,692 in the receipts of stamp revenue, chiefly caused by the decrease in litigation already noticed. The total gross receipts were £421,844 against £426,536 in the previous year. The decrease in the receipts from stamps on judicial transactions was equivalent to 2·4 per cent. on the receipts of the previous year, but the receipts on account of the ordinary stamp revenue increased by about 0·5 per cent. The charges of the department decreased by 12·9 per cent.; this decrease was chiefly apparent in refunds of the value of court-fee stamps to vendors and of the value of spoiled and useless stamps returned by private individuals. The percentage of the gross receipts realised by the issue of non-judicial stamps for cash was 44·8 against 44·3 in the preceding year. Stamps.

The total gross revenue realised from fees on trades, dealings, and industries under Bombay Act III of 1878 as amended by Act VI of 1880 of the Government of India was £138,559, of which £98,006 were credited to Imperial and the remainder to Provincial Revenue. The cost of collection was £2,470, and refunds were made to the amount of £7,604. Complete information is wanting as to the total number of assessments in the yearly lists issued in May, 1880, but they did not much exceed 50,000; while in the preceding year they were 402,199. The difference represents the number of persons assessed to the tax whose income was less than £50, and who have been exempted from assessment by the amending Act of 1880. The result is represented financially by a total diminution of £98,405 in the net revenue. License-tax.

The receipts on account of incorporated local funds were £360,813, or £1,543 less than last year. The expenditure decreased by £4,456. Transactions under the second or excluded class of these funds resulted in a decrease in receipts and an increase in expenditure. Local Funds.

The subject of municipal finance has been treated of in another section of this review. Municipal Revenue.

## VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and  
Deaths.

Vital statistics are recorded in several municipalities by the municipal officers, and elsewhere by the village headmen and accountants, except in cantonments, and in the province of Sind, where, in the absence of a regular village establishment, the work is done by the ordinary revenue officers. All these officers act under the direction and supervision of the Sanitary Department. A remarkable feature in the vital statistics of the year 1880 has been the preponderance of births over deaths registered, both in the Presidency taken as a whole and also in every district but 6—a result that has never been obtained before except in the year 1874. This fact undoubtedly points to an improvement in registration. The number of births registered during the year was 370,873, or 22·85 per mille of the entire population. In the previous year the proportion was only 17·74 per 1,000. The increase is distributed over all the districts of the Presidency but 2—Ratnágiri and the Upper Sind Frontier. The highest birth-rate (33·10) was in the Panch Maháls, and the lowest (8·16) in the Upper Sind Frontier District. The number of deaths registered was 328,673, or 20·25 per mille of the whole population of the Presidency; in 1879 the death-rate was 23·88. There was a diminished death-rate in every district of the Presidency with the exception of Khándesh and Poona in the Northern Deccan, Kolába in the Konkan, the Panch Maháls in Gujarát, and Thar and Párkar in Sind. Of the total deaths 10·76 per cent. took place amongst children under 1 year and 16·01 per cent. amongst children between the ages of 1 and 6. The smallest proportion of deaths, 5·72 per cent. of the whole, was amongst children between the ages of 6 and 12. The deaths by cholera were only 684 in number, whilst in 1879 they numbered 6,937, and in 1878 46,743. Deaths from cholera occurred only in 5 towns, 1 cantonment, and 40 villages out of a total number of 37,759

towns, villages, and cantonments. The highest mortality from cholera was in January, when nearly two-thirds of the total deaths from this disease occurred. In March only 15 deaths occurred and in April 18. In June and July only 4 deaths occurred in all; but in December the number of deaths suddenly rose to 92, and since then there have been severe outbreaks of cholera in several districts in the Presidency. Deaths from small-pox amounted to 940 only, the smallest number ever registered. In the previous year there were 1,156 deaths from this cause. The number of deaths was greatest in March; the mortality then declined until October, when only 12 deaths occurred, and then again slowly rose until December, when there were 36 deaths. In 8 districts there was not a single death from small-pox during the whole year. In the previous year this result was reached in 1 district only; but, since the registration of deaths was first set on foot, there is no other instance on record of any district in which it can be stated with confidence that no deaths from small-pox occurred during a whole year. As usual the deaths from fever were more numerous than those from all other diseases combined, being 15.21 per 1,000 of the population and 75.11 of the total number of deaths. There were most deaths from fever in January and March—a very unusual result. Generally the mortality from fever is greatest in October and November, when the country is drying up and vegetation decaying after the close of the monsoon, and when the country-people are compelled to pass much of their time in the open air, watching and gathering in their crops. The fall of prices and the abundance of wholesome food is probably the chief cause of the decreased mortality from fever at the end of the year under report; and perhaps the unusually light rainfall in the central and southern districts contributed to the result. Deaths from bowel-complaints decreased everywhere except in the Southern Deccan; but even here they were considerably below the average. Deaths from snake-bites increased from 1,044 in 1879 to 1,179 in the year under review.

Medical  
Institu-  
tions.

The number of medical institutions open during the year for the use of the public in the Presidency and its dependencies was 187, of which 43 were civil hospitals, most of which were designed to accommodate a large number of in-patients, and 144 dispensaries, chiefly frequented by out-door patients. The number of in-patients treated in these institutions shows a decline as compared with the previous year: out-patients numbered 1,200,396, showing an increase of 4 per cent. on the numbers for 1879. The ratio of deaths to admissions of in-patients was 7·4 per cent. against 9·9 in the previous year. The total cost to Government was £89,013, being at the rate of 1s. 6½*d.* per patient treated as compared with 1s. 8½*d.* in the preceding year.

Lunatic  
Asylums.

There were 5 lunatic asylums in the Presidency, and the number of lunatics confined in them was 913 as against 841 in 1879. Of the total number of lunatics 105 were criminals. The cause of insanity was known in 440 cases, in 45 per cent. of which mental disease was due to the abuse of stimulants. The actual net cost to Government was £9,140, or about £15 per patient.

Sanitation.

The outlay on military works of a sanitary description was £14,069, of which £6,170, or 43 per cent., was spent at Aden alone. More than £1,600 each was spent at Mhow and Ahmedabad. Details regarding the sanitary condition of 120 of the municipalities of this Presidency and the principal sanitary works constructed from municipal or local funds will be found in Part II of this report. Of these most have a good supply of drinking water, but in five large cities—Ahmednagar, Násik, Dhárwár, Surat, and Karáchi—and many towns the supply of good drinking water fails in the hot season. Four municipalities have a complete system of surface drainage, and most of the rest have open masonry drains in the principal streets. Thirty-nine municipalities have not provided privies outside the town for the use of the inhabitants. Eighteen municipalities have provided urinals within the town, in addition to the privies outside it. The principal municipal sanitary works in pro-

gress were the new water-works at Sholápur, Karáchi, and Ratnágiri; the two former were commenced and the latter completed in 1880-81.

Vaccina-  
tion.

Vaccination made considerable progress during the year (1880-81) under review. The total number of vaccinations performed under the superintendence of the Sanitary Department was 704,984—an increase of 8·52 per cent. on the number in 1879-80. The increase in primary vaccinations was 9·55 per cent. There was a slight decline in the total number of re-vaccinations. The ratio of success in primary vaccinations rose from 95·11 to 95·95 per cent. ; in re-vaccinations it also showed an improvement of ·81 per cent. The ratio of protection by primary vaccination amounted to 24·60 per 1,000 of persons living, and was higher than in 1879-80 in all the districts and circles. Animal lymph was made use of for vaccination in Bombay, Poona, and Karáchi. Two calves were inoculated successfully in Bombay with cow-lymph received from Brussels. The total expenditure of the department was £23,714, or £550 less than in the preceding year: of the expenditure, 40 per cent. was borne by Provincial funds, 8 per cent. by municipalities, 31 per cent. by local funds, 20 per cent. by Native States, and the rest by cantonment funds.

## PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

During the year under report the total number of all the colleges and schools connected with Government throughout the Presidency was 5,343, and the number of scholars on the rolls at the close of the year was 316,974. The average daily attendance was 223,364. Of the 41,997 towns and inhabited villages contained in the Presidency and its dependencies, 4,154, or about 1 in 10, were provided with schools, and the proportion of scholars to population was 1·38 per cent. The Government institutions were 4,398 in number, private institutions receiving aid from Government 255, and those not receiving such aid, but under inspection by Government agency, 662; in addition to these there were 28 police and jail schools. Of

the whole number, 9 were colleges for higher instruction, 2 medical schools, 1 an agricultural class in connection with a college, 9 agricultural classes in connection with high schools, 1 a class for instruction in forestry in connection with a college, 9 drawing-classes, 7 technical schools, 9 normal schools, 50 high schools for boys, 2 high schools for girls, 240 middle-class schools, of which 16 were for girls, and the rest consisted of 4,705 primary boys' and 298 primary girls' schools.

#### Finance.

The total expenditure for the year on education was £314,990: of this the total Government expenditure was £108,912, and the expenditure from sources under Government control was £135,793; the remaining £70,285 being the estimated amount expended on education from sources not under the control of Government.

The assignment from Provincial funds amounted to £108,912; the educational share of the local-fund cess was £74,670; £19,367 was contributed from the funds of Native States; fees paid by pupils amounted to £30,956; and the remainder was contributed by subscriptions, assignments from municipal funds, and the interest on endowments.

The expenditure from local funds increased by £4,738, but the net increase in expenditure from Provincial and local funds together was only £3,388, chiefly in the item of instruction. Expenditure on 'direction' showed an increase, while less expense was incurred on inspection. The distribution of expenditure was as follows:—Higher education 8·06 per cent., secondary education 25·07, primary schools for boys 38·28 and for girls 4·02, schools for special or technical training 3·26, the University ·99, direction 1·24, inspection 6·58, scholarships and prizes 2·85, buildings 5·34, and miscellaneous (the principal items being pensions for vernacular masters and sums spent for the encouragement of literature) 1·91 of the whole expenditure.

#### Variations.

As compared with the previous year there was a net increase of 468 schools of all grades and 41,841 pupils.



The increase has taken place in every division and in every class of school, except medical schools, schools of art, and normal schools. The number of pupils in high schools and in middle-class schools for boys showed large apparent decreases in consequence of orders of the Government of India, under which pupils receiving a middle-class education at a high school or primary instruction at a middle-class school are to be classed as pupils of middle-class and primary schools respectively. Since 1875-76, the year before the famine, there has been a net gain of 865 schools and 66,262 scholars.

Pupils.

Of the total number of 316,974 children in schools connected with Government, 2·12 per cent. were Christians, 22·11 Bráhmíns, 60·96 other Hindus, 11·32 Mahomedans, 2·59 Pársis, and the remainder were Jews, Aborigines, and others. Of the principal races that attend schools, Bráhmíns are the most numerous, and Hindu cultivators and Mahomedans the least numerous class, except in primary schools, where the proportion of Pársi pupils is the smallest. The Pársis take most advantage of aided institutions. About one quarter of the pupils attending educational institutions of the higher classes are sons of Government officials, one-eighth sons of persons of property, one-ninth sons of private clerks, and one-sixteenth sons of merchants, and only about one-thirty-second part are sons of cultivators. In second-grade Anglo-vernacular schools the sons and relations of people classed as agricultural were about one-fourteenth, and in primary (vernacular) schools about one-third of the whole number of pupils, and non-agriculturists about two-thirds and one-half respectively of the pupils in these two classes of schools; the remainder in either case being composed of persons who follow agriculture as a calling in addition to some other trade or profession.

The number of pupils learning English was 22,237, English and Voluntary Languages. or 2,307 more than in the previous year, and 5,875 were studying other languages than English and the Indian vernaculars. The number studying Sanskrit was 3,295.

**Primary  
Schools.**

The number of vernacular schools for boys at the end of the year was 4,705 with 275,642 scholars, showing an increase of 364 schools and 48,535 boys as compared with the preceding year; and there were 298 primary girls' schools with 17,612 pupils, the increase being 29 schools and 2,463 girls. The most notable change in the administration of these schools during the year relates to their control and supervision by the committees administering the local funds in the subdivisions of districts, and the revenue officers in charge of districts and their subdivisions. Rules have been issued empowering the committees to determine what departmental standard is to be taught in each school in the subdivision, and to regulate, subject to the orders of Government, the fees and free admissions in such schools. The inspection of primary schools has been made a part of the regular duties of the Collectors and their Assistants, and they have been ordered to communicate the results of their inspections to their official superiors, instead of, as heretofore, to the officers of the Educational Department. The number of pupils of vernacular schools that passed in all standards at the yearly examinations varied from 69·5 per cent. of the whole number examined in the Government schools of Sind to 22·15 in the aided schools of the North-Eastern Division of the Presidency. There was an increase in the number of night-schools in connection with Government and of the pupils attending them. These schools are most popular in the Southern Division of the Presidency and the Native State of Kolhápur. The total number at the end of the year was 99 schools with 2,882 scholars, besides 220 evening classes in connection with day-schools in the Southern Division, having an aggregate muster-roll of 3,960 scholars.

**Middle-class  
Schools.**

Middle-class schools increased from 191 to 240. The attendance, for reasons noticed above, shows an apparent decrease from 22,104 to 16,061. In the Northern Division, notwithstanding the new classification, there has only been a decrease of 92 out of more than 3,000 pupils attending these schools. The efficiency of the first-grade

aided schools in Sind, where 79·9 per cent. of those examined in all subjects passed the yearly examination, seems to have been greatest, and that of the Government second-grade schools of the Central Division, where the proportion of pupils passed to pupils examined was only 29·1 per cent. appears to have been least.

The number of high schools increased by 3, but there was an apparent decrease of 3,341 scholars, due to the new mode of classification. Had the old classification been adhered to, there would have been an increase of 527 scholars. The average annual cost of educating each pupil was £8-9-4 $\frac{3}{4}$  in Government institutions, of which £3-15-3 $\frac{1}{4}$  was borne by Government; in aided institutions the cost of each pupil was £5-12-4 $\frac{1}{4}$ , to which Government contributed, on an average, £1-9-7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; in unaided institutions the average cost was £11-19-10 $\frac{3}{8}$ . The percentage passed under all heads at the yearly examinations varied from 66·6 in the aided schools in Sind to only 19 in the 3 Government schools of the North-Eastern Division.

High  
Schools.

The best test of the comparative efficiency of the various high schools is the University matriculation examination, in which all the candidates are examined simultaneously in the subjects taught in the upper classes of the high schools. In this examination the Government high schools at Bombay and Poona were the most successful, followed closely by an aided Roman Catholic school at Bombay for Europeans and Eurasians and an unaided school in the Fort, Bombay. Altogether 1,260 candidates were sent up, and of these 429 passed. Pupils from 57 schools presented themselves as candidates, besides 399 who had studied privately for the examination. Of the successful candidates, 288 were Hindus, 106 Pársis, 14 Native Christians, 10 Mahomedans, 10 Europeans, and 1 a native of India not included in the above classes. The examination was conducted, as in the previous year, at Bombay and 4 local centres. Since the University was first opened, 4,430 candidates have passed this examination, of whom 3,701 were Hindus. 964 Pársis. 231 Native Christians, 76 Europeans and

Eurasians, and only 48 Mahomedans. The remaining 40 are classed as 'others'.

At the higher examinations of the University, 324 candidates in all passed during the year. Of these 224 were Hindus, 15 Pársis, 8 Christians, 4 Mahomedans, and 3 Europeans or Eurasians.

#### Colleges.

There were 9 colleges engaged in the preparation of students for the higher examinations of the University, of which 6 were Government institutions, and 2 were aided and 1 inspected by Government. The attendance at the Elphinstone College and the Deccan College increased considerably. During the period under report, the Gujarát College completed the first year of its existence. The number on the rolls of this college decreased from 39 at the commencement to 24 at the conclusion of the year. The Rájáram School at Kolhápúr was raised to the status of a college during the year. It commenced with 8 students, and by the end of the year the number had risen to 20. A pupil from the aided College of St. Xavier carried off one of the University prizes, and both this college and the Free General Assembly's Institute sent up a considerable number of successful candidates to the higher University examinations.

#### Special Colleges and Schools.

The number of students at the Law School considerably increased, and the attendance at the Grant Medical College rose from 238 to 282. The results of the working of the Poona College of Science were very satisfactory, especially in the Civil Engineering Department. The veterinary surgeon at Kirkee has delivered a course of lectures and demonstrations to the agricultural department of the college on the veterinary art; instruction in practical agriculture is given by a paid lecturer and by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Ganesh Khind, in botany. There has been a decreased attendance at the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art. Some of the senior classes show a falling off; but most of the decrease occurs in the elementary school, which has now to compete with the drawing-classes opened in English schools at Bombay. Seven such classes were opened

during the year, besides 1 at the Thána High School, in accordance with the scheme of art-study which had long been advocated by the Superintendent of the School of Art. Two examinations were held, during the year, in connection with this scheme, at the second of which a large number of candidates appeared. The Byránji Jijibhoy Medical School at Poona shows an attendance of 51 pupils, or 3 more than in the previous year. The attendance at the Medical School at Ahmedabad, founded by the same gentleman, has risen from 45 to 56. Eight high schools, at which classes for instruction in agriculture had been opened, presented 70 boys for examination in the subjects of the first year's course, of whom 56 passed. Another such class was opened during the year.

There has been no change in the number of training colleges and normal schools, but the number of stipendiary students attending them has increased. The results of the periodical examinations at these schools were satisfactory. Except in the Northern Division and in Sind, the untrained teachers still greatly outnumber those who have been specially trained.

Normal and  
Training  
Institutions.

There has been an increase of more than 6,000 in the number of Mahomedan children on the rolls of the vernacular schools in this Presidency, but the proportion under instruction to the whole Mahomedan population is still considerably behind the corresponding ratio for Hindus. In respect of the higher grades of education, the Musalmán population of the Presidency is still more backward: the small number of Mahomedans who have passed the matriculation examination has already been noticed, and of 5,301 children attending high schools only 118 are Mahomedans. It is believed that Musalmáns would take more readily to education if it were imparted to them by teachers of their own religion, and accordingly some leading Bombay merchants and others have lately opened schools in Bombay under purely Mahomedan management, the largest of which is aided by a fixed subsidy from Government.

Education  
of Maho-  
medans.

Education  
of Chiefs  
and Minors.

Only a small proportion of minors under the wardship of judicial and political officers attend schools. The Ráj-kumár College at Rájkot for the education of minor Chiefs and the children of the Chiefs of Native States completed the first decade of its existence in December, 1881, having been opened on the 16th December, 1880, by the then Governor of Bombay, His Excellency Sir Seymour FitzGerald. The institution was then regarded throughout Káthiáwár with feelings of suspicion and dread, and it was with great difficulty that 5 of the young Chiefs of that province were induced to take up their residence there. The action of the Principal and teaching staff was narrowly watched by the Chiefs and their ministers, who were wedded to old customs and prejudices, and who viewed with dislike the idea of their children being brought up outside the Zenana; but the good sense and tact of the Principal, Mr. Macnaghten, prevailed, and, before the college had been opened a year, the number of students had so increased that additional buildings had to be provided for them to reside in. During the past ten years there have resided and studied in the college many princes whose administration of their territories is exemplary, and does great credit to the institution where they have received their education, conspicuous among whom are His Highness the Thákór Sáheb of Bhávnagar, and the Thákors of Morvi, Rájkot, and Limbdi. The number of pupils attending the college at the close of the year 1880-81 was 37,—4 having left, and 4 new pupils joined during the year under report. Since the close of that period, 2 of the pupils of the college, having completed their course there, have left for England, with the intention of studying for a degree at Cambridge. A school on a similar plan for the education of the young princes of the States in and near the south of the Presidency has been opened during the year in connection with the Rájárám College, Kolhápúr: at the close of the year, 13 students were in residence there.

Education  
in Native  
States.

The expenditure on some of the schools in Native States is met from funds administered by officers of Government,

but in the case of others the expenditure is not controlled by the Educational Department, which merely inspects the schools. As far as can be ascertained, the total expenditure on education in Native States was £56,373, of which £20,664 was from funds administered by Government and £35,709 from funds not under their control. The expenditure in the 8 States in the Central Division was £27 16s. less than in the previous year, and there was a decrease of 2 schools. The number of children at school increased by 221. A good account is given of the vernacular schools of Káthiáwár. The percentage of scholars to population in this province is returned at 1·41, calculated on the old census figures. In Mahi Kántha and Pálanpur there has been an increase of £26 in the fee-receipts; the number of schools has increased from 78 to 85 and of scholars from 4,105 to 4,561. In Rewa Kántha the number of schools decreased by 2, but the number of scholars showed a large increase. The schools in the Surat Agency and Cambay were in a fairly good condition. A favourable account is given of the progress shown by Cutch, the number of schools in that province being 84 against 82 in the preceding year, and the number of scholars 5,216 against 4,959. In the Southern Division the 2 principal States—Kolhápúr and Sánгли—have spent considerable sums in building school-houses.

### LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

The total number of publications registered during the year 1880 was 980, or 117 less than in the preceding year. Of these, 90 were printed in English, 889 in oriental languages, and 1 in Portuguese. Of the oriental publications, 293 were original, 43 translations, and 553 reprints. The number of biglot publications was smaller than usual. Only 279 of such works were published against 413 in the previous year. The publication of Sanskrit religious texts with their translations into Maráthi, which was noticed in previous years' reports, is reported to have been found unremunerative, and was

consequently discontinued during the year under review. No work of special literary merit issued from the native press, but a new instalment of Professor Kielhorn's edition of the ancient Sanskrit grammar of Patanjali appeared during the year. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the literary history of the year is the publication of 3 small works in vernacular languages on practical hygiene. Thirteen periodicals were published in the two leading vernacular languages, some of which contained at times interesting and readable matter. Of the total number of publications registered, 528 were printed and 452 lithographed. Three new libraries were registered during the year, bringing the total up to 90.

Native  
Press.

During the period under report, which includes only the last nine months of 1880, the number of newspapers published exclusively under native management was 77. Of these, 2 were printed in English, 2 in Hindustáni, and 1 in Persian, and the remainder in one or another of the vernacular languages of the Presidency proper—14 of them containing also articles, original or otherwise, written in English. In addition to these, 1 paper, in English and Maráthi, is under European management. Of the whole number of 78 newspapers, 55 are printed and 23 lithographed. Most of the papers appear weekly; but 4 are dailies, 2 appear three times, and 1 twice a week; and there are, besides, a few monthly periodicals of a political character which are classed as newspapers. Very few of these newspapers have a large circulation. The greater number of these newspapers are printed in Bombay, Poona or Surat; but every district of the Presidency proper—excepting the Panch Maháls and Kánara—has one or more local newspapers. Only one newspaper is published in the province of Sind, and the only Native State in which a newspaper is published is Kolhápur. The annual rates of subscription, in advance, to these newspapers varies from 6*d.* in the case of one Maráthi fortnightly to £2-2 for one of the Gujaráthi daily papers published in Bombay; if paid in arrear, the rates are generally much higher. The greater part



of these newspapers have been started within the last ten years; the oldest is a Gujaráthi journal representing Pársi feelings and interests published in Bombay, which has been in existence 62 years. Almost all the papers treat on general subjects; but 3 are sectarian, and 4 are written on the model of European comic papers. The subject that excited most interest was, while it lasted, the Afghán expedition. The return to office of the Liberal party in England was by most of these newspapers viewed with satisfaction, as it was believed that they would reduce taxation and expenditure, and it was known that they intended to relieve the Indian finances of a part, at least, of the cost of the Afghán war; but some dissatisfaction was expressed at the smallness of the subsidy to be paid by England. Among other subjects discussed, generally in a spirit adverse to existing legislation, were the Vernacular Press Act, the Arms Act, the forest law and its administration, and the Deccan Ryots' Relief Act; as also the Factory Regulation Bill during its discussion and the Bombay Game and Fish Preservation Bill.

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NOTE.—In this summary £1 sterling is taken, in accordance with the usual practice, to represent Rs. 10, unless the contrary is expressly stated.

The figures of population are those of the census of 1872 throughout this report, unless expressly stated to be otherwise; and all percentages, &c., have been calculated on the same figures. In many places, however, it has been found possible to give the figures of the general census of 1881; but when these occur they are always stated to be such.

## **PART II**

# CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

## Tributary States.

A LIST of the Native States under the political supervision of the Bombay Government is given below with statistics of area, population, and revenue. It is usual to group them according to their geographical position, and in this chapter their administration will be reviewed in the same order. The North Gujarát States are by far the most important, and contain about two-thirds of the total area under Native rule. The large State of Baroda would naturally also fall under this group, but being still under the supervision of the Government of India, it has, according to the practice of the last few years, been omitted. The South Gujarát States are contained within or adjoin the British district of Surat, and lie south of the river Tápti. They are of no great significance. The Marátha States are divided into 4 groups. The first group is below the gháts, and lies adjoining the Khándesh, Násik, and Thána Collectorates; the States in the second group lie on or close to the coasts of the Konkan, south of Bombay Harbour. The third group lies more inland and mostly above the gháts, south and east of the Sholápur and Sátára Collectorates. The fourth group lies further to the south, and is partly enclosed by and partly adjacent to the Dhárwár and Belgaum Collectorates. The remaining Native State is that of Khairpur, and is adjacent to the Province of Sind. The Settlement of Aden is also included in this chapter, because it has relations of considerable importance with tribes in Southern Arabia and on the African Coast—

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Population, 1872.	Revenue in Rupees.
<b>I.—GUJARÁT—</b>			
<b>A.—North:</b>			
Cutch ... ..	6,500	487,305	16,30,535
Pálanpur ... ..	8,000	502,586	12,00,000
Mahi Kántha ... ..	4,000	447,056	10,27,921
Káthiáwár ... ..	20,338	2,312,629	1,53,00,000
Cambay ... ..	350	83,494	3,57,098
Rewa Kántha ... ..	4,792	505,732	18,00,000
Nárukot ... ..	143	6,837	7,888
<b>B.—South:</b>			
Dharampor ... ..	800	74,500	2,50,000
Bánsda ... ..	384	32,154	1,76,506
Sachin ... ..	42	18,154	1,68,613
Total ... ..	45,349	4,470,447	2,19,18,561

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles	Population, 1872.	Revenue in Rupees.
<b>II.—MARA'THA STATES—</b>			
<b>A.—North:</b>			
The Dánga ... ..	3,840	39,111	69,610
Jawhár... ..	538	37,406	95,713
<b>B.—Konkan:</b>			
Janjira... ..	325	71,996	3,32,116
Sávantvádi ... ..	900	190,814	3,21,641
<b>C.—Deccan:</b>			
Sátára Feudatories ... ..	3,026	336,227	10,30,236
Akalkot ... ..	498	81,068	3,24,650
Kolhápúr ... ..	2,778	802,691	14,55,358
<b>D.—Southern Marátha Country:</b>			
Southern Marátha Feudatories ..	1,837	386,765	13,70,019
Sángli ... ..	1,049	223,669	9,07,574
Savanúr ... ..	70	17,288	62,561
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>14,861</b>	<b>2,187,035</b>	<b>69,69,478</b>
<b>III.—SIND—</b>			
Khairpur ... ..	6,109	127,000	7,67,402
<b>IV.—ADEN ... ..</b>			
	21*	19,289	92,148
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>66,340</b>	<b>6,803,771</b>	<b>2,87,47,689</b>

\* In addition to territory lately acquired, the area of which has not been ascertained.

## GUJARAT STATES.

### CUTCH.

Area, 6,500 square miles; Population (1872), 487,305; \*  
Revenue, Ra. 16,30,535 (1879-80).

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The Chief of this State being still a minor, the administration continues to be carried on, as has been the case since 1876, by a Council of Regency composed of the Agent, the Diván, a member of the Darbár, one of the leading merchants, and one of the principal feudatories. Chandáji of Sukhri, the feudatory member of the Council, died just before the close of the year 1879-80. The remaining native members of the Council—namely, Ráo Bahádúr Manibháí Jasbhái the Diván, and Rána Jalamsingjee\* and Mr. Jivandás Ibjee, the Darbár and mercantile members of the Council—displayed so fractious an opposition to the President in the appointment of a successor that Government, to whom the matter was referred, ordered the dismissal of all 3 of them, and a new Council was formed with Mr. Vináyak Náráyan Bhagvat as acting Diván until the nomination of a permanent successor, Mr. Jivan Hiráchand as Darbár member, Mr. Prathigarji Maharájgarji as mercantile member, and Jádeja Verisálji of Roha as feudatory member of the Council. Subsequently, on the 22nd September, 1880, Ráo Bahádúr Nandshankar Tuljashankar was appointed Diván, which office he held from that date to the end of the year. The relations of the Cutch State with its neigh-

\* The rough totals of the census of 1881 gave 510,639 as the population.

hours, except Morvi, have remained satisfactory. The appeal preferred by Morvi to the Bombay Government against the decision of the Political Agent awarding the right to certain articles washed on the shores of Cutch to the Cutch State was rejected: so also was another appeal by Morvi as to the right to collect mangrove leaves from a certain place in the Gulf of Cutch. A third appeal by Morvi on a decision denying the right of Morvi to quarry stone in a certain place to which Cutch laid claim, resulted in the reversal of the Agent's decision. The decision of the Cutch-Morvi Commissioner as to the Kanthkot-Gundān boundary case was upheld on appeal by Government as mentioned under Káthiáwár, below. In 6 other boundary cases the decisions of Mr. Bulkey, President of the Cutch-Morvi Boundary Commission, have been upheld on appeal by Government.

Cordial relations subsisted between the Darbár and the Bhayád or feudatories of the Chief. The education of the sons of the Járejas is still in a very backward state. Still the number of Kuvárs attending the village schools has increased from 79 to 91. But the amount of education they receive is confined to reading and writing and a little ciphering.

At the beginning of the year under review the estates of Vinjan and Roha, which had been under attachment, were delivered over to the sole charge of their young Chief. There now remain but 4 such estates under attachment, namely, Lakádia, Gedi, Kanthkot, and Lakhánia.

States under  
Attachment.

The revenue of Lakádia improved from Rs. 33,392 to Rs. 46,086 in consequence chiefly of a plentiful cotton harvest, and the expenditure has been Rs. 29,508. The Ráo of Cutch and the Political Agent visited Lakádia during the year. The young Chief continues to attend the Ráj Kumár College. The Principal reports favourably of his mental powers, but says he is not so diligent as he might be.

Lakádia.

The estate of Kanthkot is still heavily encumbered with debt. The young Chief continued his studies at the school at Rámav, a village subordinate to Kanthkot.

Kanthkot.

The income and expenditure of Lakhánia are returned at Rs. 4,449 and Rs. 2,920, respectively. The estate is free from debt. The young Chief now attends the school at Lakhánia. He is nine years old.

Lakhánia.

The Gedi estate is very small. The young Chief, a smart and intelligent boy ten years of age, is being carefully educated at Bhuj. The income of the estate was Rs. 2,842.

Gedi.

Eighty-six thousand three hundred and four acres have been measured during the year at a cost of Rs. 7,536. Forty-five maps were prepared during the year or were in course of preparation. The total area hitherto surveyed is 480,843 acres. The result of the introduction of cash settlements into 3 villages on the coast has resulted in an increase of cultivation, but the people do not take kindly to the system, and it has been decided not to introduce it into the whole of the province for the present. The topographical survey of Cutch was continued during the year by

Surveys.

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a party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. They surveyed a total area of 2,471 square miles.

Waste Lands.

Three thousand three hundred and sixty acres of waste land have been brought under cultivation during the year, and a new village established to the north of Rapur. Water-works have been set on foot near Gardahisa, in the neighbourhood of which it is intended to found another new village.

Protection.

There is nothing to report on the head of legislation.

(1) Legislation.

The strength of the police again remained exactly as was reported last year, i.e. 201 mounted men and 401 foot. The cost was Rs. 91,741. The Water and Opium Police have discharged their duties well.

(2) Police.

The number of offences reported has fallen from 1,548 to 1,174 this year. A smaller number of persons, 2,305 as against 2,512, was also arrested. Of those 2,299 (or all but 6) were sent for trial.

The recorded value of property stolen was Rs. 35,581 as compared with Rs. 38,228 last year, whilst the percentage of recoveries was 47.82 instead of 62.2. This result does not reflect much credit on the police. No dacoities occurred. Robberies rose from 7 to 9, and in 5 of these cases the offenders were arrested and dealt with according to law. There were 67 cases of accidental death and 38 of suicide. Twenty-five fires occurred, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 27,785.

(3) Criminal Justice.

The administration of justice has been, on the whole, satisfactory. During the year under report the offices of the Vahivatdars and Nyáyádishes have been amalgamated, except at Bhuj, Mándvi, and Abdása, where the judicial work is quite sufficient to take up the time of an officer distinct from the Vahivatdars. Where this amalgamation has taken place, the head karkuns of Nyáyádishes have been empowered to try criminal cases up to 15 days' imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine, and civil suits up to the value of Rs. 200. Two thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight offences were reported to the various Courts, and 5,170 persons dealt with; of these 2,512, or 49 per cent., were convicted. Sixty persons, 1 less than last year, were sentenced to over six months' imprisonment. One man was sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law. Fines were recovered to the amount of Rs. 18,342, being Rs. 498 in excess of the previous year. There were 165 appellants in all; of these 10 had their appeals summarily rejected, and in the cases of the 155 remaining, 90 sentences were confirmed, 30 modified, and 28 reversed; whilst in 6 cases further enquiry was ordered, and 1 case remained pending at the close of the year.

(4) Prisons.

There are, in all, 11 prisons. The number of admissions during the year was 1,729, and 223 prisoners remained over from last year—total 1,952. This is 544 less than last year. The daily average was 211 as against 222 last year. One hundred and sixty-eight persons remained in jail at the close of the year. The total cost amounted to Rs. 9,992. Only 5 deaths occurred among the convicts during the year.

The manufactory at Bhuj Jail has worked satisfactorily, and a Burmese prisoner has, at the request of the Council of Regency, been sent there by Government to teach the prisoners cane-work.

There are 16 State Courts, 4 Courts of Small Causes, and 1 Jareja Court. The work in all, except the last-named, has decreased during the year. In all 5,217 suits have come up for disposal as against 6,026 in the previous year. Four thousand nine hundred and ninety suits were actually disposed of, and only 227 remained over at the close of the year. The total value of the suits was Rs. 4,15,926, and the proportion of suits to the population is 1 to 97. The total number of applications for execution of decrees was 1,451. One hundred and twenty-nine remained unexecuted at the end of the year. The appellate work has again slightly increased. The number of appeals filed was 925 as against 870, and 92 remained over in arrears. (5) *Litigation.*

One thousand two hundred and fifty-two documents of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,21,940 were registered during the year. The fees amounted to Rs. 4,951. All these figures show a large increase on last year's, and prove that the public appreciate the advantages of registration more than ever. The figures for the previous year were 714 documents of an aggregate value of Rs. 3,97,430. (6) *Registration.*

There are 6 municipalities in Cutch. The revenue and expenditure of each is shown below:— (7) *Municipalities.*

NAME.	Municipal Population, 1872.	Income.	Expenditure.	Percentage of Taxation per head.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Bhuj ... ..	23,818	9,629	10,170	0 7 7
Mándvi ... ..	35,988	8,196	8,919	0 4 0
Mundra ... ..	7,952	1,549	1,365	0 2 9
Anjár ... ..	12,944	2,633	2,369	0 3 1
Jakháu ... ..	5,238	516	316	0 1 7
Náliya ... ..	5,145	795	633	0 1 5

Those of Jakháu and Náliya are of recent institution. The incomes of Anjár and Jakháu show a considerable falling off, which is not explained. These two municipalities have incurred considerable expenses in the construction of public latrines. There are no other public improvements that call for special remark.

The fall of rain varied from 27.16 inches to 6.46, and averaged 13.88. In Bhuj, Abdása, and Lakhpat the fall was scanty, and cattle had to be taken to Sind for pasturage. The crops, including cotton, were good, especially jowári. Fever prevailed as usual after the close of the monsoon, but there was no other epidemic. Season.

Manufactures of all kinds are said to be on the decline on account of the competition of European goods in the market. Manufactures.

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and the want of patronage. The duties on dyed goods exported to Zanzibar and Arabia have been partially remitted, and the consequence has been a slight increase in the quantity exported. The price of the alum manufactured at Mándvi was reduced, in the expectation of increasing the demand for it, but this had not the desired effect. An arrangement has now been made with some local merchants to sell them 20,000 maunds of alum every year at Rs. 5-8-0 per maund.

Trade.

The income from sea customs has again declined at Mándvi, where the income was Rs. 1,67,626 against Rs. 1,71,503 last year, but at other ports it has risen to Rs. 1,73,620 as against Rs. 1,58,311.

At Mándvi, 50 new vessels, of burthen varying between 2 and 500 khandis, were built during the year. The quantity of ivory imported, in spite of a reduction in the import duty, still further diminished, and the original duty has now been re-imposed.

Public Works.

The estimated expenditure on public works is stated to have been as follows:—

	Rs.
The Ráo's new palace ... ..	1,395
The construction and repairs of roads, build- ings, &c. ... ..	85,549
Water and irrigation works ... ..	7,578
Harbour works ... ..	1,20,408
Miscellaneous ... ..	5,458
Establishment ... ..	22,415
	<hr/>
Total, 1880-81 ...	2,44,219
Total, 1879-80 ...	2,75,570

The first portion of the breakwater at Mándvi, 1,350 feet long, is now complete. Its usefulness is shown by the fact that large vessels have taken advantage of the protection afforded by it in stormy weather, instead of going to Bet or Chakha, on the opposite coast, for shelter, or being exposed in the open roadstead. Progress has been made with the Bhúj-Mándvi road, the Mundra and Mándvi Bandar roads, the Mádhápúr and Bhujia circuit road which is now opened but still unmetalled, and the Bhúj-Anjár road which has now been extended to Kukina, and the Anjár and Lúna Bandar roads. Six school-houses, a library at Anjár, and a dispensary at Anjár have been built.

Revenue.

The State receipts for the year under review were Rs. 16,30,535; and the expenditure was Rs. 15,06,433, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,24,102. The figures for the last year were respectively Rs. 17,62,779, Rs. 14,79,078 and Rs. 2,83,701. Thus the financial position of the State has improved. The actuals, both of revenue and expenditure, were greater than the estimates. The estimated income and expenditure for next year are respectively Rs. 15,56,465 and Rs. 14,93,769.

Public Health.

There were 6,457 births and 3,802 deaths during the year. There were no cases of infanticide reported. There are now five



dispensaries in the province. The work done by each is shown below :—

DISPENSARIES.	Number of Patients.		Average Daily Attendance.		Cost.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
					Rs.	Rs.
Bhúj .....	11,531	11,367	224·71	236·8	11,901	11,969
Mándvi .....	18,850	19,594	319·6	329·9	6,448	6,029
Anjár .....	10,052	12,228	204·5	216·6	2,941	2,881
Náliya .....	4,678	4,696	88·6	64·7	1,543	1,543
Rapur .....	1,341	5,145	70·5	67·6	634	1,335
Total ...	46,452	53,030	907·91	915·6	23,487	23,707

The increase of patients is chiefly to be accounted for by the fact that the dispensary at Rapur was only opened in January, 1880, so that the returns of that dispensary for 1879-80 are only for about three months. A similar remark applies to the return of expenses of that institution. The considerable decrease in the daily attendance at Náliya is not explained. Of the total number of 53,030 persons, 501 were treated as in-patients; in all 46,024 are reported as having been cured. The number of patients in the lunatic ward at Bhúj at the beginning of the year was 6; there were 3 new admissions during the year; none were discharged cured, and 1 died: thus the number left on the 31st March was 8. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 524.

Vaccination.

The number of persons vaccinated during the year rose from 16,731 last year to 18,204. Of these, 9,463 were males and 8,736 females. In 17,523 cases the operation was successful. The number of cases of re-vaccination was 215. Two new vaccinators were employed during the year to vaccinate the children of Meghwal and other low-caste people. They operated upon 738 children.

Education.

The number of schools has increased from 82 to 84, and the pupils are now 5,216 as against 4,949 last year. This increase is satisfactory. The average monthly attendance was 4,642, being 89 per cent. of the number on the rolls. The percentage of scholars to the population is 1·07. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 62,955—an increase of Rs. 18,160 over the previous year. The amount of fees levied was Rs. 3,368, or Rs. 494 in excess of those of the previous year. The working of the Alfred High School has been less satisfactory: only 1 boy succeeded in passing the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. The number of girls under education increased from 452 to 457, but the efficiency of the girls' schools, to judge by the results of the Deputy Educational Inspector's examination, is slightly on the decrease. Night-schools are not so popular as they were at first expected to be. The Administration has shown commendable interest in providing for all branches of education. There are now 6 libraries and reading-rooms in the province. The number of members is small. The School of Art has worked well. As a beginning of the work of imparting a

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knowledge of scientific agriculture to the inhabitants of the province, a Licentiate of Civil Engineering has been appointed to teach the rudiments of the science to some of the school-masters.

PA'LANPUR.

Area, 8,000 square miles ; Population (1872), 502,586 ;  
Revenue, about Ra. 12,00,000.

PA'LANPUR.

This charge contains 13 executive subdivisions under the supervision of a Political Superintendent. During the year, Courts have been constituted by the Government of India to take cognisance of civil and criminal cases in the territory assigned by the Pálanpur State for the Western Rájputána State Railway. The Political Superintendent's Native Assistants were invested with the powers of District Courts for the hearing of original suits, the Political Superintendent with those of an Appellate Court, and the Government of Bombay with those of a High Court. The Native Assistants were also invested with the powers of first-class magistrates ; and the Political Superintendent and the Commissioner, N.D., with the powers, respectively, of a Court of Session and a High Court.

Several dacoities occurred during the year which the Pálanpur authorities asserted were committed by men from Sirohi and Márwár, though this is doubtful.

Pálanpur and Rádhanpur are first-class States ; they are respectively under a Nawáb and a Diván, and the relations of the Superintendent with them are diplomatic only. Tharád and Váv are the next important, and are respectively under a Thákor and a Rána. The remaining 9 subdivisions consist of 3 States having inferior jurisdiction, and 6 districts made up of the numerous petty States, each placed under a subordinate Political Officer styled a Thándár.

Season.

The year was one of prosperity. The rain was favourable, and the crops were generally abundant. Prices generally fell.

The public health was unusually good. The rainfall varied from 36 inches at Pálanpur to 16 inches at Tharád, and averaged 25.47 for the whole district as compared with 24.38 for the previous year.

States under Management.

There were 24 States and villages under direct management at the commencement of the year. Three more were added during its course, and, on the other hand, 2 were handed over : thus at the close 25 remained under attachment. Direct management is usually imposed in this way for the interest of the parties concerned, or for the satisfaction of decrees of the civil Courts.

Protection.  
(1) Police.

Some duties of police are performed by a body of His Highness the Gáekwád's contingent numbering 686 sabres. They have worked fairly well. The number of offences reported to the police in the districts directly administered was 1,337, or 269 less than last year, and 1,380 persons were arrested. Of these 1,372 were sent for trial, but only 695 were convicted. The

\* The rough totals for 1881 gave 578,732.

amount of property stolen was Rs. 61,216-11-3, and of this only Rs. 8,616-5-6 was recovered. This poor result answers to a percentage of 14, and is 1 per cent. better than that for the previous year.

The total number of trials in the districts more immediately administered by the Superintendency was 632. The number of accused was 1,358, and of these 695 were convicted. The Superintendent and his Assistants disposed of 130 cases, the remainder falling to the share of the 6 Thándárs. (2) *Criminal Justice.*

The number of serious cases was 103, or 2 more than in the previous year. The Superintendent disposed of 29 appeals, in 15 of which he confirmed the sentences of the lower Courts, in 5 he modified, and in 9 he reversed them.

The new Superintendency Jail has now been completed. (3) *Prisons.* Previous to this event, persons convicted by the Courts of the Superintendency were confined in the jail at Pálanpur. The total so confined was 334, including 105 remaining over on the 1st April from last year. Two hundred and sixty-five were released during the year, and hence 69 remained in jail on the 31st March, 1881. The daily average of prisoners was 73 as compared with 137 last year. The diminution is satisfactory as showing a great decrease in serious crime in the States more directly administered. The number of other prisoners in the Pálanpur and Rádhanpur jails was 1,209, including 356 remaining over from the previous year. Nine hundred and fifty-six were released, 21 escaped, and 5 died. Thus on the 31st March, 218 remained in custody. The other jails are mere lock-ups.

One thousand and eighty-five suits were filed during the year under review in the districts more immediately under the Superintendency, making, with 531 in arrears, a total of 1,616 for disposal. Of these 905 were disposed of, aggregating a value of Rs. 77,681-1-0, so that there remained, at the end of the year, 711 suits for settlement. These numbers are about 25 per cent. in advance of those of the previous year. Thirty-seven appeals were heard of the value of Rs. 3,071-7-0. Eighteen remained on the files at the close of the year. Original political cases numbered, in all, 1,117, including 743 remaining over from the previous year. Of these, 422 are in arrears, and 695 were disposed of. Fifteen political appeals were also disposed of. (4) *Litigation.*

In all 89 boundary disputes still remain over for settlement. There were 30 fresh disputes. Forty-two were disposed of in the year. (5) *Chief's Courts.*

The criminal and civil returns of the States, the rulers of which exercise jurisdictionary powers, show that 3,673 persons were tried, and that of these 1,706 were convicted and 1,967 acquitted or discharged. In all 1,333 civil suits were disposed of, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,02,314-14-8, and 51 appeals of the value of Rs. 21,262. Six hundred and ninety-five political cases of the value of Rs. 95,422 were disposed of.

The sum of Rs. 5,908-8-2 has been spent, during the year, on the Superintendency Jail at Pálanpur, which is now completed. Public Works.

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## PA'LANPUR.

The Kánkrej Thána is now nearly completed. A new school-building for the Anglo-vernacular, vernacular, and Persian schools and the library is under construction at Pálanpur.

## Public Health.

There are 2 dispensaries at Pálanpur and Rádhanpur. The number of persons treated was 12,740 at the first and 5,110 at the latter, against 13,765 and 5,930 respectively in the previous year. There were 15,180 vaccinations against 13,841 in the previous year.

## Public Instruction.

The number of schools has increased by 5, and is now 28. The number of pupils at these schools was 1,594 as against 1,313 previously. The average daily attendance was 1,061.41, being 66 per cent. of the number on the rolls. Rs. 720 were collected in fees. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,310.

The survey of the Pálanpur State was in progress during the year.

## MAHI KA'NTHA.

Area, about 4,000 square miles; Population (1872), 447,056;\*  
Revenue, Rs. 10,27,921.

MAHI  
KA'NTHA.

This charge takes its name from the river Mahi, which, however, nowhere enters or touches it, and comprises, large and small, 58 Native States. It is bounded on the north by Pálanpur, Sirohi, and Meywár; on the east by the State of Wagad; on the south by the Rewa Kántha and the British district of Kaira; and on the west by the Baroda State. The whole is under the supervision of a Political Agent and his Assistants; and 15 estates, either owing to the minority of the Chief, or some dispute or indebtedness, are under the direct management of Government. The revenue of 14 of these, for which returns are available, aggregated Rs. 3,72,594-8-2, and the expenditure was Rs. 2,94,585-6-2. The figures for the previous year for 16 estates then under attachment were respectively Rs. 4,30,207-13-10 and Rs. 4,21,681-13-1. Two estates, Bhotáli and Báanna Rampur, have been released from attachment, and one, Pethapur, attached during the year—the administration of the estate by the mother of the minor Chief having been unsatisfactory. There are 2 estates also under the closer supervision of the Political Agent owing to the minority of their Chiefs; but these are directly managed by their respective guardians, and reference is only made to the Agent in the case of any extraordinary expenditure.

Besides the census, the chief events of the year have been the holding of a 'Border Court' for the settlement of disputes between the States of the Agency and Meywár, and the settlement of the compensation to be paid to the various Mahi Kántha States on account of the Government opium monopoly.

The year has been a very prosperous one; but, owing to the low prices of grain, the revenues of the Chiefs in most instances show a decrease. The peace of the Frontier was not disturbed

\* The rough totals of the census of 1881 give 517,485.

during the year. The Border Court with Meywár (Kotra) settled 107 cases. It is hoped that arrangements for holding a Border Court with the Political Agent, Western Rájputána, may be made next season.

The annual tribute to His Highness the Gáekwád is Rs. 1,29,484, to which Rs. 23,859 arrears have to be added. Of the total of Rs. 1,55,343, Rs. 1,29,859 have been collected and remitted, and Rs. 23,483 remain for adjustment hereafter.

The annual inspection of His Highness the Gáekwád's Contingent was held: 990 horses were passed, and 5 cast. The savárs who were detached last year for duty to Deesa have returned.

The work of revision of the rates for the tappas of Ahmednagar, Jadar, and Oda, in the I'dar State, has been completed and approved by Government. It is proposed to fix the assessment for the above tappas according to the revised rates by the aid of a small survey establishment retained by the Darbár.

The police force of the I'dar State, the only one that has a regular police, consists of 30 mounted men and 418 foot men, and the cost is Rs. 35,977—a saving of Rs. 622 on last year's figures. The remaining States have only a village police, consisting of inspectors (in some States only), of patels, and of village guards. Protection.  
(1) Police.

The number of cases reported to the police has been 2,468 as against 2,838. One thousand two hundred and forty-five accused were arrested, all of whom were sent for trial, and of these 834 were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 62,269 as against Rs. 69,706 in the previous year, and the percentage of recovery was 22—just a little over last year. There was a slight decrease in cases of crime with violence. The decrease in crime was noticeable both in I'dar and also in the other States of the Agency.

There was one case of "bahirvátia" in the year under report. No case of infanticide was reported. The population to whom the special provisions for prevention of infanticide have been applied number 2,117. Forty-three boys and the same number of girls were born during the year, and 3 boys and 10 girls died. The receipts of the fund were Rs. 1,413-12-6.

Besides the Courts of the Sessions Judge and District Magistrate presided over by the Political Agent, there are 18 regular jurisdictional Chiefs actually exercising the powers of magistrates, and in the I'dar State there are 22 Courts, besides 11 feudatory Chiefs exercising various powers. The number of offences reported to them was 3,202 against 3,562 in the previous year. Two hundred and eighty-seven persons stood over for trial from 1879-80; in all 3,334 persons were dealt with, and 259 were awaiting trial when the year closed. The returns disclose a diminution of crime and also of arrears. The number of prisoners sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment was 84, and 2 convicts were sentenced to death and executed. The number of cases tried by the Sessions Court was 20, the same as in (2) Criminal  
Justice

POLITICAL.

MAHI  
KANTHA.

the previous year. Three Courts have appellate powers. Forty applications were disposed of: the sentences in 12 cases were confirmed, in 12 modified, and in 9 reversed; 5 applications were summarily rejected, the proceedings in 1 instance quashed, and in 1 they were returned for further inquiry.

(3) *Prisons.* Seven hundred and seventeen prisoners were confined as against 857 in the previous year. The daily average in jail was 173. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 17,514, or Rs. 1,894 less than in 1879-80. There are 26 prisons.

(4) *Litigation.* Six hundred and ninety-five suits were left over for settlement at the close of last year, and 1,506 suits were filed, making a total of 2,201 for disposal; of these 1,507 have been disposed of, leaving 694 for disposal. The number of suits disposed of was the same as last year's. The value of the new suits filed aggregated Rs. 52,053. Three Courts hear appeals. There were 60 cases on the files for bearing; of these 47 were disposed of. The number of political cases settled was 625. Twenty-three boundary disputes were settled, and 31 remain unsettled.

(5) *Registration.* The number of deeds registered in the I'dar State was 31, the same as in the preceding year. The amount of fees realised was Rs. 1,064-4-3.

Season. The average rainfall gauged was 32.24 inches as against 30.27. It was abundant and seasonable. The crops were good. The area under cotton cultivation was much in excess of what is usual, and the outturn fair.

Trade and Manufactures, &c. The income derived from the Ahmednagar quarries was Rs. 3,922, a little more than last year's receipts. At Pethapur 194,100 women's 'sallas' were made and exported to Siam. This is about

FAIR.	Year.	Goods brought for sale.	Goods sold.
		Rs.	Rs.
Samlaji	1877 ...	7,50,394	2,89,752
	1878 ...	3,51,751	2,30,532
	1879 ...	3,62,422	2,66,912
	1880 ...	4,06,784	3,00,691
Bramha Khair.	1877 ...	1,18,140	65,335
	1878 ...	1,38,593	86,621
	1879 ...	1,90,017	47,867
	1880 ...	1,47,665	97,414

one-fifth more than the exports of the previous year. There are two important fairs held annually in the district. The marginal table shows the estimated amount of goods purchased and exposed for sale at each. Both fairs were unusually well attended. The arrangements made for

the protection of traders and purchasers are reported to have been very good.

Public Works. Rs. 21,503 were expended on public works. In the I'dar State Rs. 1,250 were spent on metalling roads and Rs. 1,000 on a dharmshala.

Revenue. The gross revenue and expenditure of the Mahi Kántha States are returned at Rs. 10,27,921 and Rs. 11,44,507 respectively. The revenue has thus decreased by Rs. 1,09,626 and the expenditure by Rs. 83,549. These returns are misleading, as debts paid off

are frequently shown in the expenditure, while, on the other hand, fresh debts that have been incurred do not appear in the receipts.

The numbers of births and deaths registered were 12,235 and 8,400 against 10,335 and 9,362 in 1879-80. The rate of mortality is thus 18·79 per 1,000. 4,934 against 5,442 patients were treated at the Sádra dispensary, and at the I'dar dispensary 1,176 against 1,111. The number of persons vaccinated was 9,036 as compared with 8,817. The number of operations, which for two years had been declining, has therefore increased.

At the close of the year there were 57 schools open. The number of scholars on the rolls was 3,093 against 2,792 the previous year, showing an increase of 301; and the average attendance was also greater, being 2,170 against 1,894. Fourteen boys, sons of Chiefs and minor Chiefs, were attending at the Sádra school at the close of the year. The young Chief of Ilol is being educated at the Ráj Kumár Colledge. The Chief of I'dar attended the college up to the close of the year under report, but has since left. He now attends office with the Assistant Political Agent at I'dar, by way of preliminary training for the independent administration of his State.

Public Health

## KATHIA'WAR.

Area, 20,338 square miles; Population (1872), 2,312,629;\*

Gross Revenue, about Rs. 1,53,00,000.

The principal events of importance that have taken place during the year are the visit of His Excellency the Governor to Káthiáwár in December, and the opening, during his visit, of the new railway from Bhávnagar to Gondal as far as Wadhván. His Excellency visited Bhávnagar on the 17th December, 1880, when he opened the main line of the railway between Bhávnagar and Wadhván. The special train conveying the party of guests proceeded as far as Limbdi, whence the party returned to Bhávnagar in the evening. On the 20th, His Excellency and party proceeded by special train to Songad, and thence by road to Pálitána; next day His Excellency returned to Songad, visiting the Pálitána stud-breeding establishment on the way, and thence by train to Jetpur. On the 22nd, His Excellency proceeded to Junágad, and on the 24th to Rájkot *via* Jetpur, Virpur, and Gondal. On Christmas day His Excellency received and returned ceremonial visits from some of the principal Chiefs, and distributed prizes to the pupils of the Ráj Kumár Colledge. Early on the morning of the 27th, His Excellency and party left for Wadhván. There next day His Excellency opened a new vegetable market in the civil station, built at the expense of the Wadhván State; and on the same day, having proceeded to Dhrángadra, performed there the opening ceremony of the Prince of Wales' Hospital, and laid the foundations of a new bridge over the river Phalku, and on the following morning left for Ahmedabad *via* Khárághoda, having during his twelve-days' tour travelled over 530 miles of country, and having become personally

General.

\* The rough totals for 1881 gave 2,348,228 as the population.

KÁTHIÁWÁR

acquainted with all the first and second class Chiefs of Káthiáwár, except one, who was absent through ill-health. His Excellency was everywhere received with enthusiasm by the Chiefs of Káthiáwár, who vied with each other in paying honour to the Empress' representative. The year has been an exceptionally prosperous one: food has been abundant and cheap. The rain fell favourably over nearly the whole province, and there has been no epidemic or malarious disease. The harvests have been generally good. The railway, which was opened in December last, is 194 miles long, and was ready for traffic in 22 months from its commencement. It has been determined to bridge the rivers which it crosses so as to allow of a daily service of trains throughout the year. Provision has been made for all the bridges, except 3, over the largest rivers. The line when finished will have cost Rs. 84,26,022, of which Bhávnagar pays Rs. 58,16,828 and Gondal Rs. 26,09,194. The gross receipts of this railway, from its opening to March 31, were Rs. 1,31,010, and the expenses Rs. 1,01,737. The bridges over the Bhávnagar-Dhoráji section were at the end of the year so far advanced that it was expected that this section of the line might be kept open during the rainy season.

Political.

In April, 1880, His Highness the Jám of Navánagar had a rupture with his Diván, Mr. Náráyanráo Wásudev Khárkar, and enforced his resignation: the new Diván, Mr. Maganlál Bápubhai, has during his tenure of office diminished the expenditure, and reduced the debts of the State. The Miánas of Mália have been brought into tolerable order in consequence of the establishment of a Government thána there. Crime has diminished, and the tribe has settled down in villages. With a view to the settlement of the disputes between the Chief of Pálitána and the Shrávak community regarding the levy of a tax on pilgrims visiting the Shetrunja Hill, an enumeration of the pilgrims has been conducted during the year under Agency supervision. The principal States that have been under direct Government management have been Gondal, Vala, Láthi, Chúda, Jhinjhúvada, Kotdá, SÁNGÁNI, and Bábi Kamáluddin Khán's share in Bántva. The State of Wadhván has been placed under the joint superintendence of the young Chief Dáji Ráj, and the Kárbhári who has so ably administered it for seven years. The dispute between the Bhávnagar State and the claims of the Káthi Chief Ebhal Khuman of Kundla, which had lasted since the beginning of this century, has through the commendable liberality of the Bhávnagar Government been finally set at rest. Early in September, 1880, subscriptions were invited from the Chiefs and residents of Káthiáwár in aid of the fund lately set on foot, under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor, for the relief of the families of those who had fallen in the war with Afghánistan. This call was nobly responded to by the Chiefs of Káthiáwár, headed by their Highnesses the Chiefs of Bhávnagar and Junágad, each of whom contributed Rs. 10,000. A total amount of Rs. 51,984-14-9 was raised. The loyal sympathy of the Chiefs of Káthiáwár is never wanting in support of Government interests, or in the cause of charitable benevolence.



His Excellency the Governor paid a visit to the Chief of Dhrángadra in December, and opened there the newly-erected hospital, and laid the foundation of a bridge it is proposed to build across the river Phalku. Unlike last year little progress has been made in public works; but about Rs. 9,600 have been spent in road-making and tree-planting, and a travellers' bungalow has been finished at the capital. The system of levying the revenue in the form of a 'Vighoti' or fixed rent payable in cash, which had been tried for two years, and the 'Chokha Bhag' system, under which a third of the grain and a fixed amount in cash was taken from the cultivator and which was tried for one year, have this year been superseded by the system of levying half the produce in kind. This system finds most favour with cultivators; but is disadvantageous, inasmuch as it affords full scope for fraud on the part of the collectors of the revenue.

KA'THIA'WA'B  
Jhálaváđ  
Pránt.  
Dhrángadra

The Ráj Sáheb of Vánkáner had bad health during the whole of the year (he has since died), and was an indifferent ruler.

Vánkáner.

This State also was visited by His Excellency during his tour in December. The new railway from Bhávnagar to Wadhván passes near the chief town. Nine thousand rupees have been spent this year in the construction of dams for storing water and irrigational works. This State also is reverting to the old system of collecting the revenue in kind in preference to cash.

Límbedi.

The dissensions between the Jám of Navánagar and his Diván, alluded to in last year's report, culminated in an open rupture; and on the forced resignation of the latter in June, 1890, His Highness selected as his minister Mr. Maganlál Bápúbhai, one of the Deputy Assistant Political Agents serving in Káthiávar. At this period the treasury was empty, and the debts of the State amounted to Rs. 21,25,000. During the year Mr. Maganlál has succeeded in reducing this debt by Rs. 2,70,000, and has held his own among the court intriguers. There has been a very considerable falling off in the revenue, owing to a great diminution in the prices of produce. Owing to the impecunious state of the exchequer but little has been done in the construction of public works. The Diván has, very sensibly, placed the forest department under the supervision of the State Engineer.

Hálár Pránt.  
Navánagar.

The young Chief of Morvi has maintained his excellent reputation as an intelligent and painstaking ruler. He takes great interest in public works. The handsome bridge across the Machhu River near the town is in progress, and the capital has been adorned with a new Darbár and Court buildings. The principal streets have been improved by setting back the houses, and the electric light has been introduced into the Chief's palace. A frontier line between Morvi and Cutch has been settled by a Commission during the course of the year, and the proceedings have been approved by Government, but the Thákor Sáheb has appealed against the decision to the Secretary of State. The only brother of the Chief has been sent to England to prosecute his studies at the Cambridge University.

Morvi.

## POLITICAL

KÁTHIÁWÁR

*Dhrol.*

The small State of Dhrol is in a very backward condition. The Chief is in debt, and the Government demands are realised with difficulty. The Thákór Sáheb requested the Agency Engineer to build him a new jail and police lines. These have been erected by contract, and the cost has at length been recovered from the Chief.

*Rájkot.*

The Thákór Sáheb of Rájkot has been in very bad health all the year, and has been absent, in hopes of relief, most of the time. In consequence of his inability to attend personally to the government of his State, the management is not very good. Rájkot, being the seat of the Káthiáwár Political Agency, was visited by His Excellency in December, but the Chief was absent and unable to attend.

Sorath Pránt.

*Junágad.*

The rain fell seasonably in Junágad and the crops were good and the price of grain exceptionally low. The health of the population has been satisfactory. The government is carried on by a Diván assisted by a Council. The capital was visited by His Excellency the Governor (December 22nd to 24th). The heir apparent of His Highness the Nawáb continues to take great interest in the police force, of which he is the head. Crime has decreased during the year, and the last band of outlaws in the Gir Forest was attacked and dispersed by the Junágad police in May, 1880. Increased attention has been paid to public works. The principal works under construction were the roads between Junágad and Verával, and Dhoráji to Porbandar, and a new high school and jail at the capital. The high school, a handsome building with accommodation for 300 scholars, has been opened since the close of the year. This is the second building of this description which has been erected by His Highness the Nawáb, the first being the Alfred High School at Rájkot.

*Jáfarabad.*

This small táluka of Jáfarabad is a dependency of Janjira. The Magistrate and Police Superintendent have both been removed for disgraceful conduct, and have been replaced by better men. A new Revenue Collector has been lately appointed, and has so far worked amicably with the Magistrate. The young Nawáb is a student at the Rájkumár College, and is much liked for his gentlemanly bearing and address.

*Porbandar.*

The portion of the trunk road from Porbandar to Rájkot within Porbandar territory, about 22 miles in length, has been completed by the Agency Engineer. The whole administration of this State is in the most deplorable condition, and the Rána steadily sets his face against all improvement. He persists in his refusal to allow his grandson and heir to attend the Rájkumár College. The State is probably the most backward in Káthiáwár. The rainfall was insufficient, and the crops suffered accordingly.

*Bántva.*

The estate of Bántva is divided into 3 shares, and one-half of it has been placed under the charge of a Government agent in consequence of the advanced age and imbecility of the Chief, and the load of debt upon it. The results of the year's management have been satisfactory. The debt has nearly all been paid off.

*Jetpur.*

The táluka of Jetpur is divided amongst 18 shareholders. They exercise jurisdiction over 115 of the villages that compose

the táluka; the residuary jurisdiction over these and plenary jurisdiction over the remaining 33 is exercised by the táluka Court which was reconstituted in April last. Two of the shares are under Agency management. Of these the Wádia estate is now nearly free from the debt by which it was burdened when taken under direct management in 1875. His Excellency the Governor opened the Bhávnagar-Dhoráji Railway to within 4 miles of the town on the 21st December, and by the end of the year Jetpur was in direct railway communication with Bhávnagar and Wadhván.

One of the two principal shareholders of Dedan died during the year, leaving one son and a grandson; the latter will go into residence at the Rájkumár College next term. The season was unpropitious and the rainfall bad.

*Dedan.*

His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnagar has continued the enlightened administration which has made Bhávnagar the model state of Káthiáwár, and has been ably seconded by the Diván, Azam Sámaldás Parmanandás, who deservedly enjoys the confidence of his master. The railway to Dhoráji and Wadhván, which has been constructed at the expense of the Bhávnagar and Gondal States, was opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 18th December. The harvest has been beyond the average, and the railway has brought down a very large quantity of cotton to Bhávnagar for export. The revenue survey of the State has now been completed. The railway and the other important public works which have been completed by this State will be described further on.

Gohelvá  
Pránt.*Bhávnagar.*

His Excellency the Governor visited Pálitána on the 20th December. The disputes of the Thákor Sáheb and the Shrávak community have already been alluded to. The rainfall was good, and the harvest above the average. The Chief takes considerable interest in revenue matters, but is lax in the prosecution of public works.

*Pálitána.*

The small estate of Jasdan is well managed by its Káthi proprietor, Ala Khachar. He has spent Rs. 32,000 on public works, mainly on the construction of a road from Jasdan to Vinchia.

*Jasdan.*

None of the numerous remaining States present any features calling for special notice.

*Other States.*

This Court was established to hear all disputes claimed by the landlords against their Chiefs, and is constituted by a president assisted by assessors delegated by the principal States. Another of its chief duties is to define and map out the estate of the Girásia. During the year, 1,088 disputes have been disposed of, of which 496, or nearly 46 per cent., have been decided in favour of the Darbár, and 592, or 54 per cent., in favour of the Girásiás. The percentages are the same as last year. There has been only 1 appeal to Government during the year, and the Court may now be said to have won the confidence both of the Darbárs and the Girásiás. The survey operations extended over 65 villages, aggregating 235,229 acres. This department labours under many disadvantages, the subordinates being scattered over a very large

Rájasthánik  
Court.

**KA'THIA'WA'B** area, which makes their work difficult of supervision. Several important decisions, forming precedents for future cases, have been passed this year, notably those in relation to the allotment between Girásia and Darbár of the 'Udhad Vero' or cash-tax on the non-cultivating classes, 'Deshdan' or export dues, and 'Sudhara' or improvement cess, punitive posts in Bhayádi villages, claims of Girásias to repopulate waste villages, religious-service holdings, and the right to levy 'Gadi Nazrána' or succession tax. It is to be regretted that the number of bahirvátias has this year increased by 3.

Protection.  
(1) Police.

The total strength of the stipendiary police is 6,615, of whom 1,009 are horse and 5,606 are foot: the cost is Rs. 8,47,279-15-8. The strength last year was 413, and the cost Rs. 50,577 less than in the year under report; the increase is partly due to the police of the Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway having been added in the returns of 1880-81, and partly to the increase in the strength and cost of police of the Jhálávád, Soráth, and Halár divisions, the chief items of which increase are (1) the omission of 320 men from Navánagar from the returns of former years, because, though really stipendiary police, they were not properly drilled and armed; (2) the establishment of a new thána at Mália. There is an absence of detective ability in the police, but this is owing to a want of such centralisation as would be impracticable in a country so subdivided amongst petty Chiefs as Káthiáwár. The number of offences reported to the police has fallen from 17,642 (erroneously entered last year as 16,642) to 11,975. Fourteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine persons were arrested. Of the persons arrested, 14,180 were sent for trial and 8,434 convicted. All these results show a marked decrease from last year, which is chiefly to be accounted for by the prevailing prosperity. The percentage of convictions on arrests was 56·7 as compared with 66·4 last year. The amount of property stolen was valued at Rs. 4,11,798-15-9, of which 31 per cent. was recovered, against Rs. 4,04,435-1-11 and 35 per cent. recovered last year. The percentage of stolen property recovered would have been much higher, but for a serious theft which occurred within 3 days of the end of the year which the police were still investigating. There has been a marked decrease of serious crime, 106 robberies and 38 dacoities as against 205 robberies and 92 dacoities reported last year. This improvement is chiefly due to the prevailing prosperity. There have been no losses by mail robberies in transit this year. In the dacoities and robberies 521 persons were returned as concerned; of these 169 have been captured and 64 convicted; the rest are still at large. The list of bahirvátias contains 14 names against 11 last year. Nearly all are bahirvátias in name only, and not one of them has any organised gang under him. There are no longer any outlaws *en permanence*, and no sacking of villages.

(2) Criminal  
Justice.

The criminal cases disposed of by the Political Agent and his Assistants and Deputies, the Thándárs, the Rájkot Station Magistrate, and the Railway Magistrate were 1,205 as compared with 1,733 last year, and the appeals disposed of numbered 43

as against 49. The talukdars in all tried 10,840 cases, and convicted 11,907 persons. The number of offences committed within their jurisdiction was 12,443, a decrease of 6,040 from last year's figures. The number of sessions cases tried was 32, or just half of last year's. The number of cases received by the Agency this year in the exercise of its residuary jurisdiction over States with limited powers was original 44 and appeals 15 as against original 78 and appeals 15 in 1879-80. Thus, taking all classes of cases together, it will be found in the aggregate that 15,880 offences were reported as against 21,935 last year, and 25,291 persons were dealt with compared with 35,664 persons. Of these 25,291 persons 1,523 remained over from trial from the previous year, 13,341 were convicted, and 1,246 were still untried at the close of the year under review. As to appellate work, there were, in all, 1,383 appellants; in 23 cases the application was rejected, in 533 the sentences were confirmed, in 400 modified, and in 355 reversed. The proceedings were quashed in 15 cases, and in 1 further inquiry was ordered; 56 cases were still pending; 27 appeals were made to the Agent's Court.

There are altogether 150 places of confinement in the province. (3) *Prisons.* The number of persons remaining in the Agency jail from the previous year was 113, and 214 were admitted—total 327. The daily average was 100 as against 112 in 1879-80, and the cost was Rs. 5,154-12-10 as against Rs. 8,461-15-10. The decreased cost is out of all proportion to the decreased number of criminals, and is not explained, but is probably due to the diminished prices of provisions.

The total number of prisoners in confinement throughout the province was 13,598, of whom 2,243 remained from the past year, and 11,355 were freshly admitted. This figure is 9,517 lower than last year in consequence of the great diminution in serious crime already noticed. One thousand eight hundred and forty-four persons remained in custody when the year closed; the aggregate cost of all the jails was Rs. 1,42,689-6-8.

Civil work which had greatly increased in the previous year, owing to a return of plenty and prosperity, again increased this year from the same cause. The total number of cases, original and appeal, disposed of by the Agency Courts was 3,205 against 2,674 last year. The talukdars decided 24,229 of an aggregate value of Rs. 29,14,234-5-4 against 17,408 cases last year aggregating Rs. 28,40,063-5-7 in value. Of the 3,205 cases decided by the Agency Courts, 2,613 were original civil and 465 original political, 92 civil appeals and 35 political appeals; whilst 31 original civil, 44 original political, 12 appeal civil, and 32 appeal political cases were received in the exercise of the Agency's residuary jurisdiction over States with limited powers. Taking the whole civil work of the province as an aggregate the results show—(1) original: 4,983 cases on the file at the end of the previous year, 25,049 filed during the year—total 30,032 as against 23,794 in 1879-80; of these, 25,939 were disposed of, and the arrears remaining were 4,093. (2) appeals: 386 cases on the files at the end of the previous year, 1,015 filed—total 1,401 as against 1,214 in the previous year; 955 cases were disposed of, leaving 446 still in arrears. (4) *Litigation.*

CA THLA WA'R  
Season.

The season has been already dwelt upon. It only remains to say that the rainfall averaged about 23 inches in all the province as compared with 16 inches last year. The fall was moderate, and fell favourably. Prices of grain fell from an average of jowári 36 lbs. per rupee and bájri 27 lbs. per rupee to jowári 53 lbs. and bájri 39 lbs. per rupee. The condition of the people at the end of the year was exceptionally prosperous. There was no epidemic disease, and food was abundant and cheap.

Trade.

The amount of grain imported by railway in 1880 was 7,718 tons, or 11,654 tons less than in 1879. This is, of course, owing to the good harvests of 1879 and 1880. The exports of cotton were from 5,520 tons to 11,184 tons—a quantity still somewhat less than that exported in 1876, viz., 13,550 tons. The total value of exports by sea was Rs. 1,70,69,394—an increase of 63 lakhs on the figures for 1879, and of imports by sea Rs. 1,73,90,878—a decrease of about 4 lakhs. The excess value of imports was Rs. 3,21,484; in the previous year it was Rs. 69,83,247. The excess value of exports by rail was Rs. 18,20,544; last year there was an excess of imports over exports amounting to Rs. 46,31,994. The principal exports are cotton Rs. 1,77,72,497 (more than thrice as much as last year), grain Rs. 8,39,852 (nearly twice as much as last year), wool Rs. 5,59,494 (slightly more than last year), and bullion Rs. 18,00,944 (about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of last year); and the principal articles of import are rice Rs. 10,63,909 ( $\frac{1}{2}$  of last year), grain Rs. 13,72,916 (little over  $\frac{1}{4}$  of last year), cloth Rs. 27,26,689 (more than double of last year), metals Rs. 6,00,482 (nearly double of last year), timber Rs. 5,67,293 (nearly double of last year), sugar and molasses Rs. 22,26,940 (about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of last year), and bullion Rs. 51,16,907, or 5 times as much as last year. These figures may be left to speak for themselves as indicating the prosperity of a purely agricultural country like Káthiáwár. It will be observed that, as last year, the flow of bullion into the province is very great. In the years 1876 to 1878 and the beginning of 1879 the country was drained of the precious metals in order to purchase the large stores of food required to keep the population alive.

Public Works

Public works come under 3 heads:—

1st.—The Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway constructed by Government Engineers under the superintendence of the Consulting Engineer for Railways.

2nd.—The works undertaken by the Agency Engineer, and

3rd.—Those constructed by the various States of the province.

The main line of the Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway, 105 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, was formally opened on the 18th December, and the branch to Dhoráji, 89 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, a month afterwards. The question of a railway in Káthiáwár, which had been proposed in 1869, was revived in 1877 by the late Governor, Sir Richard Temple, when a survey of a line between Bhávnagar and Gondal was undertaken; and in August of the same year, when it was feared that a famine was imminent, the survey was extended to Gondal and Dhoráji; and in the following November the portion between Botád and Wadhván was surveyed by the B. B. & C. I.

Railway Company. Ultimately in March, 1879, after a conference between His Excellency Sir Richard Temple and the representatives of the States of Bhávnagar and Gondal, it was decided that the line from Bhávnagar to Wadhván, north, and to Dhoráji, west, should be constructed at the joint expense of the States of Bhávnagar and Gondal, on the metre gauge, and without Government guarantee.

Mr. Izat was appointed Engineer-in-Chief, and proceeded immediately to locate the line, and to commence construction as a famine work. The indents for permanent way, rolling stock, &c., were sent to England in June, 1879. The first engine made its trial trip on March 9, 1880, and the plate-laying was immediately commenced. On the 8th June the first train ran into Wadhván, 105½ miles from Bhávnagar, and the line was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor in December as above stated. The plate-laying on the Dhoráji Branch commenced on the 20th October, 1880, and on the 19th January, 1881, the branch, 89½ miles in length, was opened for public traffic. Thus the whole line was completed in 22 months—a result due to the energy of the Chief Engineer and his Assistants, and also in part to the fact that the Engineers were left entirely untrammelled in their location of the line, and had not to go through the formalities attendant on the acquisition of land which have so retarded the progress of railways in other parts of the world. The railway, completed as above described, was only a surface line, and unbridged, on which traffic would have to be suspended during the monsoon; but in the latter part of 1879 the States of Bhávnagar and Dhoráji agreed to find the funds for the construction of the bridges between Bhávnagar and Dhoráji at a total cost of Rs. 8,50,000. These bridges were all in hand at the close of the year.

The Bhávnagar Darbár subsequently agreed to find the funds for the construction of all the bridges but 3 on the main line between Dhola Junction and Wadhván to be completed before the monsoon of 1882.

The estimated cost of the line, including preliminary expenses, construction of the line, bridging, ballast and permanent way, stations and buildings, plant, rolling-stock, and establishment, is Rs. 83,26,022, of which total Bhávnagar pays Rs. 58,16,828 for a length of 119 miles, and Gondal Rs. 26,09,194 for a length of 75 miles. The average cost per mile of the railway is Rs. 43,433.

The works on the railway are now of an entirely permanent character, with the exception of the stations, offices, and staff quarters, which are of a semi-permanent nature, and will meet the demands of the line for some years to come. All the English material has been obtained through the Secretary of State for India. The following towns are either on or within easy reach of the line:—Bhávnagar, Gogha, Pálitána, Dámnagar, Láthi, Amreli, Chital, Jetpur, Junágad, Gondal, and Dhoráji on the main line; and Vala, Umrála, Botád, Barvala, Ránpur, Dhandhuka, Chúda, Limdbi, and Wadhván on the branch. From the terminus

KATHIAWAR

miles in length. At Wadhwan the branch joins the B. B. & C. I. Railway; and under an arrangement with the company it has, for the present, the use of the station there. The railway is controlled by a manager under the general direction of a Committee of Management consisting of the Political Agent, the Diván of Bhavnagar, and the European Joint Administrator of Gondal. The manager acts professionally under the Consulting Engineer to Government, but in all other respects he is subject to the Committee of Management. The rolling-stock of the railway consisted, at the close of the official year, of 10 locomotives, 60 carriages for passengers, and goods and miscellaneous wagons to the number of 367. The net profits from the 19th December to the 31st March were Rs. 29,273, and the gross earnings to Rs. 78 per mile for the last week of the year. But as the line from Dhola Junction to Wadhwan will be closed during the monsoon, owing to the want of bridging, the receipts will probably fall off materially between June and October. The railway police was in working form at the time of the opening of the line. It has worked satisfactorily, and there have been several instances of intelligent action on the part of the constables; while the skill and energy of the Chief Inspector has been shown in ridding the railway of a number of professional pick-pockets who flocked to the line, soon after its opening, from all parts of India.

(2). Works undertaken by the Agency Engineer—

The Agency Engineer is entrusted with the construction and maintenance of the trunk roads of Kathiawar. The system centers at Rajkot, and thence roads radiate to Wadhwan on the north-east 66 miles, to Jodiya on the north-west 44 miles, and to Jetpur 42 miles. These three are now in good working order. The following are under construction:—that from Jetpur to Porbandar 71 miles in length, nearly completed, with the exception of two bridges; that from Jetpur to Veraval (72 miles), also nearly completed, with the exception of two bridges, for which as yet funds have not been provided; that from Rajkot to Bhavnagar, 104½ miles, of which 62½ miles have been bridged and metalled, the rest being still uncompleted. These roads when completed will have a total length of 405 miles, and will owe their construction, with the exception of a contribution from Government of 1 per cent. on the tribute, entirely to the liberality of the Chiefs of the province. The first and second class States have not only subscribed handsomely to the general fund, but have also constructed and maintained portions of those lines within their respective territories.

The total cost of works undertaken by the Agency Engineer for the year has been Rs. 1,65,274-3-7, and the list includes Rs. 20,281 spent on the erection of travellers' bungalows and dharmshálas on the Jetpur-Porbandar road from funds subscribed by the Rána Sáheb of Porbandar and Bábi Khán Kamáluddin of Bantva, Rs. 40,000 for the Girásiás' school at Wadhwan supplied by the Chiefs of Jhalavad, Rs. 12,118 expended in additions and repairs to the Rajkumar College, and many other important works, amongst which we may especially notice several short lines of



road connecting various towns in the neighbourhood of the railway with the nearest railway stations. Besides the preceding the several States have executed many important works at their own expense.

(3). Bhávnagar has spent 3 lakhs, chiefly on minor works, and also on the Taktsingjee Hospital, the steam ferry, and the Hathah bungalow. Vala has spent Rs. 13,649 in addition to Rs. 10,000 subscribed by the State towards the erection of a bridge over the river Utávlí. Láthi has spent Rs. 10,239 in useful public works. Gondal has spent Rs. 1,31,309 on public works, chiefly the completion of the new palace at Gondal, a new court-house at Dhoráji, additions to the ginning factory there, and bridges and embankments on the Jetpur-Porbandar trunk road.

Other States have spent the following sums: Junágad Rs. 3,16,639; Bántva Rs. 21,213; Mánávarádar Rs. 42,969; Pálitána Rs. 17,175; Jasdan Rs. 32,000; Navánagar Rs. 1,05,423; Morvi Rs. 1,95,964; Dhrol Rs. 10,002; Rájkot Rs. 25,143.

The chief forests are the Gir in Junágad and the Barda Hills in Navánagar and Porbandar: it is not satisfactory to note that the Chiefs who own these tracts show no disposition to introduce an efficient system of conservation. Vested interests are too strong to counteract the disinterested advice of the Agency officials; and wanton destruction will, it is feared, ere long cause the forest to disappear, as it has in other parts of the province. Bhávnagar continues to take an intelligent interest in arboriculture. At Mahuva in that State there are nearly 150,000 cocoa-palms in a locality which a few years ago was a bare salt marsh; these have grown up strong and dense like the cocoa-palm plantations in the Konkan. In Sorath the small táluca of Bagasra has planted large quantities of mangoes, babuls, cocoa-palms, and tamarinds. The Navánagar administration has consented, as above-mentioned, to place the Forest Department and road-side planting under the supervision of the State Engineer. The Thákor Sáhebs of Rájkot and Morvi take great personal interest in the subject of tree-planting.

Forests.

The number of post-offices has increased to 94 this year, and there are 177 letter-boxes. The mileage of foot-lines has, in consequence of the opening of the railway, been reduced to 1,238. It is reported that there were six attacks on the mails, but from the nature of the complaints there is reason to believe that in many cases these so-called robberies were 'got up' by the runners for one purpose or another. The Post Master General has taken advantage of the opening of the railway to re-establish the insured parcel system in towns in the vicinity of the line.

Post-offices.

The dispensaries and hospitals supported by the Chiefs of the province now number 56, besides the Civil Hospital at Rájkot maintained by Government. Two new ones have been opened during the year. There was no epidemic disease during the year. These institutions are doing a great deal of good, and are much more resorted to than they used to be.

Public Health

There has been an increase this year in the number of primary vaccinations; the total is 61,795 as against 52,256 last year. Of

Vaccination.

KATHIAWAR

these, 56,598 proved successful—a percentage of 91·58. The number of re-vaccinations was 2,332, and of these 1,496, or 64·1 per cent., proved successful. The number of vaccinators was 45.

Education.

There are now 599 schools with 33,001 scholars—an increase of 17 and 3,686 respectively on last year's results. Thus 1 school is provided for every 8,920 persons of the total population, and the scholars form a percentage of 1·4. There are 4 high schools with an average attendance of 252 pupils. Eighteen matriculated this year. There are also 4 first-grade and 9 second-grade Anglo-vernacular schools, 51 female schools, and 1 training college; the remainder are primary schools. The efficiency of all classes of schools has been well reported on, and shows an improvement.

The Ráj Kumár College has kept up its reputation. Four pupils have left, and 4 fresh ones have joined. The work throughout the year has been very steady and satisfactory. The general conduct has been good, and the attendance more punctual than formerly.

The buildings of the Girásiá school at Wadhván are now complete; they are of a plain substantial character, and consist of class-rooms, residences for 2 masters, and separate accommodation for 32 boys.

The School of Art established at Rájkot in February, 1879, has not been a success. The demand for works of art in Káthiáwár is extremely small, and there is consequently no encouragement to the pursuit of art as a profession.

CAMBAY.

Area, 350 square miles; Population (1872), 83,494;  
Revenue (1880-81), Ra. 3,57,098.

CAMBAY.

The administration of this small Muhammadan State is under the general superintendence of the Collector of Kaira as Political Agent.

Shortly after the commencement of the year under review the Nawáb Husen Yáwar Khán died, and was succeeded by his son, Nawáb Jafar Ali Khán, whose title was recognised by the British Government on May 31, 1880. Shortly after a new Diván, Mr. Shamráo Náráyan Laud, was appointed. His administration has been marked by vigorous reforms in every branch of the State management. Through him the lavish expenditure of the Nawáb's household has been greatly curtailed; the land-revenue has been collected with greater strictness; and, notwithstanding the opposition which these reforms at first excited, it is generally admitted that crime is being kept down, and confidence is increasing among the trading classes. The Diván has also introduced a system of administration based roughly on that in force in British territory; and, to carry this out, has introduced many new officers from a distance. The new salt treaty, with some alterations, was finally executed on March 17, 1881. Negotiations have been going on during the year for bringing Cambay into the customs union. Khán Sáheb Bande Ali Khán, eldest half-brother of the Nawáb, died on March 19, 1881.

The arrangements under the salt and opium treaties have worked well. Under the new administration the work of the civil Courts is done with regularity and according to the forms observed in British Courts. A Munsif presides over the Court of first instance, and appeals are heard by the Diván. In the year under report, 1,133 original cases and 59 appeals were decided, and 661 original cases and 28 appeals were on the file at the close of the year.

There was a fair demand for the special wares of Cambay workmanship, such as carnelian work and printed saris. Most of these are now exported by road and rail. The sea-borne trade is declining.

The "Rahdári" collections have again fallen off from Rs. 8,038 to Rs. 7,135. A charitable dispensary has been opened, and is much appreciated by the people of Cambay. Vaccination operations decreased by 445, being 1,649 as against 2,093 in the previous year.

There are 291 boys under instruction in the Agency schools, and besides these there were 28 private schools attended by 753 boys.

#### REWA KANTHA.

Area, about 4,792 square miles; Population (1872), 505,732;  
Revenue about Rs. 18,00,000.

The charge lies inland between the Mahi and Tápti rivers on the Central India Frontier, and is named after the Narbada River (also called the Rewa) which flows from east to west through it. It consists of 61 States. Of these 1 is of the first class, 5 are of the second class, and the remaining 55 are divided into 3 groups called Mehwás. The whole is under the superintendence of the Political Agent and Collector of the Panch Maháls.

REWA  
KANTHA.

The principal events of the year were—(1) the installation of the Rájá of Lúnáváda in full charge of the administration of his State on attaining his majority. This took place on the 28th August, 1880. The ceremony was attended by the nobility and subjects of the State, and also honoured by the presence of the Rájá of Sunth. (2) The trial of Chandrasingji, second son of the Rájá of Chhota Udepur, for the murder of his wife. The papers were submitted to Government, who ordered his discharge. (3) With a view to prevent the illicit sale of opium, and to keep the Chiefs to their engagements, a scale has been fixed according to which each Chief and Mehwási Thákor will annually receive a fixed quantity of opium free of duty for consumption in their States. The scale is merely experimental, and will probably, as experience is gained, require revision. To compensate the States for losses incurred by the abolition, under the new arrangements, of their transit and other duties on opium, the sum of Rs. 4,329 has been settled by Government as an annual payment to them.

An additional Native Assistant Political Agent has, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, been appointed, and given the supervision of Sankheda Mehwás and the Vádi of Rájpipla.

REWA  
KANTHA.

The annual amount of tribute due to the Gáekwád's Government by the States under this Agency is Rs. 1,70,041, and there were arrears amounting to Rs. 1,94,474. Of the total, Rs. 2,31,878 have been recovered and remitted during the year under review. Arrears of former years still remain to the extent of Rs. 55,169, but of this Rs. 44,991 are withheld pending the settlement of todá-girás haks due by the Gáekwád to certain tributaries, and of the question of remission of tribute on account of bad seasons. A detachment of the Gáekwád's contingent, consisting of 314 savárs, is posted in this Agency. Most of these are employed on postal and police duties in the 3 Mehwásis and the Rájpipla Vádi, and the rest are under the immediate orders of the Political Agent.

No Border Pancháit Courts were held this year in consequence of other calls on the attention of the officers of the Meywár Agency. The number of cases on the file is 72.

States under  
Direct  
Management.

The number of estates under attachment at the close of the year was 18. That of Lúnáváda was, as above mentioned, handed over to the Rája. The State debts have now been entirely paid off, and the treasury for the first time for many years has a balance of Rs. 9,144-1-9 to its credit. The only estates under direct management calling for any remark were Sunth and Wajiria.

Sunth.

The Sunth State was not burdened with heavy disbursements on account of marriage expenses, &c., as it was last year, and the total expenditure of the year was consequently much less. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,21,985, and the disbursements to Rs. 1,00,363, giving a surplus of Rs. 21,622. The young Chief was associated, from 1st May to the end of the year, with the Assistant Political Agent, Mr. Nandshankar, as joint manager in the administration of his State, and has since then been placed in sole charge.

Wajiria.

Wajiria continued under management owing to the imbecility of its Chief; the finances were good, and there was a large cash-balance invested in Government securities.

States not  
under Direct  
Management.

The State of Rájpipla is the largest under this Agency. It is to be regretted that but little was spent by the Rája in useful public works. On these only Rs. 9,284 were spent out of a revenue of about 8 lakhs. Rs. 8,200, or nearly the same amount, were spent in additions to a temple.

Chhota  
Udepur.

The financial condition of Chhota Udepur shows no improvement. The Rája is believed to have freely expended large sums in connection with the trial of his son above adverted to, and to have neglected other pecuniary matters. The Naikras were quiet, and the police did their work properly. Owing to some disagreement between the Rája and the overseer appointed by the Agency, the building of the jail made but little progress. The Kárbhári, Mr. Bulakhirám Nathurám, after fruitless endeavours to restore order to this exceedingly ill-managed State, resigned in January, and no successor had been appointed up to the close of the year. The Rája has since died.

Báriya.

The receipts of the Báriya State have been Rs. 1,82,369, and the expenses Rs. 1,60,624. The Chief is younger man of much promise

and the State is well administered. A son and heir was born to him during the year under report.

The transfer of Lúnávada to the sole charge of the Chief has been already noticed. Mr. Madhavlál Bápuji, a pensioned mámlatdár, formerly of Nadiád, has been appointed Kárbhári.

The Bábi of Bálásinor continues to administer his State satisfactorily. Opium smuggling has been actively repressed.

Survey operations have been progressing in Sindhiápura and Pálasni tálukas in the Sankheda Mehwás. The new Thákor of Bhádarwa is not administering his State satisfactorily; he is engaged in quarrels with his brother which have divided the whole State into two hostile factions. The records of the Darbár were found, on inspection by the Assistant Political Agent, to be very irregularly kept.

All the States except the Mehwásis and Vádi have police forces. Their work during the year has not been altogether satisfactory. There was a considerable decrease in crime: the total number of offences reported was 1,139 against 1,307 in the previous year. One thousand eight hundred and eighty persons are arrested, and the percentage of convictions on persons brought to trial was 64. The value of property stolen was Rs. 26,641; of this only 34 per cent. as against 38 per cent. last year was recovered.

In all 2,653 persons were brought to trial, of whom 1,498, or nearly 57 per cent., were convicted during the year. Of these, 3 were banished, and 3 sentenced to death, and 715 to various terms of imprisonment.

The number of jails was 24—1 less than last year. All but 5 are mere lock-ups. The jail building at Chhota Udepur, as stated above, is not yet completed. One thousand four hundred and ninety-four prisoners were admitted during the year, and 356 remained in jail from the previous year, making a total of 1,850. The daily average was 299 against 383 last year. The decrease corresponds with the general decrease of crime already noticed, and which is probably due to the improved condition of the people who have enjoyed another good season. Two hundred and seventy-nine persons remained in jail at the close of the year. The total cost was Rs. 15,741.

The information under the head of litigation relates only to the Court of the Political Agent and those subordinate to it. The Native States furnish no returns on the subject. Six hundred and thirty-five fresh suits were filed, making, with arrears, 822 for disposal. In all 511 were decided and 311 remained over at the close of the year. Seven appeals were disposed of by the Political Agent and 10 by his Assistant: 1 remained unadjudicated on the file of the Assistant Agent's Court.

The season was good. The fall of rain registered was 41.43 inches, which is about 4 above the average. In consequence of the good season, and the accumulation of stocks from the previous year, the prices of food-grains have fallen considerably. The people are gradually, but surely, recovering from the effects of the years of distress.

*Lúnávada.**Bálásinor.**Mehwási and  
other States.*

Protection

(1) *Police.*(2) *Criminal  
Justice.*(3) *Prisons.*(4) *Litigation.*

Season.

## POLITICAL

REWA  
KANTHA.  
Public Health.

There were only 5 dispensaries at work as against 6 the previous year, the medical man in charge of the Chhota Udepur dispensary having resigned, and no one being appointed in his place. The average daily attendance at the 5 that were open was 452 in all, and the cost Rs. 12,041. The whole of the Agency was free from epidemics.

The number of vaccinations was 12,022; 96.31 of the primary vaccinations were successful. Last year the number was 1,497 lower. The cost of the establishment amounted to Rs. 2,800-14-2.

Public  
Instruction.

Of the 64 boys' schools and 5 girls' schools and classes open at the beginning of the year, 2 boys' schools at Khárolí and Rabádia were closed, and 1 at Malekpur was reopened during the year. The average attendance was 3,588 as against 3,156 last year.

## NARUKOT STATE.

Area, 143 square miles; Population, 6,837\*.

Revenue (1880-81), Rs. 7,887-9-10.

## NARUKOT.

This small State continues to be administered by the Political Agent, Panch Maháls, on behalf of the British Government. The population chiefly consists of Kolis and Naikras, and their system of cultivation is of the most primitive description, resembling the "kumri" cultivation of the Deccan; in most instances the land is not even ploughed. Nothing worthy of notice occurred during the year; the season was a favourable one and the population was quieter and more orderly than usual. The rainfall was 37.22 inches, or about the average; the fall was somewhat scanty towards the close of the monsoon. The yield of crops was good.

The survey has not been carried into effect owing to want of funds. The area of waste land is very great, and is not sensibly diminishing.

The strength of the police remains the same as last year, viz., 40, of whom 3 are mounted.

Crime is less this year than it was before the late scarcity: 41 offences were reported as compared with 70 last year, and the amount of property stolen fell from Rs. 377-6-6 to Rs. 91, all of which was recovered. The number of persons tried was 76, and they were all convicted. There were no appeals.

The only prison is a mere lock-up, situated at the principal town, Jámbughoda, where prisoners are confined for periods not exceeding 15 days: longer term prisoners are sent to the Panch Maháls. The number of prisoners confined at Jámbughoda was 3, and the cost Rs. 6-9-8. Receipts from forests, ábkári, and land revenue increased; that from transit duties fell off, owing, it is said, to the fact that the traffic from the east now passes direct to the Bhadarpur Station on the Gáekwád's railway without passing through the State. Births numbered 143 less and deaths 3 more than in the previous year. Four hundred and seventy-

\* Or 5,517 according to the rough totals for 1881.

six patients were treated at the dispensary at Jámbughoda, being 122 less than last year.

There is but a single school in the State; it has 66 boys on the register. The daily attendance was 41·1—a decided improvement.

## SOUTHERN GUJARAT.

### SURAT AGENCY.

Area, 1,220½ square miles; Population (1872), 124,808 ;\*  
Revenue (1880-81) about Rs. 5,95,119.

The Agency comprises three small States which are under the supervision of the Collector of Surat.

SURAT  
AGENCY.

The largest of them is Dharampor situated between the south-eastern part of the Surat Collectorate and the forest country at the foot of the Western Gháts. It covers an area of nearly 800 square miles, and has a population of 74,592 souls. The revenue is estimated at Rs. 2½ lakhs. The boundary dispute between this state and Surgána has been settled as far as the demarcation of the contiguous villages is concerned. The ownership of the village of Mandhepáda is still under consideration. The eldest son of the Rája has been sent to the Ráj Kumár College, where he appears to be making satisfactory progress. The number of schools has remained stationary. The vaccination figures show marked progress.

Dharampor.

The two remaining States are for the present under the direct

Bánsda and  
Sachín.

STATE.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Sachín ...	42	18,154
Bánsda ...	384	32,154

management of Government on account of the minority of their Chiefs. The Nawáb of Sachín and his brother continue to attend the Ráj Kumár College, and their conduct is reported to be good. There is no matter of

special interest to record. The receipts and disbursements have been respectively Rs. 1,76,506 and Rs. 1,47,891. The total amount invested in Government paper is Rs. 1,52,400. Rs. 84,919 were spent on public works. Eight schools were maintained, and the attendance at the dispensary increased from 2,699 to 3,263. The receipts and disbursements of the Bánsda State have been respectively Rs. 1,68,613 and Rs. 1,49,659. Rs. 26,819 were spent on public works. Rs. 3,29,300 have been invested in Government paper. There are 9 boys' schools and 1 girls' school with an aggregate attendance of 414; of these 2 were opened during the year under report. The dispensary seems to be working well, and 5,054 persons were relieved at it during the year.

\* In February 1881 the number was 123,747 (rough total).

## MARATHA STATES.

### THE KHANDESH DANGS.

Area, 3,840 square miles ; Population (1872), 39,111 ;  
Revenue about Rs. 69,610.

#### THE KHANDESH DANGS.

The Dangs lie below the gháts to the west of the Khándesh and Násik Collectorates, and are supervised by the Collector of Khándesh as Political Agent. They consist chiefly of valuable forest. The internal resources are practically unknown, owing to the wild and unhealthy nature of the country. The inhabitants are grossly ignorant and superstitious, and make little or no progress. The topographical survey has been at work in the Dangs during the past three seasons. The Chikhli Mehwas State has been under attachment since 1877 owing to the misconduct of the late Chief, who died during the year. The revenue is increasing, and there is a cash-balance, half of which is invested in Government paper. The State of Singpur was also under direct management during the greater part of the year, owing to the minority of its Chief, who was given charge of his State on coming of age in March. The Gawháli and Surgána States are also under direct management during the minority of their Chiefs. The Chief of Surgána with his two brothers attends school at Dhulia. His progress is not reported to be satisfactory. The conduct of the Chiefs generally has been good ; but the petty Chief of Dang Gádhi, having been complained against by his vassals of stealing their cattle and other acts of oppression which the Political Agent believed to be well-founded, was ordered to make restitution, and to execute a bond to forfeit his girás haks to Government in the event of future misbehaviour. One case of murder occurred during the year : of 7 prisoners 1 was hanged, 3 transported for life, and 3 imprisoned for ten years. There was also a case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The chief items of revenue besides the land are ábkári, grazing-fees, sales of mangoes, catechu kilns, &c.

#### JAWHAR.

Area, 538 square miles ; Population (1872), 37,406 ;  
Revenue (1880-81), Rs. 95,713.

#### JAWHAR.

This small State is situated below the gháts in the north of the Thána Collectorate, and is supervised by the Collector of Thána as Political Agent, the Rája having full charge. The principal event of importance (besides the census, which will be noticed elsewhere,) was the beginning of survey operations in the territory in January, 1881. These operations were begun with a moderate, but efficient, establishment, and under an experienced officer, Mr. Shivrám Moreshwar Páranjpe.

#### Police.

The police force consists of 24 men—an addition of 3 to last year's figures. The number of offences during the year was 236. Of these the only serious ones were 2 dacoities, 2 cases of rape,

\* The rough totals of the census of 1881 give 60,270 as the population.



and 2 highway robberies. Two hundred and ninety-six persons were arrested, and 204 convicted. Only 1 person was sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment. Property was stolen to the amount of Rs. 759-3-3, and of this Rs. 711-11-3, or 94 per cent., was recovered.

Seventy-two civil suits were disposed of during the year, and 30 remained in arrears at its close. The experiment of substituting 1 itinerant Nyáyádhish for the 3 separate Courts in charges of the several subdivisions of the State is working well, the average duration of each suit being about two months. Civil Justice.

The forest revenue has risen from Rs. 27,837 to Rs. 39,058. This is mainly owing to better management—sales by private contract having been superseded by the system of inviting tenders publicly. Forests.

The two new wells mentioned in last year's report have been completed, and the construction of the tank near Jawhár is proceeding. The total outlay has been Rs. 30,208. Public Works.

The gross revenue has been Rs. 95,713 against Rs. 90,098 last year. The expenditure has been Rs. 1,35,342, or 70,144 more than last year. The increase is chiefly under the heads "devasthán and charity", "miscellaneous", and "public works". The increased expenditure under the two former heads is due principally to the building of a temple and the festivities usual on the birth of a son. Rs. 1,847 were spent on vaccination and medical charges, and Rs. 1,272 on education. Revenue.

There were 526 births and 390 deaths recorded during the year. One thousand four hundred and eighty-eight children were vaccinated. Public Health

Five schools are now open, attended by 273 pupils. Education.

During the year the Rájá came to an agreement with the Collector and Political Agent whereby he agreed to forego all levy of transit dues if Government would construct the road from the western limit of Jawhár to the Dáhánu Railway Station. The matter is still before Government. Miscellaneous

#### JANJIRA.

Area, 325 square miles; Population (1872), 71,996; \*  
Revenue, Rs. 3,32,115-15-10.

This State lies to the west of the Kolába and to the north of the Ratnágiri District, and is enclosed between them and the sea. Its Chief is a descendant of the Habshi family, who are Abyssinians and during the Musalmán rule held the office of admirals. The Chief is a minor, and during the year under report has been attending the Rájakumár school, where he is well reported of as docile, intelligent, and gentlemanly. The administration is carried on by the State Kárbhári under the orders of the Assistant Political Agent, who lives at Janjira, and under the supervision of the Agent and Collector of Kolába. JANJIRA.

\* The rough totals for 1881 give 75,194 as the population.

JANJIRA.

The chief events of the year were—(1) the visit to Janjira of His Excellency the Governor on the 26th March; (2) the reorganisation by Major Salmon, Assistant Political Agent, of the police and forest departments; (3) the establishment of a regular department of public works; (4) the census in February, 1881. The former Kárbhári, Mr. Fráñji Cursetji Nariman, was in office till May, 1880, and was in July, 1880, succeeded by Ráo Bahádur Jayshingrao Angray; who, however, tendered his resignation (which has since been accepted) at the close of the year under report.

Surveys.

No survey has as yet been undertaken, as the finances of the State, which are to some extent burdened with debt, do not admit of its being undertaken at present.

Protection.

(1) *Police.*

There are, all told, 84 policemen under the revised system introduced this year, entertained at a cost of Rs. 7,572. Under the former system the number was 93; of these 60 were 'ordinary police' and 33 'jail police': only the latter were regularly drilled. The distinction between the two bodies is now abolished, and all the police are drilled; their pay has been improved, the whole force has been divided into two grades, and the practice of allowing substitutes as a matter of course has been put a stop to.

One hundred and ninety-seven cases were reported to the police, involving the arrest of 371 persons. Of these, 213 were sent for trial and 113 convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 4,001-5-9 as compared with Rs. 2,574-6-1 in the previous year. This increase is partly owing to a large theft of jewellery from one of the Sidi Sardárs. Recoveries amounted to only 28·5 per cent. as against 54 last year. This result is by no means satisfactory, and is only partly accounted for by the fact that in the case above mentioned the theft was not discovered until some time after when the thief had had time to dispose of most of the property in Bombay.

(2) *Criminal Justice.*

The Criminal Courts had to deal with 519 cases, being a decrease of 46 from last year's returns. In all 1,124 persons were dealt with, of whom 134 remained over from the previous year, and 29 cases remained in arrears at the end of the year, involving 63 persons. In all 221 persons were convicted. There were 2 appeals: in one case the sentence was confirmed, and in the other reversed.

(3) *Prisons.*

There is only 1 prison. Twenty-nine prisoners remained over from last year, 82 were admitted during the year, making a total of 111 as compared with 89 during the previous year. The total cost was Rs. 1,835-1-2.

(4) *Litigation.*

The number of suits instituted was 340, and 41 remained over from the previous year, making 381 for disposal as compared with 471 in 1879-80. The difference is partly owing to the smaller number of suits outstanding at the beginning in this year as compared with 124, the number at the beginning of 1879-80. Three hundred and eighty-one cases were actually disposed of, and hence arrears at the close of the year were 42, or 1 more than last year. Thirty-nine appeals were filed, but 91 appeals were

already in arrears. Of these 130 cases, 96 were disposed of, and 34 remain in arrears.

Registration extends only to documents relating to immoveable property. In all, 143 documents were registered; last year the number was 129. (5) *Registration.*

The season was, on the whole, an unfavourable one, the rainfall being irregular and untimely. The monsoon crops were less than the average, but the late and upland crops were abundant. *Season.*

The forest department has been thoroughly reorganised, and a more systematic form of management introduced. From a financial point of view the results are good. *Forests.*

The imports and exports of the year are estimated at Rs. 97,386 and Rs. 71,635 respectively. The figures for the year 1879-80 were Rs. 1,13,788 imports and Rs. 66,624 exports. These figures are not believed to be very trustworthy. *Trade.*

Three much-needed public works were taken in hand during the year : (1) a criminal Court-house at Murud to cost Rs. 3,169, (2) a school-house at Murud to cost Rs. 7,159, and (3) State stables in Murud to cost Rs. 2,496. The first and the third of these are nearly ready. The total expenditure under the head of public works during the year has been Rs. 25,857 as against less than Rs. 6,000 in former years. *Public Works*

The gross revenue, including both that in cash and grain, is Rs. 3,32,115-15-10. Rs. 2,57,628-7-4 of this is derived from the land. Last year the revenue was Rs. 3,28,786-8-9. This is exclusive of the private revenue of the Chief, which amounts to Rs. 26,685-9-3. The expenditure was, public Rs. 2,74,995 and private Rs. 14,776, which shows a decrease of about Rs. 3,179. *Revenue.*

The educational cess, amounting to Rs. 2,532-3-4, has this year again been credited to the State. *Local Funds.*

No epidemic has occurred during the year. The only dispensary is one attached to the Agency. One thousand three hundred and one patients were treated as compared with 907 in 1879-80. The increase is gratifying as showing an advancing appreciation of European medicine and treatment. The number of vaccination operations was 2,582 as compared with 2,560 last year. *Public Health.*

There are 14 schools and 762 pupils. The attendance is slightly better than last year, being 487·6 as against 433·5 in 1879-80. The cost has been Rs. 2,328-15-1 as compared with Rs. 3,984-15-0 in the previous year. *Public Instruction.*

#### SA'VANTVA'DI.

Area, 900 square miles; Population (1872), 190,814 ;\*  
Revenue (1880-81), Rs. 3,21,641.

This State lies between the Collectorate of Ratnágiri to the north and north-west and the Portuguese settlement of Goa to the south. The eastern boundary is the chain of the Sahyádrí hills. The health of the young Chief, who is a minor, was excel- *SA'VANTVA'DI.*

\* The rough totals at the census of 1881 gave 174,412 as the population.

SAVANTVADI.

lent throughout the year; but it has not been deemed advisable for him to prosecute his studies at the Rájkumár College. He is at present under the tutorship of Mr. C. F. G. Lester, who has endeavoured, it is feared with but indifferent success, to bring out some better social qualities in his pupil, and to give him some knowledge of the business of the State. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief paid a visit to Vádi, the capital, on the 18th January, and His Excellency the Governor also visited the town on the 21st March. On this occasion His Excellency laid the foundation of a new Darbár Hall.

Survey.

Survey operations have been continued by two full establishments. It is expected that the work of surveying the whole State will occupy about two years longer. The outturn of work is 57,322 acres surveyed and 55,757 classed at a cost of Rs. 49,389-9-4. The survey settlement was introduced into 19 villages, making in all 77. The additional revenue realised by the gradual introduction of the new settlements into these villages (which amount to about one-third of the State) amounts to Rs. 24,875, which is less than the interest at 4 per cent. on the total cost by Rs. 12,599.

Wards' Estates.

Twenty estates of minors have been under direct management during the year, of which 4 only were of any importance. Three of these are free from debt, while the fourth is heavily involved. The education of the minors is being attended to.

Protection.  
(1) Police.

The number of men (told off from the local corps) actually employed on police duties in the State is 155, equivalent to 1 to every 1,231 souls of the population. There was a decrease of 113 offences and 593 offenders arrested. The cause of this decrease is chiefly due to the cessation of the offence of smuggling salt from the Goa territory. A decrease also occurred in the amount of property stolen, but recoveries fell from 52.22 per cent. to 37.04. The decrease is said to be owing to the fact that the only large robbery that occurred was committed by persons from the Goa territory, who conveyed the property beyond the limits of the State.

(2) Criminal Justice.

Cases sent up for trial numbered 512, and involved 779 persons. Of these 60.2 per cent. were convicted. In all 37 persons as against 60 last year were sentenced to terms of imprisonment of 6 months and more. The serious crimes were 6 cases of murder (including 3 of infanticide) and 1 of dacoity. The decrease of crime was chiefly in cases of salt-smuggling and theft. There were 19 appeals, and in 11 of these the sentences were confirmed, and in 1 mitigated.

(3) Prisons.

The foundations of the new jail were being laid at the close of the year. There were 305 prisoners confined during the year as against 367 in the previous year, and 66 of these remained over at the close of the season. There was only 1 escape, and the convict was recaptured. Ten prisoners died in the jail, and 1 was executed for murder. The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 9,011-9-2, or, deducting value of labour done, Rs. 74-15-8 per head.

There was an increase of civil suits, which is attributed to creditors having taken advantage of a good harvest to sue for the satisfaction of their demands. In all 2,351 suits were filed as against 1,910 last year. Two thousand four hundred and thirteen were disposed of, leaving a balance of 355 in arrears. There are 3 Courts, and in 2 the average duration of suits is less than 2 months. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 4,075. In all 170 civil appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of 12 on the files at the close of the year. Only 6 special appeals to Government remain pending. The receipts of the civil Courts have amounted to Rs. 17,499, and the expenses to Rs. 14,817.

SA'VANTVA'DI.  
(4) *Litigation.*

Two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three documents were presented for registration of a total value of Rs. 2,57,529-6-9. The number shows a decrease of about 600. Registration was refused in 6 cases. Receipts amounted to Rs. 7,836-14-7, and expenditure was Rs. 1,440-12-4. The expense of registering a document, including both fees and stamps, is about the same, on an average, as in British territory.

(5) *Registration.*

There is a single municipality, *viz.*, at Vádi,—income Rs. 3,978-1-5, expenditure Rs. 3,982-5-4. A house-tax has been imposed. The main roads in the town and the water-supply have been much improved.

(6) *Municipal.*

The local corps is fixed at 436 of all ranks, but in consequence of the withdrawal of a treasury guard paid by Government and stationed on the Goa Frontier, arrangements have been made to reduce the strength by 16. They do police duty, and act as a body-guard to the Sardesái. Nearly all of the men were put through a course of ball-practice. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, who inspected the corps, which was paraded as a guard of honour for His Excellency on the occasion of his visit on the 18th January, expressed his approval of the smartness and good appearance of the men. Their conduct is reported to be excellent. The total cost to the State is Rs. 46,451-2-3.

(7) *Military.*

For the first time since the coffee estate at Tamboli was opened the income exceeded the expenditure. The plantation at Nanyachepani made fair progress.

*Agriculture.*

The rainfall measured 109, which is under the average. Some injury was done in places by locusts; but, on the whole, the harvest was above the average.

*Season.*

The forest department has made progress. In all 29,948 acres of measured land are now under conservancy. There were 13 forest fires. The income amounted to Rs. 7,122-5-9, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,973-7-3. A depôt for the sale of timber was opened at Amboli. It has proved a success, and largely increased the receipts of the department. It is now proposed to open 2 more of such depôts at other places in the State.

*Forests.*

The expenditure on public works was Rs. 1,12,911-1-9. The principal works completed and in progress were the façade and

*Public Works.*

## POLITICAL.

**SA'VANTVA'DI.** new side to the Public Office square, with a clock tower, a new residence for the Sardesai at Amboli, 2 bridges on the road to the Phonda Ghát, and a bridge on the road to Málvan.

## Revenue and Finance.

The total receipts, exclusive of Local Funds, amounted to Rs. 3,95,163 as against Rs. 5,41,906 for the previous year, and the expenditure was Rs. 4,22,080 as against Rs. 4,44,524. The diminution in receipts is owing to the fact that the Princess Tárábái's dowry—Rs. 1,00,000—and a wedding present to the Sardesai of Rs. 88,921 from His Highness the Maharája Sindia were included in last year's receipts.

The Local-Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 28,079-1-0. The expenditure was Rs. 40,610-6-8. The balance to the credit of the fund at the close of the year was Rs. 20,970-5-1.

The outstanding balances four months before the close of the revenue year were Rs. 74,101-9-6; this was nearly all expected to be collected before the close of the revenue year.

Contrary to expectation the income from ábkári under the new system, as agreed upon in the conference held at Goa in the previous year, has increased. The revenue amounted to Rs. 19,427-7-4 as against Rs. 18,168-4-0 in the previous year, notwithstanding the fact that fewer trees have been tapped for toddy. There has been a further decline in the stamp revenue.

## Public Health

The numbers of births and deaths registered were respectively 2,824 and 4,414. The number of deaths shows a decrease from last year of more than 2,000. As malarious fever is reported to be as prevalent as ever, it is not easy to account for this great diminution in the death-rate. The number of births, 2,824 in a population of nearly 175,000, is manifestly incorrect.

Six thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight persons were treated at the civil hospital as compared with 5,078 last year. A dispensary was opened at Amboli during the hot months, and 277 patients were treated there. There was an increase in the number of primary vaccinations of 372, but the number of re-vaccinations was less by 484. The total cost of its medical and vaccination departments to the State was Rs. 6,520-6-0 as against Rs. 7,007-4-8 in the previous year.

## Instruction.

One school was closed during the year, reducing the number to 43. The number of pupils was 2,252, or 138 more than last year. The percentage of pupils to population is 1·17. The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 15,669-13-9, of which Rs. 6,943-10-10 were contributed directly by Local Funds and popular subscription. Two candidates out of 5 who presented themselves passed the matriculation examination at Bombay. There was an increase of 19 girls in the girls' school: the number is now 89.

The Sávantvádi library contains over 1,000 volumes, and has 57 subscribers. There was a credit balance of Rs. 2,750-7-0.

## SÁTÁRA FEUDATORIES.

Area, 3,026 square miles; Population (1872), 336,227;\*

Revenue, Rs. 10,30,236 (about).

The five States, area and resources of which are given separately below, belong to five great feudatories of the old Sátára kingdom, and are under the political supervision of the Collector and Agent of Sátára:—

SÁTÁRA  
FEUDATORIES

STATE.	Title of Ruler.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.	
				Ra.	a. p.
Bhor ... ..	Pant Sachiv ... ..	1,491	136,075	5,36,535	9 3
Phaltan .. ..	Nimbalkar ... ..	397	46,572	1,21,840	6 11
Aundh ... ..	Pant Pratinidhi ... ..	213	68,335	2,29,852	8 10
Jath ... ..	Deshmukh ... ..	884	64,000	1,30,000	0 0
Daphlápúr ... ..	Deshmukh ... ..	40	6,006	12,006	11 3

## A.—JATH STATE.

Area, 885 square miles; Population (1872), 64,000; †

Revenue about Rs. 1,30,000.

An Assistant Political Agent has been appointed to superintend this State. With it two subordinate estates, viz., the Deshmukhi vatan and the Khavas Khani vatan, are also under attachment. When this State was taken under direct management in 1873 it was burdened with a heavy debt. Considerable progress has been made this year with the liquidation of this debt.

Only a very trifling area of land was thrown up during the year. The low prices of produce prevented much waste land from being taken up for cultivation; otherwise it is probable that cultivation would have extended, the applications for waste cultivation in the early part of the season having been very numerous.

Waste Lands.

In all 4 mounted and 43 foot police are entertained. The total cost was Rs. 2,831-0-1. The number of offences reported was 154, and of accused arrested 64. The figures for last year were larger—166 and 125 respectively. The disproportionately large diminution in arrests compared with offences is probably due to the absence, in the year under report, of dacoities and highway robberies, in which more persons than one were engaged. Sixty persons were sent for trial, and of these 31 persons were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 3,666 as against Rs. 1,627 in the previous year—a very considerable increase which is not accounted for. Recovery was made of Rs. 2,577, or over 70 per cent. Last year the percentage was 30. The improvement is very creditable.

Protection.  
(1) Police.

One hundred and thirty-seven persons were dealt with by the criminal Courts. Of these 72 were convicted. None remained over for trial at the end of the year. Four persons were sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding six months. There were 3 appeals, in all of which the sentences were upheld.

(2) Criminal  
Justice.

\* The rough totals for 1881 gave 313,183 as the population.

† Or, by the rough totals of 1881, 49,478.

SA'TA'RA  
DEUDATORIES.

Fifty-eight persons were admitted to the jail during the course of the year; 21 remained over from last year. The closing balance was 15, and the daily average 18. The average last year was 33. The cost was Rs. 680-12-10.

3) Prisons.

4) Litigation.

The number of civil suits filed was 156, and 22 were left over from the previous year, making a total of 178 for disposal. Of these, 139 were actually disposed of, and 39 remained in arrears at the close of the year. The number of appeals was 3, and of these 2 remained in arrears. The other appeal was decided by the Assistant Political Agent.

5) Registration.

Sixty-five documents were registered, being a decrease of 26 from last year's work, attributed to the improved condition of the rayats who have less need to borrow than last year.

Season and  
Crops.

The rainfall registered at Jath was 23 inches, or rather below the average. The crops, on the whole, were below the average.

Public Works

The expenditure on public works was only Rs. 541.

Revenue and  
Finance.

The land-revenue was Rs. 1,18,998, and the sáyar revenue Rs. 8,926. The total revenue from all sources was Rs. 1,41,039, and the expenditure Rs. 59,382, exclusive of repayment of debts. Last year the figures were—income Rs. 1,06,075 and expenditure Rs. 46,338.

The income from Local Funds was Rs. 8,644. This is credited to the general income—a course which is unobjectionable in so small a State.

Public Health

There are no dispensaries, but the Mámlatdár of Jath is supplied with a stock of simple medicines which he distributes to those who need them. One thousand five hundred and thirty births and 832 deaths were registered. Last year's figures were 1,066 and 1,019 respectively. Nine hundred and thirty-one children have been vaccinated, and the cost has been Rs. 210.

Education.

The number of schools is 12. The average number of children on the register is 497, or 49 more than last year. The average attendance was 384, rather more than last year's figure. The expenditure on education was Rs. 2,929.

B.—STATES ADMINISTERED BY THEIR CHIEFS.

Bhor.

The title of the ruler of this State, which has an area of 1,491 square miles and a population of 186,075,\* is the Pant Sachiv. The revenue for 1880-81 was Rs. 5,36,536. The Chief is in debt. The measurement and classification, by the Survey Department, of 85 villages in the Sudhágad Táluka have now been completed, and the party engaged in this State have begun work in the Prachandgad Táluka. Eleven mounted and 169 foot police are maintained at a cost of Rs. 13,585. The number of offences reported was 698, and of accused arrested 583. The figures for last year were 634 and 682 respectively. Three hundred and eighty-nine persons were sent for trial, of whom 121 were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 6,399 as against

\* Or, by the rough totals of the census of 1881, 145,872.



Rs. 21,170 the previous year. Recovery was made of Rs. 2,903, or about 41 per cent. Last year the percentage was 15. The number of criminal trials held was 492, and these involved 889 persons. Of these, 283 were convicted, and 30 remained over for trial at the end of the year. There were 57 appeals : 8 sentences were upheld, 16 modified, and 33 reversed. In all 158 persons were admitted into the jail at Bhor, and 25 remained over from last year. The closing balance was 27, and the daily average 24—6 less than last year. The cost was Rs. 2,977. No deaths occurred. The number of civil suits filed was 2,452, and 771 remained over from the previous year, making a total of 3,223 for disposal. Of these, 2,465 were actually disposed of, and 758 remained in arrears at the close of the year. The number of appeals was 121, and of these 23 remained in arrears. Three hundred and sixty-two documents were registered, being an increase of 30 over last year's work. The fees, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,122, and the costs to Rs. 183. There is no municipality ; but a bhungy-tax is raised at Bhor, and yields Rs. 259. Lighting and watering the town costs Rs. 451. The deficiency is made good out of Local Funds.

The average rainfall was 57.64 inches. The season was good, and the yield of crops favourable.

Demarcation of forests by the British forest officer specially appointed was carried on during the year.

The gross outlay on public works was Rs. 7,303. Of this Rs. 1,425 was spent in watering and fencing road-side trees. The land-revenue was Rs. 3,33,856, and the income from all other sources Rs. 79,086, and advances were recovered to the amount of Rs. 5,36,536. The expenditure was Rs. 5,03,309. The income from Local Funds was Rs. 21,076.

There is a dispensary at Bhor which has relieved 1,360 patients. Last year's figure was 1,390. The cost has been Rs. 571. A native physician is also entertained. One thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven births and 1,281 deaths were registered. Last year's figures were 2,154 and 1,355. Two thousand six hundred children have been vaccinated, and the cost was Rs. 546. A new school has been opened which brings the total number of schools up to 25. The number of children on the register is 721—an improvement of 29 on last year. The average attendance was 480, or about a fourth less than last year. The expenditure on education was Rs. 4,187.

The title of the Chief of Phaltan is Nimbalkar. The area of the State is 397 square miles, the population 46,572,\* and the revenue is estimated at Rs. 1,31,133. The Chief is in debt. The revenue settlement of the State was effected in 1870-71. There was no serious crime in this State in the year under report. Litigation increased, but the census operations interfered with the business of the Courts, and fewer cases were decided than in the previous year. There is a municipality at Phaltan, the income of which is mainly derived from a bhungy-tax and contributions from the State customs revenue. The expenditure is mainly on

Phaltan.

\* The rough totals of the census of 1881 give 58,382.

SA'TARA  
FEUDATORIES.

improving roads, planting trees, and salaries to servants. Two new boys' schools have been opened in the State.

Aundh.

Aundh, the territory of the Pant Pratinidhi, has an area of 213 square miles and a population, according to the census of 1872, of 68,335\* souls. The revenue is estimated at Rs. 1,89,738. In all, 227 police are entertained. The total cost was Rs. 7,978. The number of offences reported was 325, and of accused arrested 333; of these 110 were convicted. The number of criminal trials held was 244. No person was sentenced to imprisonment for more than six months. There were 3 appeals: 2 of the sentences were reversed, and in the third case the application was summarily rejected. In all 115 persons were admitted to the various jails during the course of the year; 22 remained over from last year. The cost was Rs. 4,839. The number of civil suits filed during the year was 384, and 391 were left over from the previous year, making a total of 775 for disposal. Of these, 455 were actually disposed of, and 320 remained in arrears at the close of the year. The number of appeals was altogether 57, and of these 35 remained in arrears. Two hundred and thirty-one documents were registered, being an increase of 21 over last year's work. The fees, &c., amounted to Rs. 437. The season was good. There is a dispensary at Aundh. It has relieved 1,820 patients at a cost of Rs. 1,820. Three native physicians are also entertained by the State. One thousand seven hundred and twenty-six births and 1,000 deaths are said to have been registered. Last year's figures were 1,083 and 990 respectively. Seven hundred and eighty-eight children were vaccinated, and the cost was Rs. 249. The total number of schools is 16. The expenditure incurred on education was Rs. 2,920.

Daphlápúr.

The Deshmukh of Daphlápúr rules over a little territory of 40 square miles and 4,887† inhabitants. The revenue is about Rs. 8,744. He is in debt. The State was surveyed in 1876. There are 3 schools in the State.

AKALKOT.

Area, 498 square miles; Population, 81,068; ‡  
Revenue (1880-81), Rs. 3,24,650.

AKALKOT.

This State lies adjacent to the Sholápúr Collectorate, and is managed during the minority of the Chief, who is of one of the old feudatory families of Sátára, by an Assistant Collector as Assistant Political Agent. The young Chief was married to the daughter of the Killedár of Baroda in March last. The revenue of the jághír shows no signs as yet of recovering from the effects of the late famine. There has again been a large decline in the quantity of land under cultivation, which has decreased by 25,941 acres.

The regular police number 59, and are supplemented by 194 irregular 'shetsandis'. The cost in cash and alienated land

\* According to the rough totals of the late census, 58,941.

† 6,006 is the rough total of the late census of February, 1881.

‡ The rough totals of the census of February, 1881, are 81,068.

amounts to Rs. 16,904-14-0. One hundred and seven offences were reported to the police during the year, involving 204 persons. One hundred and seventy-six persons were sent for trial, and of these 98 were convicted. These figures show a very considerable decrease of crime as compared with last year. Stolen property was valued at Rs. 4,175 as against Rs. 9,154 for the previous year, but recoveries were only 17 per cent. as against 26 per cent.

There were 423 persons dealt with by the criminal Courts. Of these, 161 were convicted, and 48 committed or referred. In all 34 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding six months' duration. There were 20 appeals, in all of which the sentences were confirmed. (1) *Criminal Justice.*

One hundred and ninety-four persons were imprisoned. The daily average in jail was 106, or 32 less than last year. One hundred and eighteen prisoners remained in jail at the close of the year. The total cost was Rs. 5,091-13-4. Four prisoners died in jail. (2) *Prisons.*

The number of suits filed was 686, 77 remained over from last year, total 763; of these, 658 were disposed of, and 105 remain in arrears. The value of suits heard was Rs. 56,091 as against Rs. 31,226 last year. (3) *Civil Justice.*

Only 217 documents were registered, being 201 less than in the previous year.

The registered rainfall was 26.88 inches. The season was, on the whole, a good one; but the rabi crops were slightly below the average, owing to the want of seasonable rain. The amount of land under cotton cultivation is the same as last year. Season.

Rs. 7,457 was the gross expenditure under this head. Public Works.

The gross income was Rs. 3,43,430 as compared with Rs. 2,82,832 last year. Expenditure was Rs. 3,45,772. The cash-balance on 1st April, 1881, was Rs. 61,667. The expenditure shows an increase in consequence of arrears of the payment to the British Government having been paid in during the year. The cost of the Rájá and his family's private establishments shows a slight decrease. Rs. 90,513 of the expenditure belong properly to previous years. The efforts to keep the expenditure down to the level of the receipts have met with more success this year than last. Revenue.

The number of births and deaths registered was 911 and 1,173 respectively. Last year the figures were 539 and 2,212. The birth-rate is manifestly faulty; the death-rate, calculated on the figure of the new census, is 23 per mille, and on that of 1872 it is about 14 per mille. The number of patients relieved at the dispensary is 8,339, showing an increase on last year's results. The cost of the institution was Rs. 1,862. The total number of vaccinations was 1,640, and the cost was Rs. 339. Public Health.

Rs. 4,649 were expended under this head, and Rs. 240 collected in fees. There were, in all, 15 schools including 1 girls' school. The attendance was 619 as compared with 693 last year. One Marátha boys' school has been closed during the year; but the attendance in the Marátha schools, as a whole, has risen. Instruction.

KOLHA'PUR.

Area, 2,778 square miles; Population, 802,691;\*

Revenue (1880-81), Rs. 14,55,358.

**KOLHA'PUR.** This the most important of the Marátha States in the Deccan is situated between the Várna River on the north and the Belgaum Collectorate on the south, and has been under the direct management of Government since 1866, when the last ruler of full age died. The present Rájá is now 18 years old, but has not yet been put in charge of his State. He was for a long time educated privately at Kolhápur. In 1878 he was transferred to the Ráj-kumár College, where he kept two terms, and then his health failed. In March, 1880, he went for change of air to the Neilgherries. He returned to Poona for the rains; while there a marked improvement took place in his health, and towards the end of the year he was sufficiently well to return to Kolhápur. His Excellency the Governor paid Kolhápur a visit on the 7th March, and remained there three days. During this period His Excellency laid the foundation of a new hospital to be called "The Prince of Wales' Hospital", and distributed prizes to the girls of the town schools and to the students at the Rájaram College.

**Season.** The season, on the whole, was an average one. The rainfall was below the average, and was not well distributed. The crops were but middling; but, owing to the abundance that prevailed elsewhere, all food-grains fell in price more or less. No epidemic occurred, and the public health showed a material improvement. The material prosperity of the people is also reported to have improved.

In November, 1880, the State police discovered that some ill-conditioned individuals in the town of Kolhápur had organised a foolish plot in which a certain wandering gosávi was to personate Chima Sáheb of 1857 notoriety (who was represented as still living), men and money were to be collected in his name, the Europeans and State officials were to be murdered, and the State treasuries looted. Twenty-seven persons implicated in this plot were arrested and committed for trial before the Sessions Court on charges of offences against the Kolhápur State. Eighteen of them were convicted and sentenced—8 to transportation, and the rest to various terms of imprisonment. Since the close of the year these sentences have been reduced on appeal to Government. This affair, though invested by newspaper correspondents with a significance it did not deserve, was of no political importance.

**Feudatories.** A large portion of Kolhápur territory is distributed amongst feudatories. Some of these have estates of considerable size and importance, but all alike pay tribute to the Rájá of Kolhápur. The area and financial condition of two of the most important, which are under direct management of Government, are given below:—

\* The late census gives 800,267.

ESTATE.	Area.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance.
	Sq. Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Vishalgad ... ..	235	1,33,696	1,26,117	2,29,310
Inchalkaranji ... ..	201	2,85,459	2,13,108	3,15,929

The Chief of Vishalgad is a Bráhmín boy aged 13, and is under tuition at the Rájárám College. The State is managed by a Karbhári under the orders of the Political Agent. The Chief of Inchalkaranji is a Bráhmín of ten years. He, too, is under tuition in the Rájárám College, and is reported to have made fair progress, and to have behaved well. The finances of this State are reported to be in a very healthy condition. A great portion of the closing balance in the case of this State and that of Vishalgad is invested in Government securities.

*Vishalgad.**Inchalkaranji*

Another considerable estate is that of Bavda, which has this year been handed over to the management of its Chief. Its area is 83 square miles. Its financial position is good, and there is a small balance.

*Bavda.*

The large estate of Kágál has been under the management of its Chief for more than two years. Its area is 129 square miles. The administration of the young Chief is pronounced satisfactory. There is a large closing balance.

*Kágál.*

There are besides 11 minor Jághírdárs. Complaints have been frequent against one of them, the hereditary "Senapati", who owns 11 villages, and he has been advised to take steps to remedy the present state of affairs. The estate of Torgal comprises 22 villages. It is heavily in debt, but it is hoped that the debts will before long be paid. The Sardár Hanmuntráo Nimbálkar is a minor under education at the Rájárám College. The financial condition of the estate is good.

*Minor Jághírs*

Two field establishments and 2 Assistant Superintendents of Survey have been at work in the Bhúdhargad Táluka during the year. Survey rates were introduced into the Gad Hinglaj Táluka. The result has been an increase in the revenue of Rs. 2,315. The cost of the survey so far was Rs. 4,33,778.

*Survey.*

At the beginning of the year there were 3,897 alienation succession cases awaiting disposal, and 2,749 fresh cases occurred during the year, making a total of 6,646 cases. Of these, 2,788 have been disposed of. Thus the arrears have decreased by 39.

*Alienations.*

There is a very large amount of assessed waste land amounting to 14.5 of the whole culturable area.

There are, in all, 19 wards' estates under the management of the Darbár.

*Wards' Estates.*

The foot police number 603 men, and cost Rs. 54,560. The strength was unaltered. The "Red Rissala" supply the place of mounted police, and a few are stationed at each táluka kacheri. The number of offences reported to the police was 2,212, or 70

*Protection.  
(1) Police.*

KOLHAPUR

more than last year. One thousand seven hundred and eighty persons were arrested as compared with 1,791 last year. One thousand seven hundred and two persons were sent for trial, and 925 of these were convicted. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 24,741 as compared with Rs. 82,066 in 1879-80. Rs. 8,872 worth was recovered, equivalent to only 34 per cent., whereas last year the percentage of recoveries was 86. No reason is given for this deterioration, which is general throughout the State, except in Inchalkarauji, where it is stated that all the property stolen, except a few annas' worth, was recovered. The general working of the police has been considered to be fairly good. Two cases of police-torture occurred, in both of which the offenders were severely punished.

(2) Criminal Justice.

There are 33 magisterial Courts of different classes in the State and its feudatories. Three thousand four hundred and fifteen cases were brought before these; 1,423 persons were convicted, and 30 remained over for trial at the close of the year. The number of cases tried was 1,994, or 233 less than last year. The number of appeals was 75; of these 5 were rejected: in 41 the sentences were confirmed, in 11 modified, in 17 reversed, and in 1 the proceedings were quashed.

There were none pending at the end of the year. Heinous offences against the person decreased. Murders decreased by 6, but there was 1 more case of culpable homicide than in the previous year. There was 1 case of attempt to murder against 2 in the preceding year.

There were, in all, 33 sessions cases tried by the Political Agent and his Assistant. One hundred and ten persons had been committed for trial, of whom 84 were convicted. Four persons were sentenced to death and 11 to transportation for life. In appeals 1 sentence was modified; 8 other appeals were rejected.

(3) Prisons.

There are 1 central and 10 district jails. The number of prisoners confined in the first was 641. Of these, 534 were males and 107 females. Last year the number was 886. The diminution seems to be owing to the fact that although the number of offences dealt with by the Courts remained nearly stationary, the number of persons concerned in these offences was on an average much less. About half the number of prisoners are employed on out-door labour. There is a factory in connection with the jail at which cloth and basket-work are made. The net profits were Rs. 482-4-2. The total cost of the jails was at the rate of Rs. 78 to each prisoner. Seven deaths occurred.

(4) Litigation.

The number of civil suits for trial was 2,743, of which 2,400 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 343. Besides these there were 964 suits before the Courts in the feudatory States, and of these, 889 were disposed of, and 75 remained over. The Nyáyádhish's Court disposed of 120 out of 178 appeals. The Political Agent disposed of 85, leaving 33 in arrears; and the Chief of Kágál 12, leaving 2 in arrears.

(5) Registration.

Two thousand three hundred and sixty-eight documents were registered as against 2,159 last year. The fees rose to Rs. 12,091.

The department cost Rs. 5,707. The value of the documents registered was Rs. 7,60,761.

The income of the Kolhápúr Municipality was Rs. 45,110, and the expenditure Rs. 56,008. The deficit was met out of the surplus balance of Rs. 27,372. About Rs. 20,000 were spent in public works. The most noticeable works were the new grain, meat, and fish markets (which have now been completed, and are reported to be financially successful). Some new latrines and a new dharmshála are in progress. (6) *Municipality.*

The Kolhápúr Infantry Corps consists of 1 European officer and 545 native officers and men. Its cost was Rs. 74,154. Regimental schools for boys and girls of this corps were well conducted and attended. The Red Rissala consists of 27 officers and 124 savárs. The cost was Rs. 67,301, or Rs. 9,181 less than last year. (7) *Military.*

The rainfall was 37 inches. The sugarcane crop was good; but the rice, jowári, bájri, and nachni on the 'mál' lands mostly failed, and in black soil were only middling, in consequence of the unfavourable distribution of the rainfall. The prices of wheat, jowári, and bájri fell to nearly half the price of last year. Twenty-two maunds of coffee were obtained from the 5,000 plants now under experimental cultivation. The public garden has been kept in excellent order. Rs. 2,671 were spent on it during the year. Season and Crops.

Demarcation of forests has been completed in 4 tálukas. The area of reserved and protected forests is altogether 225,280 acres. The work is progressing. The receipts for the year were Rs. 44,223, and expenditure Rs. 38,983. A considerable amount of sowing and raising seedlings was carried out. Eighty-six persons were convicted of breaches of forest rules. Forests.

The expenditure on public works during the year was Rs. 4,46,640 as against Rs. 4,55,681 last year. The plans and estimates for a storage tank to supplement the town water-supply have been sanctioned by Government. The sum of Rs. 1,69,497 was spent on the work of rewalling the Rankála Tank. About a lakh of rupees still remains to be expended. The building of the new palace for the Rájá has been continued. Only Rs. 82,668 have as yet been expended. The building of the Albert Edward Hospital was begun late in the year; only Rs. 1,082, out of the estimate of Rs. 2,81,437, have been spent. Other important works completed or in progress are a bungalow for the civil surgeon, a mámlatdár's kacheri, cattle-shed, a girls' school, a temple, and a library. Progress was made with the fifth section of the Kolhápúr and A'mba road, and the western approach to the Panchganga bridge. Two miles of the Katkol and Yergatti road have been completed, and progress was made with the Torgal and Narlápúr road. The estimate for the year 1881-82 provides Rs. 10,95,869 for expenditure on original works and repairs in the State, including feudatories. The increase will mainly be met by the appropriation of Rs. 4,75,000 from invested funds. Public Works.

KOLHAPUR.  
Revenue and  
Finance.

The following are figures for 1879-80, and not for 1880-81 as in other States. The actual receipts were Rs. 15,71,204 as compared with Rs. 16,44,080 for the previous year, and expenditure Rs. 14,66,071 as compared with Rs. 15,36,808. The credit balance at the end of the year was Rs. 80,51,253, of which Rs. 23,82,600 were invested in Government paper—a larger amount than has ever been so invested before. The collections on account of land-revenue were Rs. 39,146 more than in 1878-79. An uncollected balance of Rs. 93,288 remained at the close of the year. Of this, Rs. 45,011 has been collected since the close of the year under report.

On *sayar* revenue there was an increase of Rs. 3,779. A balance of Rs. 14,163 was outstanding.

During the year 1880-81, for which actuals are not ready, a deficit of Rs. 87,333 is expected, which will have to be met from the invested funds.

Public Health.

The number of births and deaths registered were respectively 18,596 and 14,103 against 13,547 and 16,225 respectively in the previous year. At Kolhápúr there are a civil hospital, a jail hospital, and an infantry hospital. In the civil hospital 990 in-patients and 11,527 out-patients were treated. The average daily number of in-patients was 56. In the infantry hospital 275 men were treated. Three thousand five hundred and seventy-eight patients were treated at the Gad Hinglaj Dispensary against 2,893 during the five months last year that this dispensary was open. There is, month for month, a considerable decrease in attendance, but there is no doubt that this may be accounted for by the improved health of the people.

A new dispensary was opened at Malkápúr. Two thousand and twenty-five persons were treated in it during the seven months that it was open.

The State expenditure on medical services including vaccination was Rs. 24,608. The number of vaccinations performed was 17,751 as compared with 15,432 last year.

Public  
Instruction.

During the year under review there has been an increase of 5 schools and 870 scholars. The percentage of population under instruction is 1.047. The State has spent Rs. 47,462 on education this year as compared with Rs. 43,686 during the previous year. The Rájárám College now consists of 3 divisions: (1) the college department which was opened on the 14th June, 1880, (2) a high school, (3) the Rájkumár class for the education of young sardárs. Eight students joined the college department at its opening, of whom 2 passed the Bombay University previous examination. At the close of the year there were 20 students. The total number of boys at the High School at the close of the year was 293, and the daily attendance was 245. Thirty students went up from this school for the matriculation examination; of these only 6 passed. There are now 15 young sardárs in the Rájkumár class; their general conduct throughout the year was satisfactory. In the training school there were 25 students. Since its first establishment in 1867



this school has prepared 137 trained masters. The other schools are 6 second-grade Anglo-vernacular, 120 vernacular, 17 night, and 5 girls' schools. The young Ráni and 2 daughters of sardars are being educated under a European lady, who reports well of their progress.

There are 3 libraries in the town; the largest, known as the Native General Library, contains 2,336 volumes. In the district there are 11 reading-rooms and libraries on a small scale. There are 2 printing presses, and 1 vernacular paper is published.

### SOUTHERN MARÁTHA STATES.

Area, 1,837 square miles; Population (1872), 386,765;\*

Revenue, Rs. 13,70,019.

The States, area, and population given below are under the supervision of the Assistant Political Agent, Kolhápúr, and Southern Marátha Country. The Miraj (Senior), Mudhol, Rámdurg, and Mhysal States

SOUTHERN  
MARÁTHA  
STATES.

STATES.	Area, square miles.	Popula- tion, 1872.
1. Miraj (Senior) ...	340	62,201
2. Do. (Junior) ...	207	35,601
3. Kurundvād (Senior) ...	182	39,420
4. Do. (Junior) ...	114	30,251
5. Jamkhandi ...	492	102,346
6. Mudhol ...	362	58,921
7. Rámdurg ...	140	38,031
8. Mhysal ...	21	2,656

have continued under direct management owing to the minority of their Chiefs. Miraj (Junior) is under the joint administration of 2 Kárbháris, one appointed by Government and the other by the mother of the infant Chief; and Kurundvād (Senior and Junior) and

Jamkhandi have been administered by their respective Chiefs.

The Rája of Mudhol prosecuted his studies at the Rájáram College at Kolhápúr during the year. He is very favourably reported on. The young Chief of Miraj (Senior) has been studying at the same institution. The Sub-Saraujám-dár of Mhysal has also been studying there. The infant Chiefs of Miraj (Junior) and of Rámdurg are being brought up by their natural guardians.

The revenue survey and assessment is in force in the Miraj (Senior) State, the Mudhol State, and the Mhysal State. In Jamkhandi it has been partly introduced. In Rámdurg and Miraj (Junior) it was in progress during the year; but in Kurundvād (Senior and Junior) no operations have yet been commenced. A good deal of land has been thrown up in the surveyed States, and remains waste, in consequence of the inability of the rayats to cultivate the land owing to their losses during the famine.

Survey.

The police force consisted of 119 savárs and 805 men—total 924. The cost was Rs. 86,382. Last year the force was slightly less: 830 men and Rs. 82,635 cost. The number of offences reported to the police was 1,722, or 471 less than last year. These involved the arrest of 1,983 persons, of whom 1,752 were

Protection.

(1) Police.

\* The rough totals for 1881 give 329,363 as the total population.

SOUTHERN  
MARA'THA  
STATES.

sent for trial, and 922, or 54 per cent., were convicted. The percentage in 1879-80 was better, viz., 56. The property stolen during the year is valued at Rs. 28,466 as compared with Rs. 1,18,919 last year. The decrease, which appeared in all the States, with the single exception of Rámdurg, is satisfactory. Rs. 11,642 were recovered, giving a percentage of 41 as against 73. This is not satisfactory.

(2) Criminal  
Justice.

The criminal Courts consist of those of the Political Agent and his Assistant, 3 Chiefs with unlimited powers, 2 Joint Administrators having powers limited only by Government as a Court of revision, 4 officers holding the powers of a district magistrate, 5 first-class magistrates, 13 second-class magistrates, 12 third-class magistrates, and 2 officers having powers less than those of a third-class magistrate. The number of persons dealt with during the year was 2,276 compared with 3,014 last year. The decrease was apparent in all the States except Kurundvád (Senior) and Mudhol. In all 1,127 were convicted, and 84, concerned in 51 cases, were awaiting trial when the year closed. The total number of offences reported was 1,671 as compared with 2,007. Four of the States showed an increase of crimes, and 4 a decrease. The most serious offences were 2 cases of homicide, 1 of dacoity, 8 of robbery, 9 of rape, 2 of forgery, and 384 of theft. Thirty-seven appeals were filed, of which 1 remained undisposed of. Of the remaining 36, in 19 the sentences were confirmed, in 6 modified, in 10 reversed, and 1 was remanded for further inquiry. Last year the total number of appeals was 57. The decrease is about proportional to the number of sentences passed.

(3) Prisons.

There are only 2 jails, properly so called, at Miraj and at Mudhol. At Jamkhandi, Rámdurg, and Kurundvád there are small prisons, and at 13 other places there are lock-ups. The total 18 is the same as previously. Two hundred and sixty-one prisoners remained from last year and 428 were admitted—total 689 as compared with 1,118. The decrease corresponds with the general decrease of crime already noted. The daily average was 242, and 200 were in custody when the year closed. The total cost was Rs. 18,730. The prisoners were chiefly employed in out-door work and in keeping the town clean. Their health was generally good. Five persons broke jail, and none of them has been recaptured.

(4) Litigation.

The number of suits filed was 2,010, and these with 430 arrears constituted a total of 2,440 for disposal—about 1,000 less than in 1879-80. The decrease has not been accounted for. One thousand nine hundred and forty-eight cases were decided, and thus arrears remain at 492. The work, on the whole, may be considered satisfactory.

(5) Registra-  
tion.

Registration has been introduced into all the States except the two Kurundváds. Two thousand one hundred and seven documents were registered as compared with 1,296. The increase, which is very great, is not accounted for. The fees realised Rs. 10,913, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,058.

The number of municipalities is 9, the same as last year. The following table shows their financial position:—

(6) Municipalities.

MUNICIPALITY.	Population.	Income with Balance.	Expenditure.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Miraj ... ..	22,520	9,778	4,973	4,804
Lakshmeshvar ... ..	11,473	3,343	2,320	1,022
Mudhol ... ..	6,366	2,302	1,833	468
Mahalingpur ... ..	6,902	2,304	1,922	382
Lokapur ... ..	2,000	602	440	162
Jamkhandi... ..	12,493	4,504	4,469	94
Kundgol ... ..	5,000	984	131	852
Sawshi ... ..	15,000	1,066	35	1,031
Kumdoli ... ..	15,000	583	.....	583
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>69,754</b>	<b>25,529</b>	<b>16,127</b>	<b>9,401</b>
<b>Total 1879-80 ...</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>25,264</b>	<b>17,775</b>	<b>7,469</b>

Those at Miraj, Mudhol, Mahalingpur, and Jamkhandi are the only old-established ones. That at Lakshmeshvar was established three years ago. The funds in these 5 and Lokapur and Kundgol are stated to be ample; the resources of the other 2 are limited; and no improvements are attempted, as the people wish to allow the funds to accumulate until improvements on a large scale can be carried out.

Attention is paid to road-making and conservancy. The principal want is a proper water-supply at Mudhol, Mahalingpur, and Jamkhandi, where the water often runs dry in the tanks before the setting in of the monsoon.

The rainfall everywhere was either insufficient or unseasonable, and the season was bad, except at the village of Modnimb (Miraj Senior) and in Rámdurg where the crops were unusually good, and in part of Miraj and in Mudhol and Jamkhandi where there were middling crops.

Season.

An aggregate of Rs. 1,21,106 was spent by all the States on public works this year as against Rs. 1,27,616 last year. The largest items of expenditure were roads and buildings. Rs. 10,131 were spent on school-buildings, Rs. 8,206 on water-supply, Rs. 5,678 on accommodation for travellers, and Rs. 7,298 on planting trees. The two Kurundvád States spent rather more this year than last. Rámdurg spent very little owing to its indebtedness. It is gratifying to find that the Chief of Jamkhandi has at length spent the sum of Rs. 12,658 on the much-needed improvements to roads in his district. Miraj (Senior) spent Rs. 44,432, Miraj (Junior) Rs. 15,621, Mudhol Rs. 24,773, and Mhysal Rs. 996.

Public Works.

The income and expenditure of each of the States are shown in the subjoined table contrasted with those of the preceding year:—

Revenue and Finance.

SOUTHERN MARATHA STATES.

STATE.	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Income.	Expenditure.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Miraj (Senior) ... ..	3,11,869	2,84,853	3,29,095	2,69,615
Miraj (Junior) ... ..	1,70,071	74,316	1,78,148	1,50,317
Kurundvād (Senior) ... ..	1,06,000	99,060	1,08,000	97,000
Kurundvād (Junior) ... ..	1,14,446	1,14,430	1,09,955	1,09,538
Jamkhandi... ..	3,51,035	3,72,750	4,16,701	3,44,141
Mudhol ... ..	2,04,191	3,07,405	2,30,366	2,26,129
Rāmdurg ... ..	1,13,433	1,11,150	1,19,045	1,08,718
Mhysal ... ..	15,918	12,193	16,661	9,908
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>14,76,966</b>	<b>13,76,100</b>	<b>15,07,973</b>	<b>13,15,369</b>

The great increase in the income of Jamkhandi is not explained, nor the greatly increased expenditure in Miraj (Junior) and the decreased expenditure in Mudhol. The debt of the Rāmdurg State was reduced from Rs. 82,374 to Rs. 10,406-7-11 by payment of Rs. 28,989 included in the expenditure shown in the table above.

Local-Funds' particulars are given for 3 estates only, as under :

STATE.	1878-79.		1879-80.		Balance at close of 1879-80.
	Income.	Expenditure.	Income.	Expenditure.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Miraj (Senior) ... ..	23,177	18,259	24,294	18,028	6,265
Mudhol ... ..	25,674	24,602	15,818	13,875	1,942
Mhysal ... ..	1,710	695	1,994	683	1,311

The expenditure was on public works and education. It is not stated what works were undertaken. It appears that the 'income' includes the opening balance in every case, and thus the large apparent falling off in the income and the large decrease in the expenditure of Mudhol are explained by the fact that in the former year the expenditure was unusually great, and the balance was then reduced to Rs. 1,071-12-7.

Public Health. The health of the people has been good, and no epidemic occurred. No deaths from cholera and small-pox are reported.

The number of births registered was 7,541 as compared with 5,224 last year, and the number of deaths was 5,567 as compared with 7,253. The birth-rate was, therefore, nearly as high as, and the death-rate lower than, the year before the famine; but it may be doubted whether so low a mortality (14 per 1,000) as that recorded this year can be correct.

Details regarding dispensaries are shown in the following statement :—

STATE.	Number of Patients.		Daily Average.		Cost.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
					Rs.	Rs.
Kurundvád (Senior) ...	...	1,655	...	41	...	2,613
Miraj (Senior) ...	8,353	9,572	86.55	82.1	4,710	3,274
Miraj (Junior) ...	2,677	3,252	21.4	23	1,066	1,651
Mudhol ...	5,896	6,774	61.8	59.8	1,776	2,351
Jamkhandi ...	5,772	5,650	...	...	6,410	6,388
Rámdurg ...	...	2,136	...	86.63	...	2,223
Total ...	22,698	29,039	176.15	298.13	13,964	18,502

Two new dispensaries, at Kurundvád and Rámdurg, were opened in September, 1880. The increase of patients at Miraj (Junior) is very satisfactory. The decreased cost of the dispensary at Miraj (Senior) is probably due to the diminution in the daily average of patients. The greatly increased cost of the dispensary at Mudhol has not been explained. There were, it will be seen, 6,341 more patients this year than in the preceding year. The number of vaccination operations performed during the year was 7,825 compared with 5,996 during 1879-80. There were 9 vaccinators working. The average quantity of work done by each, though improving, is still small.

Fifteen new schools were opened. The total number of schools is 94, including 5 Anglo-vernacular, 7 girls' schools, and 3 night schools. The number of scholars has improved from 3,819 to 4,780, and the average monthly attendance from 2,867 to 3,628. The progress has been general, except in the Junior Kurundvád State, where the number of schools is stationary, and the scholars show a decrease.

Public  
Instruction.

## SA'NGLI.

Area, 1,049 square miles ; Population (1872), 223,669 ;\*  
Revenue (1879-80), Rs. 9,07,574.

This State lies to the south of the Sátára Collectorate, and is under the supervision of the Political Agent of Kolhápúr and the Southern Marátha Country.

SA'NGLI.

The chief political event of the year was the Chief's restoration to a voice in the government in August, 1880, since which time he has attended to the business of the State with tolerable regularity.

There are no important survey measures to record. During the year upwards of 34,071 acres of assessed waste were taken under cultivation. This has reduced the arable waste to a little over 63,363 acres. The Sub-Saranjámárárs holding lands for military services and district hereditary officers have all commuted their service into a money-payment of one-fourth of their net

Survey.

\* The rough totals of the census of February, 1881, amount to 196,251 only.

**SARULL.**

emoluments. The emoluments of hereditary village servants in the newly-settled talukas were revised and arranged, and a scale of the number required by each village was prepared and adopted. The summary settlement was applied to all personal ináms dating prior to the death of the late Chief. The result was that about one-half of the inámdárs accepted the settlement in preference to proving their titles.

**Legislation.**

The "Minors'", "Opium", and "Ábkári" Acts were introduced, and the rules framed under clause 7, section 11 of the Bombay Cantonment Act were extended to all the jághír villages within five miles of Belgaum Cantonment.

**Protection.**

(1) *Police.*

The police force consists of 592 men, and the cost is Rs. 53,348. This is in excess of last year's numbers. The number of offences reported to the police was 1,173 as compared with 1,480 last year. One thousand and forty-one persons were arrested, and of these, 933 were sent for trial and 495 convicted. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 14,497, considerably less than last year. Thefts, however, continue to be very numerous. The amount of stolen property recovered was 31.29 as against 48.32 during the previous year. This percentage, bearing in mind the small amount of property stolen, is not satisfactory, and the diminution has not been accounted for.

(2) *Criminal Justice.*

The total number of persons dealt with by the criminal Courts was 1,361 compared with 1,635 during 1879-80. Six hundred and forty-two persons were convicted, and of these, 359 persons were sent to jail, 1 was executed, 41 persons were either committed for trial or sent on reference to superior Courts. Eighty-five persons were awaiting trial when the year closed. Thirty appeals were presented. Of these in 13 cases the sentences were confirmed, in 8 modified, and in 5 reversed, and in 1 further enquiry was ordered, and 3 cases were pending at the close of the year.

(3) *Prisons.*

Including the central jail at Sánгли, 7 jails were kept up at a cost of Rs. 9,442-0-1. One hundred and sixty-eight prisoners remained over from last year, and 744 were freshly admitted, making a total of 912 as compared with 1,197 for 1879-80. The daily average was 178, and 182 remained in jail when the year closed.

(4) *Litigation.*

One thousand two hundred and seventeen suits were filed during the year, and 400 remained from the previous one—total 1,617 for disposal as compared with 1,818 last year. One thousand two hundred and thirty-six of these cases were actually decided, and at the close of the year the arrears were 381. There were 166 appeal cases for disposal. Of these, 140 were disposed of, and 26 remained in arrears.

(5) *Registration.*

The number of documents registered was 1,256. Receipts amounted to Rs. 3,929-13-0, or Rs. 303 more than in 1879-80.

(6) *Municipalities.*

There are 2 municipalities, at Sánгли and at Sháhápúr. Road-making, lighting, and conservancy chiefly occupied attention.

**Season.**

The rainfall was below the average, and the kharif crops were in some places entirely lost, and in others much below the average. The rabi crops, however, owing to reasonable rain in October and

November were generally good. On the whole the year would have been a good one but for the low prices of produce.

The area now set apart for forest purposes is upwards of 91 square miles; but of this only a third, in the Sháhápúr Táluka, is actually under forest. Some of the forest lands in Shirhatti were sown with seed, but fires caused much damage to the young plants.

Rs. 71,129 have been spent on works of local or general utility during the year. They include some new State offices, a new market, a new gateway to the Sánгли fort, 2 new school-houses, 2 masonry dams for irrigation works, a travellers' bungalow, 2 dispensary buildings, 2 new roads in the outlying districts, &c.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 9,07,574—an increase of Rs. 1,43,468, and the expenditure was Rs. 8,66,421, inclusive of Rs. 1,15,000 paid to Government in part payment of the debt of 9 lakhs. The opening balance was Rs. 6,43,473, and, at the close of the year, Rs. 6,84,626 remained, part of which is invested in Government promissory notes.

The number of births exceeded that for 1879-80 by 1,473. The number of deaths fell from 3,957 to 3,464. Both results are eminently satisfactory, and may be taken as evidence of the improved condition of the people. Five new dispensaries were opened during the previous year, 3 of which have now been provided with separate buildings. In all 26,428 persons were treated at the 6 dispensaries. A comparison with last year's figures would, of course, be misleading, as the 5 new dispensaries were only open during a part of last year. Three thousand one hundred and two vaccinations were performed; of these 2,857 were successful.

The schools numbered 47, or 2 more than last year, and the number of scholars improved from 2,205 to 2,626, of whom 43 are girls. Besides these State schools there are 47 indigenous schools, attended by 1,020 pupils, in the receipt of grants-in-aid from the State.

During the year under report the Chief entered into an agreement to prohibit the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium, and to buy from Government the opium required for consumption in his State. In return Government agreed to remit one-fifth of the pass-fee.

#### SAVANUR.

Area, 70 square miles; Population, 17,288;\*

Revenue, Rs. 62,561-2-6 (1880-81).

This small State is situated within the Dhárwár District. Pending the minority of the Chief the administration is under the management of the Collector of Dhárwár in his capacity of Political Agent.

\* The rough totals of the 1881 census give 14,751 only.

**SAVANÚR.**

The young Chief was transferred from the Rájkumár College to the Rájárám College at Kolhápúr in September. His progress is reported to be good. A marriage between him and his cousin has been arranged.

**Survey.**

The survey assessment was completed in 1870. The city survey was completed more than two years ago, but the inquiry into titles is still going on, and suffered considerable delay owing to the census operations.

**Protection.  
Police and  
Criminal  
Justice.**

The number of police is 38 at a cost of Rs. 5,683-1-5. They have worked more satisfactorily than last year. Forty-three accused were arrested. All of these were sent for trial, and 21 of them convicted. The property stolen was Rs. 252-3-4, of which Rs. 177-10-4 were recovered. The only serious offence was one of arson, causing more than 100 rupees' damage. There were no sentences passed of more than six months' imprisonment. There was 1 appeal in which the sentence was reversed.

**Prisons.**

Eleven persons remained in jail at the close of last year. There were 6 admissions.

The daily average was 8·4 as compared with 15·6 last year: the diminution of prisoners corresponds with the paucity of serious crimes already noticed. Six persons remained in jail at the end of the year. The cost of the jail amounted to Rs. 358-1-6. No death occurred in the jail in the year under report.

**Litigation.**

Fifty-eight suits were instituted in the Civil Courts, and 10 were already on the files in arrears. Of these 68 suits 40 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 28 on hand. The Political Agent disposed of all the 3 appeals that were made to him.

**Registration.**

Forty-eight documents were registered: the fees amounted to Rs. 147-1-0.

**Municipality.**

There is only 1 municipality in the State, *vis.*, that in the town of Savanúr. The income was Rs. 2,480-4-3, principally derived from house-tax. The expenditure was Rs. 1,649-6-11.

No works of any importance were executed.

**Season and  
Crops.**

The rainfall was 36·49 inches, lighter than last year, but more favourably distributed. The harvest was good.

**Health.**

The season was more healthy than the previous one. Cattle-disease prevailed, but no epidemic occurred. Births and deaths numbered 497 and 341 respectively as compared with 180 and 373 in 1879-80. A decrease in the number of births was one of the most marked effects of the famine, and the increase this year is a sign of returning prosperity. The building of a dispensary at Savanúr was commenced, but had to be stopped, as the approaching marriages of the Nawáb and his sister made economy in expenditure necessary.

The number of persons vaccinated, which last year was 342, has improved this year to 418. The increase is chiefly in primary vaccinations, and corresponds with the increase in birth.



Rs. 243-10-1 were spent on the Mulkeri forest. It was in a thriving condition, and proper precautions were taken for the prevention of forest fires.

The embankment of a road from Wodenkop to Ghirbadge has been completed. This road is a portion of the line of communication to the town of Mundargi, and opens up a considerable extent of rich cotton-growing country. Less progress than is satisfactory has been made with the new irrigation tank at Savanúr. Public Works.

The gross receipts were Rs. 62,561 as compared with Rs. 63,397 last year, and the gross expenditure was Rs. 67,853 compared with Rs. 67,376. There is thus a deficit of Rs. 5,292, which has reduced the balance in hand to Rs. 37,470. Finance.

There are 5 Government schools and an attendance of about 174, which is an improvement on last year's figures. Instruction.

Two new vernacular schools have been opened. The attendance at the girls' school has increased considerably.

## SIND STATE.

### KHAIRPUR.

Area, 6,109 square miles; Population, 127,000;\*  
Revenue, Rs. 7,67,401-12-3.

This State is bounded on the north by the Shikárpur Collectorate, on the east by the desert of Jesalmere, on the south by the Hyderabad Collectorate and the Thar and Párkar District, and on the west by the river Indus. A large portion of this area is sandy desert; but there are many thousand acres of good land which might, if cultivated, bring in a good revenue, but which are allowed to remain covered with game, which is rigidly preserved by His Highness Mir Murad Ali Khán. KHAIRPUR.

The season was, on the whole, a favourable one, and there was a very considerable increase in the revenue. So far as administration is concerned, no change has taken place. No survey has been introduced.

The State is supervised by the Collector and Political Agent of Shikárpur. Protection.

There are 115 mounted and 191 foot police, costing Rs. 28,920. Four hundred and thirteen offences were reported to them as compared with 292 last year. No reason for this increase has been assigned. The number of persons arrested has been 566: 451 of these were sent for trial, and 384 were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 5,012. Of this 80 per cent. was recovered. The percentage last year was 83. The most heinous offences were 10 murders, 16 cases of house-breaking, and 6 of highway robbery, besides 11 deaths suspected to have been caused by violence. The criminal Courts dealt with 566 persons, of whom 386 were convicted. No capital sentence was passed during the year. There were 7 appeals which were heard by the Chief in person. He confirmed 4 sentences and reversed 3. Police and Criminal Justice.

\* Taking the rough totals of 1881, 129,174.

## POLITICAL.

## KHAIRPUR.

## Prisons.

There were 2 prisons. Four hundred and fifty-six persons in all were confined in them, giving a daily average of 70 persons in jail. The number of prisoners remaining over at the close of the year was 96. The total cost was Rs. 2,976.

## Litigation.

There were 37 suits for disposal. Six remained in arrears at the close of the year. Two appeals were made; they were heard by the Chief.

## Registration.

Twenty-four documents were registered during the year. The receipts were Rs. 552, and the expenses Rs. 115.

## Municipality.

There is no municipality.

## Military.

The number of troops is not given. Rs. 2,10,221 was paid away under this head: Rs. 1,15,221 on account of arrears, and Rs. 95,000 on account of this year's pay. A balance of Rs. 67,530 still remained due.

## Season.

The inundation was less favourable than last year; owing to the deficiency of water a small proportion of the jowári and bájri crops did not thrive. The indigo crop, though injured by insects early in the season, was above the average.

## Forests.

There is a large area under jungle; but this is not tended with a view to revenue, but preserved mainly with a view to sport. It is stated that a good deal of forest land has been given out this year for cultivation, but there are no figures forthcoming.

## Quarries.

The only quarries are of "met" or fuller's earth, and "chanho" or sulphate of soda. Receipts during the year under review amounted to Rs. 37,750-13-6.

## Public Works.

No new works were carried out. Rs. 32,253 were spent in canal clearances and repairs to embankments. Communications were not interrupted during the year. Exports are reported to have amounted to Rs. 9,06,428, and imports to Rs. 5,79,876.

## Revenue.

Receipts and expenditure alike are returned at Rs. 7,67,401-12-3. The receipts thus exceed last year's by Rs. 2,82,822-14-9. The increase is apparently owing to the goodness of the season. His Highness' revenue is said to be regulated by his receipts.

## Public Health.

There is no information available as to the number of births and deaths. Rs. 6,042-12-0 were spent on medical charges, but there is no record of work done. There seem to be 3 native physicians employed in gratuitous dispensation of medicine. There were 1,913 primary vaccinations and 105 re-vaccinations performed—a falling off from the results of previous years, which has not been accounted for. The expenditure is not given.

## Public Instruction.

There are 6 schools, the cost of which was Rs. 3,852. The number of scholars was 2,386, which is said to be a falling off from last year.

## A D E N.

Area not ascertained; Population (census of 1872), 19,289;\*

Gross Revenue, Rs. 92,147-14-0.

## ADEN.

Up to the 24th March last the area directly administered was 21 square miles. On that date a considerable tract of land in the

\* The census of 1881 gave, as a rough estimate of the civil population, 31,034.

neighbourhood was added to British possessions, but the area has not yet been calculated. The area of the territory of the 8 neighbouring stipendiary Arab Chiefs is not ascertainable. All these and the island of Socotra are under the political control of the Resident.

During the year, Sultán Fadhl bin Ali has twice visited Aden to confer with the Resident. Negotiations are still in progress regarding the form of the deed of sale of Shaikh Othman, as also the Fadhli boundary question, the Haushabi land at Zaida, and the Subaihi difficulty. Government purchased from the Abdali Chief a considerable tract of land in the neighbourhood adjoining present British possessions, and it is proposed to remove thither the civil population in order to relieve the military town and garrison from pressure.

Relations  
with neigh-  
bouring  
States.

Sultán Ali bin Mani of Haushabi has preserved the most cordial relations with the British during the past year, and visited Aden in November, 1880.

Sultán Ahmed of Fadhli has several times nearly embroiled himself with his wary neighbours the Abdali. He is much troubled by the interference and conflicting interests of his uncles, but has shown an unswerving attachment to the British Government. By the recent purchase of land his territory now adjoins the British. He visited Aden twice.

Shaikh Abdalla bū Haidara of Akrabi has been much harassed by the Subaihi, but he received material assistance from Government which helped him to keep at bay his troublesome neighbours. These have committed so many attacks on kafilahs that the Resident was obliged to stop the subsidy of all except the Dhubaini. The Rijai Chief, who is a ringleader, is a prisoner in the hands of the Abdali Sultán, and since his incarceration matters have quieted down. The present Amir of Zhali, Ali Mokhbil, is weak and foolish, and has not sufficient character or position to enforce the obedience of his subjects. He exacts taxes in a manner so offensive that it has led several villages under his sway to make overtures to the Ottoman authorities at Kaataba. Government have been addressed in view to a satisfactory settlement with the Porte on its rights and boundaries in the neighbourhood of Zhali. There have been quarrels between the Yaffai and Fadhli, but no serious results have ensued.

The long-standing dispute between the Chiefs of the ports of Mokalla and Shehr approaches a settlement. Proposals have been submitted to Government, and their reply is awaited to close the arrangement. During the year the Chief of Shehr, contrary to Government orders, occupied Broom, and continued so contumacious that it became necessary to seize two of his craft, and to station H.M.S. "Seagull" on the coast to preserve the peace. Captain Byles by his admirable tact and judicious management prevented the renewal of hostilities, and aided the Resident in inducing the opposing parties to come to an arrangement.

ADEN.

The question of taxation at Berbera and Shehr has again been under discussion. So long as live stock and provisions are allowed to be freely exported, further remonstrance for the present has been ruled inadvisable. An arrangement has been made with the Mijjerteyn Somal to protect wrecked property and person, and to co-operate should it be decided to erect a lighthouse near Cape Guardafui.

Nadi Pasha and Ali Riza Pasha both visited Aden, and conferred with the Resident on matters affecting British and Egyptian interests on the coast.

In spite of the untiring efforts of Her Majesty's Government the slave trade continues to flourish in the Red Sea, which is so narrow that boats carrying slaves can run across in a single night, such attempts being usually deferred until the removal for unavoidable reasons of the vessel watching the coast renders it safe.

Protection.  
(1) Police.

The constitution and distribution of the police remains as in the last two years. The force numbers 141, and the cost was Rs. 36,351. The number of arrests was less than in the preceding year, and no crimes of a serious nature were reported. This is the more remarkable, as the population has increased greatly within the last year, owing to the large numbers of starving Arabs and Somalis who have deserted their native country for Aden. There has also been a decrease in the number of convictions and acquittals.

Four hundred and twenty-one persons were apprehended in cantonment limits as against 345 in 1879. There was a considerable decrease in the value of property stolen as compared with last year. The recoveries in civil limits amounted to 43.85 per cent. as against 51.39, and in cantonments to 6 per cent. as against 26 per cent., both of which figures show a considerable falling off from last year.

The water police, now including the sanitary police, cost Rs. 4,686. They were supported by the Port Fund.

(2) Criminal  
Justice.

The criminal Courts, consisting of 1 sessions judge, 3 first-class and 2 second-class magistrates, have tried 547 cases and 900 offenders. The decrease of 176 and 243 respectively in these figures is principally in cases of assault and intimidation. This is owing to fewer complaints being laid for trivial insults. The police arrested 766 of these offenders. There was 1 sessions case during the year in which the accused was convicted. The percentage of convictions in all Courts was 79.66. The punishments inflicted were chiefly fines (333 cases), deportation (115 cases), and imprisonment for less than 1 month (77 cases). In 38 cases offenders were sent to prison for terms of 1 year and more, and 62 persons were flogged.

In cantonment limits there were 56 offenders against the Penal Code, and 332 cases of nuisance. There were 2 trials under the Mutiny Act, and 1 under the Cantonment Act. The percentage of convictions was 89.5. Three appeals were made: in 2 cases the sentences were upheld, and in the third an order passed by the magistrate was reversed. In all 5 inquests were held during

the year. Eight cases of lunacy were disposed of, and the Court of the Resident inquired into 5 cases of wreckage.

The following table shows the number of persons confined during the year under review:—

Number of Jails.	Remaining at end of last year.	Admitted.	TOTAL.		DAILY AVERAGE.		Remaining at end of year.	Total Cost.
			1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.		
1	69	247	255	315	54	77	69	Rs. 12,389

The average cost of each prisoner was Rs. 160-14-4 against Rs. 247-10-2. The total sum realised from jail manufactures was Rs. 3,827, or Rs. 743 more than in the previous year. A reduction of Rs. 1,083 has been effected in expenses by the reduction of the Superintendent's allowance and greater economy in expenditure. There were no deaths. Eighty-five prisoners were treated in the hospital, which has been rebuilt, and is of great service.

There were 444 suits, aggregating Rs. 77,245, for disposal in the Courts of the Assistants to the Resident, and 1,724 suits, valuing Rs. 16,197, in that of the Registrar: of these all but 5 were disposed of. There is a decrease of 101 in suits and Rs. 1,34,937 in value as compared with last year. The decrease in the number of suits is attributed to the limitation to six months of imprisonment for debt. The decrease in value is attributable to a suit for a salvage claim, amounting to a very large sum, having been disposed of in the previous year. Of the suits, 7 per cent. were settled out of Court, 12 per cent. were decided *ex parte*, 61 per cent. were contested, and the rest otherwise disposed of. Six hundred and eighty applications for execution of decrees to the value of Rs. 60,020 were received, against 698 aggregating Rs. 25,118 in 1880. Three hundred and twenty-seven warrants were issued against property and 353 against the person. Eleven persons were sent to the civil jail. There were no appeals.

One hundred and thirteen suits were filed in the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate as compared with 83 in the previous year. Six of these were decided *ex parte*; the rest were contested.

Sixty-nine new estates came under the administration of the Courts, of which 19 belonged to minors. The Court has now 44 wards.

Court receipts exhibited a balance of Rs. 7,391 in favour of Government. Since the first introduction of the Court Fees Act in 1870 the total profits to Government aggregate Rs. 44,131.

In all 235 documents were presented for registration, being a considerable increase as compared with last year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,417, and the expenditure was Rs. 1,143. There now appears a surplus of Rs. 274 against the usual annual deficit since the establishment of the office.

(3) Prisoners

(4) Litigation.

(5) Registration

ADEN.  
(6) *Municipal-  
ity.*

The receipts of the municipality were Rs. 80,809, and the expenditure Rs. 75,991. Last year the receipts were Rs. 86,108, but this was an exceptionally large sum consequent on the sale of a building, &c. The balance to the credit of the fund was Rs. 28,920, of which Rs. 24,000 are invested in Government securities. Two new latrines and a urinal have been built; the Hindu community have been induced to build and maintain a third latrine; the Jafran well has been repaired, and during the year Rs. 4,592 were realised by the sale of the water: the road in the Prince of Wales' Crescent has been reconstructed, and kerosine has been substituted for cocoanut oil in the street lamps. No large public works have been executed.

(7) *Military.*

The strength of the Aden Garrison on the 31st March was as follows:—

*European.*—Forty-eight officers, 4 medical officers, 8 warrant officers, 75 staff sergeants and sergeants, 715 rank and file, 3 boys, 5 medical subordinates, and 6 civil subordinates—total 864.

*Native.*—Twenty-two officers, 53 haváldárs, 787 rank and file, 19 tindals, 212 tent and store lascars, 23 boys, 4 medical subordinates, 21 civil subordinates, 541 public followers, and 458 private followers—total 2,140.

Rations cost—(1) for a British soldier, Rs. 181-12-0; (2) for a native soldier, Rs. 93-5-0; (3) for camp followers, Rs. 63-11-7. The first two are somewhat lower, the third very slightly higher than last year's figures. The cost for those stationed at Perim is nearly double.

(8) *Water  
Supply.*

The cost of working the condensers was Rs. 60,459-10-4, or nearly Rs. 5,000 in excess of last year. This was owing to the price of coal. The rate at which water was sold per 100 gallons, including cost of carriage, was Rs. 1-15-2 at the Isthmus and Rs. 1-12-1 at Steamer Point. Last year's prices were Rs. 2-5-9½ and Rs. 1-14-2½ respectively.

(9) *Marine.*

One thousand two hundred and seventy-two vessels visited Aden during the year as compared with 1,033 last year. They are classified as follows:—

Royal Navy	...	...	...	...	...	34
Her Majesty's troop-ships	...	...	...	...	...	6
Indian Government vessels	...	...	...	...	...	15
Foreign men-of-war	...	...	...	...	...	61
Foreign troop-ships	...	...	...	...	...	24
Colonial Government vessels and yachts	...	...	...	...	...	4
Merchant steamers	...	...	...	...	...	1,109
Merchant vessels (ships)	...	...	...	...	...	19

The merchant steamers were 843 British, 88 French, 51 Austrian, 42 Spanish, 35 Italian, 23 Dutch, and 27 others. Of the 19 sailing ships 10 were British. The tidal observatory has worked well, and the lights at Perim and Marshag and in the harbour were in good working order.

There were 22 casualties to vessels during the year as compared with 25 last year: 19 lives were lost.

Thirty-seven European seamen were engaged and 64 discharged at the local shipping office; 127 native seamen were engaged and 98 discharged.

Fifty-five native passenger ships touched at Aden, carrying 31,204 passengers—8,595 more than last year.

The average temperature as recorded in British hospitals was as follows:—

Weather.

	Civil Hospital.	Camp British Hospital.	Isthmus.	STEAMER POINT.	
				Average.	European General Hospital.
Average maximum ...	86·6	85·1	86·7	87·8	87·2
Do. minimum ...	88·2	82·3	81·1	80·6	..
Do. mean ...	87·	84·	85·5	85·4	82·7

The rainfall was 1·16 inches at the Civil Hospital, 95 cents at the British Hospital, and 1·12 inches at Steamer Point.

The sea export and import trade increased considerably. The land import trade decreased very considerably owing to the scarcity in the interior: the land export trade shows a slight decrease. The total value of the external trade of Aden was Rs. 3,84,00,915, an increase of Rs. 6,79,089 over the value for the previous year.

Trade.

The most important public works were—(1) two new bungalows at Steamer Point; (2) a guard-room above the arsenal magazine and a subsidiary guard-room at the western gate, Isthmus; (3) the enlargement of the military prison at the Crater; (4) the re-roofing of the Commissariat stores at the Crater Position, and the construction of an equipment shed for Commissariat cattle. The expenditure was Rs. 2,46,397.

Public Works.

The receipts and disbursements at the Aden treasury were as follows:—

	1879-80.			1880-81.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts ...	20,23,620	10	1	25,01,565	15	10
Disbursements ...	21,90,612	3	3	20,92,457	5	1

The opening balance on the 1st April, 1880, was Rs. 3,45,407-11-11, and on the 31st March, 1881, the closing balance was Rs. 7,54,516-6-8. The issue of currency notes came to Rs. 1,30,135 as against Rs. 1,28,645 last year. There was an aggregate increase of Rs. 3,279-2-0 in the stamp revenue. The total sum realised on account of opium was Rs. 6,532, being a decrease of Rs. 2,154 as compared with the past year, principally on account of diminution in the amount of transhipment fees. The excise revenue rose from Rs. 39,366 to Rs. 42,444. This is chiefly owing to a much larger import of foreign spirits than usual, the last of the rum imported from Mauritius previous to 1879 having been disposed of in December, 1880.

ADEN. The results of the administration of the Local Funds are given below :—

<i>Receipts—</i>				Rs. a p.	
Aden Port Fund	...	...	...	1,12,033	5 10
Aden Civil Jail Fund	...	...	...	8	4 0
Cantonment Fund	...	...	...	953	10 0
Total				...	1,12,995 8 10

<i>Charges—</i>				Rs. a p.	
Aden Port Fund	...	...	...	66,835	10 11

Last year the receipts and charges were respectively Rs. 96,988-14-4 and Rs. 71,427-12-2.

Vital  
Statistics and  
Public  
Health.

The number of births and deaths registered was respectively 127 and 1,123 as compared with 236 and 836 last year. There appears to be reason to believe that the number of births among natives is greater than that recorded. The increase in deaths is doubtless due to the immigration of starving Somalis and Arabs owing to the scarcity in their countries. The general health of the port and shipping were satisfactory. Some cases of small-pox occurred, but there was no other epidemic disease. At the European General Hospital 92 in-patients and 2,325 out-patients were treated. The in-patients show a considerable increase in consequence of the increased number sent from Royal Navy vessels on the station or passing through. Eighty-five of the patients were seamen or persons engaged on boardship: 5 in-patients died. Twenty-nine Europeans and 46 natives died on boardship. There were 3,094 patients treated in the Civil Hospital as against 3,010 last year. Of these 659 were in-patients. This is a considerable decrease from last year. Great care is taken to keep the number of in-patients down, as it is not possible to attend to more than 50 in-patients at one time. One hundred and twenty-eight deaths occurred as against 78 last year. The increased mortality is probably due to the scarcity in the surrounding districts which has filled Aden with half-starved paupers. The charitable dispensary treated an increased number of patients, 8,890 as against 7,954. Six in all died. Expenditure was Rs. 4,866, an increase of nearly Rs. 100.

On intimation being received on 13th March that the Egyptian Government had imposed quarantine on all arrivals from the Persian Gulf, a quarantine of 7 days was imposed on arrivals from those parts, and the fact notified on the bills of health granted at Aden. Up to the end of the year only 4 vessels were quarantined. In all 167 cases of small-pox were admitted into the small-pox hospital at the Hedjaff, or treated in their own homes. The disease has, no doubt, been introduced from the interior or the Somali Coast; and though quarantine has not been enforced, special attention has been paid to all arrivals, both by land and sea, and frequent house-to-house inspection practised.

Vaccination.

The number of operations at the Crater Position was 1,095 as compared with 747 last year. At Steamer Point 333 persons were vaccinated.



The attendance at the English school shows a monthly average of 73 as against 79. The school fees realised Rs. 560-8-0, or nearly Rs. 200 more than last year, the rates having been enhanced by order of Government.

At the Arabic school the monthly attendance has averaged 207, or 36 more than during the previous year.

The new school for Somalis at Maala has an average attendance of 124. Last year it was 88. The increase is a promising sign.

In October a vernacular school was started at the Point. The present daily attendance is 65.

A recreation room and theatre for European troops is being built at Steamer Point. The management of the Lahej Garden was transferred to the Commissariat Department in December, 1880.

## CHAP. II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

### Civil Divisions.

THE territory under the entire control and management of the Government of Bombay covers an area of 125,489 square miles, and contains a population, according to the census of 1872, of 16,248,063 souls.\* Exclusive of the town and island of Bombay, and the military station of Aden, particulars regarding which will be found in the section on 'Municipal Administration' and in the Political chapter (pages 175 and 56) respectively, the whole of this territory is divided into 23 districts, each under a 'Collector' as principal administrative officer. The collectorates are grouped into four divisions, the administration of each of which is superintended by a Commissioner.

These divisions are called respectively the Northern, Central, Southern, and Sind Divisions. The first three, with the exception of one whole district and one of the subdivisions of another, are 'Regulation Provinces',—that is, they are subject, unless specially excepted, to all laws and regulations that purport to apply to the whole of British India. The Sind Division forms a non-regulation province. The acts and regulations of the Government of India, unless made specially to include it, do not affect it until introduced there by special order of Government. The Northern Division comprises the five Gujaráthi-speaking districts, and two others which comprise most of the northern half of the Konkan. The Central Division includes six districts, all above the gháts; and the Southern Division consists of five districts, of which three lie above the gháts and two below them: one of these extends along the coast from the river Sávitri to the Portuguese territory of Goa, and one, which formerly formed part of the Madras Presidency, lies to the south of the Goanese territory. The Sind Division is divided into five districts, two of which, smaller than the rest, are under officers called 'Deputy Commissioners'. The body of this report deals generally with the whole of the Presidency, and is arranged according to the several departments of Government; so that, except in a few instances, the district, as a unit, falls out of sight. For the purpose of exhibiting the progress, administration, and relative condition of the various

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\* The area, it will be observed, differs materially from that given in former reports (126,423 square miles), as do also the areas of the separate districts given below. This is owing to accurate remeasurements having been made by the Survey Department and published during the year under review. The population of the British possessions directly administered was found at the census of 1881 to be 16,489,274.

parts of the Presidency at a glance, it has therefore been held advisable to prefix to this chapter a brief account of the principal statistics of each district taken separately. These statistics have, for the most part, been compiled from the annual administration reports of the Collectors; but a few of the figures and statements have been derived, where necessary, from other sources.

### NORTHERN DIVISION.

Area, 15,895 square miles; Population (1872), 4,008,351;\*  
Gross Land Revenue ... .. Rs. 1,33,30,940

*Deduct—*

Remissions	... Rs.	11,436
Alienations	... "	26,63,421
Total deductions	... "	26,74,857
Remainder	... Rs.	1,06,56,083

AHMEDABAD, KAIRA, PANCH MAHA'LS, BROACH, SURAT,  
THA'NA, KOLA'BA.

#### AHMEDABAD.

Area, 3,821 square miles; Population (1872), 829,637;†  
Gross Land Revenue (1880-81), Rs. 19,73,686.

The revenue-survey system is in force throughout this district. The work of the Ahmedabad City Survey was brought to a close during this year; but 4,532 sanads yet remained to be issued, pending the decision of claims of rival occupants. There has been an increase in the area of arable land lying waste. The extent still available for cultivation is 86,651 acres. Much of this is poor soil. There were 28 minors' estates under Government. They are all controlled by the Talukdári Settlement Officer. The most considerable of these are those of Lakhabhai Karsonsing of Pipli (revenue about Rs. 12,000); Shivsing Madhavsing, a Grássiá of Bhadiad in the Dhandhuka Taluka, (Rs. 17,000); the joint estate of Bapumia Shermia and Nanamia Shermia, talukdárs of Dholka (Rs. 43,000); and that of Gagubhai Dipsingji of Rojka (Rs. 11,000). The financial condition of the last two estates is not flourishing.

Land.

In 1880 the proportion of police to civil population was 1 to 682. The number of cognisable offences reported was 2,994 against 3,841 in the previous year. Three thousand three hundred and thirty persons were arrested, and of these 51 per cent. were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 46,600, and of this 53 per cent. was recovered compared with 54 per cent. in 1879. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 6,152 as compared with 6,686 in the previous year. Altogether 7,020 were disposed of. Of these, 6,285 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value.

Protection.

\* By the census of 1881, 4,147,928.

† The census figures for 1881 are 856,324.

The applications for execution of decrees numbered 13,060; of these, 8,929 were wholly or partially executed. On the 1st July, 1880, 17 original and 5 appeal suits were pending against Government. During the year, 27 original and 3 appeal suits were instituted in addition to these. Of the whole number, 6 original suits and 3 appeals were decided in favour of, and 7 original and 3 appeal suits against, Government. The number still pending at the close of the year was 26 original and 2 appeals. The number of municipalities in the district is 7; of these 1 is a city corporation and 6 are town corporations. The city municipality of Ahmedabad contains a population of 116,873. The opening balance was Rs. 1,14,349, receipts amounted to Rs. 2,73,899, and the incidence per head of taxation was Rs. 2-0-10. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,18,076, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 1,70,172. The town municipalities had an aggregate income of Rs. 56,062, and the incidence of taxation per head varied from Re. 1-6-1 to As. 5-1. The aggregate expenditure was Rs. 41,300, and the net cash-balance at the close of the year was Rs. 35,085.

Production  
and  
Distribution.

The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway passes through this district to a length of 93 miles, the Western Rájputána State Railway to a distance of 15½ miles; and the Dhola-Wadhván branch of the Bhávnagar Gondal Railway, which was opened during the year, to a distance of about 20 miles. There are 85 miles of metalled road and 309 miles of road suitable for fair-weather traffic only. The total area of arable land is about 1,321,404 acres, of which 1,234,753 were occupied and 907,347 acres were actually under crops during the year. The season was a very good one. The rainfall registered was 29.46 inches, slightly more than the average of the five preceding years, and fell seasonably except in August, when the fall was unusually scanty. The autumnal crops were generally above the average, and the winter crops were good. The area under cotton rose from 173,209 acres to 209,036 acres, and the outturn is estimated at 119,181 cwts. against 221,826 cwts. in the previous year. The cotton, unlike that of other parts of Gujarát this year, was of good quality. The prices of all cereals and of cotton fell considerably. The wages of skilled labour remained stationary, and those of unskilled labour fell from As. 3-6 to As. 3-3. No advances were made either for permanent improvement of the land or for seed or cattle.

## Public Works.

The Local-Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 1,03,977, and there was an opening balance of Rs. 12,497. The disbursements were Rs. 92,823, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 23,651. The principal items of expenditure were Rs. 11,189 on a new piece of road, Rs. 2,608 on 5 new wells, Rs. 2,918 on building 1 dispensary and making improvements and additions to another, Rs. 26,764 in maintaining 196 miles of existing roads, Rs. 3,559 in repairs to 16 tanks and wells, Rs. 1,704 on repairs to 44 dharmshálas and bungalows, and Rs. 3,618 on planting and maintaining roadside trees.

The total land-revenue as fixed at the annual assessment was Rs. 10,77,858 as compared with Rs. 10,82,460 in the previous year. Rs. 4,36,274 was actually realised before the end of the year out of this amount and demands subsequently arising. Distraint was resorted to in 106 cases. The excise revenue for collection was Rs. 73,272 against Rs. 61,586 in the previous year. The sale of stamps realised Rs. 2,31,708 as compared with Rs. 2,25,593. There are no forests and no forest revenue in this district. The license-tax produced Rs. 1,27,925. The total Government revenue derived from all sources amounted to Rs. 32,74,958, being at the rate of Rs. 3.85 per head of population.

Births in 1880 are returned at 17,834 against 15,321 in 1879, and deaths at 24,539 against 31,243 in 1879. The season was a healthy one, free from epidemic diseases, and malarious fever was less prevalent than in the previous year. There are now 11 dispensaries excluding the Hathising Hospital at Ahmedabad, a new one having been opened at Modása during the year. These gave relief to 1,118 in-patients and 79,333 out-patients. In the previous year the numbers were 1,034 and 86,144 respectively. Vaccinations increased, owing, no doubt, to the improved health of the people. Primary vaccinations numbered 21,971 compared with 18,973, and re-vaccinations 822 compared with 932.

There were 10 schools of superior grade and 182 primary. In 1879-80 the latter numbered 176. The attendance at the former improved from 890 to 926, and at the latter from 12,109 to 13,656. The receipts for educational purposes, including an opening balance of Rs. 19,192, were Rs. 89,801, and the expenditure was Rs. 66,498, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 23,303.

## KAIRA.

Area, 1,609 square miles; Population (1872), 782,733;\*

Gross Land Revenue (1880-81), Rs. 27,51,617.

The revenue-survey system is in force throughout this district. There is no city survey in the district. The boundary disputes with the Baroda State, mentioned in last year's report, have now all been settled. There are still 92,669 acres of arable land lying waste, but this is upwards of 3,000 acres less than there was last year, so that the process of bringing it under cultivation is proceeding at a rapid rate. The mass of it lies in the Thásra and Kapadvanj talukas. There are 3 minors' estates, 1 of which is held in co-parcenary by 2 minors. Of the 4 minors, 3 are attending school.

The proportion of police to population was 1 to 1,063. The number of cognisable offences in 1880 was 2,142 against 3,125 last year. The number of persons arrested was 2,166, of whom 72 per cent. were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 28,322, and of this Rs. 7,683, or 27 per cent., were recovered as against 29 per cent. in 1879. This extremely low percentage is not explained, and is not creditable to the police.

One original suit and 3 appeals were pending against Government, and 4 original suits and 1 appeal were filed during the year.

\* In 1881 it was 804,800.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE  
LAND.  
NORTHERN  
DIVISION.

Of these 1 original suit was compromised, and 2 decided against Government, and 3 appeals were decided against Government, leaving 2 original suits and 1 appeal still pending.

There are 5 town municipalities in this district. The receipts during the year were Rs. 53,633, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 53,402. The net cash-balance was Rs. 18,164, and the incidence of taxation per head of population varied from Rs. 1-3-4 to As. 3-11.

Production  
and  
Distribution.

The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway line traverses the district, and a branch line runs from A'nanad eastwards to Páli. A very complete system of railway feeders is under construction, and will, with the exception of one road, which passes partly through Baroda territory, shortly be completed.

The total arable area is 482,294 acres, of which 389,625 acres are occupied and 363,424 actually under crops. The rainfall was generally good, 38.59 inches as against an average of about 31.50 inches. The second fall of rain was rather late, and the rice suffered in consequence; but the other grain crops were excellent, and the harvest, taken as a whole, was a most bounteous one. The mowra crop, on which many of the poorer inhabitants of the Thárasa and Kapadvanj districts depend for food in the hot weather, was poor. The area under cotton is reported to have slightly increased—4,931 acres as against 2,245 acres in 1879-80. The prices of wheat, dál, jowári, and bájri all fell considerably. The wages of labour fell slightly, but they are usually paid in grain.

Public Works.

Including an opening balance of Rs. 28,517, the receipts of the District Local Funds amounted to Rs. 1,64,556. The chief works undertaken were roads to feed the railway. Some of these have been completed, and others are under construction or improvement. Nearly Rs. 21,000 were spent in improving the water-supply. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,31,931, leaving a balance of Rs. 32,625 on hand.

Revenue.

The land-revenue for collection as fixed at the annual settlement was Rs. 19,70,598, or Rs. 708 less than in the previous year. All demands, including those arising after the annual settlement, were realised before the close of the year.

The number of cases in which distraint had to be resorted to was 8 as against 22 last year. Excise receipts were Rs. 19,253 as compared with Rs. 14,864. The license-tax yielded a revenue of Rs. 56,520, of which Rs. 170 were outstanding at the end of the year. The stamp revenue again decreased from Rs. 1,78,969 to Rs. 1,73,526. The total revenue from all sources was Rs. 23,11,461, or Rs. 2-14-9 per head of the entire population.

Health  
and Vital  
Statistics.

The total number of births and deaths registered in 1880 were respectively 24,415 and 23,570 as compared with 17,287 and 29,213 in 1879. There was no cholera and no deaths from small-pox during the year. There was some fever in September and October, but of a much less severe type than in the previous year. There are 6 dispensaries. Seven hundred and seventy-five were treated as in-patients in 1880-81 as against 691 in 1879-80, and

65,858 as against 65,781 as out-patients. Vaccination again fell off. There were 19,867 primary vaccinations as compared with 21,247 in 1879-80, and 158 re-vaccinations as against 154. The cause of the decrease is by no means certain, but it is asserted that the work is now so thoroughly done that vaccinators on successive visits to villages find fewer and fewer children to vaccinate.

Education.

Including an opening balance of Rs. 19,752 the revenue at disposal for educational purposes was Rs. 96,085. At the close of the year a balance remained of Rs. 26,563. There are 3 superior schools with an attendance of 236 scholars as against 195 in the previous year. The increase is probably due to the fact that a knowledge of English is more sought after than it used to be in candidates for Government service. The primary schools numbered 198, or 4 more than in the previous year, with an attendance of 15,766 as compared with 13,813.

#### PANCH MAHALS.

Area, 1,613 square miles ; Population (1872), 240,743 ;\*  
Gross Land Revenue (1880-81), Rs. 3,77,136.

Land.

The revenue-survey system has now been introduced into all the unalienated villages of this district, except into those of the Jhalod Mahál. The work for the year under review was the settlement of 37 leased villages of the Dohad Taluka and of 1 resumed village in the Godhra Taluka. A very great deal of land continues to remain waste, but about 10,000 acres were brought under cultivation during the year. The area of cultivable waste land has now been reduced to 160,466 acres. There are no minors' estates under charge of the revenue authorities under Act XX of 1864, but 3 talukdars' properties are under direct management—2 on account of the minority of their respective owners, and the third owing to the indebtedness of the sharers.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population in 1880 was 1 to 309. The number of cognisable offences reported was 688 against 1,327 in the previous year. The decrease is attributed to the very good season and consequent cheapness of food. Eight hundred and ninety-eight persons were arrested, and of these 68 per cent. were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 9,664, and of this only 23 per cent. was recovered against 31 per cent. in 1879—a result which does not reflect much credit on the police, although the intermixture of this district with foreign territory renders the effectual pursuit of thieves very difficult. The number of civil suits instituted was 1,422 as compared with 1,490 in the previous year. Altogether 1,402 were disposed of. One thousand three hundred and forty-five were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value.

The applications for execution of decrees numbered 1,628; of these 1,321 were partially or wholly executed. The one suit against Government, referred to in last year's report, still remains undisposed of. No fresh suit appears to have been instituted.

\* In 1881, 255,479.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

## NORTHERN DIVISION.

There are 2 town municipalities. The receipts were Rs. 12,026, and expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,790. At the close of the year the aggregate cash-balance was Rs. 9,665. The incidence of taxation per head of the municipal population was about As. 9 in the one and As. 7 in the other.

## Production and Distribution.

The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway has been brought to Páli, a town just outside the western border of the district, and its extension to Godhra, the chief town of the district, has been sanctioned, and is now in progress. The town of Dohad is connected with Páli by a metalled road 61 miles in length, and feeders to connect it with Kálol and Báriya are under construction.

The amount of arable land is 311,415 acres. Of this only 150,962 acres are occupied and 131,909 acres are actually under crops. The monsoon rain of 1880 was opportune and favourable. The kharíf crops except rice, which was only moderate in yield, were fair, and the rabi crops were excellent. The rainfall, though very seasonable, was only 29.13 inches; the average of the previous five seasons having been 44.27 inches. The rabi crops were much improved by a heavy fall of rain in October. Although the agricultural population have not entirely regained their position previous to the period of scarcity, still their condition has been greatly improved by two favourable seasons. No advances were made to cultivators by Government. The prices of wheat, dál, rice, bájri, maize, and gram fell very considerably. The price of labour was a very little lower than it was last year.

## Public Works.

The Local-Fund receipts were Rs. 51,480, but this was diminished by a deficit balance of Rs. 7,559 with which the year opened. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 32,662. The income from tolls rose from Rs. 18,499 to Rs. 23,932. Rs. 3,113 were spent on the construction of 15 miles of new roads, and Rs. 11,741 on the maintenance of existing ones.

## Revenue.

The land-revenue for collection at the time of the annual settlement was Rs. 2,54,637 as compared with Rs. 2,37,382 in the previous year. Of this and demands subsequently arising, Rs. 2,58,040 were realised previous to the end of the year. The excise revenue this year showed an increase from Rs. 14,139 to Rs. 35,940. Stamps realised Rs. 21,135 as compared with Rs. 23,650 in 1879-80. The forest revenue rose from Rs. 30,786 to Rs. 30,994. The expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 23,576 to Rs. 25,327. The license-tax brought in a revenue of Rs. 8,275, of which Rs. 8,235 were collected during the year, and Rs. 40 remained outstanding.

The total revenue from all sources was Rs. 3,34,402, equivalent to Rs. 1-4-10 per head of the entire population.

## Health and Vital Statistics.

Seven thousand nine hundred and seventy births were registered during the year 1880, showing an increase of 5,502 compared with the figure for the preceding year. Three thousand seven hundred and ninety-six deaths were registered—an increase of 313. There was no epidemic; and though the district suffered from fever, it was of a mild type. The public health was good



throughout the year. There is only one dispensary. Three hundred and seventy-eight persons, consisting largely of fever-patients, were treated as against 234 in 1879, and 6,629 out-patients as against 6,948. The number of primary vaccinations was 6,125 as against 5,196 in the previous year, and of re-vaccinations 842 against 611. Probably the absence of small-pox from the district has something to do with this decrease.

The number of schools has remained unchanged. They are 39 in number, all primary. The attendance was 2,794 as compared with 2,644. The cost of these institutions was Rs. 15,588, and the income, including opening balance, was Rs. 19,381.

Education.

## BROACH.

Area, 1,453 square miles; Population (1872), 350,322;\*

-Gross Land Revenue (1880-81), Rs. 28,60,974.

The revenue-survey system is in force throughout this district. The city survey of Broach has been completed. Twenty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-eight acres of arable land remain waste. But little was taken up for cultivation; little or none was thrown up or forfeited to Government. Nearly 95 per cent. of the culturable land in this district is occupied. There are 23 minors' estates under the management of the Collector. None of these are of any extent.

Land.

The proportion of police to population in 1880 was 1 to 840. The number of cognisable offences reported was 1,064 against 1,373 in the preceding year. The improvement is chiefly in minor offences against property, and is believed to be the consequence of improvement in the crops. One thousand six hundred and twenty-six persons were arrested, and of these 87 per cent. were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 21,054, and of this Rs. 11,361, or 54 per cent., were recovered. In 1879 the percentage was only 39. No particular reason can be assigned for this improved result, which is fairly creditable to the police. The number of civil suits instituted in 1880-81 between private parties was 5,253 as compared with 4,450 in the previous year. Altogether 5,515 were disposed of. The Small Cause Court also disposed of 1,370. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 15,827, and of these 5,312 were wholly or partially executed. On the 1st July, 1880, 1 original suit against Government was pending; during the year 1 original and 2 appellate suits were filed. One of the original suits has been disposed of against Government; the other and the 2 appeals remain pending. There are 1 city and 2 town municipalities within the district. The income of the former was Rs. 79,849, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 92,559. The net cash-balance is stated to be Rs. 1,114. The incidence of taxation per head was about Rs. 1-13-8. The town municipalities enjoyed an income of Rs. 19,386, and spent Rs. 13,084; the total cash-balance was Rs. 7,818, and the incidence of taxation was about 1 anna and 15 annas, respectively.

Protection.

\* In 1881 it was 326,930.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

## NORTHERN DIVISION.

## Production and Distribution.

The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway traverses a small portion of this district to a length of 28 miles. There are 85 miles of partly bridged roads and 62 miles of road for fair-weather traffic only. There are also 92 miles of navigable estuaries. The area of arable land is 489,114 acres. Of this, 463,476 acres are in occupation, and 398,449 were actually cultivated during the year. The rainfall was above the average—57·33 inches against a five-years' average of 44·71. Unseasonable showers in October damaged the cotton. Rain was general, but was irregularly distributed over the season. The yield of cotton was much less than in the preceding season, but other crops were fairly good. Two hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and one acres as against 192,382 acres in 1879-80 were under cotton, but the outturn is estimated to have been only 4,170 tons against 7,405 tons. No advances were made to cultivators. Prices of all cereals fell considerably, and so did that of cotton, owing to the inferiority of the crop and a full market. The wages of labour, both skilled and unskilled, remained stationary.

## Public Works.

The receipts of the Local Funds amounted to Rs. 1,85,525, and there was an opening balance of Rs. 44,375. Expenditure was Rs. 1,13,574, and hence the year closed with a balance of Rs. 66,325. Rs. 45,591 were spent on new roads, Rs. 2,019 on building a bridge, Rs. 2,394 on new tanks, Rs. 1,325 on new wells, Rs. 3,562 on a new dharmshála, and Rs. 17,360 on the maintenance of existing roads.

## Revenue.

The land-revenue for collection at the time of the annual settlement was fixed at Rs. 22,34,278 as compared with Rs. 22,44,063 in the preceding year. Distraint was had recourse to in 572 cases. The excise revenue for collection was Rs. 96,491 against Rs. 77,807 in the previous year. The increase is in consequence of the extension of the distillery system to the whole district. The realisations from sale of stamps rose from Rs. 1,52,850 to Rs. 1,73,983. The license-tax produced Rs. 27,510, of which all but Rs. 30 has been collected. There are no forests in the district, but Rs. 1,081 as against 1,509 in 1879-80 are credited to forest revenue, being items derived from sale-proceeds of trees in Government lands. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 26,15,743, or Rs. 7-15-9 per head of the entire population.

## Health and Vital Statistics.

The numbers of births and deaths registered in 1880 were respectively 5,867 against 4,177 in 1879 and 10,326 against 13,570. Such low birth-returns are beyond doubt inaccurate. The mortality amounted to 29 per mille. By far the greatest number (9,470) of deaths were from fever, which is not a great improvement on the preceding year, when there were 11,755 deaths from this cause only. The district was remarkably free from other fatal epidemics. Twenty-five thousand six hundred and twelve out-patients and 139 in-patients against 26,378 and 135 respectively in 1879-80 were treated at the four dispensaries, whilst the Civil Hospital afforded relief to 330 in-patients and 7,560 out-patients as against 1,180 and 6,953. The decrease in the number of in-patients is attributed to the entire disappearance of the effects of the distress of former years. The number of primary vaccina-

tions was 6,025 and of re-vaccinations 100. Last year the figures were 6,642 and 129 respectively.

Including an opening balance of Rs. 34,597, Rs. 1,03,387 were available for educational purposes. Disbursements amounted to Rs. 63,107, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 40,280. The number of superior schools was 3, the same as last year. The attendance rose from 295 to 377. No special reason is assigned for this very considerable increase. The number of primary schools decreased from 222 to 214, but the attendance at them rose from 11,295 to 11,347. The number of girls' schools has not altered, but the attendance is 73 more.

### SURAT.

Area, 1,662 square miles; Population (1872), 607,087;\*

Gross Land Revenue (1880-81), Rs. 30,53,168.

The revenue-survey system has been introduced throughout this district. The city survey has been completed in three principal towns, Surat, Bulsar, and Ránder. The extent of land still available for occupation is 38,018 acres. Most of this lies in the Mándvi subdivision. About 22,000 acres are reported to have been taken up during the year. The Collector has the charge of 9 minors' estates and of 1 lunatic ward's; also of 1 deceased minor's pending a judicial decision as to the right to inherit his property. None of these are of any importance.

Land.

In 1880 the proportion of police to population was 1 to 919. The number of cognisable offences reported was 1,942 against 2,261 in the previous year. The decrease is owing to good harvests and low prices of grain. Two thousand seven hundred and forty-seven persons were arrested, and of these 52 per cent. were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 30,789; and 46 per cent., as compared with 31 per cent. in 1879, of it was recovered. The improvement is considerable; still the proportion recovered is not so high as it ought to be. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties in 1880-81 was 3,691, or 2 more than in the previous year. Altogether 3,846 were disposed of.

Protection.

The Small Cause Court also disposed of 3,720. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 9,026. Of these, 3,389 were partially or wholly executed. On the 1st July, 1880, there were pending 5 original suits and 2 appeals in which Government were concerned. In addition 1 appeal was instituted during the year. Two original suits have been decided in favour of Government; thus 3 original suits and 3 appeals remain pending. There are 4 municipalities in the district. One of these is a city corporation, and 3 are town corporations. The population of Surat City within municipal limits is 107,149. The receipts of the Surat City Municipality for the year, including opening balance, have

\* In 1880-81, 614,196.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

## NORTHERN DIVISION.

been Rs. 2,81,591 and disbursements Rs. 2,43,776. The net cash-balance is Rs. 37,815, and the incidence of taxation per head of population is Rs. 2. The remaining municipalities had an aggregate income of Rs. 39,192, including opening balances, and spent Rs. 28,539. The cash-balance at the close of the year was Rs. 10,653. The incidence of taxation in all 3 was about Re. 1 per head.

## Production and Distribution.

The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway traverses the whole length of the district—73½ miles. There are also 78½ miles of bridged roads and 24½ miles of roads made for fair-weather traffic only. One hundred and twenty-five miles of rivers are navigable, including 50 miles of the Tápti. The rainfall was below the average—32.13 inches compared with an average for five years of 46.90. It was sufficient and favourable, and the crops were fair. The prices of rice, salt, and ghee remained stationary; those of jowári, bájri, and wheat fell; and those of dál and fire-wood rose. No advances were made to cultivators for any purpose. The area under cotton was 66,531 acres as against 54,383 in 1879-80, and the outturn was estimated at 61,297 cwts. as compared with 56,124. The total extent of arable land is 687,439 acres. Of this, 649,428 acres are occupied, and 435,904 acres actually bore crops in the year under review.

## Public Works.

The Local-Fund receipts were Rs. 1,89,839, inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 19,943. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,71,046, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 18,798. Rs. 38,484 were expended on about 17 miles of new roads, Rs. 1,731 on making 8 new culverts, Rs. 2,250 on 4 new tanks, Rs. 8,640 on 29 new wells, Rs. 32,321 on repairs to existing roads, Rs. 18,410 on repairs to tanks and wells, and Rs. 2,250 on planting and rearing road-side trees.

## Revenue.

The land-revenue for collection, as fixed at the time of the annual settlement, was Rs. 23,23,608—a decrease of Rs. 1,278 on that for 1877-80; of this and the demands subsequently arising Rs. 26,14,509 were actually realised before the end of the year. Distraint was had recourse to in 1 case. The excise revenue was Rs. 5,44,372 as against Rs. 4,14,205; Forest receipts fell from Rs. 86,041 to Rs. 52,909, in consequence of a falling off in the demand for teak in the Upper Dángs, and expenditure from Rs. 33,432 to Rs. 32,708. The amount realised from sale of stamps rose from Rs. 1,57,229 to Rs. 1,58,620. The license-tax produced Rs. 36,090, the whole of which appears to have been collected. The total revenue from all sources was Rs. 34,67,985, or an incidence per head on the entire population of Rs. 5-11-4.

## Health and Vital Statistics.

In 1880 the number of births registered was 15,897, against 13,063 in 1879, and the number of deaths 15,425 against 17,711. Except that fever was prevalent throughout the district, the year was a healthy one; but a severe epidemic of cholera appeared in May, 1881, at Surat, Ránder, and other places, and carried off many victims. The number of dispensaries remained 9. Two hundred and sixty-three in-patients as against 235 and 63,426 as against 59,806 out-patients were treated. The number of vaccinations

was—primary 19,233 against 19,036, and re-vaccinations 209 as against 256.

The educational fund opened with a balance of Rs. 13,087, and closed with one of Rs. 19,002. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 77,140. The number of superior schools open remained 11, but attendance improved from 1,325 to 1,491. There were 296 primary schools as against 289, and their attendance was 17,416 against 16,940.

## THANA.

Area, 4,242 square miles; Population (1872), 847,424;\*

Gross Land Revenue (1880-81), Rs. 15,24,272.

The revenue-survey system is in force throughout this district. The city survey has nowhere been applied. The area of arable land still lying waste has again decreased. There remain now 60,541 acres. The demand for salt land for cultivation has now become so great that a commencement has been made of putting up the right of occupancy to auction. No minor's estate is under management of the Collector, but a very petty one is administered by one of his subordinates by order of the Civil Court.

Land.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 1,006. The number of cognisable offences reported in 1880 was 2,116 against 6,716 in the previous year. The large apparent decrease is due to the fact that cases taken up by the magistrates were last year and are not this year included in the returns. Three thousand and sixteen persons were arrested, and of these 65 per cent. subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 45,351, and of this 34 per cent. as against 45 per cent. in 1879 was recovered. The higher percentage in 1879 is attributed to the great dacoity at Palaspeh, immediately after which Major Daniell routed the whole body of the dacoits and recovered nearly the whole of the booty amounting to a lakh of rupees. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 5,677 as compared with 6,122 in the previous year. Altogether 5,728 were disposed of, of which 1,933 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value.

Protection.

The applications for execution of decrees numbered 11,719; of these, 3,725 were wholly or partially executed. On the 1st July, 1880, there were pending against Government 2 original suits and 1 appeal. During the year 1 original suit and 2 appeals were instituted in addition. Of these, 1 original suit was decided in favour of Government, and 1 withdrawn by the plaintiff; and 1 appeal was decided against Government. There were thus pending, at the close of the year, 1 original suit and 2 appeals.

There are 9 municipalities in this district, all town corporations. The population residing within municipal limits numbers 102,615. The aggregate income for the year was Rs. 84,608. The net cash-balance varied from Rs. 5,564 to Rs. 176, and the incidence of taxation per head from about Rs. 1-2-0 to about 6 annas.

\* In 1881, 908,548.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

## NORTHERN DIVISION.

## Production and Distribution.

Both the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway traverse this district, the former to a length of 91½ miles and the latter to a length of 104½ miles, including both the Poona and Jabalpur branches. There are also 206 miles of bridged and metalled road and an additional 25 miles of fair-weather road, whilst rivers and estuaries are navigable in addition to a length of 105 miles. Two of the bridged and metalled roads are the old trunk roads from Bombay to Poona and Agra, respectively. The total area of arable land is 1,076,246 acres. Of this, 1,015,704 acres were occupied and 534,493 acres were actually under cultivation in the year under review. The rainfall was below the average—86·16 inches, and it did not fall as seasonably as could be wished. The crops in all the talukas but two suffered slightly in consequence, and in one taluka to a considerable extent. In this taluka (Dahanu) the early rice crops on the coast and some of the upland crops suffered damage to the extent of 6 annas in the rupee. The inferior crops of nagli and wari, which afford the staple food, were, however, very good. The prices of cereals decreased considerably. Those of labour remained stationary. A very few trifling advances for purchase of seed and cattle were made to the poorer classes.

**Public Works.** Local-Fund receipts, including an opening balance of Rs. 56,983, amounted to Rs. 2,22,125, and expenditure to Rs. 1,69,609. The year closed with a cash-balance of Rs. 52,516. Rs. 38,867 were spent on 30½ miles of new road, Rs. 4,939 on a new bridge, Rs. 3,958 on 7 new wells, Rs. 35,156 on the maintenance of existing roads, and Rs. 2,359 on repairs to tanks and wells.

**Revenue.** The land-revenue for collection as fixed at the annual settlement was Rs. 13,64,937 as compared with Rs. 13,81,073 in 1879-80. The amount of this and subsequent demands realised up to the end of the year was Rs. 13,77,515. Distraint was resorted to in 459 cases. The excise revenue for collection was Rs. 6,43,430 as compared with Rs. 5,93,424 in the previous year. The revenue derived from ferries is considerable in this district, and has increased from Rs. 16,750 to Rs. 18,068. Forest revenue rose from Rs. 1,60,724 to Rs. 1,71,937, and expenditure fell from Rs. 84,867 to Rs. 81,984. The sale of stamps produced Rs. 1,67,991 as against Rs. 1,63,189 in the previous year. The license-tax receipts were Rs. 27,755. The total Government revenue derived from all sources amounted to Rs. 25,53,525, or Rs. 2-13-0 per head of the entire population.

## Health and Vital Statistics.

The number of births registered in 1880 was 23,461 against 20,442 in 1879. The deaths were 17,131 against 17,497. The season 1880-81 was not a healthy one. Though cholera and small-pox prevailed but slightly, fever was very prevalent. The number of dispensaries is 11. These relieved 174 in-patients and 93,576 out-patients. In 1879-80 the figures were 196 and 90,630, respectively. The number of primary vaccinations was 23,324 against 21,622, and of re-vaccinations 524 against 441 in the previous year.

## Education.

The numbers of superior and primary schools increased respectively from 17 to 20 and from 134 to 150. Two new school-

houses were erected. The attendance improved considerably, from 2,579 to 2,826 in the former and from 4,990 to 5,750 in the latter. The funds available, including the opening balance, were Rs. 70,992, and the cash-balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 14,059.

## KOLABA.

Area, 1,496 square miles ; Population (1872), 350,405 ;\*

Gross Land Revenue (1880-81), Rs. 7,90,086.

The revenue-survey system has been introduced throughout this district. Six thousand eight hundred and twenty-two acres of waste land remain unoccupied—a slight increase of 175 acres on the waste area of last year. There are also large areas of salt marsh which are given for cultivation if any one requires them. A single minor's estate was under the management of the Collector during the year. It is insignificant.

Land.

The proportion of police to population in 1880 was 1 to 1,009. The number of cognisable offences reported was 1,665 against 1,948 in the previous year. One thousand eight hundred and nineteen persons were arrested, and of these 39 per cent. were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 18,287 ; of this Rs. 8,477, or 46 per cent., was recovered, compared with 12 per cent. in 1879. This is a considerable increase ; but last year the result, owing to the number of dacoities committed by persons from the Deccan, was exceptionally bad.

Protection

On the 1st July, 1880, 3 original suits and 1 appeal, in which Government was interested, were pending. Two original suits and 1 appeal were instituted during the year. Of these, 2 original suits were disposed of in favour of Government, and 3 original suits and 2 appeals remain undisposed of.

There are 4 town municipalities. Their population aggregates 23,753. Their income during the year, including the opening balance, was Rs. 26,684, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,765, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 9,919. The incidence of taxation per head varied from Re. 0-14-8 to Re. 0-3-4.

The trade of this district is carried on almost entirely at the ports or estuaries, whence there is a large through traffic with the Sâtara Collectorate and feudatory States. There are 66 miles of navigable rivers or estuaries, 48 miles of bridged road, and 139 miles of fair-weather road. The total arable area is 433,515 acres. Out of this, 476,693 acres have been taken up, and 304,835 acres were actually under crops during the year under review. The rainfall was somewhat below the average—79.67 inches instead of 88.06. The monsoon was rendered remarkable by a long break between the 7th July and the 10th September, during

Production  
and  
Distribution.

\* In 1881, 381,649.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

## NORTHERN DIVISION.

which very little rain fell. The monsoon and rabi crops came up to the average yield, with the exception of rice, which suffered much from want of rain at the time of its transplantation. The prices of pulse and common rice, the staple food grains, fell—the one about 33 per cent. and the other about 8 per cent. The prices of labour, both skilled and unskilled, remained constant. No advances were made to rayats for the improvement of the land.

**Public Works.** Receipts from Local Funds, including an opening balance of Rs. 20,713, amounted to Rs. 76,748, and expenditure amounted to Rs. 52,734, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 24,014. Rs. 15,494 were spent on 29 miles of new road, Rs. 4,810 on making 2 new tanks, Rs. 14,416 on the maintenance of existing roads, Rs. 2,209 on repairs to tanks and wells, and Rs. 1,249 on planting and rearing road-side trees.

**Revenue.** The land-revenue for collection was fixed at the time of the annual settlement at Rs. 7,36,940 compared with Rs. 7,45,788, in the previous year. Of this and demands subsequently arising Rs. 7,88,988 were realised before the end of the year. Excise amounted to Rs. 1,19,438 against Rs. 65,278. Forest revenue decreased from Rs. 41,016 to Rs. 40,767; but the expenditure was greatly reduced, and fell short of the receipts, having been Rs. 39,824 for the year under review. The stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 69,206 as against Rs. 71,647 in 1879-80. The license-tax produced Rs. 15,435.

## Health and Vital Statistics.

The number of births registered in 1880 was 7,624 as compared with 7,351 in 1879 and 6,427 deaths were registered as compared with 6,391. The number of deaths from cholera in the season 1880-81 was 30. Small-pox also appeared occasionally. The season was otherwise, on the whole, a healthy one. There are 3 dispensaries. The number of patients as compared with the previous year's was 287 in-patients against 316, and 25,070 out-patients against 22,094. There were 9,081 primary vaccinations effected against 8,215, and 155 cases of re-vaccination against 37. The number of these last in the previous year was exceptionally small.

## Education.

The funds available for education amounted to Rs. 36,616, including an opening balance of Rs. 9,284. The expenditure was Rs. 28,580, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,036 at the close of the year. There were 14 superior schools and 61 primary ones, or 5 more of the former and 3 more of the latter than in 1879-80. The attendance improved in the superior schools from 1,721 to 2,324, but in the primary it fell from 2,448 to 2,196. No explanation is given for the large increase of pupils at the superior schools.



## CENTRAL DIVISION.

Area, 37,798 square miles; Population (1872), 5,223,230;\*

Gross Land Revenue ... .. Rs. 1,18,48,516

*Deduct—*

Remissions ... .. Rs. 7,501

Alienations ... .. „ 21,39,474

Total deductions ... .. „ 21,46,975

Remainder ... .. Rs. 97,01,541

KHA'NDESH, NA'SIK, AHMEDNAGAR, POONA, SHOLA'PUR, SA'TA'RA.

## KHA'NDESH.

Area, 10,338 square miles; Population (1872) 1,028,642; †

Gross Land Revenue (1880-81), Rs. 35,16,611.

The revenue-survey system is in force throughout this district, except in a few wild forest villages in the west and north-west. It was newly introduced into three of these villages during the year under report. The amount of arable land lying waste has again diminished. The area now remaining is estimated at 640,384 acres compared with 718,417 last year. No minors' estates are under charge of the Collector.

Land.

In 1880 the proportion of police to population was as 1 to 603. The number of cognisable offences reported was 3,583 against 4,290 in 1879. The decrease is only apparent, and is owing to a smaller number of false or mistaken charges having been made to the police which were afterwards struck out by the magistrates as 'no crime'. In reality the number of ascertained cognisable offences increased from 3,322 in 1879 to 3,583 in 1880. Four thousand four hundred and thirty-three persons were arrested, and of these 2,219 were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 88,556, and of this only 29 per cent. was recovered as against 43 in the preceding year. This serious falling off is partially explained by the fact that in the most serious cases, which more specially engage the attention of the police, the amount of loss has been very small. This explanation is far from satisfactory. Government was not involved in litigation during the year.

Protection.

There are 18 town municipalities working in the district. None of them are of any great importance. Their incomes aggregated Rs. 98,828, and disbursements Rs. 1,03,261-3-1. The net cash-balances at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 51,290, and the incidence of taxation per head varied from Rs. 1-7-2 to As. 1-3.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway traverses the district from north-west to north-east, a distance of 153 miles. There are

Production  
and  
Distribution.

\* By the census of 1881, 5,915,123.

† The figure for 1881 is 1,237,231.

ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE  
LAND.CENTRAL  
DIVISION.

also 105 miles of bridged and metalled roads, and 217 miles of muram road on which all but large rivers have been bridged. The country-tracks, except where black soil prevails, are very passable in the moosoon. Cultivation is steadily increasing. The whole arable area amounts to about 3,479,317 acres. Of these about 2,838,933 acres were in occupation in the year under review. The rainfall was considerably less than the average. Nevertheless the crops were, on the whole, fairly good. But cotton was short in quantity and inferior in quality; oil-seeds gave a very poor yield, and fodder was unusually scarce and dear. Six hundred and ten thousand seven hundred and forty-four acres were under exotic cotton, and 1,641 under indigenous kinds, total 612,386 acres as against 653,087 in the previous year. Prices of cereals fell off, most of them considerably. The wages of skilled and unskilled labour remained constant. A few trifling advances were made to some rayats for permanent improvements to their land.

## Public Works.

The Local-Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 2,08,865, exclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 56,412. Disbursements came to Rs. 1,83,349. The chief items of expenditure were Rs. 31,936 on 81 miles of new roads, Rs. 2,301 on 2 new tanks, Rs. 9,281 on 23 new wells, Rs. 50,125 on the maintenance of existing roads, Rs. 8,017 on repairing old tanks and wells, Rs. 2,784 on repairing dharmshālas and travellers' bungalows, and Rs. 4,946 on planting and rearing road-side trees.

## Revenue.

The land-revenue for collection as fixed at the yearly settlement was Rs. 31,66,631. Of this and the demands arising subsequently to the settlement Rs. 31,68,812 were realised within the year. The increase over the previous year was Rs. 7,189. The excise revenue for collection was Rs. 3,16,859 as compared with Rs. 2,61,105 in 1879-80. The reasons for this increase are—(1) the revenue of liquor-shops in co-shared villages in the Dangs being now credited to this head; (2) the establishment of new liquor-shops; (3) brisker bidding at auctions in consequence of the general prosperity. Forest revenue rose from Rs. 1,11,858 to Rs. 1,26,157, and expenses increased from Rs. 57,538 to Rs. 68,674. The amount realised from sale of stamps was Rs. 4,06,806 in 1879-80, and this year fell to Rs. 3,51,101. The decrease is both in court-fee and general stamps; that in the former is ascribed to a falling off in the number of suits and applications filed and heard in civil Courts during the year, and that in the latter to slackness of trade. The license-tax produced Rs. 89,669.

Health  
and Vital  
Statistics.

The numbers of births and deaths registered in 1880 were respectively 30,752 and 21,077 against 25,504 and 18,392 in 1879. The season of 1879-80 was a healthy one throughout. There were, however, three sharp outbreaks of cholera at Bhusával. There was no other epidemic. The number of dispensaries is 7, and a new one has been sanctioned by Government for the town of Pimpalner. Besides these there is a civil hospital at Dhulia, and the Bhil Corps hospital at Dharampor. The attendance at the dispensaries was 67 in-patients, the same as in the previous year, and 26,347 out-patients against 23,973. There were 35,871

cases of primary vaccination as compared with 30,371 in 1879-80, and 718 cases of re-vaccination against 450.

The funds available for education amounted to Rs. 1,71,339, including the opening balance of Rs. 68,516. Disbursements came to Rs. 87,716, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 83,622. The number of schools kept open was 2 of superior grade and 310 private ones—an increase of 91 on the previous year. Attendance at the former rose from 117 to 155, and at the latter from 16,283 to 18,897.

## NA'SIK.

Area, 5,940 square miles; Population (1872), 734,386;\*

Gross Land Revenue (1880-81), Rs. 16,74,390.

The revenue-survey system is in force throughout this district, except in a few wild villages in the north-western subdivision. Revised rates were introduced in 53 Government and 2 alienated villages of this district during the year under report. The amount of arable waste land has again been greatly diminished, 40,826 acres of land having been brought under cultivation during the year. On the other hand, about 29,000 acres were resigned. The net increase of cultivation was 13,676 acres. Three hundred and fifty thousand four hundred and eight acres are still returned as 'waste', but much of this is very poor, and would hardly repay permanent cultivation. The Collector had charge of a single minor's estate. The income of this estate for the year was Rs. 9,980, and there was a balance, at the end of the year, of Rs. 15,508, of which Rs. 14,500 were invested in Government paper.

Land.

In 1880 the proportion of the police to population was 1 to 986. The number of cognisable offences reported was 3,733 against 2,816 in 1879. The increase is chiefly under the headings house-breaking, theft, and simple hurt. This district is the only one in the Central Division which shows a large increase in cognisable crime: the increase is difficult to account for. Four thousand nine hundred and fifty-five persons were arrested, and of these 2,156 were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 37,874, and of this 44 per cent. was recovered compared with 56 in the former year. The number of civil suits instituted between private persons was 9,094 as compared with 10,477 in the previous year. Altogether 9,060 were disposed of: 4,876 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 15,278, and of these 5,626 were partially or wholly executed. On the 1st July, 1880, 2 original suits were pending against Government, and during the year 1 additional suit was filed. All of these were disposed of in favour of Government during the year, so that none remained pending when the year closed.

Protection.

There were 6 town municipalities working in the district. Their aggregate income amounted to Rs. 74,775, and expenditure to Rs. 65,798. The net cash-balances amounted to Rs. 25,376, and the incidence of taxation per head from Rs. 1-7-11 to As. 2-2.

\*In 1881, 781,206.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

CENTRAL DIVISION.  
Production and Distribution.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway traverses the district from south-west to north-east, and the Dhond and Manmád State Railway traverses one of the subdivisions. The total length of line in this district is 132 miles. There are 244 miles of bridged roads, including the trunk road from Bombay to Agra, and 299 miles of road suitable only for fair-weather traffic. Out of a total arable area of 2,257,667 acres, 1,907,259 acres were in occupation and 1,632,898 actually bore crops in the year under review. The season was a fair one, except in Yeola and parts of Niphád and Sinnar, where the crops were very bad indeed, and the rabi was a partial and the kharif a complete failure. The rainfall was far below the average. The prices of cereals again fell slightly. Wages of labour remained steady. A few advances were made to cultivators for the purchase of seed and cattle and for permanent improvements to the land. Owing to better harvests and easy prices, trade and the manufacture of brass and copper pots and of cotton and silk textile fabrics were active during the year.

**Public Works.** The Local-Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 96,935, exclusive of a cash-balance of Rs. 9,936. Disbursements came to Rs. 84,983. The principal items of expenditure were Rs. 14,277 on new roads, Rs. 4,051 on new bridges and drains, Rs. 1,741 on new wells, Rs. 26,189 on maintaining existing roads, Rs. 3,633 on repairs to tanks and wells, and Rs. 2,338 on the planting and maintenance of road-side trees.

**Revenue.** The land-revenue, as fixed at the annual settlement, was Rs. 14,08,433, or Rs. 5,081 more than in the preceding year. Up to the close of the year, Rs. 13,62,482 had been realised on account of this and the demands subsequently arising. Excise revenue amounted to Rs. 3,16,859,—an increase of Rs. 4,230. Receipts from forests have risen from Rs. 70,959 to Rs. 77,692, and expenditure has fallen from Rs. 56,576 to Rs. 52,836. The sale of stamps realised Rs. 1,83,193—a decrease of Rs. 16,495 from realisations in the preceding year. The license-tax produced Rs. 32,445. The total Government revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 21,39,325, or Rs. 2.78 per head of the entire population.

## Health and Vital Statistics.

In 1880 the number of births registered was 22,992 as compared with 20,501 in the previous year, and of deaths 14,335 compared with 14,448. The season of 1880-81 was a healthy one, with the exception of some slight outbreaks of cholera, which did not last long. The total number of dispensaries is 7, the same as last year. The attendance of in-patients rose from 86 to 125, and of out-patients from 31,381 to 38,874. These figures do not admit of comparison, as one of the dispensaries was only opened in the course of the year 1879-80. Vaccination also, as a consequence of better co-operation of the village officers with the vaccinators, made good progress. The number of primary vaccinations rose from 18,450 to 22,325, but that of re-vaccinations fell from 1,115 to 593. The decrease under the latter head is not explained.

**Education.** The funds available for educational purposes were Rs. 60,202, exclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 31,740. Disbursements

amounted to Rs. 53,146, leaving a cash-balance of Rs. 38,797 at the close of the year. The number of schools kept open were 2 of a superior grade and 196 primary, the same number as last year. The attendance at the superior schools rose from 191 to 197 and at the primary schools from 9,060 to 10,123.

## AHMEDNAGAR.

Area, 6,666 square miles; Population (1872), 773, 938; \*

Gross Land Revenue (1880-81), Rs. 16,66,404.

The revenue-survey system is in force throughout this district, and revised rates are being introduced where the thirty-years' period of the original survey has expired. The city survey is nowhere in force. The area of arable waste is returned at 252,181 acres compared with 223,896 acres in the previous year. No minors' estates are under charge of the Collector.

Land.

The proportion of police to population in 1880 was 1 to 1,155. The number of cognisable offences reported was 3,628 against 4,273 in 1879. The decrease is chiefly in the less serious forms of crime, such as local nuisances, &c. Four thousand six hundred and eighty-five persons were arrested, and of these 2,098 were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 48,400, and of this 28 per cent. was recovered against 27 in the previous year. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties in 1880-81 was 3,947 against 7,379 in the previous year. Altogether 4,654 were disposed of. Of these, 3,401 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value.

Protection.

The applications for execution of decrees numbered 9,308; of these 2,555 were wholly or partially executed. Besides the original case against pending at the close of the preceding year, one appeal was filed by Government; the former was decided in favour of, and the latter against, Government. Thus no cases of this description were pending at the end of the year. There are 4 municipalities, of which 1 is a city corporation. The city municipality had an income of Rs. 50,327, and disbursed Rs. 44,862. The closing balance was Rs. 6,274, and the taxation per head Re. 0-13-7. The 3 town municipalities had an aggregate income of Rs. 9,586, and their expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,199, resulting in a deficit at the close of the year. The incidence of taxation varied from As. 10-2 to 9 pies per head during the year. Of the 3 town municipalities, 1—that at Puntamba—was really worked for the first time this year.

Civil Justice.

The Dhond and Manmád Railway runs through this district to a length of 122½ miles, and is now kept open for traffic throughout the year. There are also 31 miles of road completely bridged; 274 miles which, though not completely bridged, are available for traffic during the monsoon; and 65 miles available for fair-weather traffic only. The total arable area is 2,519,527 acres, of which 2,267,346 acres are in occupation and 1,936,001 acres were actually under crops during the year under review. The

Production  
and  
Distribution.

area under cotton cultivation was 16,484 acres, and the yield is estimated at 1,761 cwts. The rainfall was 20·16 inches, the average being about 21 inches. A total failure of crops was at one time apprehended in consequence of a break in the rains that lasted many weeks and the deficiency of the early rain, and, except in 3 talukas, the kharif crops were a failure more or less complete. Heavy showers late in the season favoured the rabi crops, which were fairly good in nearly the whole district. No damage was done by rats or locusts. Fodder was scarce, and the water-supply insufficient in consequence of the deficient rainfall of this and previous years. The prices of all kinds of cereals declined. Wages of skilled labour rose considerably, owing, it is said, to an increased demand for this kind of labour on the railway; those of unskilled labour remained stationary. Considerable sums were advanced to cultivators for purchase of seed and cattle and for permanent improvement of the land.

Public Works.

Local-Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 1,10,225, inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 29,831. Disbursements were made to the amount of Rs. 1,07,149, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3,076. The principal items of expenditure were Rs. 26,839 on 17 miles of new roads, Rs. 1,762 on new wells, Rs. 1,159 on new dharmshālas, Rs. 4,034 on a new dispensary, Rs. 23,791 on the maintenance of existing roads, Rs. 2,043 on repairs to tanks and wells, and Rs. 1,127 on road-side trees.

Revenue.

The land-revenue for collection at the time of the annual settlement amounted to Rs. 13,61,075. Of this amount and demands subsequently arising, Rs. 11,27,905 were realised within the year. The figure for 1879-80 was Rs. 13,07,853. Distraint was resorted to in 621 cases. Excise revenue was Rs. 36,246 against Rs. 29,143. Forest receipts came to Rs. 19,755—an increase of Rs. 1,080 on the preceding year; and the expenditure in this department, which was Rs. 3,596 less than last year, amounted to Rs. 23,071. The sale of stamps realised Rs. 99,690 as against Rs. 1,43,260, there being a considerable falling off under each head, explained in the use of court-fee stamps by a decrease in litigation, and under general stamps to the check placed on money-lending by the operation of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The license-tax produced Rs. 40,240.

Health  
and Vital  
Statistics.

In 1880 the numbers of births and deaths registered were respectively 20,086 and 14,102, against 18,968 and 16,564 in the previous year. The improvement may be attributed to the comparative absence of epidemics and the lower price of food-grains. The year 1880-81 was fairly healthy. There were 3 outbreaks of cholera, which caused altogether 92 deaths. There were 3 dispensaries. These relieved 123 in-patients and 17,115 out-patients as compared with 158 and 12,483 in 1879-80. The number of primary vaccinations was 22,080 against 18,854, and of re-vaccinations 553 against 269. The increase under the first head is due partly to the employment of 1 vaccinator more than in the previous year—partly to the increased activity of one of the vaccinators. The increase under re-vaccination is also chiefly to be found in the returns of one locality.

The number of schools increased from 197 to 211, inclusive of 9 superior-grade ones. There appears to be a demand for this increase proportioned to the supply—the number of scholars having increased from 8,467 to 10,759, of which 364 against 320 attended the superior schools. The cost was Rs. 50,995, and at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 16,963 remained in hand.

Act XVII of 1879 (The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act) has been applied to this district. There were 76 conciliators under this Act at work during the year, the number at the close being 74. The cases filed before them were 14,095; of these 2,599 were disposed of by agreement, 5,499 were dismissed or withdrawn, and in 4,912 cases certificates were issued, allowing the parties to go to law. The conciliation system has worked fairly well, except in the Akola Taluka, where, owing to the incompetency of the 4 conciliators, Government cancelled the appointments of 2 of them. The village registration and village munsifs' Courts are reviewed under the heads of 'Registration' and 'Civil Justice' respectively.

## POONA.

Area, 5,348 square miles; Population (1872), 907,235; \*

Gross Land Revenue, Rs. 15,20,702.

Land.

The revenue-survey system is in force in this district. A revision survey is in progress, and has now been nearly completed. New rates were not introduced into any villages during the year under review. The city survey has nowhere been applied. The area of unoccupied arable land has diminished during the year under review; but this decrease is merely nominal, and is entirely owing to less unoccupied land being classed as arable. The extent of unoccupied arable land is this year returned as 168,443 as compared with 164,900 acres last year. There are no minors' estates under the Collector.

Protection.

In 1880 the proportion of police to population was 1 to 816. The number of cognisable offences reported to the police was 5,081 as against 4,159 in 1879. The number of persons arrested was 5,767, and of these 2,380 were convicted. The amount of stolen property was Rs. 67,341, and of this 44 per cent. as against 24 per cent. in 1879 was recovered, which is a considerable improvement on last year, in which, however, the percentage was exceptionally low. The cases of dacoity decreased from 70 to 14. None of these were of a serious nature. Eighty-two persons were arrested in connection with these dacoities, and 19 were awaiting trial at the beginning of the year, of which total number 66 persons were convicted. The number of civil suits between private parties in 1880-81 was 7,880 as compared with 6,263 in 1879-80. Altogether 6,444 were disposed of. Four thousand five hundred and forty-five were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value.

The Small Cause Court also disposed of 4,405. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 13,085; of these 10,286 were

Civil Justice.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

## CENTRAL DIVISION.

wholly or partially executed. There were no suits or appeals pending at the commencement of the year in which Government was involved. One original suit was filed and disposed of in favour of Government. The number of municipalities is 12, of which 1 is a city corporation. The City of Poona Municipality had an opening balance of Rs. 33,589, and its income amounted to Rs. 1,90,284—total Rs. 2,23,874. Expenditure was Rs. 1,82,378, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 41,495. The incidence of taxation on the population, which numbers 99,622, was Rs. 1-10-6. The aggregate income of the town corporations, including opening balance, was Rs. 45,240; disbursements amounted to Rs. 33,095; and the cash-balance left was Rs. 12,146, or a little less than the opening balance. The incidence of taxation varied from about Rs. 1-12-3 to about Re. 0-2-2.

## Production and Distribution.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway traverses this district from north-west to south-east for 110 miles. There are 330 miles of bridged and metalled roads open, and 322 miles suitable for fair-weather traffic only. Out of a total area of 1,940,597 acres of arable land, 1,777,154 acres are in occupation, and 1,528,014 acres actually bore crops in the year under review. The rainfall was 24.08, or considerably below the average; but the rain fell favourably except in the western talukas, and in the northern and western parts of Purandhar the kharif crops were a failure, more or less complete. A seasonable fall of rain in September produced a good rabi harvest everywhere except in the Sirur Taluka. The scanty rainfall occasioned a drought during the hot weather in all parts of the district; and, as there was very little rain until September, no cotton whatever was sown. Last year, 4,679 acres were sown with cotton, and the produce was 275 khandis. The prices of all cereals fell considerably. Wages of labour remained steady. Rs. 455 were advanced to cultivators for purchase of seed and cattle.

## Public Works

Including an opening balance of Rs. 18,995, the Local-Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 90,750. Expenditure came to Rs. 95,822, and a closing balance of Rs. 13,923 was left. Rs. 12,742 were spent on new works and Rs. 42,792 on repairs.

## Revenue.

The land-revenue for collection as fixed at the annual settlement was Rs. 11,33,985. Of this and the demands subsequently arising, Rs. 11,27,905 were realised up to the end of the year. Distraint was resorted to in 34 cases. The annual settlement for 1879-80 was Rs. 11,32,209. Excise revenue amounted to Rs. 2,61,320—a falling off of Rs. 3,175. Forests brought in Rs. 33,981 against Rs. 22,878, in consequence of better prices being realised for the material felled and for grass and grazing. Expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 71,859 to Rs. 79,790. The sale of stamps realised Rs. 2,09,039 as compared with Rs. 2,36,060. The license-tax produced Rs. 47,850 exclusive of over-collections. The total incidence of taxation per head was 10 pies, and the total revenue realised by Government was Rs. 16,47,999.

## Health and Vital Statistics.

In the year 1880, 18,199 births were registered against 15,139 in 1879, and 14,094 deaths against 12,593. The public health in the season 1880-81 was generally good; but cholera prevailed to a slight extent in Haveli, Purandhar, and Maval, causing



461 deaths. There were 9 dispensaries working, that at Sirúr having been closed just before the beginning of the year. The number of in-patients was 217 against 288, and of out-patients 64,733 against 67,266. The number of primary vaccinations rose from 18,019 to 18,386; the re-vaccinations fell from 1,492 to 1,052.

The funds available for education, including an opening balance of Rs. 4,697, were Rs. 61,188, Rs. 55,829 were disbursed, and a closing balance of Rs. 5,359 remained. Twenty-four schools of superior grade and 203 primary ones were kept open, compared with 23 and 163 respectively in the past year. The attendance at the former was 4,082 against 3,460, and at the latter 6,691 against 5,739. No special reason having been assigned for this considerable improvement, especially in the number of scholars at superior schools and in the number of primary schools, it may be taken as an evidence of the improvement, both material and intellectual, of the people.

Education.

## SHOLA'PUR.

Area, 4,521 square miles; Population (1872), 718,034;\*

Gross Land Revenue (1880-81), Rs. 11,32,543.

The revenue-survey system has been introduced throughout this district. The city survey has not been introduced any where. The town of Sholápur is being surveyed at the expense of the municipality by the Great Trigonometrical Survey. A very great deal of land has been thrown out of cultivation, owing to the effects of successive bad seasons. The area now amounts to 323,851 acres. In 1879-80 these returns showed only 277,088 acres; but much land, then returned as occupied, was found to stand in the names of persons who were deceased or had emigrated, and this has now been entered as waste. There are no minors' estates under the management of the Collector. The proportion of police to population in 1880 was 1 to 1,330. The number of cognisable offences reported was 2,035 against 3,135 in 1879. Two thousand five hundred and four persons were arrested, and of these 1,646 were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 24,693, and of this 56 per cent. was recovered against 52 in the previous year. The decrease in crime is in State offences, serious offences against the person, and offences against property of every description, and may generally be ascribed to the cheapness that prevailed,—distress, the chief incentive to crime, being unknown. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 3,169 as compared with 4,600 in the previous year. Altogether 3,520 were disposed of. Of these, 2,280 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value.

Land.

The applications for execution of decrees numbered 4,482; of these, 3,842 were partially or wholly executed. One original case against Government was pending at the beginning of the year, having been sent back by the High Court for retrial. It was decided during the course of the year in favour of Government. No new suits by or against Government were filed during the year.

Civil Justice.

\* In 1881 it was only 582,487.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

## CENTRAL DIVISION.

## Municipalities.

The number of municipalities is 5—1 city and 4 town corporations. The city municipality of Sholapur contains a population of 59,562; the receipts were Rs. 94,813, and expenditure Rs. 2,31,154. The cash-balance at the close of the year was Rs. 32,864, and the incidence of taxation per head was Rs. 1-5-9. The 4 town municipalities enjoyed an aggregate income of Rs. 1,03,822, and spent Rs. 71,327; the cash-balance varied from Rs. 591 to Rs. 41,249, and the incidence of taxation from Re. 0-3-10 to Rs. 3-2-1.

## Production and Distribution.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway runs through the entire length of this district, and there are 4 provincial and a number of Local-Fund roads.

The total arable area is 2,160,141 acres. Of this, 1,836,290 acres were occupied and 1,535,367 acres actually bore crops during the year under review. The season was a middling one. The rainfall was somewhat above the average, but it mostly fell so late as seriously to interfere with the sowing of the kharif crops; while the rabi crops, which promised an abundant yield, were somewhat damaged by heavy and unseasonable rain in November. Linseed, which has hitherto been a very paying crop in this district, was almost totally destroyed by a species of blight, the effect of the late rainfall. The hot-weather and garden crops were all good. The prices of all cereals fell very considerably, especially those of rice and túr dál. Wages of unskilled labour rose; those of skilled labour remained stationary. The destruction of many labourers by the late famine, the present demand for labour, and the cheapness of grain have greatly tended to raise the condition of the labouring classes. Some trifling advances were made to the cultivating classes for the purchase of seed and cattle and for permanent improvement of the land.

## Public Works.

The actual receipts on account of Local Funds were Rs. 72,710, but the year opened with a debit balance of Rs. 2,048, leaving only Rs. 70,662 available. Expenditure was Rs. 46,471. Rs. 20,909 were spent in maintaining roads, Rs. 1,249 in repairing tanks and wells, Rs. 1,622 in repairs to dharmshálas, and Rs. 1,326 in planting and rearing road-side trees.

## Revenue.

The land-revenue for collection as fixed at the annual settlement was Rs. 9,65,540, less than last year by Rs. 13,154. Of this, Rs. 9,58,522 was realised up to the close of the year, including demands arising subsequently to the settlement. Distraint had to be resorted to in 436 instances. Excise revenue amounted to Rs. 92,109 against Rs. 67,703 in the previous year. Forest receipts increased from Rs. 3,012 to Rs. 5,106; the reason of this increase is not explained. The sale of stamps brought in Rs. 72,769 against Rs. 94,018. The license-tax produced Rs. 35,040. The total Government revenue amounted to Rs. 14,94,948, equivalent to Rs. 2-5 per head of population.

## Health and Vital Statistics.

The year was, upon the whole, a very healthy one. There were but 5 cases of cholera, and owing to the abundance of wholesome food there was an entire absence of the painful ulcer cases that were noticed in the previous year. The death-rate

has diminished. Eight thousand five hundred and fifty-nine births were registered against 6,718 in 1879 and 6,769 in 1878, and 10,942 deaths against 23,189 in 1879 and 26,648 in 1878. These figures, there is reason to believe, are all exceedingly inaccurate; but if we suppose them all equally so, they show beyond doubt that the condition of the people is improving. There are 4 dispensaries. Three hundred and thirty-four in-patients and 45,158 out-patients were relieved in 1880-81 as compared with 376 and 43,201 in the previous year. The number of primary vaccinations was 14,646 against 17,489 and of re-vaccinations 1,295 against 1887.

The funds available for educational purposes amounted to Rs. 66,977, including an opening balance of Rs. 25,379. Disbursements aggregated Rs. 34,743, leaving a balance of Rs. 32,234 at the close of the year. There were 10 schools of superior grades and 148 primary ones, while in 1879-80 there were only 7 and 119 respectively. One of the new superior schools is at Mádha and the other 2 at Pandharpur. The attendance at the superior schools was 1,372 as compared with 882 in the previous year, which shows that the increased number of schools of this kind was proportioned to the demand for them. At the primary schools attendance rose from 4,440 to 5,105.

Education.

## S A T A R A.

Area, 4,988 square miles : Population (1872), 816,037 ;\*  
Gross Land Revenue (1880-81), Rs. 23,37,866.

The revenue-survey system has been introduced into all this district excepting 364 alienated villages. Arrangements were made during the year for its introduction into 6 alienated villages. The area of land lying waste has considerably increased in consequence chiefly of land being forfeited to Government on failure to pay the yearly assessment. The area of waste now available for cultivation is 29,312 acres.† No minors' estates were managed by the Collector during this year.

Land.

The proportion of police to population in 1880 was 1 to 1,096. The number of cognisable offences reported was 5,664 against 4,181 in the previous year. Five thousand two hundred and thirty-eight persons were arrested, and of these 2,801 were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 51,417, and of this 56 per cent. was recovered during the year as against 25 per cent. in 1879. This great improvement is creditable to the police, but it does not appear what special causes have increased the efficiency of the force in this respect. On the 1st July, 1880, 5 original suits were pending against Government; no additional suits were filed during the year. Four were decided in favour of Government and 1 remained pending at the close of the year. There are 13 town municipalities in this district. The aggregate income amounted to Rs. 92,332, and disbursements to Rs. 79,705. At the close of the year, cash-balances remained of the value of Rs. 38,368. The incidence of

Protection.

\* 1,062,350 by the census of 1881.

† According to the Collector's administration report.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

## CENTRAL DIVISION.

## Production and Distribution.

taxation per head of municipal population varied from about Rs. 3-8-0 to about 1 auna.

No railway touches this district. There are, however, 197½ miles of bridged roads and 739½ miles of road available for fair-weather traffic only. The total arable area is 1,438,612 acres; \*of this, 1,409,300 acres\* were in occupation. The rainfall was considerably below the average, and the deficiency of rain produced a scarcity of drinking-water in the hot months. But what rain fell came seasonably, and the harvest has been the richest reaped for many years, especially as regards the rabi crops. The prices of all kinds of cereals fell considerably—that of jowári to one-half of what it was in the previous year. Cotton maintained its original prices. The wages of labour remained steady. Considerable advances were again made to rayats for the purchase of seeds and cattle, and Rs. 855 were advanced for permanent improvements to land under the Land Improvement Act.

## Public Works.

The Local-Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 1,18,059, which, added to an opening balance of Rs. 1,02,849, provided an available sum of Rs. 2,20,908. Disbursements amounted to Rs. 1,42,403, thus leaving a closing balance of Rs. 78,504. A large amount was spent on the construction of new roads; also on new bridges, tanks, and wells, and a new dispensary, on the repair of roads, dharmshálas, and travellers' bungalows, and on the planting and maintenance of road-side trees.

## Revenue.

The land-revenue for collection, as fixed at the annual settlement, amounted to Rs. 15,42,481 as compared with Rs. 15,47,872 in the previous year. Of this and demands subsequently arising, Rs. 15,35,397 were realised before the close of the year. Excise revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 36,375, about the same as last year's. Forest receipts rose from Rs. 40,544 to Rs. 45,552, but expenditure also rose from Rs. 44,273 to Rs. 48,652. Sales of stamps realised Rs. 1,51,514 as compared with Rs. 1,73,872 in 1879-80. The license-tax produced Rs. 60,125.

## Health and Vital Statistics.

The season was generally an exceptionally healthy one, and appears to have been free from epidemic disease. In 1880 the number of births registered was 31,914 as against 27,093 in 1879, and of deaths 20,844 as against 21,233. There are 7 dispensaries. The number of in-patients treated fell in 1880-81 from 162 to 91, and of out-patients from 28,360 to 27,240. The diminution is fully accounted for by the improved state of the public health. The number of primary vaccinations rose from 25,998 to 27,710, and of re-vaccinations from 616 to 766.

## Education.

The number of schools open was 29 of superior grade and 198 primary. The former are 8 and the latter 1 more in number than last year. The attendance in both classes of schools has increased, in the former from 2,479 to 3,605 and in the latter from 8,648 to 8,843. The improvement is general throughout the district, and is a sign of the recovery of the district from famine; the results of the year being better than in the year 1875-76, the year preceding the famine. The cost has been Rs. 69,177, and there was a closing balance of Rs. 35,826 carried on to next year.

\* According to the Collector's administration report.

## SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Area, 22,779 square miles; Population (1872), 4,160,366; \*  
Gross Land Revenue ... .. Rs. 83,42,396

*Deduct—*

Remissions ... Rs. 1,38,276

Alienations ... „ 15,70,297

Total deductions ... „ 17,08,573

Remainder ... Rs. 66,33,823

## BELGAUM, DHÁRWÁR, KALÁDGI, KÁNARA, RATNÁGIRI.

## BELGAUM.

Area, 4,757 square miles; Population (1872), 938,750; †  
Gross Land Revenue (1880-81), Rs. 18,31,926.

The revenue-survey system is in force throughout this district. Revised survey rates are being introduced into villages where the thirty-years' term of the original survey has expired. There is no city survey. The area of arable land lying waste again shows an increase, and is now returned at 106,797 acres. The increase is attributed partly to lapses of alienated lands in which, while alienated, no separate record was kept of cultivated and uncultivated lands, partly to remeasurements, and partly to forfeitures of land for failure to pay rent. There were no minors' estates under the management of the Collector.

Land.

The proportion of police to population was 1 to 1,497. The number of cognisable offences reported to the police in 1880 was 2,921 against 2,435 in 1879. The number of persons arrested was 3,678, and of these 74 per cent. were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 35,554, and of this Rs. 13,372, or 38 per cent., was recovered as against 48 per cent. in the previous year. This falling off has not been satisfactorily explained.

Protection

One original civil suit was instituted against Government during the year, and Government instituted an appeal against the civil Court's decision in another case. Both of these cases were pending at the close of the year.

There are 6 town municipalities and 1 temporary municipality working in the district. The seven had an income aggregating Rs. 67,752, exclusive of opening balances. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 55,984, and the net cash-balances with which the year closed were, in all, Rs. 50,005. The incidence of taxation per head varied from Rs. 1-2-1 to As. 3-11.

There is no railway open in this district. There are, however, 137 miles of bridged roads and 631 miles of roads suitable for fair-weather traffic. The rainfall gauged was 31.61 inches as compared with an average of 49.2 inches. The season was, on the whole, a fairly favourable one, both kharif and rabi

Production  
and  
Distribution

\* The census of 1881 gave only 3,804,344.

† In 1881 it was 864,014 only.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

## SOUTHERN DIVISION.

crops yielding a moderate outturn. The rainfall was insufficient at the beginning of the monsoon, and the kharif crops suffered more or less everywhere. The rabi crops, on the other hand, were above the average. The area under cotton was 192,126 acres, which is a considerable increase on the previous year, and the yield was estimated at rather more than the previous year's. The prices of almost all kinds of cereals fell during the year, especially bajri. The prices of labour remained constant. No advances were made by Government to cultivators. The total area of arable land is 1,139,050 acres. Of this, 1,032,253 acres were in occupation.

**Public Works.** Local-Fund receipts came to Rs. 1,22,032 inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 34,707. Disbursements amounted to Rs. 64,600. The chief items of expenditure were Rs. 5,487 for the construction of new wells, Rs. 1,500 for the maintenance of a dispensary, Rs. 26,380 for repairs to roads, Rs. 1,937 for repairs to tanks and wells, Rs. 1,055 for repairs to dharmshalas and travellers' bungalows, and Rs. 1,406 for the planting and maintenance of road-side trees.

**Revenue.** The land-revenue realised Rs. 12,85,810. Excise revenue amounted to Rs. 1,28,981 against Rs. 1,00,606 in the previous year. Forest receipts decreased considerably from Rs. 1,16,298 to Rs. 95,422; the expenditure also decreased from Rs. 46,669 to Rs. 41,673. The sale of stamps realised Rs. 1,31,965 as against Rs. 1,31,669 in the previous year. The license-tax produced Rs. 45,140.

## Health and Vital Statistics.

The number of births and deaths registered in 1880 was 24,184 and 23,498, respectively, against 19,170 and 26,674 in 1879. In the year 1880-81 fever was not more prevalent than usual. The general public health was good; there was no cholera. There are 4 dispensaries. The attendance has considerably decreased, owing, it is believed, to the improved state of the public health. The number of in-patients was 99 as against 104, and of out-patients 17,030 as against 20,470. The number of primary vaccinations improved from 15,706 to 17,432; while re-vaccinations fell from 328 to 130. The decrease is chiefly noticeable in the re-vaccinations performed by the dispensary officers.

**Education.** The funds available for educational purposes, including an opening balance of Rs. 21,185, amounted to Rs. 76,108. Disbursements came to Rs. 52,777. The number of schools kept open was 2 of superior grades and 188 primary as compared with 2 and 162 in 1879-80. The attendance at the former rose from 215 to 224 and at the latter from 9,431 to 11,502.

## DHA'RWA'R.

Area, 4,535 square miles; Population (1872), 998,037; \*

Gross Land Revenue (1880-81), Rs. 29,58,031.

## Land.

The revenue-survey system has been introduced throughout this district. The revision survey is in progress where the original thirty-years' settlement has expired, and is now nearly completed.

\*In 1881 it was only 882,907.

All the field work of the Dhárwár City Survey has been completed; that at Hubli is in progress. The inquiry into titles has been in abeyance in both of these cities, under Government orders, during the whole of the year. The area of land lying waste has increased by 13,839 acres since the previous year, and now amounts to 151,574 acres. There are 4 minors' estates under charge of the Collector; all of them have considerable incomes.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 1,339. The number of cognisable offences reported in 1880 was 2,544 against 3,226 in 1879. The decrease is chiefly under the head of 'minor offences against property', and is due to the exceptionally good harvest. Two thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight persons were arrested, and of these 43 per cent. were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 61,946, and of this 26 per cent. was recovered against 34 last year. The falling-off has not been satisfactorily explained.

Protection.

On the 1st July, 1880, 1 original suit remained pending against Government. Two additional suits were filed during the year. Of these 3, 2 were decided in favour of Government, and 1 remained pending at the end of the year. There were no appeals.

There are 9 town municipalities. The aggregate income was Rs. 91,210, and the disbursements Rs. 87,347. The cash-balances closed at Rs. 25,384. The incidence of taxation per head of municipal population varied from Rs. 1-8-7 to As. 2-6.

There is no railway in this district, but it is well provided with roads. The import trade in manufactured articles has increased with the returning prosperity of the cultivators. The area under exotic cotton was 77,120 acres, estimated to produce 30,173 cwts.; and under indigenous cotton 439,251 acres, estimated to produce 117,864 cwts. As compared with the previous year the area is greater by 43,180 acres, and the produce less by 15,458 cwts. The total area of arable land in the district is 1,664,546 acres. Of this, 1,512,972 acres are occupied, and 1,325,864 acres actually bore crops during the year under review. The season has, on the whole, been a favourable one, and the rainfall above the average. About August the rains held off, and caused grave apprehensions, which were fortunately not realised, of a failure of crops. The prices of all kinds of produce fell considerably. Wages, both of skilled and unskilled labour, increased—the latter from 3 annas to 4 annas. A few small advances were made under the Land Improvement Act, but none were made for purchase of seed or bullocks.

Production  
and  
Distribution.

The Local-Fund income was Rs. 1,57,196, and there was an available opening balance of Rs. 91,661—total Rs. 2,48,857. Disbursements amounted to Rs. 1,95,084, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 53,773. Rs. 67,827 were spent on the construction of 86 miles of new road, Rs. 5,140 on a dispensary, Rs. 7,266 on 9 new tanks, Rs. 6,207 on 8 new wells, Rs. 1,479 on a new dharmshála, Rs. 39,718 on the repairs to 475 miles of road, Rs. 2,939 on repairs to 10 tanks and wells, Rs. 1,146 on repairs

Public Works.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.  
Revenue.

to 34 dharmshálas and travellers' bungalows, and Rs. 7,933 on planting and raising road-side trees.

The land-revenue collections amounted to Rs. 23,95,211 as compared with Rs. 23,30,487 in the previous year. Excise revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 1,47,863—an increase of Rs. 26,949 on last year's. Forest receipts rose from Rs. 38,890 to Rs. 44,400, while expenditure increased from Rs. 30,017 to Rs. 38,191. The revenue from sale of stamps was Rs. 1,12,783 as compared with Rs. 1,11,829. The license-tax produced Rs. 59,790.

## Health and Vital Statistics.

The number of births and deaths registered were in 1880 respectively 28,456 and 21,264 as against 16,927 and 24,558 in 1879. The great increase in the births registered is due partly to the recovery of the population from the results of the famine and partly, it is believed, to improved registration. The death-rate has fallen from 25 to 22 per mille per annum. The season of 1880-81 has, on the whole, been a fairly healthy one. No epidemic occurred, but fever and ague were prevalent. The 3 dispensaries were well attended. Two hundred and eighty-nine in-patients were treated against 1,181, and 31,726 out-patients against 20,077. The decline in the number of in-patients is due to the total absence, this year, of famine-patients. The increased number of out-patients attending the dispensaries is due partly to the season being less healthy than the last, but also in part to the popularity of the Assistant Surgeons in charge. The number of primary vaccinations rose from 13,247 to 17,677 and of re-vaccinations from 333 to 344.

## Education.

There were 3 (an increase of 1) schools of superior grade and 349 (an increase of 53) primary schools. The attendance in the superior schools has risen from 287 to 333, and at the inferior schools from 13,445 to 20,223. The cost has been Rs. 1,14,482, and there remained a closing balance of Rs. 52,020.

## KALADGL.

Area, 5,757 square miles ; Population (1872), 816,037 ; \*

Gross Land Revenue (1880-81), Rs. 15,84,805.

## Land.

The revenue-survey system is in force throughout this district ; and in villages in which the original survey term has expired, or is about to expire, a revised survey is in progress. No city survey is in force. The area of waste land is returned at 415,269 acres as against 342,399 acres last year. The additional 83,655 acres are to be accounted for by the striking out this year of the names of occupants of land that has been lying waste since the famine. A considerable amount of land (19,066 acres) has been taken up. The estates of 2 minors are in charge of the Collector ; the income of both is considerable.

## Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 1,347. The number of cognisable offences reported in 1880 was 1,484 as against 2,857 in 1879. The decrease is to be found mainly in offences against property, and is due to increased prosperity. One thousand eight hundred and three persons were arrested, and of these 51 per cent. were convicted. The value of property

\* 638,493 according to the figures of the census of 1881.



stolen was Rs. 21,158, and of this 42 per cent. was recovered as against 45 in the previous year. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 2,566 as compared with 2,774 in the previous year. Altogether 2,512 were disposed of: 2,466 were for property or claims for less than Rs. 500 in value. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 2,007; altogether 1,381 were partially or wholly executed. There were no civil suits against Government. There were 4 municipalities in operation. None of them are of any importance. The aggregate income was Rs. 19,260; disbursements amounted to Rs. 18,996. The cash-balances closed at Rs. 11,289. The incidence of taxation per head of the municipal population varied from As. 10-9 to As. 8-2.

There is no railway in this district, but the earthworks of the Deccan State Railway have been completed from the junction of the line with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway as far as Bijapur. There are 42 miles of partially bridged roads and 377 miles of fair-weather tracks. An area of 1,754,032 acres out of a total arable area of 2,169,301 acres was in occupation this year, and 1,574,604 acres were actually under crops. The area under cotton increased from 223,664 acres to 326,823 acres. No special reason is assigned for this enormous increase; it may be doubted whether the figures are correct. The outturn was estimated at 83,033 cwts. as against 33,878 cwts. in the previous year. The rainfall was below the average—22 inches against a five-years' average of 24 inches. The season was, however, on the whole, a decidedly favourable one, and the crops very good, in spite of a long break in the rains during the month of August which threatened seriously to damage the kharif crop. Prices of cereals again fell to nearly half of what they were last year. Wages of both skilled and unskilled labour declined. The amount of advances made to cultivators for purchase of seed and cattle was exceedingly small.

Production  
and  
Distribution.

Local Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 81,413, and expenditure to Rs. 80,608. Rs. 15,014 were spent on constructing 5 miles of new road, Rs. 3,696 on digging 8 new wells, Rs. 3,627 on building 7 new dharmshálas, Rs. 11,312 on repairing 17 miles of road, Rs. 1,909 on repairs to 6 wells, and Rs. 1,535 on repairs to 57 dharmshálas. The Bágalkot-Hungund road connecting the Belgaum-Bágalkot road with the Sholápur-Bellary road, the building of a new dispensary at Sindgi, and the repairing of the Begam tank at Bijapur were the principal works in progress during the year.

Public Works.

The land-revenue as fixed at the yearly settlement amounted to Rs. 12,01,276 as against Rs. 12,13,053 in the previous year. Of this and demands subsequently arising, Rs. 11,55,375 were actually collected up to the close of the year.

Revenue.

Distrainment was resorted to in 30,718 instances. Excise revenue was Rs. 42,930, more by Rs. 11,643 than last year. Forest receipts amounted to Rs. 7,134 against Rs. 1,709. This result is due in a great measure to the new rule, introduced by the Forest Department, of giving out passes for cutting firewood. Forest

expenditure increased from Rs. 7,073 to Rs. 11,229. The sale of stamps realised Rs. 60,762—a falling off of Rs. 169 under the head of court-fee labels and of Rs. 3,200 in the sale of general stamps. The license-tax produced Rs. 27,680. The total Government revenue derived from all sources amounted to Rs. 18,01,104, or Rs. 2-13-0 per head of the entire population.

Health  
and Vital  
Statistics.

The public health was very good. There was, strictly speaking, no epidemic; but 7 cases of cholera occurred at Sindgi. The foul ulcers which were occasioned by the famine were fewer, as is shown by a great decrease in the number of unhappy people who committed suicide from this cause. Ten thousand eight hundred and twenty-five births were registered in 1880 as against 6,798 in 1879, and 14,195 deaths as against 19,190. The number of dispensaries was 5, a new one having been opened just before the beginning of the year at Bâgevâdi. They relieved 159 in-patients and 22,179 out-patients during the year 1880-81; these figures do not admit of comparison with those of 1879-80 in consequence of the increase in the number of dispensaries. The number of primary vaccinations was 10,830 as against 9,929, and of re-vaccinations 312 as against 279. The increase under the latter head is not explained.

Education.

Receipts for educational purposes amounted to Rs. 75,956, including the opening balance of Rs. 24,762. Expenditure came to Rs. 44,828, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 31,128. There was but 1 school of superior grade: attendance 75 as against 58 last year. No explanation is given of this increase. The number of primary schools was 151 as against 146, and the attendance was 7,985 against 7,073.

KA'NARA.

Area, 3,911 square miles; Population (1872), 398,406;\*  
Gross Land Revenue (1880-81), Rs. 10,00,558.

Land.

The survey system is in course of introduction in this district. During the year under review 60 villages have been settled. Measurement was commenced in 1862-63, and it will be yet be four or five years before the settlement is completed everywhere. Until then the exact area of waste land cannot be stated. It is returned at 40,138 acres against 36,611 in the previous year. The increase is only apparent, and is owing to the fact that in the unsurveyed parts of the district the extent of culturable area which is lying waste cannot be ascertained.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 598. The number of cognisable offences reported during 1880 was 1,834 against 2,120 for 1879. The year, as in other districts in this division, was an exceptionally good one as regards crime, owing to the favourable harvest. One thousand eight hundred and twenty-three persons were arrested, and of these 57 per cent. were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 38,182, and of this 62 per cent. was recovered as against 30 per cent. last year, which

\* In 1881 it was 421,840.

is satisfactory, now that the distress having ceased most of the offenders against property are professional thieves. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 2,200 as compared with 2,378 during the previous year. Altogether 2,317 were disposed of. The applications for execution of decrees were 1,936 in number; of these, 796 were wholly and 250 partially executed. On the 1st July, 1880, 1 original case was pending against Government; it has since been decided in favour of Government, and no new case, either original or appeal, has been instituted during the year by or against Government.

There are 5 town municipalities working. The receipts, exclusive of opening balances, have amounted to Rs. 38,263. The aggregate cash-balance at the close of the year was Rs. 12,529. The incidence of taxation per head of the population varied from Rs. 1-11-9 to As. 5-4.

No line of rail runs through this district. There are 225 miles of bridged and metalled roads and 700 miles of roads fit for fair-weather traffic. There are also 84 miles of navigable rivers and estuaries. The season was a fairly good one. The rainfall gauged was 94.24 inches, which is below the average; but the fall was seasonable. In the ordinary lowlands the rice crops were excellent; but elsewhere, especially in upland situations, they suffered from drought. The second crops and the garden crops turned out very well. No advances were made to cultivators. The prices of cereals declined considerably, and were expected to decline still further. The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour remained stationary. No exports were shipped direct to Europe. The cotton trade from Kárwár port increased: that from Kumta declined. From the former port 2,344 bales and 49,278 docras were shipped to Bombay as against 3,557 bales and 28,819 docras last year, and from the latter 4,273 bales and 64,026 docras were shipped as against 3,763 bales and 93,719 docras. No apparent cause can be assigned for these fluctuations, which are considerable.

Production  
and  
Distribution.

The Local Funds opened with a balance of Rs. 21,118; receipts amounted to Rs. 73,459; total Rs. 94,577. Disbursements aggregated Rs. 79,127, and the closing balance was Rs. 15,450. The chief items of expenditure were Rs. 11,106 on 44 miles of new road, Rs. 1,199 on 3 new tanks, Rs. 3,923 on 10 new wells, Rs. 32,769 on maintaining existing roads, Rs. 1,975 on repairs to dharmshálas and travellers' bungalows, and Rs. 1,648 on the planting of road-side trees.

Public Works.

The land-revenue for collection at the time of the annual settlement was Rs. 8,65,693, or Rs. 14,330 more than in the previous year. Of this and the demands subsequently arising, Rs. 8,59,460 wererealised during the year.

Revenue.

Resort was had to distraint in 148 cases. The excise revenue for collection at the same period was Rs. 85,230—a falling off of Rs. 23,335, which is due to unfavourable results in the sale of a'bkári farms, consequent on a combination among the farmers of liquor-shops to oppose the new system which, while allowing

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE LANDS.

## SOUTHERN DIVISION.

owners of toddy-trees to sell unfermented toddy at the foot of the tree on payment of a fee of Re. 1 for each tree, -compelled the farmers of liquor-shops to take out a tapping license for not less than 100 trees each. Realisations from the sale of stamps fell from Rs. 78,403 to Rs. 70,687. Forest revenue decreased from Rs. 3,45,291 to Rs. 3,26,500; the expenditure increased. The license-tax produced Rs. 27,205. The total Government revenue derived from all sources aggregated Rs. 13,33,592, or about Rs. 3-3-0 per head of the entire population.

## Health and Vital Statistics.

The numbers of births and deaths registered during 1880 were respectively 12,873 and 11,871 as against 9,582 and 13,635 in 1879. The improved birth-rate is due in a measure to the improved condition of the people. Public health has improved. There was no cholera, and only 2 deaths from small-pox. Fever was prevalent to the usual extent. The attendance at the 8 dispensaries was 600 in-patients and 30,461 out-patients as against 840 in-patients and 30,687 out-patients in the previous year. The decrease may be attributed to a generally improved state of the public health. The number of primary vaccinations was 10,485 and of re-vaccinations 607; in the previous year the figures were 10,826 and 870, respectively. The immunity of the district from small-pox shows that the operations of the vaccinators are effective.

## Education.

There were 2 schools of superior grade and 107 primary ones against 2 superior and 94 primary in 1879-80. The attendance in the former rose from 184 to 188, and in the latter from 4,906 to 6,424. Education is steadily progressing in this district, and has advanced every year during the last five years except in 1877-78, the next year after the famine.

## BATNA GIRL.

Area, 3,922 square miles; Population (1872), 1,019,136;\*

Gross Land Revenue (1880-81), Rs. 9,67,075.

## Land.

The re-settlement of the land held under the khoti tenure is progressing satisfactorily. A revised survey settlement is in progress in the district in lieu of the original survey, and is now in force in all the villages but one of the old survey subdivisions. There is very little arable land lying waste. The actual area in the surveyed talukas is only 329 acres; for the unsurveyed talukas details are not available.

## Protection.

The proportion of police to population was 1 to 1,381. The number of cognisable offences reported in 1880 was 2,437 as compared with 2,812 in 1879. Two thousand one hundred and fifteen persons were arrested, and of these 59 per cent. were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 21,136, and of this 66 per cent. was recovered as against 62 per cent. in 1879. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 6,813 compared with 6,717 in the previous year. Altogether 6,683 were disposed of. Of these, 6,571 were for property or claims of value less than Rs. 500.

\* 997,090 in 1881.

The applications for execution of decrees numbered 12,311, and of these, 2,615 were partially or wholly executed. On the 1st July, 1880, there were pending 1 original suit and 13 appeals against Government; 30 original suits and 1 appeal were filed during the year in addition. Of these 14 original suits were decided in favour of Government, 3 were decided against it, and 2 compromised. Thus 12 original suits and 14 appeals were pending at the end of the year.

There are 5 town municipalities; their aggregate income amounted to Rs. 70,931 and disbursements to Rs. 50,752. The net cash-balance was Rs. 26,087; the incidence of taxation per head varied from Rs. 2-15 to As. 4-10.

There is no railway in this district. The number of miles of bridged road is 48½, and 402½ miles are suitable for fair-weather traffic only. The season was, on the whole, the best known for many years. The rainfall was 99·31 inches as compared with an average of 120·78 inches. Rice and kharif crops yielded a good outturn; locusts appeared locally, but, as most of the crops had been cut, they did little damage. The prices of cereals fell: that of nāgli as much as 33 per cent. The wages of labour remained stationary. No advances were made to cultivators for any purpose.

Production  
and  
Distribution.

Local-Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 52,025, exclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 2,040. Expenditure came to Rs. 34,589. Some of the main items were—Rs. 1,647 spent on the construction of roads, Rs. 2,222 on the building of a rest-house for travellers, Rs. 8,636 on repairs to roads, and Rs. 1,152 on repairs to dharmshālas and travellers' bungalows.

Public Works.

The land-revenue for collection at the time of the yearly settlement was Rs. 8,83,435 as compared with Rs. 9,36,874 in 1879-80. Realisations during the year came to Rs. 8,66,576. Distraint was had resort to in 2,096 cases. The excise revenue at the same time was settled at Rs. 1,14,086—an increase of Rs. 16,505 on last year's demand. Forest receipts fell from Rs. 12,354 to Rs. 6,113. The result is due to the fact that the last year's receipts included, among others, the collections from Khotes of the money due on promissory notes executed by them regarding teak and other jungle trees they had illegally felled. The expenditure of the Forest Department rose from Rs. 12,288 to Rs. 15,215. Rs. 1,43,423 was realised from the sale of stamps as compared with Rs. 1,46,103 in 1879-80. The license-tax produced Rs. 12,545. The total Government revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 11,76,591, an equivalent to Rs. 1-2-10 per head of the population of the district.

Revenue

The number of births and deaths registered in 1880 were 12,483 and 17,232 as compared with 13,609 and 27,736 respectively in 1879. The decrease in deaths may be looked upon as to some extent indicative of the improved health of the people; but the registration of this district, which is performed to a great extent by unremunerated persons, is notoriously untrustworthy. The autumnal fever was more severe than usual. There were a

Health  
and Vital  
Statistics.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE  
LAND,  
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DIVISION.

few cases of dysentery and cholera. There are 3 civil hospitals, but no dispensaries. The number of patients in 1880-81 was greater than last year's—in-patients 338 against 274 and out-patients 13,463 against 9,527. The increase, as the public health was certainly not worse this year than in the preceding, must be ascribed to increased popularity of these institutions. The number of primary vaccinations fell from 22,911 to 21,386, and of re-vaccinations from 3,289 to 2,592. The cause of this decrease is uncertain; it may possibly be due to the absence of small-pox from the district. The leper hospital had an average attendance of 46 patients.

Education.

There are 25 superior grade and 91 primary schools open; the latter have increased by 5 during the year. The attendance at the former was 4,020 as compared with 3,602. The increase is noticeable in almost every one of these schools. The attendance at the primary schools also rose from 4,313 to 4,978. The funds available, exclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 2,985, were Rs. 40,524, and expenditure amounted to Rs. 38,667.

SIND DIVISION.

Area, 48,924 square miles; Population (1872), 2,203,177;\*
 

Gross Land Revenue ... ..	Rs. 47,20,478.
<i>Deduct—</i>	
Remissions ... ..	Rs. 73,149
Alienations ... ..	„ 4,35,758
Total deductions ... ..	„ 5,08,907
Remainder ... ..	Rs. 42,11,571

Gross Land Revenue ... ..

*Deduct—*

Remissions ... ..

Alienations ... ..

Total deductions ... ..

Remainder ... ..

KARÁCHI, THAR AND PÁRKAR, HYDERABAD, SHIKÁRPOUR, UPPER  
SIND FRONTIER DISTRICT.

KARA'CHI.

Area, 16,109 square miles; Population (1872), 423,495;†

Gross Land Revenue (1880-81), Rs. 9,12,831

Land.

Survey and settlement operations are in progress. A temporary settlement was introduced into the Mánjhand Táluka during the year, and in the Dádú Táluka the revised rates have been introduced, but not in their integrity—a portion of the rates being suspended until the water-supply recovers its normal proportions. There is no city survey at present. The area of unoccupied assessed land in the settled subdivisions is shown as 18,038 acres as against 18,244 acres in the previous year, and the area taken up for cultivation as 204,535 acres. One minor's estate remains under the charge of the Collector.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population in 1880 was 1 to 285, and to area 1 to 12 square miles. There was a decrease in the number of cognisable offences reported. Out of 3,430 persons

\* By the census of 1881, 2,413,823.

† In 1881 it was 478,688.

arrested in cognisable cases 56 per cent. were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 97,711, of which 52·6 per cent. was recovered against 57·6 last year. The civil case pending last year, in which Government was nominally concerned, has been amicably settled between the real parties. Registrations were 1,507 and receipts Rs. 6,012 as compared with 1,641 and Rs. 6,328 of the previous year. There were 1 city and 9 town municipalities in the district with an aggregate population of 109,959. The aggregate income and expenditure were, respectively, Rs. 3,17,580 and Rs. 5,39,424. The incidence of taxation varied from Rs. 2-7-9 to As. 6-9 per head, and averaged Rs. 2-1-0. The Karáchi water-works are being proceeded with.

Two hundred and thirty miles of railway are open along the right bank of the Indus; there are also 1,029 miles of bridged roads, 494 miles of road suitable for fair-weather traffic only, 464 miles of navigable canals, and 321 miles of river estuaries. The season was fairly good. The rainfall was more scanty than usual, being 4·26 inches against an annual average of 9·27 inches. The inundations were more abundant than in the previous year, but insufficient for the wants of some of the talukas. Very heavy rain fell in April, and caused an alarming mortality among cattle. The rain came late, and the kharif crops, in consequence, were hardly up to the average. Advances were made to cultivators for the purchase of cattle or seed to the extent of Rs. 6,325. Prices of food-grains generally fell, except that of rice, which rose from 22 to 17 lbs. per rupee. The price of skilled labour fell from 14 annas to 1 rupee to 12 annas to 1 rupee per diem, and that of unskilled labour from 5 to 12 annas to 5 to 7 annas per diem, in consequence of less demand for labour in connection with the transport service for the Afghán war.

Local-Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 91,991, including an opening balance of Rs. 9,711. Expenditure came to Rs. 85,596, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 6,395. Rs. 21,027 were spent on building bridges, Rs. 4,560 on new dharmshálas and travellers' bungalows, Rs. 21,587 on the maintenance of roads, Rs. 4,669 on repairs to bridges, Rs. 8,095 on repairs to dharmshálas, and Rs. 4,808 on planting and maintenance of road-side trees.

The land-revenue for collection, as fixed at the yearly settlement, amounted to Rs. 7,34,852 as against Rs. 6,88,079 in the previous year. Distraint was resorted to in 45 cases. Excise revenue came to Rs. 1,55,670 compared with Rs. 1,30,475. Stamp sales realised Rs. 1,10,381, showing a decrease under both heads. Forest receipts came to Rs. 1,52,470 against Rs. 1,63,662, and expenditure to Rs. 67,483 against Rs. 63,640. The license-tax brought in Rs. 54,152.

The number of births registered in 1880 was 7,907 against 3,390 in the previous year; the number of deaths was 6,353 against 7,327. The immense increase in the number of registered births would be a subject for remark were not the returns for 1879 so manifestly inaccurate. There were 10 dispensaries, and they relieved 159 in and 46,595 out-patients. The figures for the preceding year were 148 and 50,346 respectively. The numbers

Production and Distribution.

Public Works.

Revenue.

Health and Vital Statistics.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

## SIND DIVISION.

of re-vaccinations were 16,960 primary and 6,148 secondary against 15,014 and 8,276 respectively in 1879-80. The decrease in the latter figure is not easy to account for. It is confined to the district; the city of Karachi shows an increase in this respect.

## Education.

The sum available for educational purposes was Rs. 18,921 contributed from the Local Funds. Four schools of superior grade and 41 primary ones were kept open, attended in the aggregate by 3,299 scholars against 3,055 in the previous year.

## THAR AND PARKAR.

Area, 12,729 square miles; Population (1872), 180,761;\*

Gross Land Revenue (1880-81), Rs. 2,73,125.

## Land.

Settlements for a term of years have in this district been introduced only in such portions as are under irrigation from the larger canals. No fresh operations were carried out during the year under report. In the absence of any survey the exact area of waste arable land cannot be stated. The whole cultivable area of the district is returned at 701,822 acres, of which 300,144 acres were cultivated during the year under review, being 42,712 acres less than last year. No minors' estates were under the charge of the superintendent.

## Protection.

The proportion of police to population in 1880 was 1 to 370 and to area 1 to 26 square miles. Crime decreased, but the number of persons arrested was 902, or 72 more than in the previous year. Five hundred and six persons were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 20,071, and 75 per cent. of this was recovered. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 503 as compared with 231 in the previous year. Altogether 481 were disposed of; 475 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 118: of these 98 were wholly or partially executed.

Government was not involved in any litigation during the year. Registrations numbered 78 against 54 in 1879-80, and the receipts amounted to Rs. 179 against Rs. 106. There are 3 town municipalities in operation; the income aggregated Rs. 14,080, and the expenditure Rs. 10,060. The incidence of taxation per head averaged Rs. 1-6-4.

## Production and Distribution.

There are 1,296 miles of Local-Fund roads in the district, but no navigable canals except during the inundations of the Indus. The rainfall was below the average—4.82 against 6.15 inches, but both the kharif and the rabi crops were unusually good. Opportune rain in October saved the desert crops which seemed likely to suffer from a deficient inundation. The condition of the people has much improved. The prices of all kinds of food-grains fell more or less, especially wheat. Wages, both of skilled and unskilled labour, have risen, owing to the disappearance of distress.

\* In 1881, 203,344.



Rs. 4,025 were advanced to the cultivating classes for the purchase of seed, cattle, &c. There was a slight increase in the exports of ghee to Gujarát. There was also a considerable increase in the number of bullocks exported to that province; but fewer sheep and goats than in the previous year were exported to Sind.

The Local Funds available for public works amounted to Rs. 24,104. Rs. 29,681 were expended, leaving a debit balance of Rs. 5,577. Expenditure on wells, dharmshálas, repairs to roads, and road-side trees formed the largest items.

Public Works.

The land-revenue for collection at the time of the annual settlement amounted to Rs. 2,41,271 against Rs. 2,24,083 in 1879-80. Of this and demands subsequently arising, Rs. 2,47,561 were realised during the year. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 74,095 against Rs. 59,433 in the previous year. This increase is principally in the salt revenue, which increased in consequence of the exhaustion of the accumulated private stores of salt. The sales of stamps realised Rs. 6,787, showing a considerable increase. The increase is chiefly in court-fee stamps, owing to the increase of litigation. The license-tax brought in Rs. 2,070. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 3,32,904, equivalent to Rs. 1-12-7 per head of the population.

Revenue.

The number of births registered in 1880 was 4,689 against 1,451 in the previous year, and of deaths 2,311 against 1,960. Both of these increases are probably due to improved registration, but of the four figures given only the first can be regarded as at all correct. In the season 1880-81 there was no cholera; small-pox made its appearance for a short time in two talukas, but it was of a mild type. There are 4 dispensaries; 9,043 patients as against 10,341 last year were relieved. The number of primary vaccinations increased from 6,928 to 9,048, partly in consequence of the appointment of an additional vaccinator, and re-vaccinations also rose from 5,317 to 6,792.

Health  
and Vital  
Statistics.

The funds available for education amounted to Rs. 2,000, being a grant from Local Funds. One school of superior grade and 9 primary schools were kept open. Attendance at the superior school fell slightly, owing to illness among the boys. The total attendance rose from 613 to 789.

Education.

## HYDERABAD.

Area, 9,052 square miles; Population (1872), 721,947;\*

Gross Land Revenue (1880-81), Rs. 14,55,058,

Settlement operations are in progress in this district. Revised rates have been introduced in 5 subdivisions experimentally, and 3 subdivisions continue as yet unsettled. The work of issuing title-deeds in the city of Hyderabad continues to progress. Some land was taken up during the year under report. Four minors' estates were under management at the end of the year, 1 having come under the Collector's management during 1880-81. Two enjoy considerable incomes, and the other 2 are insignificant.

Land.

\* In 1881 it was 754,624

ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE  
LAND.SIND  
DIVISION.  
Protection.

The proportion of police to population in 1880 was 1 to 917, and to area 1 to 11.24 square miles. The number of persons arrested in cognisable cases was 4,780 against 6,257 last year; 2,960 were convicted, equivalent to 59 per cent. The value of property stolen was Rs. 79,865 : of this 50 per cent. as against 55 per cent last year was recovered by the police. There was a slight decrease in the general amount of crime. Registrations were 2,453 and receipts Rs. 8,649 as compared with 3,049 transactions and Rs. 9,907 proceeds in the previous year. The district contains 1 city and 13 town municipalities. The aggregate receipts amounted to Rs. 1,76,136, and expenditure to Rs. 1,51,840. The incidence of taxation per head varied from Rs. 2-2-2 to As. 4-7. The population affected was 80,789.

Production  
and  
Distribution.

The district contains no railroads, but has 600 miles of bridged road and 1,225 miles of lines suited to fair-weather traffic. There are also 791 miles of navigable canal, and the Indus skirts the district for about 300 miles. The season was unfavourable. The rainfall, 2.14 against an average of 8.6 inches, was scanty, and in consequence the supply of forage was seriously affected. The inundation was very unsteady and fell rapidly, and the crops suffered in consequence. The area under cotton was 25 per cent. more than last year, but the outturn was less. Rs. 5,750 were advanced to cultivators for purchase of seed and cattle. The prices of all food-grains fell. Jowári, the staple food, declined from 26 to 34 lbs. per rupee. Wages, both of skilled and unskilled labour, remained steady.

## Public Works

Local-Fund receipts came to Rs. 1,05,773, including an opening balance of Rs. 15,224. Expenditure was Rs. 97,843, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 7,935. Rs. 24,722 were spent on maintaining roads, Rs. 2,795 on repairs to dharmshálas and travellers' bungalows, and Rs. 2,674 on planting road-side trees.

## Revenue.

The land-revenue for collection, as fixed at the time of the annual settlement, was Rs. 11,94,797, or Rs. 23,483 less than in the preceding year. Excise revenue amounted to Rs. 1,19,383 against Rs. 1,09,829. The sale of stamps realised Rs. 1,34,199 against Rs. 1,25,742, showing an increase under 'court-fee' and a decrease under 'general' stamps. Forests brought in Rs. 64,829—an increase of Rs. 7,562, while expenditure decreased from Rs. 1,01,337 to Rs. 80,277. The income from the license-tax amounted to Rs. 34,205.

Health  
and Vital  
Statistics.

The number of births registered in 1880 was 7,650 against 3,950 in 1879, and of deaths 7,354 against 7,388. The public health was decidedly good. Small-pox was only very slightly prevalent, and it does not appear that there was any cholera. There were 8 dispensaries. The number of persons treated was 1,730 in-patients against 1,457 in 1879-80 and 43,493 out-patients against 44,698. The number of primary vaccinations was 21,457 compared with 19,697 in the previous year, and the number of re-vaccinations 9,313 against 5,918. The increase leads to the belief that the people are beginning to appreciate the advantages of vaccination.

## Education.

There were 3 schools of superior grades and 2 normal schools as in 1879. The attendance at the former shows a considerable

increase, and at the latter a considerable decrease. The number of primary schools increased from 53 to 77. The municipalities and zamíndárs afforded much assistance to the work of education. The attendance at the primary schools increased from 3,127 to 3,945.

## SHIKA'RPUR.

Area, 8,809 square miles; Population (1872), 776,227;\*

Gross Land Revenue (1880-81), Rs. 18,13,956.

Revision settlement operations are in progress in this district. A revised settlement was in course of introduction into the Lárkhána Táluka at the close of the year. Some fresh land has been taken up for cultivation. The arable unoccupied area is now returned at 1,187,085 acres. The area cultivated was 1,094,703 acres against 1,089,006 in the previous year. No city survey is in progress. The estates of 3 minors were under charge of the Collector.

Land.

The proportion of police to population in 1880 was 1 to 692 and to area 1 to 7.85 square miles. The amount of crime increased. In cognisable cases 4,220 persons were arrested, and of them 54 per cent. were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 87,306, of which 49 per cent. was recovered as against 62 per cent. in 1879. Three fresh suits were filed against Government. These and the one that was pending at the beginning of the year remained undisposed of at its close. There were 2 city and 9 town municipalities. The population aggregates about 90,000 souls. The aggregate income and expenditure were Rs. 2,54,880 and Rs. 2,06,089 respectively, and the incidence of taxation per head varied from about Rs. 2-2 to about annas 6.

Protection.

The Indus Valley State Railway traverses the district from north to south, and the Kandahar State Railway passes through one of the tálukas. There are also many roads of which about 100 miles are bridged; but the Indus and the railway carry most of the traffic of the district. The season was below the average. The rainfall was only .33 inch compared with an average of 5.28 inches. There was an absence of floods which resulted in the partial failure of the crops in 3 subdivisions.

Production  
and  
Distribution.

No advances were made to the cultivating classes. Prices of food-grains declined considerably, except that of dál; the price of cotton rose. The wages, both of skilled and unskilled labour, continued steady. The caravan trade between Shikárpur and Central Asia is reported to have been ruined by the war.

Local-Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 2,29,848, including the opening balance of Rs. 81,413; expenditure came to Rs. 1,43,981, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 85,867. Expenditure was chiefly incurred in making new roads, repairing existing roads, and planting trees.

Public Works

The land-revenue for collection, as fixed at the time of the annual settlement, amounted to Rs. 16,44,138 as compared with

Revenue.

\*In 1881 it was 852,986.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE  
LAND.  
SIND  
DIVISION.

Rs. 16,31,786 in the previous year. Of this and demands subsequently arising, Rs. 14,96,082 have been actually realised. Excise revenue came to Rs. 1,06,665 against Rs. 93,090. The sale of stamps realised Rs. 1,57,667, showing a further increase on last year's figures. The license-tax yielded Rs. 40,825.

Health and  
Vital  
Statistics.

The number of births registered in 1880 was 8,511 or about 11 per thousand, and of deaths 6,490 or about 8 per thousand. Of course both of these figures are grossly incorrect. The public health was fair. Small-pox prevailed throughout the district, but there was not any cholera. There were 5 dispensaries. The number of in-patients was 1,043 against 1,617 and out-patients numbered 44,420 against 57,043. The number of primary vaccinations was 31,105 and of re-vaccinations 14,708, showing increases of 953 and 323 respectively.

Education.

The funds available for educational purposes amounted to Rs. 81,700, and expenditure came to Rs. 55,522, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 26,178. There were 2 schools of superior grades and 79 primary ones against 3 superior and 79 primary in 1879-80. The attendance at the former fell from 645 to 305, and at the latter it rose from 5,762 to 5,870.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

Area, 2,225 square miles ; Population (1872), 89,935; \*

Gross Land Revenue (1880-81), Rs. 2,65,508.

Land.

The original settlement has been continued during the year. The area of unoccupied arable land is very large. No minors' estates were under Government management.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 398 and to area 1 to 9.27 square miles. The number of offences reported in 1880 was 582 against 631 in the previous year. Out of 803 persons arrested in cognisable cases, 48 per cent. were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 7,891, of which about 59 per cent. was recovered as against 50 per cent. in 1879.

No civil suit was instituted against Government. There is only a single municipality in this charge, containing a population of about 5,000 exclusive of the cantonment. The revenue was Rs. 25,277, or about Rs. 4-15 per head of population. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 21,708.

Production  
and  
Distribution.

There are about 900 miles of good fair-weather road in the district, but most of the traffic passes by Shikárpur to the Indus. The Kandahar State Railway passes through the district. The cultivated area is returned at 128,089 acres, or 20,189 acres less than last year. The average rainfall was 1.14 inches against a five-years' mean of 5.28 inches ; but the crops were, as a rule, good, and commanded high prices. But at the end of the year prices of all produce except rice again fell very considerably. Wages fell from 5 to 8 annas per diem to 4 to 6 annas per diem for unskilled labour, and from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4 to Re. 1 to Rs. 1-2 for skilled

\* Exclusive of cantonment population. The census figures for 1881 are 124,181.

labour, owing to a diminution in the demand for labour and carriage in connection with the war and the construction of the Kandahar State Railway. No advances were made to cultivators for any purpose. Local trade was brisk, especially in all kinds of agricultural produce.

Local-Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 21,306, besides an opening balance of Rs. 5,188. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,723, and there was a closing balance of Rs. 6,375. Two new school-houses were built, 151 miles of road repaired, 9 tanks and wells cleared, 7 rest-houses repaired, and 3 nursery-gardens for roadside trees maintained. Both Provincial and Imperial roads were kept in good repair.

Public Works

The land-revenue for collection was fixed at the annual settlement at Rs. 2,52,728, or Rs. 10,500 more than in 1879-80. This is owing to more land having been cultivated. Rs. 2,41,091 was actually realised within the year. There were only a very few cases in which distraint was necessary. The excise revenue was fixed at Rs. 24,213—Rs. 2,036 more than in the previous year. Rs. 15,809 were realised from the sale of stamps, being a considerably larger amount than in 1879-80. Forest revenue realised Rs. 7,526 against Rs. 7,596, and expenditure decreased from Rs. 916 to Rs. 230. The license-tax produced Rs. 8,605.

Revenue.

The number of births registered was 734 against 738 in 1879-80, and the number of deaths registered was 625 against 865. The autumnal fever was less prevalent and of a less severe type than usual. Small-pox caused much fewer deaths than in the previous year. Attendance at the dispensaries decreased from 7,386 to 6,014. Primary vaccinations fell from 5,785 to 4,543 and re-vaccinations from 4,194 to 2,792.

Vital  
Statistics.

There were 7 schools open, the same number as in the preceding year. The attendance fell from 327 to 280.

Education.

## Surveys.

### GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

I.—TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

There were 5 parties working during the year on the topographical survey of this Presidency. Of these the operations of 2 lay in Gujarát, of 1 in the Konkan, of 1 in the Deccan and of 1 in Khándesh. In the aggregate 8,382 square miles of survey were completed on the 2-inch to the mile scale, 813 (in the Ran of Cutch) on the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch to a mile scale, and 76 miles (in the Dángs) on the 4-inch to a mile scale.

Five thousand three hundred and forty miles of traverse have been executed, about 8,880 square miles prepared by triangulation for next year's work. In addition a detailed map of the town of Dhulia on the scale of 8 inches to the mile, and a large scale map of the city of Sholápur, on the scale of 66 inches to the mile, are in course of preparation.

Khándesh Party,

One thousand four hundred and ninety-three square miles of country were surveyed in detail by the Khándesh party. Triangulation was extended over 1,630 square miles by which 415 points were fixed and 428 heights were determined. Traversing was carried over 510 linear miles, fixing 483 village tri-junction stones. The survey work was on the scale of 2 inches to the mile, with the exception of a scale map of the town of Dhulia, which is being executed on the scale of 8 inches to the mile.

No. 10 Party.

The 10th or north Deccan party have surveyed 1,610 square miles, comprising portions of the Collectorates of Kolába and Thána and the Bhor State. About 1,444 miles of traverse have been measured. Seven hundred square miles of country have been prepared in advance for survey operations. The cost has averaged Rs. 33-4-7 per square mile of detail survey, being Rs. 4-4-6 more than last year.

No. 11 Party.

The work of the 11th party lay chiefly in the Kaládgi Collectorate and the territory of His Highness the Nizám. The country is described as hilly or undulating, bare of trees, and destitute of good water. Two thousand and thirty-six miles of topography were done on the 2-miles to 1-inch scale, 2,886 miles of traverses run and proved to fix tri-junctions and boundaries of villages, and 3,030 square miles of triangulation completed as a basis for the whole work. The country surveyed this year has been much more minutely done than in former years; and the maps are now so drawn as to distinguish cultivated land, land lately thrown out of cultivation, land fit for cultivation, grazing ground, high grass, jungle, and forest reserves. A map of the city of Sholápur, on the scale of 66 inches to the mile, showing the dimensions of every building and door-step, is in course of preparation for the city municipal commissioners.

Some account of the work of the Káthiawár party has been given in Chapter I. It has during the year surveyed topographically 1,658 square miles in Cutch on the scale of 2 inches to 1 mile, and 813 square miles of the Ran on the scale of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to a mile. One thousand and twenty square miles of country in Cutch were triangulated in advance to be in readiness for the topographical work of the ensuing season.

The 2-inch maps were drawn for reduction by photography to the 1-inch scale, and the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch scale for reproduction.

The cost of the survey was Rs. 21 per square mile. Five hundred linear miles of check traverse were also run. The country surveyed was mostly barren; but it included part of the fertile plain along the south-west coast of Cutch in which are situated the towns of Mándvi, Gundiáli, Kodrae, Godra and Asambia.

In all 1,661 square miles of country were topographically surveyed by the Gujarát party in the year under review. This area lies chiefly within the Baroda territory. About 76 square miles of the Dáng territory are also included. This latter is on the scale of 4 inches to a mile, and the remaining 1,585 square miles on the 2-inch scale. A considerable number of important and large towns lie within the limits of the year's operations; but parts of the district, especially in the Dángs, are wilder and covered with denser jungle than any country previously surveyed by this party. Some 2,500 square miles of country have been triangulated in advance, and are now ready for final survey; these include portions of Baroda territory, the Mahi Kántha, the Ahmedabad District, the Rewa Kántha, the Surat District, the Native States of Bánsda and Dharampor, the Portuguese territory of Daman, part of the Thána District, and the Khándesh Dángs.

In the Bombay Presidency the stations at which tidal observations were taken remain the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, Apollo Bandar (Bombay), Kárwár, Karáchi, and Aden.

The tide-gauge at the Apollo Bandar has performed its work very satisfactorily during the past year, and the tidal curves have been uninterrupted. The new pattern tide-gauge for the entrance of the Prince's Dock, mentioned in last year's report, has not yet been started.

The observations for 1879 have been reduced, and the results sent to England to be used in the preparation of the tide tables for 1882. The observations for 1880 are in hand for reduction.

The tidal observations have been continued throughout the year without any break; the observations for 1879-80 have been reduced in this office and sent to England to be used in computing the tide tables for 1882.

There has been a break of one month—December, 1880—in the observations at this port. This was owing to the alterations and improvements rendered necessary by the erection of the new tide-gauge. The old one was taken down in November, 1880, and the new one was finally started for work on the 1st January, 1881, and has been working most satisfactorily ever since. The zero

of the new gauge was made to correspond with that of the old one, so that the observations are all referable to the same datum. The observations for 1878-79 have been reduced, and those for 1879-80 are in hand. Mr. Price, the Port Engineer, has taken great interest in the work, and made all the arrangements for the new observatory.

Aden.

The observations have been carried on without any break, except that in the anemometer registrations the instrument got out of order and did not work for several months; it was sent to Bombay and repaired, and is now working satisfactorily. Mr. Thyne, the Port Officer, takes great interest in the work, which is a happy circumstance, as the distance prevents very frequent inspections by the Deputy Superintendent. The observations for 1879-80 have been reduced and sent to England for use in the tide tables for 1882, and those for 1880-81 are now in hand.

During the past year a definite arrangement has been made about compiling the tide tables from the data sent from India: this is now done in London by Mr. Roberts, of the Nautical Almanac Office, and it is expected that the tables for 1882 (which also contain January, 1883) will be in India and ready for distribution by October, 1881. They are published separately for each port, and also bound together, and in sheet form for Bombay, Karáchi, and Aden.

In addition to the Bombay ports mentioned above, tide tables are published for Okha Point, Bet Harbour,—making, in all, 5 ports in the Bombay Presidency.

The system of daily reports and periodical inspections has been rigorously carried out, and is a thorough check on the various clerks in the observatories.

*B.—Levelling.*

No levelling operations have been carried out by the party during last field season in the Bombay Presidency. The levellers were employed in connecting the line which had been previously levelled from Bombay to Raichore with the sea at Madras, and their work was, therefore, entirely in the Madras Presidency.

#### REVENUE SURVEY.

The following revenue-survey departments were at work during the year:—

##### *Northern Division.*

Sind Revenue Survey.  
Gujarát Revenue Survey.  
Poona and Násik Revenue Survey.  
Ratnágiri Revenue Survey.

##### *Southern Division.*

Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey.

All the above surveys continued throughout the year under the charge of Colonel W. C. Anderson, late Survey and Settlement Commissioner, who was also in charge of the survey operations in Mysore, the results of which are reported to the administration of that State.



The subjoined statement shows the effective strength and outturn of work of each of the above-mentioned survey departments:—

DEPARTMENT.	Number of Parties or Establishments employed.	FIELD OPERATIONS.	
		Area surveyed.	Area classed.
		Acres.	Acres.
<i>Northern Division.</i>			
Sind Revenue Survey ... ..	7	339,726	300,592
Gujarát Revenue Survey ... ..	3	15,013	45,602
Poona and Násik Revenue Survey ... ..	8	663,433	562,497
Ratnágiri Revenue Survey ... ..	8	255,345	271,000
<i>Southern Division.</i>			
Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey ... ..	12	912,087	1,006,946
Total ... ..	38	2,185,604	2,186,637
Total of previous year ... ..	37	1,825,578	1,818,716

The operations of the season have resulted in a very considerable increase in the area both of measurement and classification as compared with 1879-80.

The establishments of the Sind Survey Department were employed in revision survey work. The outturn of work exhibits a considerable increase in measurement as compared with the previous year's return, whilst under the head of classification there is a slight decrease. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,53,833 against Rs. 1,21,068 in 1879-80. This increase is due to the increased number of officers and establishments employed during the current year.\*

*Sind Department.*

In the outturn of work of the Gujarát Survey there is a decrease both in measurement and classification. As explained in the reports of the last two years, the work of this department is gradually drawing to a close. Its operations during the year were, for the most part, of a scattered and desultory nature. The measurement work has chiefly been confined to the breaking up of large arable waste numbers or fields into numbers of a more convenient size for occupation, and in demarcating bends in survey fields in accordance with Government orders. The classing work has been all but completed during the year. This department has been under the charge of a Deputy Superintendent from the 1st November, 1880; but from the 1st November, 1881, only a single officer and a small establishment will be required to wind up the work of the survey and to perform miscellaneous duties until revision operations commence and establishments have again to be organised. The total cost of the department was Rs. 96,299

*Gujarát Department.*

\*The figures given to exhibit expenditure of this and other surveys are for the year ending 31st October, 1880.

REVENUE  
SURVEY.

against Rs. 1,04,140 in the previous year. In these figures, however, is included the charge on account of a topographical establishment attached to the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and which amounted to Rs. 13,971 during the year under report.

*Poona and  
Násik  
Department.*

The outturn of work of the Poona and Násik Survey exhibits a considerable increase in measurement as well as in classification. This survey party was employed on revision survey work in the Ahmednagar, Násik, and Poona collectorates. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,80,496, being the same as that of the preceding year, and the total cost per acre has been Re. 0-4-5 against Re. 0-5-5 in the previous year. This is the lowest rate per acre attained during the last nine years.

*Ratnágiri  
Department.*

The Ratnágiri Survey party turned out a larger amount of work both in measurement and classification. It was employed in re-surveying the 'varkas' lands of the Ratnágiri Collectorate. One establishment was employed throughout the year, another for five months, and a third for two months in the survey of the Sávantvádi State, and one establishment was employed throughout the year in the survey of the Bhor State. The average cost per acre of the whole survey was Re. 0-9-11 against Re. 0-13-8 in the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,58,562 against Rs. 1,41,431 in the preceding year. Of this sum, Rs. 1,05,958 was charged to Government on account of the Ratnágiri Survey against Rs. 1,04,060 in the preceding year. The remainder was charged to the Sávantvádi and Bhor States.

*Southern  
Marátha  
Country  
Department.*

The Southern Marátha Country Survey was employed on the revision survey of the districts originally settled by that survey, the original survey of Kánara, and the original survey of Kolhápúr State and the Jágirs of the Southern Marátha Country. The outturn of work both of measurement and classification was considerably in excess of that of last year. As explained in last year's report, all the area disposed of by this survey has not been remeasured and reclassified, only those lands which absolutely required to be remeasured from changes in boundaries or subdivisions of existing survey fields were actually measured again. In the remainder it sufficed to examine the boundaries. In revision survey a partial reclassification has been found sufficient. Only so much land has been reclassified as was sufficient to ascertain and correct the old classification according to the standard now adopted. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,14,703 against Rs. 2,16,875 in the preceding year. In this is included the expenditure on account of the Kolhápúr Survey. As regards the British treasury alone the expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,66,234 against Rs. 1,72,358 in the previous year, the Kolhápúr State paying the balance of Rs. 48,469. The total cost per acre, this year, of the whole survey under all heads—measurement, classification, and settlement—was Re. 0-3-8½ against Re. 0-4-9 last year.

CITY SURVEY.

Ahmedabad.

Since the close of the year under report the survey and enquiry work at Ahmedabad has been brought to a close.

As mentioned in last year's report the town survey of Dhárwár has been completed. Some little mapping work remains to be done, but this is being pushed on as fast as practicable. The enquiry into titles is considerably in arrears. In the Hubli City Survey good progress has been made; but here, too, as in Dhárwár, there are arrears of enquiry work. The Collector of Dhárwár has been requested by Government to direct his attention to the subject of the clearing off of these arrears without delay.

## Settlements.

### LAND REVENUE.

The financial results of the land-revenue settlements effected during the year are summarised in the following statement :—

	Number of Villages.	Estimated Collections under revised Settlement.	Part Collections.	PERCENTAGE.		Remarks.
				Increase.	Decrease.	
<b>NORTHERN DIVISION.</b>						
<i>Poona and Nasik Survey.</i>						
Pandharpur .. .. .	1	1,898	1,587	..	12	In those groups of villages marked with an asterisk the proposed settlements have been sanctioned; but by Government letter No. 2466, dated 3rd May, 1881, temporary settlements below the revised rates have been made up to 1882-83, after which year the full rates are to be levied.
Sangamner * .. .. .	50	45,638	36,531	28.5	..	
Ráhuri* .. .. .	18	25,082	18,677	34.2	..	
Kopargaoñ* .. .. .	22	40,209	30,059	33.3	..	
Sinnar* .. .. .	15	21,104	16,377	24.3	..	
Dindori* .. .. .	37	24,297	18,817	32.6	..	
Total ..	143	1,57,771	1,21,147	30.2	..	
<i>Ratnágiri Survey.</i>						
Málvan .. .. .	15	7,480	5,111	46.3	..	
Total of the Northern Division ..	158	1,65,251	1,26,258	30.8	..	
<b>SOUTHERN DIVISION.</b>						
Ankola .. .. .	10	10,617	4,886	119.5	..	
Yellápur .. .. .	24	17,473	10,630	61.3	..	
Honávar .. .. .	26	37,335	34,220	9.1	..	
Gowák* .. .. .	70	84,332	68,100	29.6	..	
Total of the Southern Division ..	130	1,49,757	1,17,836	27.	..	
Total of the Northern Division and Southern Division..	288	3,15,008	2,44,244	28.9	..	
<i>Add—</i>						
<i>Alienated Villages and Native States.</i>						
Ahmednagar .. .. .	6	7,324	6,934	5.	..	
Násik .. .. .	3	1,154	842	37.	..	
Total of Inám Villages ..	9	8,478	7,826	7.8	..	
Sávantvádi State .. .. .	19	30,106	20,669	45.6	..	
Total of Alienated Villages and Native States ..	28	38,584	28,495	35.4	..	
Grand Total ..	316	3,53,592	2,73,739	29.6	..	

Sind.

In the province of Sind no settlements were effected during the year. Proposals for the revision settlement of the Mánjhánd and Lárkhána tálukas and for the temporary settlement

ted for the consideration of Government, but no sanction for any of these proposals had been received up to the close of the year.

In Gujarát, also, no survey settlements were effected during the year. It was hoped that a portion, if not the whole, of one táluka of the Panch Maháls, Jhálod—the only táluka remaining for settlement—would have been finished during the year; but, owing to grave suspicions as to the character of the classification, it was deemed advisable to postpone the submission of final proposals until the accuracy of the work had been fully established by a complete and careful test. This has formed the subject of a separate communication to Government.

Gujarát.

In the Deccan the settlement of 1 Government village in the Pandharpur subdivision of the Sholápur Collectorate, of 6 inám villages of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, and of 2 inám villages of the Násik Collectorate was effected during the year. Proposals for the revision settlement of 142 villages of the Sangamner, Ráhuri, and Kopargaon subdivisions of the Ahmednagar Collectorate and of the Sinnar and Dindori subdivisions of the Násik Collectorate were duly submitted to Government and sanctioned, but the introduction of the revised rates has been postponed until the year 1883-84. Pending the introduction of these rates Government have directed that a temporary settlement shall be in force under which the rates of the old settlement shall be collected *plus* an addition of 2 annas in the case of the Sangamner villages and 3 annas in the remaining villages on each rupee of assessment. No correct estimate can be given of the financial results of these temporary settlements.

Deccan.

In the case of the Sangamner villages, 50 in number, the revised rates will have the effect of raising the revenue from Rs. 35,531 to Rs. 45,683, or an increase of 28·5 per cent. The villages lie, for the most part, in the south-west and north-west of the táluka, and are intersected by good roads. The land is not very fertile, but the rainfall is tolerably certain. These villages were originally settled in 1848-49, since which time there has been an increase of 25 per cent. in population. Houses of the better class, ploughs, and carts also show a marked increase; while agricultural cattle, milch cattle, and sheep and goats have increased but very slightly. The comparative reduction, however, in the number of cattle is easily explained, partly by the loss, principally of useless animals, in the famine: partly by the improvement which has been effected in the mode of carriage during the past thirty years. Two bullocks, attached to a cart, can do the work of at least ten pack bullocks; and carts having increased by more than 120 per cent. the natural inference is that the more economical and effective has been substituted for the more expensive and inefficient means of carriage. The area of land under well irrigation has increased fourfold, while the number of wells has more than doubled. Kharíf crops predominate, comprising 75 per cent. of the whole, bájri being the principal crop. The range of prices has, as has been the case elsewhere, been steadily upwards since the introduction of the settlement, though there have been con-

Sangamner.

siderable fluctuations from year to year as the local markets have been glutted or depleted. The area under cultivation has increased from an average of 40,474 preceding the survey of 1848-49 to 77,060 acres in the year 1879-80. The maximum dry-crop rates vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1-6-0, and the incidence of assessment per acre averages Re. 0-7-10½ throughout.

*Ráhuri.*

The villages of the Ráhuri subdivision are 18 number, and the effect of the revised rates will be to raise the revenue from Rs. 18,677 to Rs. 25,082—an increase of 34·2 per cent. With the exception of a few villages lying in the valley of the Pravra River these villages all lie on the southern border of Ráhuri, 4 of them being in the adjacent Nagar Táluka. They occupy, for the most part, a broken and hilly tract with a light soil, but the rainfall is heavier than in other parts of the táluka. Kharif crops greatly predominate, bájri and jowári forming the principal products. Communications appear to be fair, but the population is exceedingly sparse, being only 67·8 to the square mile as against 58·1 at the date of the former survey. The statistics compiled for these villages show that there is a considerable decrease in sheep and goats, a slight decrease in agricultural and a slight increase in milch cattle, with an increase under the head of ploughs and houses of the better sort. There has been a large increase in the number of wells and in the area of land irrigated from them. The record of prices shows that there has been a gradual and steady rise during the past thirty years. The average occupied area for the decade preceding the original settlement was 13,471, and in 1879-80 the occupied area is 30,163 acres. The maximum dry-crop rates vary from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 1-6-0, and the incidence of assessment per acre averages Re. 0-9-10.

*Kopargaon.*

The revised rates sanctioned for the Kopargaon villages, 22 in number, will raise the revenue from Rs. 30,058 to Rs. 40,209. The tract of country in which these villages are situated contains no made road, though the Ahmednagar-Málegaon high road passes close to it; but, as it is flat and without physical obstructions, communication in the fair weather is easy. The Dhond and Manmád Railway passes through the heart of it. The statistics compiled indicate throughout a remarkable advance in wealth. Under every head of agricultural stock there is a striking increase, and population has increased by more than three-fourths during the currency of the late settlement. There has been a steady advance in prices during the past thirty years. The area under cultivation has increased from an average of 19,947 acres in the decade preceding the late settlement to 60,192 acres in 1879-80. The maximum dry-crop rates are Rs. 1-6-0 and Rs. 1-4-0, and the incidence of assessment per acre averages Re. 0-10-7.

*Sinnar.*

The villages of the Sinnar subdivision are 15 in number, and under the revised rates their revenue will be raised from Rs. 16,977 to Rs. 21,104—an increase of 24·3 per cent. All these villages lie in the south-western portion of the táluka. The country is, for the most part, hilly and the soil poor, but the rainfall is regular and abundant. Kharif crops predominate, and bájri

is the principal article of produce. There is much pátasthal irrigation, or irrigation from channels supplied by streams. The population of the villages has considerably increased, it being now 110·6 to the square mile against 87·6 thirty years ago. There is a marked increase in the number of houses of the better class, ploughs, and carts; while live stock generally, with the exception of horses and ponies, shows a very slight decrease; but the substitution of carts for carriage by pack bullocks naturally tends to a decrease in the numbers and an improvement in the quality of cattle. Wells also have increased by nearly 100 per cent. In the decade preceding the late settlement the average occupied area was 14,437 acres; in 1879-80 it had risen to 30,282 acres. The maximum dry-crop rates are Rs. 1-12-0 and Rs. 1-2-0, and the incidence of assessment per acre averages Re. 0-9-7½.

The revised rates sanctioned for the villages of the Dindori subdivision, 37 in number, will raise the revenue from Rs. 18,317 to Rs. 24,297—an increase of 32·6 per cent. Of these 37 villages one is a “Deshi” or plain village, and the remainder “Dangi” or hilly villages. They lie mostly in a compact group in the north-western corner of the táluka. Kharif crops predominate, being to rabi as 65·5 to 23·0, and consist principally of khurasani, nágli, &c. Wheat and gram are also grown to a considerable extent as rabi crops. The tract is not very well provided with communications, though two considerable lines of road pass to south and east of it. During the currency of the late settlement population has increased 73 per cent., carts 172 per cent., houses of the better class 223 per cent., milch cattle 24 per cent., agricultural cattle 2 per cent., and sheep and goats 209 per cent. The general increase is remarkable, but it is attributable partly to immigration. Wells also have more than doubled, though it is not to be expected that garden cultivation should be extensive in a tract so near the gháts. Prices show the usual increase of more than cent. per cent. over those which ruled at the date of the original settlement. The occupied area has increased from an average during the decade preceding the late settlement of 17,104 acres to 47,557 acres in 1879-80. The maximum dry-crop rates vary from Rs. 1-6-0 to Ra 1, and the incidence of assessment is Re. 0-8-2 per acre.

In Ratnágiri the original settlement of 15 villages of the Málvan subdivision was effected during the year, the result being that the revenue was raised from Rs. 5,111 to Rs. 7,480, which is equal to an increase of 46·3 per cent.

Konkan.

Ratnágiri.

In Kánara the survey settlement has during the year been introduced into 60 villages. Of these, 10 villages belonging to the Ankola subdivision have had their revenue raised from Rs. 4,836 to Rs. 10,617. Rice is the staple crop, and Rs. 4-4-0 and Rs. 3-8-0 are the maximum rates fixed for it. The garden lands in these villages are particularly good, and the supári tree or areca nut is the chief cultivation in them,—over a thousand trees to the acre being often met with.

Southern  
Marátha  
Country  
and Kánara.

Of the Yellápur division 24 villages have had their revenue raised from Rs. 10,830 to Rs. 17,473. Rice is the staple grain

Yellápur.

produced, dry-crop cultivation being of very minor extent and value, and being confined to ragi, the only grain which thrives in rainy tracts such as this. The garden cultivation comprises supári, cardamom, pepper, and cocoanuts. The maximum rates for rice lands range from Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 3-8-0, and for garden land the maximum rate is Rs. 14.

*Honávar.*

The remaining 26 villages belong to the Honávar subdivision. Their revenue has been raised 9·1 per cent., from Rs. 34,220 to Rs. 37,335. This is the first portion of this subdivision brought under settlement. The productions are those common to all Kánara—rice, sugar, cocoanuts, supári, pepper, &c. The population is 581 to the square mile. For rice a maximum rate of Rs. 6-8-0 is fixed for the best villages, and a proportionably lower rate for those less favourably situated; for dry-crop land a uniform maximum rate of annas 12, and for garden land a maximum rate of Rs. 12.

Revision  
 Survey.

*Gokák.*

Proposals for the revision settlement of 70 villages of the Gokák subdivision of the Belgaum Collectorate were submitted to Government, and duly sanctioned. The effect of the revised rates will be to raise the revenue of these villages from Rs. 68,100 to Rs. 84,332, which is equal to an increase of 23·8 per cent. The soil of the villages is generally poor, and the rainfall, except in the western villages, uncertain. About two-thirds of the subdivision are devoted to kharíf crops, almost wholly red jowári and bájri, and one-third to rabi crops, of which white jowári is the principal cereal. Cotton, the indigenous variety only, is grown as a rabi crop over about 11½ per cent. of the whole area. The extent of garden and rice cultivation is comparatively trifling. The subdivision is well provided with external means of communication, several important roads running near it, while it is intersected by numerous made-roads which, though useless in the rains, are open for traffic throughout the fair weather, the only season during which traffic is carried on. The chief town of the subdivision—Gokák—was formerly of considerable manufacturing importance, and still exports piece goods which are eagerly bought up in the Southern Konkan. The statistics compiled relate to 58 villages only, excluding 12 villages settled ten years later. They show that, during the currency of the thirty-years' lease, population has decreased by 8·9 per cent., agricultural cattle by 11·9 per cent., and milch cattle by 49·3 per cent. On the other hand, houses of the better class have increased by 29·2 per cent., carts by 408·4 per cent., and wells and budkies by 228 per cent. The figures showing the revenue history of 47 villages of the old Gokák subdivision show that the average occupied area during the first decade of the late settlement was 65,103, whilst in 1879-80 it was 81,012. The maximum dry-crop rates vary from Rs. 2-2-0 to Re. 1, and the average rate per acre throughout will be Re. 0-9-8 as against an average rate of Re. 0-8-1 under the old assessment. The introduction, however, of the revised rates has been postponed until 1883-84, up to which year the old rates will continue to be levied without any addition in consideration of the depressed condition of the subdivision resulting from the famine of 1876-77.



The survey settlement of 19 villages of the Sávantvádi State was effected during the year. The revenue collected last year was Rs. 20,669; under the survey settlement it will be Rs. 30,106, which is equal to an increase of 45·6 per cent.

The total expenditure on surveys in both divisions is Rs. 7,78,577, out of which Rs. 1,00,328 were paid by the Native States of Sávantvádi, Bhor, and Kolhápúr,—the balance of Rs. 6,78,249 being paid out of Imperial revenue.

Financial.

The settlements effected during the year have resulted in the imposition of a yearly assessment of Imperial revenue of Rs. 70,764 in excess of past collections, and of Rs. 10,089 in alienated villages and Native States.

The total cost of revision-settlement operations is Rs. 20,67,439. This expenditure has resulted in an annual revenue of Rs. 14,71,195 of land revenue which cumulatively has amounted to the sum of Rs. 87,96,205 in all the years which have elapsed since the introduction of these revised settlements.

#### ALIENATION SETTLEMENT.

The alienation-settlement work in the Panch Maháls was in progress during the year. The establishment was, in conformity with the orders of Government, slightly reduced. The work performed by the special native officer was—(1) enquiry into the land alienations of Timba-Kantdi and Tarsang, (2) and into the claims to alienated villages and lands in the Dohad, Godhra, and Hálol maháls; (3) the preparation of 1,200 sanads of alienations in the Kálol Táluka, (4) and of statements of alienated lands in 77 villages of the Dohad Táluka. Government have sanctioned the revision settlement of land alienations in the Hálol Mahál and also of certain alienations in the Godhra Táluka, and have ordered an inquiry into all alienations in tálukdári villages in the district. Notifications have accordingly been issued for the submission of claims in such villages within the prescribed time.

In other parts of the Presidency the work is almost exclusively confined to the issuing of sanads, and is done by the Collectors.

## Waste Lands.

The term 'waste land', in this section is used to denote only the area assessed under the survey as arable that has not yet been taken up for cultivation. It does not include unassessed land, whether entered on the records as cultivable or not. It is advisable, therefore, to exclude from consideration, for the present, the districts in which the survey settlements are not yet completed, such as Kánara and Ratnágiri, as well as 4 districts of the province of Sind, where the land is held on a prescriptive tenure.

The following table, based on statistics supplied by the Collectors in their administration reports, shows for the last two years the area of arable land occupied, as well as that available for occupation, in each surveyed district:—

District.	Arable Area occupied.		Arable Area still unoccupied.		
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Variations in 1880-81.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Ahmedabad ..	1,234,579	1,234,763	86,825	86,651	-174
Kaira ...	386,157	389,625	96,137	92,609	-3,468
Panch Maháls ...	147,141	150,949	164,274	160,466	-3,808
Broach ...	464,648	463,476	24,466	25,638	+1,172
Surat ...	644,881	649,421	42,558	38,018	-4,540
Thána ...	1,015,341	1,015,703	60,905	60,543	-362
Kolába ...	472,314	476,693	11,201	6,822	-4,379
Násik ...	1,892,908	1,907,259	364,760	350,409	-14,351
Khándeah ...	2,759,793	2,838,933	719,524	640,394	-79,140
Ahmednagar ...	2,277,539	2,267,346	241,988	252,181	+10,193
Poons ...	1,775,554	1,777,154	165,044	163,444	-1,600
Sholápur ...	1,901,403	1,833,264	258,738	328,877	+68,139
Sátára ...	1,404,950	1,892,917	17,255	29,238	+12,033
Belgaum ...	1,078,798	1,073,919	101,836	106,715	+4,879
Dhárwár ...	1,524,030	1,512,972	140,517	151,576	+11,058
Kaládgi ...	1,823,765	1,745,032	340,536	424,269	+83,733
Upper Sind Frontier ...	106,450	128,039	140,213	118,574	-21,639
	20,915,251	20,857,505	2,976,777	3,034,523	+57,746

From the above it will be seen that the area available for occupation, but unoccupied, increased by 57,746 acres in 1880-81, and bears a ratio to that already occupied of 14.6 per cent. against 13.2 per cent. in the previous year. The increase is most conspicuous in Kaládgi, Sholápur, Sátára, Dhárwár, and Ahmednagar. The increase in Kaládgi, Sátára, and Sholápur is merely nominal, being due to the fact that lands which have been un-cultivated since the famine, but which were retained in the names of absentees and defaulters, were, during the year under review, entered as waste. In Dhárwár the Collector attributes the de-

crease in occupancy to the low prices of produce; which render the cultivation of the poorer classes of land unprofitable, now that a fixed assessment is levied under the survey settlement. The apparent decrease of occupancy in Ahmednagar is said to be in great measure nominal, due to remeasurements made by the establishment engaged in the revision settlement of the taluka of Sangamner. The largest arable area still unoccupied is in Khândesh, but this is steadily coming under cultivation. In 1875-76 the land returned as waste in this district was 1,037,911 acres in extent, or 397,527 acres more than in the year under report. The districts in which more than 100,000 acres of arable land were unoccupied during the year under review are shown in the margin.

Panoh Máhals.  
Násik.  
Khândesh.  
Ahmednagar.  
Poona.  
Sholápur.  
Belgaum.  
Dhárwár.  
Kaláđgi.  
Upper Sind Frontier.

Compared with last year's figures, the available area in the year under review has increased in 7 districts, chiefly in the Southern Deccan and Western Karnatic. In Gujarát (except Broach), the Konkan, and the North Deccan (except Ahmednagar, where, as above explained, the increase in unoccupied arable land is in great measure nominal) more land has been taken into occupation.

The smallest areas left unoccupied are in Kolába, Broach, and Sátára. In Kolába, where the surface of the country is mountainous and wooded, and the soil to a great extent uncultivable, the greater part of the cultivable area is occupied. Broach and Sátára have a large agricultural population in proportion to their cultivable area, and the demand for land in these districts is, as a rule, very great.

The results of the year for 4 districts of Sind are given in the following table, so far as returns are available. The return for the Upper Sind Frontier was this year forwarded in the same form as those for the districts of the Presidency proper:—

DISTRICT.	Area returned as arable.		Area returned as occupied.		Remainder.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Karáchi	864,042	864,042	635,608	656,515	228,435	207,527
Hyderabad	3,689,261	3,689,261	1,338,793	1,515,260	2,350,468	2,174,001
Shikárpur	4,256,035	2,270,552	1,076,239	1,088,574	3,179,846	1,181,978
Tharand Párkar.	701,822	701,867	255,173	296,031	446,649	405,836
Total	9,511,210	7,525,722	3,305,813	3,556,380	6,205,397	3,969,342

The extent of the cultivation in this part of the Presidency depends almost entirely upon the inundation from the Indus, which was this year exceptionally low and irregular, though not quite so unfavourable as in the preceding year: hence the area under cultivation, though small in proportion to the cultivable area, was somewhat greater in 1880-81 than in the previous year.

## Government Estates.

The land in the Bombay Presidency being, for the most part, the property of Government, a description of the administration of Government estates would be co-extensive with one of the revenue administration of the year. Hence there is nothing special to record under this head.

## Wards' Estates and other Estates under Government management.

The number and value of the minors' estates that were administered during 1880-81 by the Collectors, or persons deputed by them, under Act XX of 1864 (an Act for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Bombay) will be found in the following table:—

District.	Number of Estates.	DURING 1880-81.		BALANCE AT END OF 1880-81.	
		Receipts.	Disbursements.	In Cash.	Invested in Government Paper.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	28	1,16,205	72,111	24,677	19,818
Kaira ...	3	7,219	4,063	4,832	39,000
Broach ...	23	5,181	3,480	5,715	2,500
Surat ...	10	1,322	174	1,539	5,000
Thána ...	1	21	12	124	.....
Kolába ...	1	748	118	1,551	.....
Násik ...	1	9,930	8,222	1,708	14,500
Dhárwár ...	4	35,734	21,366	15,090	56,000
Kánara ...	44	13,298	5,827	3,397	4,065
Ratnágiri ...	9	3,338	4,260	8,045	.....
Karáchi ...	1	1,743	1,452	2,941	.....
Hyderabad... ..	4	67,374	61,279	15,309	97,000
Shikárpur ..	3	644	645	80	.....
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>132</b>	<b>2,62,802</b>	<b>1,83,029</b>	<b>85,008</b>	<b>2,37,833</b>
<b>Total 1879-80</b> ...	<b>137</b>	<b>3,31,296</b>	<b>2,31,436</b>	<b>1,00,547</b>	<b>2,11,229</b>

The estates in the Ahmedabad District and one of those in Kaira are under the management of the officer entrusted with the carrying out of the two local Encumbered Estates Acts, of which mention will be made below, who administers the estates of these minors in the capacity of an Assitsant to the Collectors of Ahmedabad and Kaira. The estate of Mir Zulficar Ali, partly in Surat and partly in the Broach District, ceased to be

administered by this officer on 4th October, 1880, when the minor came of age—unfortunately before the litigation which was being carried on in his name could be brought to any satisfactory conclusion. The estate in Kaira is owned by two sharers, one of whom is a minor, and the other has been brought under Act XIV of 1877 (Broach and Kaira Encumbered Estates Act), and the administration of the minor's share has been entrusted for greater convenience to the Settlement Officer under Act XX of 1864.

The administration of the rest of the estates calls for no remarks.

Three special Acts are in force in this Presidency relating to the temporary administration by Government of the estates of certain landed classes who have become deeply involved in debt. One of these measures relates to the Tálukdárs of Ahmedabad; a second to the Thákors or persons occupying a similar position in Broach and Kaira; and the third to the Zamíndárs in Sind. Encumbered Estates.

The Tálukdári Settlement Officer administered during the year 131 encumbered estates brought under the Acts relating to the Ahmedabad, Broach, and Kaira districts. Five estates have been removed from management. On the other hand, 2 estates have been newly brought under the Act. The number under management at the close of the year is, therefore, 3 less than the number with which it opened. Gujarát.

The total amount of debt for which the 82 estates under attachment in the Ahmedabad District were liable at the commencement of the year was Rs. 2,60,214 to private creditors and Rs. 59,649 to Government. Rs. 22,704 were paid to creditors during the year, reducing the former debt to Rs. 2,37,510. Rs. 17,756 were repaid to Government; but, on the other hand, an additional sum of Rs. 1,565 accrued on account of interest up to the 31st March, 1881; hence the amount of outstandings for Government advances at the end of the year was only reduced to Rs. 43,458. The repayments contrast favourably with last year's, being Rs. 40,460 compared with Rs. 30,374; and it must be borne in mind that as the more productive estates are naturally the first to be freed by the operations of this department, year by year nearer approach is made to the residuum, the incomes from which are from various causes small, and make but little show in a return. The increase is due to the crops, especially cotton, being good, and to the absence, in contrast to the previous year, of arrears of land revenue unpaid at the commencement of the year. The total debt outstanding at the commencement of the year 1880-81 has been increased from Rs. 1,82,822 to Rs. 3,21,428, the estate of Navda and Panvi having been added during the year. Ahmedabad.

The number of estates under management in Broach was 10. Rs. 62,773 is the amount stated in the previous year's report to be due to private creditors; this has during the course of the year been enhanced on appeal by the sum of Rs. 5,646, making a total liability of Rs. 68,419, which sum has been reduced Broach.

by payments during the year to Rs. 63,721. The aggregate debt to Government was reduced from Rs. 2,44,725 (inclusive of a further advance of Rs. 11,542) to Rs. 2,03,276.

**Kaira.**

The number of estates under management in the Kaira District during the year was 37. Debts due to private individuals at the close of 1879-80 aggregated Rs. 3,12,368, British currency. Of this sum only Rs. 15,764 were paid off. Thus the amount due to private creditors at the close of the year was Rs. 2,96,604. Settlements have now been made in every estate. The sum of Rs. 6,356 was repaid to Government during the year, and the aggregate debt due to it closed at Rs. 43,336. These satisfactory results are, no doubt, due to the goodness of the season under report and the preceding one. Of the 20 appeals against adjudications, by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, of claims against Thákors in Kaira and Broach, his decisions were confirmed in 17 and reversed in 3. During the year under review, 5 additional appeals were made, in all of which the decisions were confirmed.

**Miscellaneous**

In addition to the ordinary duties of his post, and the charge of the minors' estates mentioned above, the Tálukdári Settlement Officer is empowered by the Collectors to administer certain estates for the benefit of the judgment-creditors or by private arrangement, without any reference to the relieving Acts. There are 60 estates thus situated; 55 of these are in Ahmedabad, 1 in Kaira, and 1 in Broach. This increase indicates the straitened condition of the small Tálukdárs in Ahmedabad owing to recent bad seasons and the continued partition of estates amongst heirs, and has chiefly taken place in the number of estates under attachment for the benefit of judgment-creditors by decree of the civil Court, there being 45 of this class as against 29 last year.

The number of suits in which the Settlement Officer was a party was 35 compared with 31 in the previous year. Only 16 of these have been settled by decree or otherwise; the remaining 19 are pending.

To meet the expenses on account of the Settlement Officer and his establishment, and those contingent to the administration of the estates in his charge, the sum of Rs. 18,550 was realised from the estates under management.

Local-Fund collections from tálukdári villages in the Ahmedabad District amounted to Rs. 27,656, and Rs. 2,335 was expended in the villages themselves on public works. In addition to this, these villages are benefited by roads, &c., constructed and maintained out of Local Funds in their neighbourhood and in other parts of the district.

**Encumbered  
Estates in  
Sind.**

A special Act (XI of 1876) was passed for the relief of the Jágirdárs and Zamíndárs of Sind from the debts with which they had burdened their estates, and the carrying out of its provisions was entrusted to 2 officers styled "managers" in that province, one of whom has charge of the estates in Sind proper, and the other of those in Thar and Párkar. They commenced operations in May, 1877. The following table shows the result of their operations under the Act up to 31st July, 1881:—

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF ESTATES.				DEBT.					
	For which orders of management were issued.	Released from Management.		Total number remaining under management.	Amount awarded to creditors including outstanding on 31st July, 1880.	Paid off up to 31st July 1881.				
		By order before sanction of scheme of liquidation.	On payment or discharge of liabilities entered in liquidation scheme.			By loan from Government.	By collections from the estates.	Total.		Total to be paid outstanding on 31st July, 1881.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sind	313	25	35	253	16,65,298	5,78,299	1,28,272	6,94,571	9,06,976	7,78,323
Thar and Parkar	32	8	5	14	14,701	..	2,588	2,588	2,588	12,119
Total	335	33	40	267	16,99,999	5,78,299	1,25,860	6,99,159	9,09,564	7,90,442

Of the sum of Rs. 7,78,323 in the last column for Sind proper Rs. 1,03,140 are covered by leases and Rs. 12,321 are the debts of estates relinquished before 1st August, 1880: so that the actual sum remaining to be paid to creditors on the 31st July, 1881, in Sind proper was Rs. 6,62,862 only. The figures, however, regarding debt only include that of the estates reported on under the Act, viz., 117 in Sind and 12 in Thar and Parkar. The table given below shows the amount of the loans advanced by Government to the indebted landlords and the extent to which they have been repaid:—

DIVISION.	ADVANCES.		Interest accruing up to 31st July, 1881.	Total amount of loan including interest.	Amount repaid up to 31st July, 1881.	Amount outstanding on 31st July, 1881.
	Up to 31st July, 1880.	In 1880-81.				
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sind	5,54,664	..	27,598	5,82,262	72,483	5,09,829
Thar and Parkar	8,629	..	410	8,932	..	8,932
Total	5,63,293	..	28,008	5,91,194	72,483	5,18,761

Taking the two divisions separately, out of 266 estates under management in Sind proper at the end of the previous year, in 2 cases the order of management was cancelled and 11 estates were released clear of debt. Two hundred and fifty-three of these estates were thus left under management. This year, schemes for the liquidation of 16 estates were sanctioned, making the total number for which they have been sanctioned 100, and deducting the 11 relinquished estates, 89 of this class remain under management against 164, for which schemes of liquidation have not yet been sanctioned. As in the previous year, the impediments offered by the existing law to the granting of advances by Government otherwise than by mortgaging the land have prevented more than a very few liquidation schemes from being submitted for sanction; but in anticipation of the necessary amendment in the law, much

information has been collected regarding the resources of the remaining estates, and schemes for the liquidation of most of them are ready to be submitted as soon as the contemplated amending Act renders them legal.

The total sum claimed from the estates and adjudicated on up to 31st July, 1880, was Rs. 30,62,791, but of this only Rs. 16,75,609 were admitted. There was a slight clerical error in these figures in the report last year. The total claims adjudicated on during the year under report amounted to Rs. 21,277, of which Rs. 9,689 has been allowed. All claims are now finally disposed of. There were no new appeals against the decisions. In the appeal pending at the close of the previous year the manager's decision has been upheld. The total amount as yet actually paid to creditors is Rs. 6,96,571, and debts to the amount of Rs. 9,06,975 have thereby been settled; so that, as a rule, it appears that admitted debts can be compounded at a reduction of 23 per cent. The number of civil suits in which the manager was involved on behalf of owners of estates was 4. Two were decided in favour of the owners and 1 against them; in the fourth case an appeal is pending before the district Court. The gross receipts from the estates under management during the year amounted to Rs. 4,67,802, and the cost of management to Rs. 55,876—a charge of about 12 per cent. Last year it was only 10 per cent.; but, in the year under report, prices of produce were so low that the revenue, which is mostly paid in kind, was very seriously diminished. There is still a great deal of grain in hand, and the demand is so small that it cannot even be disposed of in quantity at the market rates.

Thar and  
 Parkar.

In the Thar and Parkar Division liquidation schemes for 12 estates (including one released from management during the year) have been sanctioned. Two more have been reported on, and the schemes returned for further inquiry; both of the estates in question lie on the Mithran Canal, and the delay in obtaining sanction for the schemes has been caused by the difficulty of making definite proposals with regard to them without some certainty as to the extent of the protection that will be afforded by the protective embankment for the canal. It has been finally decided, however, that the safest course will be to take the average of past years' receipts as a guide, and if on these data there is a probability that these estates can be cleared within 20 years to prepare schemes accordingly. Owing to a defective inundation in the past season the receipts from three of the estates have been but trifling. No advances were taken up from Government. The liquidation schemes provide for the creditors being paid from the profit of the estates with interest at 5 per cent. No fresh claims appear to have been made or decided during the year. The total receipts have increased and the expenditure has been reduced; the former amounted to Rs. 7,827 against Rs. 4,851 in the previous year, and the latter to Rs. 7,369 against Rs. 7,550, notwithstanding the fact that Rs. 3,249 of Government assessment were paid in the year under report and only Rs. 437 in the previous year. The balance due on the 31st July, 1881, was Rs. 7,599, and there was a cash-balance of Rs. 841 in deposit.



## CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

### Course of Legislation.

**THE Acts** that have been passed by the Legislative Council of this Presidency, and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General between the 1st April, 1879, and the 31st March, 1880, are the following :—

Act No. I of 1880.—An Act to amend the law relating to the settlement of villages held by Khotes.

Act No. II of 1880.—An Act to secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.

Act No. III of 1880.—An Act to amend the Bombay Irrigation Act (No. VII of 1879).

The following Bills were introduced or were under discussion by the Legislative Council during the above period :—

Bill No. 3 of 1880.—A Bill to amend the law for the prevention of adulteration of Cotton, and for the suppression of fraudulent practices in the Cotton Trade.

Bill No. 4 of 1880.—A Bill to enable Government to provide for the preservation of Game and Fish.

Bill No. 5 of 1880.—A Bill to amend Bombay Act II of 1874 (for the Regulation of Jails in the City and Presidency of Bombay).

Bill No. 1 of 1881.—A Bill to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879.

Bill No. 2 of 1881.—A Bill to amend Bombay Act III of 1874 (The Bombay Hereditary Offices Act).

Bill No. 3 of 1881.—A Bill for the appointment and maintenance of village officers in Sind.

Bill No. 4 of 1881.—A Bill to confirm the jurisdiction of Presidency Magistrates in municipal cases.

The Bill (No. 9 of 1878) to amend the law for the periodical inspection and the management of steam boilers and prime movers in the Presidency of Bombay, which was introduced by publication in the *Government Gazette* in 1878-79, and which received full notice at page 124 of Part II of the Administration Report of

Acts.

Bills.

1878-79, did not come under discussion in 1880-81, as it has been decided not to proceed with the Bill for the present.

Description.  
(1) Acts.

The object and character of all the Acts Nos. I—III of 1880 were fully described at pages 122 and 123 of the Administration Report of 1879-80 under the headings, respectively, of Bill No. 3 of 1879 and Bills Nos. 1 and 2 of 1880.

(2) Bills.

Bill No. 3 of 1880 was introduced in consequence of orders, issued in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State for India, abolishing the special Cotton Frauds Establishment entertained under the Cotton Frauds Act of 1880, and ordering the levy of the export duty under which that establishment was maintained to be discontinued. This Bill when passed will leave the law on the subject the same as it was before the passing of Act VII of 1878, which reduced the penalty for adulterating cotton from imprisonment or fine and confiscation of the adulterated cotton to simple fine or confiscation, with option to the committing magistrate to cause the cotton to be cleaned at the expense of the person in possession, and also rendered the person in possession liable to the penalty, whether he was the adulterator or not. The law will now be worked by the ordinary police and revenue officials, instead of, as heretofore, by a special department. This Bill has received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and has been sent to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General for his assent.

Bill No. 4 of 1880 was introduced in consequence of representations from various districts in the Presidency that game birds and other wild animals used for food were being exterminated by being recklessly shot or captured during the breeding-seasons. The Bill proposed to enable the Executive Government to prohibit, in such districts as it seemed necessary, the killing of game of the above descriptions during specified periods corresponding with their ascertained breeding-seasons. This Bill was passed, and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay; but His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has refused his assent to the measure on the ground that it would be unpopular, and that the subject was not one of paramount national importance.

Bill No. 5 of 1880 was introduced in consequence of instructions from the Government of India to exclude no accounts of receipts or expenditure of public money from the General Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure, and not to allow of the existence of any separate local fund, except in cases of absolute necessity. The 'Bombay Civil Jails Fund' appeared to be one of those funds the separate existence of which it would be desirable, under the above instructions, to abolish; but as this fund owes its existence to the enactments of Bombay Act II of 1874 it could not be abolished except by a special enactment of the Legislature. This Bill was accordingly introduced for the purpose of abolishing the 'Civil Jails Fund' as a separate fund, but it provides at the same time that the purposes for which it existed shall still be fulfilled at the expense of Government, while items formerly credited to

the fund shall now be credited to Government. This Bill has received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and is still awaiting that of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.

Bill No. 1 of 1881 requires no special remark. Its object and character are fully described in Part III of this report.

Bill No. 2 of 1881 was introduced for the purpose of enabling the vatan registers of villages in Gujarát to be framed in accordance with the existing customs of such vatans. Act III of 1874 contained provisions as to the manner in which these registers were to be framed; but, admirably as that Act is adapted to the customs prevailing in the Deccan, it was found utterly unsuitable to the Gujarát Matádári Vatans whose history and constitution have scarcely anything in common with the Patelki Vatans of the Deccan. The difference between the two may be roughly expressed by saying that in the latter vatans immemorial usage has determined that the only persons who have a right to serve as patels are the heads of one or more particular families; whereas in every Matádári family in a Gujarát village there are, as a rule, many persons each of whom is by birth a patel, and has an equal right to be made the representative of the village in its relations with Government. It was, therefore, considered necessary to amend the present Act by the insertion of clauses recognising the peculiar constitution and customs of the Matádári vatans, and directing that vatan registers should be framed, and police and revenue patels should be appointed in accordance therewith. The Bill has since been withdrawn, and a new Bill, to effect still more extensive reforms, introduced.

Bill No. 3 of 1881 was framed with the object of introducing into the province of Sind the system of local administration by village police and revenue officers which prevails throughout the rest of the Presidency. The want of a village police responsible to Government, and at the same time certain not to be hostile to the interests of the villagers, is especially felt in that province. With the object of establishing such a body of village servants it is proposed to provide that the Commissioner in Sind may appoint or cancel the appointment of any village headman, village servant or village collector of revenue, and may, subject to the orders of Government, declare the office of any person so appointed hereditary—that a district magistrate may, if the Commissioner so directs, constitute any village headman a police patel—and, with the object of providing remuneration for the local officers appointed under the Act, that whenever a new survey settlement is introduced into any village a cess may be levied in addition to the survey rate calculated at the rate of not more than 1 anna for every rupee of the survey assessment. This Bill has since been read a third time and passed.

Bill No. 4 of 1881 was introduced in consequence of an opinion of Government, founded on certain recent English cases, that a magistrate who is a rate-payer cannot legally order the payment of a fine if such fine benefits the municipality of which he is a

rate-payer. The Presidency Magistrates of Bombay are mostly, if not always, rate-payers of the Bombay Municipality, and by the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878 all fines leviable under these Acts must be paid to the credit of the Municipal Fund. Hence it was believed that without special legislation they could not legally inflict fines under the above Acts. This Bill was, therefore, introduced to enable them to do so. Since the close of the year this Bill has received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General, and has been published as Bombay Act II of 1881.

## Police.

The strength and cost of the police of the Bombay Presidency in the year 1880, excluding those of the town and island of Bombay, mention of which is made below, are shown in the following table:—

Strength.

DIVISION.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH.			Number of Commissioners, Superintendents and Assistants.	Number of Vacancies at end of year.	TOTAL COST PAYABLE FROM	
	Paid wholly or partly from Provincial Revenue.	Paid wholly from other sources.	Total.			Provincial Revenue.	Other sources.
Northern Division ...	5,024	40	5,064	10	115	Rs. 8,11,757	Rs. 7,859
Southern do. ...	3,464	...	3,464	6	69	5,36,215	.....
Central do. ...	5,734	71	5,885	9	53	8,92,663	9,120
Sind do. ...	3,929	143	4,072	5	82	7,37,211	24,364
B. B. and C. I. Railway ...	...	471	471	1	23	.....	88,962
G. I. P. Railway ...	...	685	685	1	12	.....	1,36,754
Rajputana State Railway ...	...	40	40	...	...	.....	4,762
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>18,151</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>19,601</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>29,77,846</b>	<b>2,71,821</b>
1879 ...	18,269	1,591	19,859	32	154	29,54,529	2,82,421

There were 4 Commissioners. The number of District Superintendents and their Assistants was 28, including the two Superintendents in charge of Railway Police, and immediately subordinate to them were 60 officers on pay amounting to Rs. 100 per mensem or more. Full statistical details regarding the strength, cost, and distribution of the police are given in Appendix, Police (1)---(5).

The proportion of police to area and population is as shown in the margin. Distribution.

DIVISION.	Population per Square Mile	ONE POLICEMAN TO	
		Square Miles.	Persons.
Northern Division ..	252	3.14	786
Central do. ..	198	6.42	910
Southern do. ..	183	6.68	1,233
Sind do. ..	45	12.	632
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>6.49</b>	<b>810</b>

proportion of police. therefore. is 1 man to 1.1 mile. The proportion

of police to area is greatest in the Northern Division: this is rendered necessary by the fact that, throughout the province of Gujarát, foreign territory is interlaced with British territory, which circumstance renders the work of the police in tracing crime and pursuing offenders much more difficult than elsewhere. In Sind the sparsity of the population compensates for the largeness of each beat. The proportion of police to area is largest in the Panch Maháls, where it is 1 to 2·07 square miles, and least in Thar and Parkar, where it is 1 to 26 square miles. The proportion to population is least in Belgaum, where it is 1 to every 1,497 persons, and greatest in Karachi, where it is 1 to 284·67 persons.

The following table shows the different classes of duty on which the police force was employed during the period under review, with the distribution of men among them:—

DIVISION.	GUARDS.		Municipal town or harbour duties.	Cantonment duties.	General Police duties.
	Jails.	Beccot, lock-ups or prisoners.			
Northern Division ... ..	210	641	750	132	3,291
Central do. ... ..	171	852	550	180	3,981
Southern do. ... ..	57	443	273	19	2,672
Sind do. ... ..	222	716	639	140	2,112
G. I. P. Railway ... ..	...	...	...	...	673
B. B. and C. I. Railway ... ..	...	71	...	...	400
W. R. State Railway ... ..	...	8	...	...	32
Total ... ..	660	2,731	2,212	471	13,261

The following table gives the distribution of the force as regards arms:—

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF MEN ARMED WITH		
	Fire-arms.	Swords, or swords and truncheons.	Truncheons only.
Northern Division... ..	2,198	2,826	...
Central do. ... ..	2,738	1,603	1,393
Southern do. ... ..	1,847	216	1,459
Sind do. ... ..	2,045	1,861	23
B. B. and C. I. Railway ... ..	21	67	383
G. I. P. Railway ... ..	64	12	609
W. R. State Railway ... ..	8	32	...
Total ... ..	8,921	6,617	3,867
Total 1879 ... ..	8,834	6,555	4,018

There is thus an increase in the numbers armed with fire-arms and swords, and a decrease in the number armed with truncheons only. The change chiefly took place in the Central Division, where dacoities were very prevalent in 1870

The state of education amongst the police is returned as shown

Education.

DIVISION.	ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.			UNDER INSTRUCTION.	
	Officers.	Men.	Percentage on total Strength	Officers.	Men.
Northern Division	507	919	32	137	1,031
Central do.	543	905	26	113	737
Southern do.	331	817	33	60	702
Sind do.	176	450	17	6	27
B. B. and C. I. Railway	84	201	50	..	..
G. I. P. Railway	90	474	78	8	140
W. R. State Railway	6	8	35	..	..
Total	1,687	3,864	28	317	2,687
Total, 1879	1,487	2,857	22	230	2,457

in the table given marginally. The increase under the head 'officers under instruction' is remarkable. It occurs chiefly in the Central Division. Education seems to meet with most attention in the Northern Division, but the

largest proportion of men able to read and write is to be found among the railway police.

The marginal table will serve to show the mortality amongst

Health.

DIVISION.	Percentage of Deaths to total Strength.	
	1879.	1880.
Northern Division	1.49	1.41
Central do.	1.63	1.30
Southern do.	2.13	1.14
Sind do.	2.64	2.06
B. B. and C. I. Railway	0.66	1.20
G. I. P. Railway	1.30	1.00
W. R. State Railway	..	0.00
General	1.67	1.47

the police during the year under review, in contrast with that during 1879. It will be seen that the mortality has diminished everywhere, except in the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Police, where, however, the previous year's mortality was abnormally small. The percentage in hospital during the year to the total strength of the force varied from

75.36 in the Panch Maháls to 1.57 in Kolába. It is impossible that the former figure (which is taken from the Superintendent's return) can have been correctly calculated; but the data from which it has been obtained are not forthcoming.

The conduct of the police, judged by the number of punishments inflicted, will appear from the following table, with the figures of last year appended for the sake of comparison:—

Discipline and Conduct.

DIVISION.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally.		Punished judicially.		Total.		Percentage on Strength of Force.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Northern Division	9	129	227	627	7	33	243	1,082	17	31
Central do.	11	95	150	739	5	42	276	1,032	14	18
Southern do.	9	68	138	309	5	31	213	650	20	19
Sind do.	12	175	134	416	5	93	264	840	26	23
G. I. P. Railway	1	20	16	127	2	17	114	189	16	23
B. B. and C. I. Railway	2	58	8	138	..	18	165	222	36	47
W. R. State Railway	..	1	4	11	..	1	..	17	..	42
Total..	44	542	677	2,457	24	200	3,551	4,082	18	21
Total..	31	504	589	2,181	22	224	..	3,661	..	..

Altogether 745 officers and 3,287 men were punished in 1880 as compared with 642 officers and 2,909 men in 1879. The number of cases of punishment increased, especially in the Central Division; it was less in the Southern and Sind Divisions only. More men were punished both by dismissal departmentally and judicially. The increase in the number of officers dismissed is especially marked; it occurred in every division. On the other hand, in all 1,765 men were rewarded for good service by promotion, and 368 received money rewards. The latter kind of reward was most freely distributed in the Central Division.

In the Northern Division punitive posts were newly established at one village, owing to the refusal of the villagers to assist the Superintendent of Police while in pursuit of a band of dacoits, and in another in consequence of the misconduct of the villagers towards the Christian inhabitants. In the Central Division 5 punitive posts were established at the expense of 40 villages at which dacoits had received food, shelter or assistance, and one in a village bordering on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in consequence of grain-robberies from trains in motion. In the Northern Division 1 punitive post was withdrawn and one largely reduced, and in the Central Division 3 punitive posts were withdrawn.

Crime.

Before reviewing the working of the police for the year, it is necessary to show fully the nature and amount of the crime with which they had to deal, compared with that of the previous year. The following table gives the number of offences ascertained to have occurred, which came under the notice of the police during 1880, including those in which the initiative of a magistrate is necessary, as well as cases where the police act upon their own authority—

Division.	Cognisable Cases.	Non-cognisable where Police were employed.	Total.	Previous year's cases investigated (cognisable).	Grand Total.
Northern Division ... ..	12,511	241	12,752	303	13,055
Central do. ....	23,724	293	24,017	753	24,770
Southern do. ....	11,220	461	11,681	562	12,243
Sind do. ....	14,323	835	15,158	394	15,552
B. B. and C. I. Railway ...	202	79	281	6	287
G. I. P. Railway ... ..	406	84	490	6	496
W. R. State Railway ... ..	101	96	197	3	200
Total ... ..	62,487	2,089	64,576	2,027	66,603
Total, 1879 ... ..	63,261	2,770	66,031	1,500	67,531
Fluctuation in 1880, + or — ...	-774	-681	-1,455	+527	-928



The result is a net decrease of 928 cases in which police were

District.	Proportion of Cognisable Offences to Population.
Kaládgi ... ..	One to 550
Ratnágiri ... ..	" " 418
Thána ... ..	" " 400
Dhárwár ... ..	" " 384
Kaira ... ..	" " 365
Panch Maháls ... ..	" " 350
Broach ... ..	" " 330
Belgaum ... ..	" " 321
Surat ... ..	" " 313
Khándesh ... ..	" " 287
Ahmedabad ... ..	" " 280
Thar and Párkar ... ..	" " 248
Kolába ... ..	" " 224
Ahmednagar ... ..	" " 213
Kánara ... ..	" " 211
Násik ... ..	" " 197
Sholápur ... ..	" " 196
Sátára ... ..	" " 180
Poona ... ..	" " 179
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	" " 164
Hyderabad ... ..	" " 159
Shikárpur ... ..	" " 157
Karáchi ... ..	" " 120

employed. The decrease in cognisable cases occurs entirely in the Northern Division and on the railways. There is a falling-off of cognisable crime in all the districts of the Northern Division, except in Kolába, where there is a slight increase, principally in minor offences against property and under the Forest Act. There is an increase in cognisable crime throughout the Central Division, except in the Ahmednagar and Sholápur Districts, where there are considerable decreases. In the Southern Division also all the districts but two (Belgaum and Kaládgi)

show a decrease. The increase in Belgaum is chiefly under the head "special and local laws cognisable by the police". In Sind there is also an increase in every district but one—Hyderabad. The relative positions of the various districts with respect to the prevalence of cognisable crime are shown in the marginal table in their respective order.

In the Northern Division while the offences of murder, culpable homicide, dacoity, robbery, theft, and receiving stolen property have decreased, those of attempt to murder and kidnapping have increased, while the number of cases of grievous hurt remains the same. The increase under the head of 'kidnapping' is entirely confined to the Panch Maháls. Of 43 murders ascertained to have been committed, 13 were put down to intrigues with women: convictions were obtained in 18 cases. In 1879 there were 65 murders and 25 convictions. There were only 41 cases of dacoity ascertained to have been committed as compared with 154 in 1879; convictions were obtained in every case as against only 56 cases in 1879. The decrease is ascribed chiefly to the good season and cheap food, also to the increase in the price of country liquor, which has made it a luxury that the very poor cannot afford. The decrease in dacoities was chiefly in Thána (63 cases less), Kolába (10 cases less), and the Panch Maháls (29 cases less). The number of convictions in cases of theft ascertained to have been committed was 51 per cent. as against 60 per cent., and in cases of receiving stolen property 70 as against 83 in the previous year. In the Central Division there were 48 true cases of murder against 89 in the previous year. The decrease is general, except in Khándesh, where the number has remained stationary. Four were committed by robbers and 9 by poisoning. Convictions were obtained in 64 per

Serious Crime

cent. of the cases as compared with 49 per cent. in 1879. The number of cases of culpable homicide declined from 38 to 21. In 60 per cent. of these cases convictions were obtained. The dacoities ascertained to have been committed numbered only 34 against 161 in 1879. The decrease occurs in every district, as will be seen from the table below. Three hundred and sixty-

DISTRICT.	1879.	1880.	Decrease.
Poona ...	70	14	56
Sholapur ...	40	2	38
Sátára ...	17	3	14
Ahmednagar ...	9	8	1
Khándesh ...	11	1	10
Násik ...	9	6	3

eight persons were arrested in connection with these offences; of these and 48 persons who were awaiting trial at the beginning of the year, 183 were convicted. From this result it is evident that

the measures taken in 1879 to suppress dacoity were successful.

Robberies decreased from 216 to 106; the number of convictions per hundred cases rose from 50 to 61; of 185 persons arrested, 74 were convicted. The thefts ascertained to have been committed fell from 8,623 to 4,624, and 'receiving stolen property' from 538 to 386.

In the Southern Division there were 30 true cases of murder against 48 last year. Of these, 4 are attributed to intrigues with women, 3 each to revenge and jealousy, 6 to quarrels, 5 were child-murders, and 5 for gain; 1 was committed in attempting to escape from custody, 2 were murders of creditors by their debtors, and 1 was from unknown causes. There were 20 convictions. There were 8 cases of attempt to murder, but convictions were secured only in 3; there were 23 cases of culpable homicide, but only 10 convictions. The dacoities ascertained to have been committed fell from 81 to 46. Belgaum, Kánara, and Kaládgi were infested by 2 formidable bands of dacoits, who, however, were promptly hunted down by the police and accounted for to a man. Convictions were obtained in 5 cases only, but subsequent results proved that these convictions included all the regular dacoits at large. Robberies fell from 127 to 86 true cases, thefts from 4,481 to 2,607, and cases of receiving stolen property from 237 to 136. Convictions were obtained in 19, 1,242, and 105 of these cases respectively. In the province of Sind, house-trespass and house-breaking with criminal intent have decreased, while offences against the public tranquillity, murder, theft, and serious offences against the person have increased. There were 2 cases of dacoity—a very rare crime in Sind. Convictions were obtained in 25 out of 44 cases of murder ascertained to have occurred; in 133 out of 287 of true cases of 'other serious offences against the person', in both the cases of dacoity, in 1,119 out of 2,871 true cases of cattle-theft, in 1,187 out of 2,987 true cases of ordinary theft, and in 419 out of 1,540 true cases of house-trespass and house-breaking with criminal intent. In the jurisdiction of the Railway Police the only serious offences were 1 murder on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, 2 cases of dacoity on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and 1 of robbery on the Western Rájputána State Railway.

In the foregoing tables all cases, true or false, are entered. Before considering the success of the force in bringing the real offenders to justice, it will be well to show the number of cognisable offences reported, excluding the number struck off the registers by order of the magistrates as 'no crime'. This information is shown in the following statement:—

DIVISION.	TOTAL NUMBER OF				PERCENTAGE OF			
	Cognisable Cases reported.	Persons arrested.	Number of Cases struck off as 'no crime'.	Number of Persons discharged in cases struck off.	Cases struck off as 'no crime'.	Persons discharged in cases struck off.	Cases pending and undetected.	Cases pending trial.
Northern Division ..	12,511	14,781	4,487	1,388	36·	8·	20·	1·
Central do. ..	23,724	17,066	5,632	972	24·	6·	15·	0·
Southern do. ..	11,220	7,250	2,452	256	22·	4·	18·	1·
Sind do. ..	14,323	18,502	1,206	1,410	8·	10·	27·	2·
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	202	207	..	..	..	..	..	..
G. I. P. Railway ..	406	507	..	..	..	..	..	..
W. R. State Railway ..	101	105	16	..	16·	..	13·	1·
Total ..	62,487	63,428	13,798	4,026	22·	6·	19·	1·
Total, 1879 ..	69,261	66,750	15,561	8,276	26·	12·	18·	3·

The percentage of cases struck off exhibited the most surprising variations, being 4½ times as great in the Northern Division as in Sind. No particular reason can be assigned for this very great difference, but it is well known that the laying of frivolous or vexatious charges before the police is a common form of annoyance amongst the natives of this country, especially the lower classes, and as it involves some little sacrifice of time and money (in bribing witnesses, &c.) it may naturally be expected to be common where the people are most prosperous, and *vice versa*. The percentage of cases struck off was highest in Thana (51), and lowest in Shikarpur (6) and Hyderabad (5). The percentages of persons discharged in this class of cases show that, as a whole, the police were less discriminating than last year in arresting accused persons, except in Sind, where the percentage has fallen from 14 to 10.

The following table shows the extent of the success of the police operations during the year, false cases struck off the register having been omitted:—

Result of  
Police  
Operations.

DIVISION.	CASES.			PERSONS.				STOLEN PROPERTY.			
	Number of true Cases.		Percentage of convictions to cases investigated.	Number of Persons.		Percentage of Convictions.		Stolen.		Recovered.	
	Investigated.	Decided.		Arrested in true cases.	Brought to trial.	To persons arrested.	To persons brought to trial.	Amount.	In how many cases.	Percentage amount.	Percentage of Number of Cases.
Northern Division ..	12,624	6,478	45·	15,602	10,426	55·	83·	Rs. 2,00,057	4,324	42·	69·
Central do. ..	23,308	13,166	25·	27,532	19,460	48·	68·	3,18,281	6,148	40·	74·
Southern do. ..	10,523	6,088	43·	12,257	9,238	53·	70·	1,77,976	2,809	42·	70·
Sind do. ..	18,594	7,880	42·	14,086	9,032	57·	89·	3,98,285	6,831	53·	67·
F. I. P. Railway ..	411	..	73·	518	459	74·	84·	5,941	203	52·	80·
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	208	147	57·	208	202	75·	77·	4,931	156	55·	73·
W. R. State Railway ..	104	74	62·5	105	100	70·	78·	2,891	63	81·	86·
Total ..	60,971	33,583	42·	70,353	48,043	54·	76·	10,08,369	20,651	45·	71·
Total 1879 ..	63,404	33,317	54·	88,741	69,164	58·	74·	15,33,649	30,471	41·	74·

The number of cases decided amounted to 55 per cent. of those investigated as compared with 53 per cent. last year. The proportion of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases decided was 76 against 77 last year. The number of persons arrested and the number brought to trial were both less than in 1879; the proportion of persons convicted to persons arrested was less, viz., 54 against 58 per cent., but to persons sent for trial it was greater than in 1879—76 against 74. The proportion of persons convicted to persons brought to trial was greatest in Kaira and the Upper Sind Frontier (93 each); Hyderabad (91.5) and Kolába (90) follow closely; then come in succession the Panch Maháls (89), Karáchi (89), Shikárpur (88), Khándesh (87), Ahmedabad (87), Thána (87), and Násik (85.) The lowest proportions are found in Ahmednagar (52) and Kaládgi (53). The percentage of convictions in serious offences has already been referred to, but a clearer idea of the success the police has met with will be gained from the following table, in which it is summarised and compared with last year's results—

OFFENCES.	Northern Division.		Central Division.		Southern Division.		Sind. Division.		G. I. F. Railway.		B. B. & C. I. Railway.		W. R. S. Railway.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Murder .. ..	38	43	39	40	42	61	60	45	..	..	..	100	..	..
Dacoity .. ..	33	100	57	50	18	9	..	54	..	0	..	..	..	..
Robbery .. ..	39	46	41	40	27	23	45	58	..	..	..	..	..	0
Theft .. ..	60	51	70	58	54	69	61	52	66	75	55	79	..	55
Receiving stolen property ..	55	70	57	68	52	69	58	46	75	67	68	70	..	100

From this it will be seen that in the Northern Division the percentages are better under 3 heads and lower in the remaining 2 than last year; in the Central and Southern Divisions the percentages are better under 2 heads and less under 3; and in Sind under 3 heads they were less and under 1 better. The Railway Police were, if anything, less successful than in 1879.

Stolen Property.

The amount of property stolen was Rs. 10,08,369—a decrease of Rs. 5,30,778 from the value stolen in the previous year. The percentage value recovered has increased from 41 to 45, but the percentage of cases in which it was recovered again shows a decrease from 74 to 71. The Railway Police were again most successful in both instances. Of the four divisions, the largest percentage was again recovered in Sind, and the smallest in the Central Division—52 per cent. and 40 per cent. respectively; but if the number of cases in which recovery was made be regarded, then the Central Division is first with 74 per cent., and the Sind Division last with but 67. Taking the districts as units, the largest amount of property stolen was in Karáchi, Khándesh, and Shikárpur, in each of which it amounted to more than three quarters of a lakh. The best percentages of amount recovered were in Thar and Párkár (75), Ratnágiri (66), and Kánara (62); the lowest percentages were in the Panch Maháls (23), Dhárwár

The police were employed in investigating 2,089 cases of non-cognisable crime compared with 2,770 last year. The number of persons arrested or summoned to appear before magistrates was 3,368; 1,547 of these were convicted and 1,768 acquitted; 60 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year. Recourse seems to have been had most frequently to the aid of the police in this class of cases in Sind, or rather in the one district of Shikárpur which supplied 628 out of the total number. The Northern Division supplied only 241. The greatest amount of success was obtained in the Northern Division; in the Central Division the proportion of convictions was over 50 per cent., in the Southern Division over 40 per cent., and in Sind over 30 per cent. The magistrates acted without the aid of the police in 17,800 cases compared with 17,667. In all 27,899 persons were caused to appear before the Courts; of these 13,711 were convicted and 13,796 acquitted. Two hundred and ninety-two were awaiting trial at the end of the year. The Northern and Central Divisions furnished the greatest number of cases, and the Southern Division by far the fewest. The percentage of convictions has diminished; last year it was over 51 per cent., and this year it is under 50. The percentage of convictions was lowest in the Southern Division, and best in the Central Division. Only Rs. 2,760 were recovered out of Rs. 19,721 stolen in cases in which the magistrates acted without the aid of the police.

A separate report on the working of the police and of the general state of crime in the city of Bombay is submitted to Government by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. From this it appears that for the first time since 1874 there is a decrease in crime. The total number of persons charged was 27,706 against 32,980 in the previous year—a decrease of 5,274, or 16 per cent. Of this total, 22,354 were convicted, 5,326 were acquitted, and 18 remained undisposed of. The average number of persons charged during the four years 1876 to 1879 was 25,978, or 1,728 less than in the year under report.

Bombay City

The decrease of crime has been most marked under the heads of disorderly or indecent behaviour in public streets (1,289), and nuisance (1,962). There is no ostensible cause for the large decrease in these offences. From their nature they are very liable to fluctuation. Four murders occurred, the same number as in 1879, and 2 persons suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Not a single case of robbery occurred. Sixty-six cases of house-breaking occurred as compared with 64 in the previous year; only 16 of these remained undetected, and of 75 persons charged 60 were convicted and punished. Forgeries decreased from 12 to 5: 2 persons were convicted and 4 discharged. It is satisfactory to notice that compared with 1879 there is a decrease of 115 in the number of Europeans charged with drunkenness and a decrease from 453 to 260 in the number of persons charged with refusing to do duty on board-ship. The causes which have led to the latter result are not indicated. There has been a considerable increase in the number of persons summoned before the Courts by the municipal authorities, but the Chief Magistrate continues to commend the municipal officers for the efficient and

Crime.

considerate manner in which they discharge this branch of their duties. The aggregate value of property stolen was Rs. 2,42,095 against Rs. 1,68,750 in the previous year. Recovery was made of Rs. 1,72,065 worth, or 71 per cent., as compared with 47 per cent. last year.

**Criminal Courts.**

The High Court convicted 28 persons, acquitted 12, and allowed a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in the case of one. At the close of the year, 1 was awaiting trial. The Presidency Magistrates convicted 22,326 and discharged 5,313 persons. Many summons' cases were struck off the file owing to the non-appearance of the complainants. Seventeen complainants were ordered to pay compensation for having unnecessarily or vexatiously caused persons to be put before the Courts. The proportion of convictions obtained in cases brought before the Courts by the executive police is 94 per cent., the same as last year. The total of 27,706 offenders is thus distributed among the various races: Europeans 691, Indo-Britons and Native Christians 1,053, Hindus 15,777, Mahomedans 8,760, Parsis 1,020, others 405. Two thousand six hundred and ninety-seven were females and 25,009 males. The chief decrease was among Hindus and Mahomedans; the only increase was amongst 'others'.

**Juvenile Offenders.**

There is a decrease among juvenile offenders: 781 were dealt with as compared with 877 in the previous year. Seven hundred and one were convicted. Of these, 78 were sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory, 95 were imprisoned, 226 were flogged, 244 were fined, 62 were admonished and discharged, and the reputed fathers of the remaining 6 were bound over as sureties for their good behaviour.

**Inquests.**

The number of inquests held was 373 against 402. In 78 cases verdicts of suicide were returned, and in the great majority of the rest the verdict amounted to one of casual death.

**Strength and Efficiency of Police.**

The strength of the City Police Force was 293 Government police and 1,130 municipal police—total 1,423. Fifty-seven were dismissed and 12 resigned. The cost of the police amounted to Rs. 4,10,779, of which Rs. 75,000 was borne by Government, and the remainder by the Bombay Municipality.

**Vagrants.**

The number of persons arrested under the European Vagrancy Act of 1874 was 71 as compared with 109 in the previous year. Of these 60 were arrested in Bombay. The whole number were sent to the Government workhouse at Bombay. At the close of 1879 there were 25 vagrants in the workhouse, thus making, with fresh admissions, 96 during the year. Of these 14 only remained on the roll at end of the year. The other 82 vagrants are accounted for as follows:—discharged to employment 39, deported 2, sent to care of friends 10, sent to Strangers' Home 2, sent to European General Hospital 2, deserted 19, various 8. Of the 39 men discharged to employment, 19 were shipped as sailors, 2 joined the Commissariat Department, 1 obtained employment under the Bombay Municipality, and 3 under the Bombay Port Trust, 4 obtained work on railways, and 10 were employed by private persons. As to nationality, 56 were Europeans, 12 were of European extraction and born in India, 1 an American, and 2

Australians; of the Europeans 49 were British-born subjects. In point of age, 56 were between 16 and 40 years of age, 13 between 40 and 60, and two 60 years old or upwards. Their previous occupations were various, chiefly sailors, Government clerks, &c., and railway employés. Their general health was fair, and their conduct tolerably good. Forty petty offences were dealt with: in 33 admonition or stoppage of leave sufficed, but 1 man was punished with solitary confinement, 4 with solitary confinement and reduction of diet, and 2 with reduced diet only. The average daily population of the workhouse was 18 as against 29 in the previous year, and the average cost of each inmate was Rs. 59-11-8 as against Rs. 49-6-0. The total expenditure under the Act was Rs. 6,921 as compared with Rs. 10,154 in the previous year. The decrease is due partly to the reduced number of vagrants apprehended, partly to a smaller number of deportations at Government expense, and partly to the contract rates having been slightly more favourable to Government than in the previous year.

## Criminal Justice.

### Tribunals.

A comparatively small proportion of the tribunals in this Presidency administer criminal justice exclusively. It is, therefore, advisable, according to the practice of former years, to state briefly, before entering on the special subject of this section, the constitution and the financial working of the various classes of judicial officers that exercise jurisdiction of all sorts, whether civil, criminal or revenue, as given in detail in statistical table C (1) in the Appendix to this report.

The High Court consists of two divisions; original and appellate. Its full strength is 1 Chief Justice and 7 Puisne Judges. The Presidency, outside the town and island of Bombay and exclusive of the Sadar Court of Sind, is divided into 23 judicial divisions, with 25 officials, including Joint and Assistant Judges, all exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. The average area of each division is 5,601 square miles with a population of 682,361 souls. There are 119 district and first-class magistrates, of whom 14 stipendiary and 1 honorary official exercise criminal powers only, 95 stipendiary and 1 honorary official have revenue as well as criminal powers, and 8 more exercise civil or both revenue and civil jurisdiction in addition to criminal.

Two hundred and twelve local and subordinate magistrates, of whom 21 are unpaid, exercise criminal jurisdiction only. Two hundred and sixty-nine paid subordinate magistrates are invested with revenue powers in addition to criminal. Twelve other stipendiary and 1 unpaid magistrate have criminal powers combined with either revenue or civil jurisdiction, or both. The number of village officers who have petty criminal powers is 20,727. The purely civil tribunals are 125 in number, 5 of which are unpaid. There are thus, besides the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind, in all 613 tribunals (exclusive of village patels) exercising criminal jurisdiction either alone or in combination with other judicial duties. There are also 125 exclusively civil tribunals, or 738 in all. Of these 24 are unpaid. As regards race, the returns show that of the 762 officials who preside at the above tribunals, 644 are Natives and 118 Europeans. The latter consist of 82 covenanted, 13 commissioned military, and 23 uncovenanted officers.

### Cost and Receipts.

The total cost of receipts from stamp fees in the tribunals of every class is shown, so far as it can be ascertained, in the following table :—



TRIBUNAL.	Stamp Receipts.		Total Cost.		Surplus or Deficit.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
High Court .. .. .	2,82,425	3,36,456	7,21,148	6,95,737	-4,38,719	-3,69,281
District Judges .. .. .	1,17,440	1,26,839	5,99,530	6,12,993	-1,82,120	-4,86,654
Subordinate Civil Tribunals .. .. .	16,89,263	14,38,555	10,83,738	11,01,146	+5,05,525	+3,37,409
Higher Class Magistrates .. .. .	16,893	13,350	7,95,124	7,36,583	-7,78,231	-7,23,293
Subordinate Magistrates .. .. .	21,228	23,601	4,67,817	3,63,539	-4,46,589	-3,30,938
Village Officers .. .. .	..	..	2,47,644	2,47,838	-2,47,644	-2,47,838
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>20,27,269</b>	<b>19,38,301</b>	<b>39,15,046</b>	<b>37,67,831</b>	<b>-18,87,777</b>	<b>-18,19,580</b>
<b>Decrease in 1880 .. .. .</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>88,968</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,57,215</b>	<b>Deficit.</b>	<b>68,247</b>

The cost was, therefore, reduced by Rs. 88,968, and the receipts diminished by Rs. 1,57,215, the result being Rs. 68,247 more favourable than in the preceding year. The decrease in stamp

Criminal  
Work.

TRIBUNAL.	Percentage of receipts on cost.
High Court....	48
District Courts ..	21
Subordinate Civil Court ..	136
Higher Magistrates ..	2
Subordinate Magistrates ..	5
<b>Average ..</b>	<b>55</b>

receipts is to be found in the High Court and the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and of the higher class magistrates. The district Courts and the subordinate magisterial Courts show an increase in receipts. The marginal table shows more clearly the ratio of receipts to the total cost, resulting in a percentage of 55 exclusive of village officers. The working of the

Courts in civil litigation will be described in a later section; the nature and results of the criminal work in the year under review will now be considered.

The number of original criminal cases decided by the Courts was 70,599 as compared with 72,327 last year, or a decrease of 1,728. There were 72,476 offences reported during the year, or 5,517 less than in 1879, and 117,222 persons were placed on trial, as is shown in statistical table C (2) of the Appendix. In order, however, to show more accurately the whole work done by the Courts, it is necessary to take into consideration the offences remaining over from previous years and the persons concerned in them, as given in Appendix C (3), of which the following is an abstract:—

YEAR.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons dealt with, including arrears.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number committed or referred.	Died, transferred, or escaped.	Remaining at end of year.
1879 .. .. .	77,993	181,170	68,635	55,427	5,384	378	1,831
1880 .. .. .	72,476	120,783	58,952	56,674	4,017	695	1,438
Increase in 1880 ..	..	..	..	147	..	257	..
Decrease in 1880 ..	5,517	10,387	9,683	..	1,347	..	343

There is a decrease under every head except under the heads 'acquitted or discharged' and 'died, transferred or escaped'; and the percentage of persons convicted is only 49 against 52 in 1879. The decrease in the number of cases is 7 per cent., while

that in the number of accused brought to trial is 8 per cent. Last year the number of offences reported was less than 1 per cent. below that of the preceding year, while the number of accused put on trial was nearly 1 per cent. above that for 1878. This shows that crime, which decreased but slightly during the two previous years, has now, under the influence of good seasons and improving trade, again begun rapidly to diminish.

The general character of the crime reported and dealt with has already received notice in connection with the police: so it is unnecessary to add anything here otherwise than with reference to the classification adopted in Appendix C (2).

Of the 117,222 persons mentioned therein as having been brought to trial during the year, 24,373 were charged with offences against property without violence as compared with 38,317 last year; 42,139 with offences against the person against 38,843; 18,355 with breaches of special laws against 17,780; and 12,677 with public nuisance against 10,011. Malicious offences were 4,796, and offences against property with violence 2,670, against 4,864 and 3,917 respectively. Thus of the more common offences, those against property show a large decrease, and most others an increase.

Convictions.

With reference to the proceedings of the Courts, it may be noted that the highest percentage of persons convicted to those brought to trial was for public nuisance—91. More than 50 per cent. were convicted also in each of the following classes of offences:—Breaches of special laws for the protection of revenue, &c. (73); miscellaneous offences, such as vagrancy, attempts to commit offences, &c. (66); offences against public justice (60); offences relating to the public peace and offences against property without violence (59 each); offences relating to coins, stamps, weights, and measures (56); offences by public servants (55); and offences against property with violence (53). The smallest ratio of convictions to prosecutions was in the case of malicious offences, offences against the person, and false evidence.

Punishment.

There were 93 persons sentenced to death against 83 last year. One hundred and thirty-two persons were transported for life or 23 fewer than in 1879, and 192 to a term of years, showing the large decrease of 141. No sentence was passed of penal servitude. Of the 28,938 persons sentenced to imprisonment, in 43 cases solitary confinement was awarded in addition to hard labour, and in 23,050 rigorous imprisonment alone was inflicted. Last year these sentences were respectively 82 and 23,050. Sentences of simple imprisonment decreased from 1,673 to 1,531. There appears a considerable decrease in short sentences of 15 days and under, as there were 7,965 of these last year, and 5,330 in 1879. The greatest number of sentences was, as last year, to imprisonment with hard labour, periods varying between 15 days and 6 months. These numbered 9,967 against 15,762. For sentences between 6 months and 2 years the numbers were respectively 2,837 and 3,408 with hard labour, and 8 and 50 of simple imprisonment. Sentences for terms between 2 and 7 years fell from 758 to 464. Fines were inflicted in 38,148 cases as the sole punishment and

in 4,505 others with the addition of imprisonment. Of the total number of punishments of this description, 35,806 were cases in which the fine inflicted was not above Rs. 10, and in 5,959 Rs. 50 was the maximum amount. In 1,137 cases this sum was exceeded. Last year the number of punishments by fine alone was 36,145, or rather less than this year; and the sentences of Rs. 10 and under were 34,995, or rather fewer in proportion to the whole number of fines than in 1880. The total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 4,09,277 against Rs. 4,07,883. Of this Rs. 2,75,838 or 67 per cent. was realised as compared with 65 per cent. in 1879. The amount paid in compensation was Rs. 19,303, or 7 per cent. of the realisations against 8 per cent. in 1879. Sentences of whipping alone amount to 220, and with the addition of other punishment to 1,231. The decrease in the latter description of sentence as compared with last year's return is 61 per cent., owing probably to the great decrease of offences against property already noticed. The greater portion of these punishments were of not more than 20 stripes each. Taking the aggregate of sentences it will be seen that in 72 per cent. of the cases fine, in 32 per cent. imprisonment, and in 3 per cent. whipping were respectively awarded as punishment.

In the Courts other than the High Court in Bombay and the Sadar Court in Sind the number of appeals and applications for review was 3,294 against 3,429. Of these, 1,786 against 1,861 were filed in magistrates' Courts and the rest before the Courts of Session. The results show the original sentences to have been confirmed in 1,439 cases, modified in 413, and reversed in 639; proceedings were quashed in 69, further inquiry ordered in 24, and 176 cases referred to the High Court for revision. Five hundred and fifty-three applications were rejected, and 109 cases remained undisposed of at the end of the year. In the High Court, 618 appeals and 462 applications or references for revision were received. Of these 427 were rejected. In 291 the sentences of the lower Court were confirmed, in 135 modified, and in 130 reversed. In 13 cases the proceedings were quashed, and in 47 further inquiry was ordered; 36 cases remained unheard at the end of the year, and 1 appellant died before his case could be disposed of. In the Sadar Court of Sind the number of appeals, applications, and references was 971, 28 of which were rejected.

Appeals and  
Revision.

COURTS.	Total number of appeals and applications.	PERCENTAGE OF APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.				
		Re-jected.	Con-firmed.	Modi-fied.	Re-versed.	Pending otherwise disposed of.
Magistrates .. ..	1,786	7.	45.	15.	25.	8.
Sessions .. ..	1,608	29.	42.	9.	18.	7.
High and Sadar Court Appeals ..	774	47.	27.	15.	8.	8.
Revision .. ..	1,277	7.	62.	17.	17.	7.

Five hundred and seventy-nine original sentences were confirmed, 191 modified and 153 re-

versed. Proceedings were quashed in 78, and further inquiry was ordered in 6 cases, and 27 remained unsettled at the close of the year under report. The marginal table shows the percentage of results to the total number of appeals and applications.

## PROTECTION.

## Juries and Assessors.

In original cases tried before Sessions and Joint Sessions Judges and their Assistants, 2 assessors are employed. In the Poona Division, jurors are used in all original trials for offences against the public tranquillity, false evidence, offences against public justice, offences relating to coin and Government stamps, offences affecting the human body, offences against property, and offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks when the punishment awardable exceeds ten years' imprisonment. During the year under report, 68 cases were tried by jury and 773 with assessors. The judge approved of the verdict in 68 of the former cases, and agreed with the assessors in 577 of the cases tried with them.

## Witnesses.

The total number of witnesses that attended the Courts in criminal inquiries was 248,780 as compared with 257,430 in the previous year. One hundred and seventy thousand four hundred and thirty-four of these were summoned in cases before local and subordinate stipendiary magistrates, 4,394 before village officers, 3,715 before unpaid magistrates, 58,401 before first-class magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout their districts, 1,531 before district magistrates, 10,022 before the Courts of Session, and 283 before the High Court.

## High Court.

The following is a brief review of the work done by each class of Court. The High Court tried 53 original cases, with 54 accused—40, or 72 per cent. of whom were convicted, 13 acquitted, and 1 discharged without trial. The number of witnesses called was 283, or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to each accused. The appellate work of this Court has been noticed already.

## Session Courts.

The session Courts dealt with 2,298 accused, of whom 1,301, or 56 per cent., were convicted. Ten thousand and twenty-two witnesses attended, or about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to each accused.

## Magistrates' Courts.

Of these total number of persons brought before the different classes of magistrates was 115,038, of whom 55,221, or 49 per cent., were convicted. Two hundred and thirty-four thousand and eighty-one witnesses were called, or about 2 to each accused. Of these the district magistrates had before them 701 persons, and convicted 486 of them. The first-class magistrates with authority in entire districts dealt with 26,870 persons, convicting 14,376. Local and subordinate magistrates had before them 84,673 persons, of whom they convicted 38,149. The work of the unpaid subordinate magistrates was light. Magisterial work was heaviest in Karáchi, Poona, Thána, Shikárpur, and Hyderabad.

## Prisons.

The total number of prisons in this Presidency during the year 1880 was 105, the same as last year, classified as follows:—

Central Jail	...	...	1
District Jails	...	...	23
Subordinate Jails	...	...	78
Extramural Gangs	...	...	3
Total...			105

Number.

Two of the district jails, those at Poona and Shikárpur, have juvenile prisons attached to them. The extramural gangs were at work at Ashti in Sholápur, Nára in Sind, and Gokák in Belgaum.

Prisoners.

The number of prisoners confined was 41,738 as compared with 55,556 in 1879. The decrease is most marked in the Deccan and the Southern Marátha Country, but every district in the Presidency, except Thána and Shikárpur, shows a decrease in the number of persons confined in jail. The decrease is almost entirely due to the smaller number of new inmates, and is chiefly to be attributed to the general fall in the price of provisions that has characterised the year 1880. Of the whole number of prisoners 3,582 were under trial, leaving the number of convict prisoners, at 38,156. In this are included 3,120 persons received from other jails, either to undergo sentence or in transit for transportation or to other jails, and 12,122 persons remaining in jail on the 31st December, 1879.

Year.	Number imprisoned.
1874	19,758
1875	19,027
1876	20,499
1877	40,728
1878	34,860
1879	33,204
1880	22,914
Average, 1874-76	19,761

As will be seen from the marginal table, the number of admissions is still somewhat in excess of the average of the years before the famine. The number of females admitted fell from 3,172 to 2,013; the average for the 3 years 1874-76 being 1,096, or not much more than half of what it was in the year under report. The average daily number of convicts confined was 11,236 as compared with 12,631 in 1879. At the close of the

year, 10,426 convicts and 104 accused persons awaiting trial remained in jail. The number of convicts admitted to the district jails of Thána, Shikárpur, and Aden increased. The increase in the number of admissions to the Shikárpur Jail is probably due to the number of persons who have immigrated into the district on account of the war in Afghánistan. That at Aden is probably due to the scarcity which prevails in the neighbourhood, and which has filled Aden with starving people. The increased number of admissions to the Thána District Jail is more than compensated by the diminished number of admissions to the subordinate jails of that district.

The number of convicts transferred to undergo sentences was 2,945 as against 4,753 in 1879. The transfers were almost entirely from the jails to the extramural gangs; none of them were to relieve overcrowding. Four hundred and fifty-nine convicts were released on appeal compared with 496 in 1879; 23,093 were released on expiry of sentence, 11 by order of Government on account of sickness or other grounds, 104 under the rules for the remission of sentences. Prisoners cannot claim, as a right, remission under these rules; but recommendations are made to Government for release on a system of marks approved by the Prison Conference. These rules are not yet in full working order; but, from the much larger number of prisoners recommended this year for remission, it is evident that they are receiving more attention. Of the rest, 77 convicts (including 5 women) were executed against 71 (including 10 women) in the previous year; 264 were transported against 320, from whence it may be concluded that crime has not only been less common but of a much less serious nature in the year under report; 9 were transferred to lunatic asylums, and 493 died. The causes of mortality, which was very much less than in the previous year, will be noticed later on in this section. The daily average and the number of convicts remaining at the end of the year are higher than the corresponding averages for the years prior to 1877 by about 2,000 and 1,000, respectively. Of the extramural gangs the Ashti and Nára gangs are in a very satisfactory state: the health of the prisoners in the Gokák Gang is, however, unfavourably reported on, and the work is said not to be very suitable for convict labour.

Race of Convicts.

The number of Europeans admitted into Bombay jails was again very much less than in the preceding year, namely, 131 against 207, and at the close of the year there remained only 11 as against 26. The decrease is under all heads of offences, and is difficult to account for, but may possibly be due to the newly-introduced diet-scale. The admissions of Europeans into Mofussil jails also decreased, from 82 to 33. The total number of Europeans confined was 214 compared with 337. The number of persons of other races admitted into jail during the year, as contrasted with admissions during 1879, was as follows (these statistics do not include subordinate jails):—Eurasians 9 against 15, Native Christians 269 against 372, Mahomedans 5,693 against 7,173, Hindus 11,217 against 18,131, Buddhists and Jains 39 against 46, and all other classes 85 against 104. It will thus be seen that the decrease is general among all classes.

Age.

The marginal table shows the proportions of convicts admitted to jails, excluding subordinate jails, during 1880 of different ages to the total number of prisoners, male and female. Except in the case of females over 60, in which the percentage is only about one-tenth of what it was

Age.	Male.	Female.
Under 16 .. ...	2.0	4.5
Between 16—40 ...	86.6	82.1
Do. 40—60 ...	10.9	13.0
Over 60 ...	.5	.4

in 1879, the proportions are very similar to those of the previous year.

The previous occupations of the male convicts admitted to

Previous Occupation of Convicts admitted.	Number, 1880.	Number, 1879.
Government servants, &c. ...	698	775
Professional persons ..	99	84
Private servants ...	1,284	1,501
Agriculturists ...	7,912	10,268
Commerce and trade ...	1,574	1,698
Artisans, &c. ...	2,998	6,434
Miscellaneous ...	1,384	2,887

the jails, excluding subordinate jails, during the year are contrasted marginally with last year's results. Of the female convicts 1,026 against 1,819 in 1879 were married women, 59 against 87 were unmarried, 268 against 414 were widows,

and 168 against 163 were prostitutes.

The marginal table shows the number of convicts admitted in

Description of Punishment to which sentenced.	Male.		Female.	
	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.
1 month or less ...	5,163	7,988	827	1,333
1 month to 3 months	2,922	4,788	274	554
3 months to 6 months	3,060	4,598	233	341
6 months to 1 year...	2,034	2,552	88	109
1 year to 2 years ...	1,592	1,843	48	78
2 years to 5 years ...	598	1,110	29	31
5 years to 10 years..	124	206	2	8
Over 10 years	18	10	...	...
Transportation for a term...	199	310	7	2
Do. for life...	146	157	6	14
Death ...	93	85	7	13
Simple imprisonment ...	422	604	156	185
Rigorous do. ...	15,527	23,043	1,365	2,298

the district jails during the year, sentenced to the various punishments entered in column 1, male and female separated, and contrasted with similar details for 1879. There is a decrease in every degree of punishment except imprisonment for more than ten years, transporta-

tion of females for terms of years, and capital sentences on males, which all exhibit a small increase.

The number of convicts that escaped from the jails, excluding subordinate jails, was 50 as compared with 56 in the previous year. Of these, 21 have been recaptured, and 29 remain at large. Of the whole 50 only 9 escaped from inside the jail walls; of these, 4 were recaptured, leaving 5 at large; while, of the larger number of 41 escapes from the extramural gangs and parties working outside jail walls, 17 were recaptured, leaving 24 still at large. The most numerous escapes were from the Nára Gang. The banks of the canal where this gang was working are covered with trees and thick brushwood, affording every facility for escape if the vigilance of the guards be for a moment relaxed. In all 30 escapes took place from jails in Sind. At the commencement of 1880 there were still 135 convicts at large who had escaped during the previous ten years. Of these 15 have been recaptured, leaving 120 still at large. The entire number remaining to be recaptured is thus at present 149. No émeutes or disturbances of any kind are reported to have occurred in any of the jails during the year.

Sentences.

Previous Occupation.

Reconvictions.

Of the total of 17,470 prisoners admitted to the jails, excluding subordinate jails, during 1880, 2,185 had been previously convicted. These include 95 women. One thousand four hundred and forty-eight males and 67 females had been once previously convicted, 361 males and 13 females twice, and 281 males and 15 females more than twice. All these figures exhibit a decrease, some a considerable decrease, as compared with 1879. Among 383 juveniles admitted, 41 boys and 3 girls had been previously convicted. The percentage of persons previously convicted to the whole number convicted was 13 against 11 in 1879. Of the whole number 11,670 remaining in the jails (excluding the subordinate jails) on the 31st December, 1879, 1,706 prisoners had been previously convicted, giving a percentage of 15 as compared with 13 on 31st December, 1878. On the whole the proportion of reconvicted persons is greatest in Bombay, and next to that in Kaira and Khândesh. At Bombay there is a recognised criminal class known to the police. As to the other two districts mentioned, no special reason can be assigned for the large number of reconvictions, but it may be looked upon as a general rule that the greater the care taken by the police to register and identify known bad characters, the higher will be the proportion of ascertained reconvictions.

Punishments.

The number of punishments inflicted on convicts, excluding those in the subordinate jails, for offences committed by them while in jail has risen from 4,306 to 4,583. The offences generally related to work. Forty-three males and 1 female were punished for criminal offences as compared with 37 males and 2 females in 1879. The increase, which is considerable when the number of inmates is taken into account, is another sign that a larger proportion of the convicts belong to the strictly criminal classes. Exclusive of these, the nature of punishments

PUNISHMENT.	Number of breaches of rules.	
	1880.	1879.
Solitary confinement ... ..	75	28
Reduced diet... ..	90	41
Solitary confinement and reduced diet combined... ..	1,818	1,680
Corporal punishment ... ..	1,561	1,833
Other punishments ... ..	995	685
Total ...	4,583	4,306

inflicted was as shown in the marginal table. It will be seen that, as last year, there is a considerable increase in the number of punishments by solitary confinement and reduced diet, and efforts are still made to induce

the Superintendents to resort to this mode of punishment in preference to corporal punishment. There is also a large increase under the head of "other punishments"; it is not stated what was the nature of these punishments, and why their number has increased.



The marginal table shows the percentage of

JAIL.	Average Number of Convicts.	Punishments.	
		Number.	Percentage.
Yerrowda ... ..	1,260	2,114	161·
Common Jail ... ..	231	116	37·
House of Correction	Europeans ... ..	25	18
	Natives ... ..	290	54
Poona ... ..	344	235	68·
Ahmednagar ... ..	236	17	7·
Dhulia ... ..	261	80	31·
Sholapur ... ..	282	39	17·
Ashti Gang ... ..	969	211	22·
Sátára ... ..	198	213	108·
Belgaum ... ..	101	14	14·
Gokák Gang ... ..	582	200	34·
Kaládgi ... ..	151	33	22·
Dhárwar ... ..	291	77	26·
Kárwar ... ..	111	30	27·
Ratnágiri ... ..	311	79	25·
Thána ... ..	727	284	39·
Ahmedabad ... ..	479	75	16·
Dhuliakot ... ..	358	95	27·
Kaira ... ..	166	11	7·
Surat ... ..	227	34	15·
Dohad ... ..	198	20	10·
Rájkot ... ..	100	6	6·
Karáchi ... ..	549	79	14·
Hyderabad ... ..	826	82	10·
Shikárpur ... ..	850	285	34·
Nára ... ..	601	31	5·
Aden ... ..	73	51	70·
Total ... ..	10,827	4,583	42·3
Total for 1879 ... ..	12,189	4,306	35·3

prisoners punished to the average number confined during the year. The practice in the various jails still differs to an extraordinary extent. The average rate of punishment inflicted has been 42·3 per cent. This has been greatly exceeded in Yerrowda Central Jail and in Sátára, also on the European side of the House of Correction in Bombay, and in Poona and Aden. The jails in which punishments have been notably unfrequent are the Native side of the House of Correction at Bombay, the jails at Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Dohad, Rájkot,

Karáchi, and Hyderabad, and the Nára Gang.

Education is voluntary among adults, but compulsory among juvenile convicts. As would be expected, the numbers admitted to jail able to read and write are very small. The numbers actually under instruction are 294 against 356 in 1879. Since the hours of labour have not been shortened, or any other reward given to those attending school, the voluntary attendance of adults has fallen off. There is a general consensus of opinion among Superintendents that it is of little or no use to try to teach adult convicts, and that this falling off is, therefore, not to be regretted. In Thána Jail there are 10 females under instruction.

Education

The average number of convict warders employed was 11 in excess of last year's, being 339 against 328. The system of employing them to supplement the regular establishment continues to give satisfaction. They have, as a body, conducted themselves very well. The most trifling offence or neglect of duty amongst them is promptly punished by reduction or otherwise; yet of a total of 742 employed during the year, including 6 females, only 59 males and 2 females have been so punished. In the previous year 91 were reduced or punished out of a total of 732.

Convict Warders.

PROTECTION.

Employment of Convicts.

Of the daily average (excluding subordinate jails) of 10,827 convicts, 90 were not sentenced to labour, 431 were sick, and 497 convalescent or infirm. Nine thousand eight hundred and nine effective convicts remain as compared with 10,842 in 1879. Of these 622 were employed on unremunerative labour, under which head are included not only shot-drill and the tread-mill, but also such work as repairs to roads about the jail, repairing floors of jail barracks, levelling jail-yards, reclaiming ground from the sea, and every kind of petty local improvement and sanitation; 339 were employed as prison officers; 907 as prison servants; 769 in gardening; 1,173 in preparing cloth and grinding wheat, &c., for use in jails; 165 on jail repairs; 122 and 67 respectively under the Jail Superintendent and under the Public Works Department on additions and alterations to jail buildings; 3,322 in manufactures, and 2,323 in public works. In the previous year the number employed on unremunerative labour was much larger, being 1,029, or 8.5 per cent., of the total number of convicts sentenced to labour as against 5.8 this year. The decrease is chiefly in the number employed on shot-drill and the tread-mill, which forms of labour are now confined to short-term prisoners in the Bombay jails. The other numbers have remained almost as they were last year, except that 67 against 48 in 1879 have been employed in repairs to jails under the Public Works Department. The Ashti, Gokák, and Nára gangs have respectively done work which has earned for Government the sums of Rs. 41,353, Rs. 22,002, and Rs. 49,606; in all, these 3 gangs have earned Rs. 1,12,961.

Health of Convicts.

The marginal table shows the state of the health of all persons

	1880.	1879.
Total population, including persons under trial ...	35,806	48,156
Number admitted into hospital ...	12,451	15,268
Daily average population...	10,962	12,431
Do. do. sick ...	436	612
Number of deaths...	486	1,392
Percentage of deaths to total population.	1.4	2.9
Do. do. strength.	4.4	11.2

confined during the year in contrast with last year. There has been a very satisfactory improvement in the health of the prisoners in the year under review, the mortality being little over one-third of what it was in the previous year. The reason seems to be that the distress in the Presidency having ceased, the convicts come to jail in a comparatively healthy state. That jail discipline and diet are, in the main, bene-

ficial to the health of the inmates, is shown by the fact that the death-rate was in inverse proportion to the length of their residence in the jail, nearly half the mortality being among prisoners who had been in the jail less than six months. The greatest mortality was in the Gokák Convict Gang, and the greatest sickness amongst the convicts in the same gang and in the Kaládgi District Jail. In the former the average strength was 582, and there were 91 deaths, and a daily average of 66 sick; of the latter the average daily strength was 205, and the daily average sick numbered 17. The sickness and mortality in both these cases show a decrease from last year; their special unhealthi-

ness is probably due to the fact that in the districts of Belgaum and Kaládgi the general population had not yet fully recovered from the previous year's scarcity. The chief causes of death were dysentery and diarrhoea, the mortality from which was 134. The health of the prisoners in the subordinate jails was very good. The average daily strength was 409, and the number of deaths only 8.

The following table shows the mortality, according to time, in jail (excluding the subordinate jails) for the years 1879 and 1880:—

	1880.			1879.		
	Average Number of Convicts.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths.	Average Number of Convicts.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths.
Under 6 months in jail...	10,827	212	2.0	12,189	703	5.8
From 6 to 12 months...		124	1.1		299	2.4
"  1  "  2 years ...		81	0.8		256	2.1
"  2  "  3  "  ...		42	0.4		73	0.6
"  3  "  7  "  ...		22	0.2		46	0.4
Above 7 years ...		4	0.04		8	0.07
Total ...	...	485	4.5	..	1,385	11.3

The diet remained unchanged everywhere. Of the total (excluding inmates of subordinate jails) of 21,542 prisoners discharged during the year, 2,212 were found to have retained their weight since admission, 10,785 gained weight, and 8,545 lost weight.

Diet.

The number of subordinate jails is the same as last year. There were, in all, 5,444 admissions as compared with 7,154 in 1879: so that the effect of better times has had its influence on these jails also. Four hundred and fifty-two convicts remained over from 1879, making a total of 5,896. The daily average number was 409, and on the 31st December 363 remained in custody. One prisoner escaped, and 8 died. The average length of imprisonment was 27½ days, and the longest sentence was for 12 months.

Subordinate  
Jails.

The total number of prisoners in the civil jails was 2,498 against 2,832 in 1879. The average daily number was 131 males and 12 females—total 143. There were 2 deaths. At the end of the year, 138 persons remained in custody. The cost was Rs. 8,329 as against Rs. 8,636—a decrease of Rs. 307; but the actual cost per head was greater, owing to distribution over a smaller number of prisoners, the expenditure for civil jails consisting chiefly of establishment and house-rent, which cannot be reduced, however small the number of prisoners.

Civil Jails.

Two hundred and forty-six prisoners were awaiting trial on the 31st December, 1879, and 3,336 were admitted under trial during the year—total 3,582. Of these, 1,627 were released, 1,626 were convicted and sentenced, 221 were transferred, and 1 died. The remaining 135 were awaiting trial when the year closed.

Prisoners  
under Trial.

The gross cost of maintenance and the total cost per prisoner is shown in the following table for both 1879 and 1880:—

Finance.  
A.—Expendi-  
ture.

Item.	Amount.		Cost per Prisoner.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations ... ..	4,74,045	3,50,117	36 13 2	30 12 8
Establishment ... ..	2,35,851	2,36,672	18 5 2	21 1 2
Police guard ... ..	59,688	60,365	4 10 2	5 4 11
Hospital charges ... ..	36,452	24,568	2 13 4	2 2 7
Clothing ... ..	31,057	33,536	2 6 7	2 15 3
Contingencies ... ..	59,930	51,122	4 10 6	4 7 11
Gross cost ... ..	8,97,023	7,59,371	69 10 11	66 12 6

The reason for decrease under the head of 'rations' is due to the general fall in the price of food and the decrease in the jail population. The increase per head under establishment is due to the fact that this item does not admit of reduction in proportion to the decrease in the number of convicts. The decrease under the head of hospital charges is owing, partly to the fall in the price of hospital diet, and partly to the diminished necessity for the use of that diet consequent on the improved health of the prisoners.

There is nothing worth noticing this year in the increase or decrease of expenditure in the jails taken separately.

The average cost per head in subordinate jails was Rs. 63-7-5, in district jails alone Rs. 66-14-6, in the common jail Rs. 69-14-6; on the European side of the House of Correction it was Rs. 529-8-8, and on the Native side Rs. 75-4-1.

Comparing the results of this year with those of 1870, ten years ago, we see that the average cost per head of prisoners has been reduced by about Rs. 28. Rations cost about Rs. 10 less, establishment remains at almost precisely the same figure; but guards (part of whose work is now done by the establishment) now cost about Rs. 15 less per head; hospital charges and contingencies remain about the same per head as formerly, and clothing is about 1 rupee per head less than it was in 1870.

*B.—Earnings of Convicts.*

The profit derived from the employment of convict labour has amounted to Rs. 2,07,573 during the year compared to Rs. 1,69,354 in 1879. The increase is under every head except for building and repairing jails, and is most satisfactory, as the number of

	1879.	1880.
	Rs.	Rs.
Factory ... ..	51,217	59,922
Garden ... ..	4,344	4,916
Extramural labour.	95,689	1,36,416
Building and repairing jails ... ..	1,947	1,154
Subordinate jails ... ..	2,902	3,051
Total ... ..	1,56,099	2,05,459

convicts was considerably smaller than last year. The figures above quoted take credit for excess of stock in hand and outstanding debts, and are only valuable as showing that the outturn of work exceeded that of the preceding year. The marginal table gives details of the actual cash

realisations over payments. The chief item of increase is in extramural labour. Though there was a considerable decrease in the daily average strength, the number employed on extramural labour increased, every prisoner fit for a day's task-work having been transferred to the extramural gangs. The increase in the earnings of these gangs is also due to the prisoners being in a better state of health, and the greater care taken in selecting for transfer to the gangs only such persons as were fit to work, so that the gangs were not burdened with a number of weakly labourers. The increase in the earnings of the subordinate jails is also satisfactory, as the daily average strength considerably decreased. Seven districts, as against 8 last year, have contributed to the earnings of the subordinate jails; the largest items coming, as previously, from Shikárpur and Násik. The expenditure for 1880 has been Rs. 7,59,371 against Rs. 8,97,023 in 1879, or a decrease in expenditure of Rs. 1,37,652. The actual cash realisations have been Rs. 2,05,459 against Rs. 1,56,099 in the previous year—an increase in cash realisations of Rs. 49,360, making the total net cost in 1880 Rs. 5,53,912 against Rs. 7,40,924, which gives a total saving of Rs. 1,87,012. The net cost per prisoner has been reduced from Rs. 57 to Rs. 49.

The number of admissions to the juvenile prison attached to the District Jail at Poona was 32 against 58 in 1879, which, added to 89 remaining in jail on the 31st December, 1879, makes a total of 121 under confinement, or 1 more than in the previous year. During the year, 33 were released, 1 was transferred, 3 died, and 84 remained in prison at the end of the year. The daily average strength has been larger than in the preceding year, which is due to longer sentences having recently been passed on the boys sent to the prison. The health of the boys has been, on the whole, good. The boys have turned out a fair amount of work at a considerable profit. Their conduct has been satisfactory. A system of task-work has been in force throughout the year. The progress made by the boys in their education has been favourably reported on. It is very difficult to trace the after-career of the boys who have been discharged from the prison. Of the few who have been traced, a considerable proportion are gaining an honest livelihood. Few or none follow the trade taught them in prison. Of the 121 boys in the prison this year, 34 were taught smiths' work, 44 carpentry, 30 weaving, 4 book-binding, and 9 French-polishing.

Juvenile  
Convicts and  
Reformatory  
Institutions.

(1) Poona.

The similar institution at Shikárpur is on a smaller scale. (2) Shikárpur. Thirty-three boys have been admitted, and 38 remained over from last year, making a total of 71 against 55 in 1879 and an average of 42 for the 3 preceding years. The cause of the increase is that longer sentences than formerly are passed on the juveniles sent to the prison, the advantages to be gained by a long residence at the prison having become more generally known to magistrates. Eighteen were released during the year, and 53 remained. The daily average strength was 50 against 30; this increase is due to the above-mentioned cause. The health of the boys has been good, and their conduct satisfactory. The offences, with 2 exceptions, were of a trivial character. Satisfactory progress has

been made in education and in learning trades. Very little is known of the after-career of discharged convicts. There are at present 3 reconvicted boys in the juvenile prison. So far as is known, none of the convicts discharged this year has since been reconvicted. The expenses are very small, the extra cost for the establishment being only Rs. 55 per mensem. In 1879, out of 31 boys admitted, 18 were for sentences of 2 years and upwards; in 1880 the same number out of a total of 33 were similarly sentenced. Besides carpentry the boys are taught weaving, carpet-making, pottery, and reed-work.

## Civil Justice.

Nine classes of Courts administer justice in the Presidency of Bombay. Statistics regarding every class of Court, excepting only that of Small Causes in Bombay, will be found in the Appendix, Chapter III, C (1)—(5). It will thence be seen that the total number of suits instituted during the year was 148,928, making with arrears and those received by transfer 181,800 for disposal—a number considerably less than in 1879. A very large number of these were disposed of during the year, and the remanets at the end of the year were fewer than has usually been the case of late years.

The High Court at Bombay exercises, besides its general and extraordinary jurisdiction, powers as a Court of Admiralty, and in testamentary, matrimonial, and insolvent cases. High Court.

The number of original suits pending in the High Court at the close of the year 1879 was 1,329, and the number instituted during 1880 was 1,215, making a total for disposal of 2,544 compared with 2,872 in 1879. Of these, 1,271, or 50 per cent., were disposed of, and at the end of the year there were 1,273 remanets. Of the cases finally disposed of, 851, or 67 per cent., were decided on their merits. Of the suits disposed of, 272, or 21 per cent., were dismissed for default. Most of these were, no doubt, compromised out of Court without any official intimation being given. Four hundred and fifty-three, or 36 per cent., were decreed *ex parte*; 196, or 15 per cent., were dismissed *ex parte*; 23, or 2 per cent., were withdrawn with leave; 57, or 4 per cent., were compromised; and 179, or 15 per cent., were contested.

The number of regular suits disposed of was 667. Nineteen per cent. of these were contested, of which  $\frac{1}{3}$  resulted in favour of the plaintiff and  $\frac{2}{3}$  in favour of the defendant. No cases appear to have been disposed of under the Court's extraordinary jurisdiction; 16 out of 26 testamentary cases were decided; 2 admiralty cases remained pending throughout the year. Of 5 matrimonial cases, 4 were disposed of, and 6 Parsi matrimonial cases for disposal were all disposed of. The number of insolvency petitions disposed of was 578, leaving 480 pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals from the Court's original to its appellate jurisdiction was 30, of which 8 were remanets from 1879. In all 22 of these appeals were disposed of—3 being dismissed for default, and 19 heard and decided on their merits. There were, besides, 3 references from Small Cause Courts, of which 2 were disposed of.

The average duration of suits is shown in the marginal

CLASS OF SUIT.	Contested.	Uncontested.
	Days.	Days.
General jurisdiction...	306	327
Testamentary ... ..	141	241
Matrimonial ... ..	244	323
Parsi Matrimonial ...	129	166

table. The average duration of suits was longer than in 1879, but the variation appears to be attributable to accidental causes.

The following tabular statement shows the number of suits instituted during the past five years :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
General jurisdiction... ..	734	820	687	723	595
Extraordinary ... ..	...	...	...	3	...
Admiralty ... ..	1	5	...	2	...
Testamentary ... ..	14	11	7	6	15
Matrimonial (Christian) ... ..	3	...	1	7	...
Do. (Parsi)... ..	4	1	4	4	4
Insolvent ... ..	623	475	565	606	601
Total ... ..	1,378	1,812	1,264	1,351	1,215

On the appellate side of the High Court the remanets from 1879 amounted to 208; during 1880, 724 new appeals were instituted, making 932 for disposal. Of these, 556, or 60 per cent., were disposed of, and 376 remained pending at the close of the year. Fifty-six per cent. of the appeals disposed of were contested. Of the whole number of appeals filed during the year, 85 were from district Courts, 548 'special' and 'second', and 91 'miscellaneous'. The number of appeals steadily decreased from 732 in 1871 to 482 in 1877, but has since as steadily risen to 724. Of the whole number of 376 appeals pending at the close of the year, 262 had been pending more than four months.

Bombay Small Cause Courts.

The number of suits instituted in the Bombay Court of Small Causes was 31,455, or 2,534 fewer than in 1879. The decrease in the total number of suits lies principally in the suits for small amounts. The suits to recover Rs. 50 and less numbered 21,833, or 1,331 less than in 1879; while the number of suits brought to recover sums above Rs. 50 was less by 1,203 than in 1879. These figures appear to show the increasing prosperity and improving credit of the poorer classes in Bombay. Petty suits under Rs. 10 numbered 3,741 only, or 301 less than in 1879.

The aggregate value of the suits instituted was Rs. 20,62,728— a decrease of Rs. 2,29,096 from last year.

Three thousand seven hundred and ninety-two cases remained undisposed of at the close of 1879, and the total number for disposal in 1880 was 35,446. Of this number, 32,400 were disposed of, and 3,046 remained in arrears at the end of the year. These arrears do not appear to be attributable to preventible causes; 17 of the cases were pending before arbitrators, 1,237 were adjourned for want of service and pending Mofussil returns of service, 10 were adjourned for the return of commissions for the examination of witnesses, 3 were new trial cases pending, 1,697 were not returnable until after the close of the year, and only 82 were adjourned by the judges. The 32,400 cases disposed of, resulted as follows :—

Judgment for plaintiff ... ..	...	...	...	21,130
Do. for defendant ... ..	...	...	...	883
Non-suited ... ..	...	...	...	1,167
Struck off ... ..	...	...	...	2,097
Compromised... ..	...	...	...	7,123



Of these 15,826 were on promissory notes or bills of exchange, an increase on last year's figures. Suits for money lent numbered 7,623, and for wages 1,011. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,81,797 as compared with Rs. 2,05,417 last year, and costs were Rs. 1,69,648 as compared with Rs. 1,58,607. Since 1852 the expenditure of the Court has been Rs. 37,41,638, and the income Rs. 49,05,113; the net surplus has, therefore, aggregated Rs. 11,63,475.

### *Courts in the Interior.*

Including suits re-admitted and remanded, the total number of suits, civil and revenue, instituted in all the Courts of the Presidency, excluding the City of Bombay, amounted to 147,713 as compared with 160,325 in 1879—a decrease of 12,612. The decrease is most marked in the four collectorates affected by the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, and is, no doubt, partly owing to the change which that Act has introduced in the relations between debtor and creditor in those districts. Of the total number of suits instituted, those for money amounted to 86 per cent. Of these, 67 per cent. were brought on bonds, 5 per cent. on verbal agreements, 15 per cent. on account stated, and 5 per cent. for prices of goods sold; and the rest for money had and received, other breaches of contract, rent not falling under the rent law, moveable property or its value and damages. The number of suits connected with land formed 15 per cent. of the total number, and exceeded those for the previous year by 1,058. Details will be found in Chapter III—E (1) of the Appendix to this report. The value of the suits brought for money is usually small; only 2,037 were for sums of over 500 rupees out of a total of 127,065. The number of suits primarily instituted in the district Courts was 259, or 23 less than in the preceding year. In the subordinate civil Courts the number was 139,065. Altogether 59 suits were instituted against Government as compared with 37 in 1879.

Suits  
instituted.

The amount of work done by the various classes of Courts is shown in the table given below:—

COURTS.	For Disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Village Courts ... ..	...	3,257	...	2,866	...	391
Small Cause Courts ... ..	20,590	19,103	18,459	16,617	2,126	2,481
Unpaid local tribunals ... ..	244	173	203	138	41	35
Paid subdivisional tribunals, including Cantonment Magistrates ... ..	151,305	139,074	126,616	116,853	24,644	22,010
Do. exercising Small Cause Court jurisdiction ... ..	16,094	8,436	14,192	6,626	1,902	1,810
Chief Courts of districts ... ..	1,474	401	1,377	261	97	136
Other district Courts ... ..	263	191	154	116	109	75
Unpaid local revenue tribunals ... ..	11	16	6	12	5	4
Paid subdivisional revenue tribunals ... ..	7,337	8,605	7,111	8,369	226	236
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>197,313</b>	<b>179,256</b>	<b>168,118</b>	<b>151,858</b>	<b>29,150</b>	<b>27,178</b>

The result may be considered satisfactory : the amount of suits disposed of was certainly smaller, but so also was the number of suits for disposal ; and arrears were kept down, falling short of those at the end of 1879 by 1,972. The work done by the District Judges, including Joint and Assistant Judges, shows a very considerable decrease. This is chiefly due to the withdrawal of suits against Government by the Khotes of Ratnágiri consequent on the passing of the Khotes' Act in 1879, and the introduction of a more satisfactory system of settlement in Khoti villages. The number of *ex-parte* decrees in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges shows a decided decrease ; in 1879 it amounted to more than 50 per cent. of the total of cases disposed of ; in 1880 the proportion was only 39 per cent.

Value of Suits.

The total value of suits adjudicated during 1880, excluding those disposed of by village munsifs, the value of which is not known, amounted to Rs. 1,49,10,975-2-5, or Rs. 1,44,463-4-8 more than in 1879. Of this, Rs. 1,43,38,140-4-7 represents the value of the suits decided in the civil Courts and Rs. 5,72,835-13-10 the value of those decided in the revenue Courts. In 1879 the figures were : Rs. 1,43,10,374-2-6 in the civil Courts and Rs. 4,56,127-11-3 in the revenue Courts. The value of suits in the civil Courts was thus distributed :—

				Percentage of Value on total value of all suits.
Not exceeding	Rs.	5	...	2
"	"	20	...	3.2
"	"	100	...	23.6
"	"	500	...	29.3
"	"	1,000	...	9.0
"	"	5,000	...	11.5
"	"	10,000	...	2.7
"	"	1,00,000	...	13.8
Exceeding	"	1,00,000	...	6.2

For suits not exceeding Rs. 5 the percentage is about the same as last year's, for suits of value exceeding Rs. 5,000 the percentage shows an increase, and for all of value between Rs. 5 and Rs. 5,000 it shows a decrease. In revenue Courts the percentage on the total value was again highest in suits not exceeding Rs. 500 where it was 40.0, and in suits not exceeding Rs. 100 where it was 27.9. The percentages for these two classes in 1879 were 42.5 and 28.4 respectively. The so-called 'Revenue Courts' really deal with questions of disputed possession, and not with matters of revenue. They are constituted under the 'Mámlatdárs' Courts Act' (Bombay Act III of 1876).

Duration of Suits.

The average duration of contested and uncontested suits in all the Courts shows a decrease of 21 days for the former and an increase of 4 days for the latter as compared with the previous year. These averages have been obtained on a confessedly wrong principle, and can only be looked upon as rough approximations. The average number of days during which each contested suit lasted in the various Courts is given as follows :—

	Days.
Small Cause Courts, Mofussil ... ..	86
Unpaid local tribunals ... ..	220
Paid subdivisonal tribunals, including Canton- ment Magistrates ... ..	108
Do. exercising Small Cause Court jurisdiction ...	129
District Courts other than chief Court of district	242
Chief Courts of districts ... ..	249
Unpaid local revenue tribunals ... ..	36
Paid subdivisonal revenue tribunals ... ..	154

The number of applications for the execution of decrees filed in the civil Courts was 270,651 compared with 292,894 in 1879. The number of decrees wholly executed was 29,543, showing a decrease of 1,426, while those partially executed amounted to 50,410, or 8,857 fewer than in 1879. There was also a decrease of 200 decrees executed by possession being given, the total number being 2,782 in the civil Courts. In the revenue Courts there was an increase of 11. The decrees pending at the end of the year amounted to 50,666, showing a decrease of 11,735 as compared with those pending at the end of 1879. The decrease in the number of applications filed was distributed over all the Courts except the Mofussil Small Cause Courts. It is simply a return to the usual number of applications, the special causes that made the application for execution unusually numerous in the preceding year having wholly or in great measure ceased to operate. The following table shows the number and description of coercive processes enforced during the past five years :—

YEARS.	Imprison- ment of Person.	Moveable Property.		Immoveable Property.		Orders under Section 305, Code of Civil Procedure.
		Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	
1876 ...	4,550	17,551	7,298	30,522	21,413	286
1877 ...	3,612	13,577	5,113	22,725	15,971	202
1878 ...	3,828	13,361	4,512	18,845	11,139	215
1879 ...	3,928	15,787	4,952	20,474	11,371	142
1880 ...	3,633	13,548	3,667	16,895	9,421	17,571

The proportion of sales to attachments of both immoveable and moveable property is lower than in any of the four previous years. The great increase in orders under section 305 of the Civil Procedure Code (allowing the judgment-debtor to raise the amount of a decree by himself selling or mortgaging his immoveable property) is due to the extension of jurisdiction under this section to the Small Cause Courts.

The Sadar Court in Sind disposed of 15 out of 17 appeals, and also decided 2 miscellaneous appeals and 2 references. In the other Courts the number of appeals instituted during the year was 3,153, or 67 less than in 1879. The arrears for the previous year amounted to 3,362, making, in all, 7,375 cases of appeal for disposal as compared with 6,568 in 1879. A smaller number of appeals came from Thána, Kolába, Násik, Poona, Sholápur, Sátára, Kaládgi, Dhárwár, and Ratnágiri, in which last district the decrease was most marked. From the Panch Maháls the

number was the same as in the preceding year. The rest of the districts showed each a small increase. The number of appeals decided was 3,951 compared with 3,209 in 1879. Of those decided, 69 per cent. were contested, 5 per cent. heard *ex parte*, and the remainder transferred, dismissed for default, withdrawn or otherwise disposed of. Of the contested appeals, in 63 per cent. the decision of the lower Court was upheld, in 17 per cent. it was reversed, in 15 per cent. it was modified, and 5 per cent. of the cases were remanded. At the close of the year the arrears of undecided appeals amounted to 3,415—an increase of 52 over the figure for 1879.

Conciliators  
under the  
Deccan Ryots'  
Relief Act.

The conciliators under the Deccan Ryots' Relief Act received 48,588 applications during the year, which were distributed as follows over the 4 districts to which the Act has been applied:—

Poona	...	...	...	19,296
Sátára	...	...	...	18,838
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	10,183
Sholápur	...	...	...	3,217

Of these, 3,252 were withdrawn by the applicant or compromised, 3,227 were struck off by the conciliators for default, 6,771 were disposed of by agreement, 172 were referred to arbitration, and the agreement forwarded to the civil Court. Conciliation failed in 15,855 instances, in 9,370 of which the opposite parties refused or neglected to attend, making a total of 29,277 disposed of, so that a balance of 19,311 remained undisposed of at the close of the year. In 13,452 out of the whole number of failures to come to an agreement, certificates of such failure were actually granted. The court fees on agreements and certificates amounted altogether to Rs. 5,801. Thus 11 per cent. of the cases were disposed of by withdrawal or private adjustment, 11 per cent. by dismissal or default, 24 per cent. by amicable agreements reduced to writing and forwarded to a civil Court, and about 54 per cent. by the failure of the conciliator to make any settlement. Of the total number of failures, 60 per cent. were caused by the neglect or refusal of the opposite parties to appear before the conciliators, and 40 per cent. by the unwillingness of the parties, on appearance, to agree to terms. The grant of so large a number of certificates as that shown above, seems to imply a prospective increase in litigation.

## Registration.

During the past year registration was of two kinds—

1st.—General registration, under the Indian Registration Act III of 1877, extending to the whole Presidency.

2nd.—Special registration, under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879, in the four districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára, and Sholápur.

The working of the two Acts is first summarised separately, and the general result of both together is shown subsequently.

### *Registration under Act III of 1877.*

There were 78,837 registrations of all descriptions during the year 1880-81 against 95,723 in 1879-80—that is, a decrease of 16,886, or 17·64 per cent., in the number of transactions compared with the previous year.

Compulsory registrations decreased from 74,422 to 60,227, and optional from 21,301 to 18,610: the first-named class, therefore, exhibits a decrease of 14,195 transactions, or 19·07 per cent., and the last-named of 2,691, or 12·63 per cent., on the totals of the previous year, respectively. In the year 1879-80 the proportion of optional to compulsory registrations was 28·62 to 100, while

1865-66..	70,803	1873-74..	85,144
1866-67..	66,240	1874-75..	71,856
1867-68..	74,937	1875-76..	75,550
1868-69..	84,508	1876-77..	76,381
1869-70..	94,442	1877-78..	90,297
1870-71..	89,838	1878-79..	97,559
1871-72..	84,388	1879-80..	95,723
1872-73..	90,301	1880-81..	78,837

during the year under consideration it was 30·89. The marginal table shows the number of registrations since 1865-66. There are special causes for the large falling off during the past year which will be duly set forth in their proper place.

Five hundred and ninety-eight wills were registered in 1880-81 against 630 in 1879-80; this shows a decrease of 32, or a little over 5 per cent. Nineteen wills were deposited, 9 withdrawn from deposit, and 2 opened, against 9 deposited, 5 withdrawn, and 4 opened in the previous year. Three authorities to adopt were registered, the same number as in the previous year.

Wills and  
Authorities  
to Adopt.

Six thousand nine hundred and five copies of certificates of sale were filed in Book No. I, Part III, in accordance with amended section 89 of the Registration Act, during the past year against 3,850 filed in the previous year. Of the former number about 2,100 certificates were registered. Under the same section, 49 certificates under the Land Improvement Act were filed during the year under report against 60 in the previous year: the decrease may be said to be due to the comparatively improved condition of the cultivating class.

Copies of cer-  
tificates of  
sale, &c.,  
under section  
89 of the  
Registration  
Act.

The aggregate stated value of property affected by instruments registered in 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 4,88,64,755-14-5 against

Values and  
Fees.

Rs. 5,11,58,420-0-11, the decrease being Rs. 22,93,664-2-6. The value of registered property shows an increase in the 11 districts of Bombay, Broach, Surat, Kolába, Thána, Khándesh, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Aden, Upper Sind Frontier, and Thar and Párkar; in the remaining 14 districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Ratnágiri, Ahmednagar, Násik, Poona, Sátára, Sholápur, Kaládgi, Kánara, Karáchi, Hyderabad, and Shikárpur a decline took place. Exclusive of wills and authorities to adopt, and also of 607 documents in which no value or consideration was shown, the average value per transaction during the past year was Rs. 629-7-5 against Rs. 542-9-0 in 1879-80. In 1879-80 the average value per transaction in the real property class stood at Rs. 534-3-9; in 1880-81 it rose to 621-10-3. In the moveable class the average value, which stood at Rs. 631-1-5 in 1879-80, rose also during the year under report to Rs. 684-6-10. The average registration fees in 1879-80 were as follows in the various classes: compulsory Rs. 2-0-7, optional immoveable Re. 0-7-4, optional miscellaneous Rs. 2-0-4. For the past year the average fees stood as follows:— compulsory Rs. 2-2-9, optional immoveable Re. 0-7-4 or the same with the preceding year, optional miscellaneous Rs. 1-12-8. Taking all classes together the average registration fee was Rs. 1-13-5 in 1880-81 against Rs. 1-12-1 in the preceding year, or very nearly the same.

Cause of Increase or Decrease.

The chief and special cause for the great falling off in registrations, as detailed in para. 2, was the introduction of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879 in the four districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára, and Sholápur; this brought about a falling off in these four districts of 12,564 registrations compared with the previous year;—that is to say, including compulsory and optional registrations under one head, there were 22,956 documents registered in 1879-80 against 10,392 in the year under report. Deducting this number from the total decrease, there remains a decrease of 16,886—12,564=4,322 registrations in the other 21 districts of the Presidency. A reference to the details also shows that the falling off in registrations, both in the compulsory and optional classes, is almost entirely due to there having been fewer transactions in immoveable property during the year under report, as the figures below will show:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	Increase	Decrease.
Total compulsory ...	74,422	60,227	...	14,195
Optional {	Immoveables ...	14,348	...	2,624
	Moveables ...	3,664	...	85
	Wills ...	630	...	82
Total ...	95,723	78,837	...	16,886

From the above it will be seen that out of the total decrease of 16,886 transactions, 16,819 represent the decrease in the class of documents relating to immoveable property. This decrease must be attributed more or less to the abundant harvest which extended throughout the Presidency, and which brought increase of prosperity to all classes of the people, and also restored the credit of the agricultural classes with the money-lenders. It may be said that plenty is a cause both of increase and decrease in registrations; of increase by restoring credit; of decrease by ren-

dering the necessity of borrowing less urgent. But, though there was a total decrease of registration in the Presidency, it did not extend to all districts. There has been an actual increase in 7 of the districts, and a decrease in the remaining 14 (omitting the four Deccan districts specially mentioned above). The increase, though slight, was in the districts of Ratnágiri, Thána, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Aden, Upper Sind Frontier, and Thar and Párkar; and in the remaining 14, *viz.*, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Surat, Kolába, Khándesh, Násik, Kaládgi, Kánara, Karáchi, Hyderabad, and Shikárpur, a falling off: it may, therefore, be said that the decrease extended to the most important registration districts of the Presidency. The increases in Dhárwár, Ratnágiri, and Thána call for no special remarks, as it is small, and may be attributed to the ups and downs of trade. In Belgaum and Dhárwár the increase is in documents the registration of which is compulsory, and they are, for the most part, executed by the agricultural class, and are attributable to the good harvest which rendered the saukars more willing to lend, and gave the rayat something substantial to borrow upon. In Aden the increase was due to a large number of certificates of sale having been registered during the year. In the district of Upper Sind Frontier the increase was caused by the registration of documents executed in favour of Government for land taken up for railway purposes, the increase of trade owing to the opening of the Kandahar State Railway, and the rich and abundant harvest which restored the credit of the cultivators with the money-lenders. The disappearance of distress from among the people has brought about a similar result in Thar and Párkar. The causes assigned for the decrease in the 14 districts are various. In Bombay a decrease of only 113 documents may be fairly attributed to the vicissitudes of trade. In Ahmedabad the decrease is said to be due to the return of prosperity and credit after the tension of bad years, and is expected to continue with prosperity; the same may be said of Kaira, Surat, Násik, and Khándesh. In Broach, although there was a total decrease in transactions, there was an increase in compulsory registrations due to a greater number of deeds of sale of property above the value of Rs. 100. The decrease in the Panch Maháls and Kolába is so small that it calls for no remark. In Kaládgi the decrease is said to be due to the rayats selling their lands by oral agreements or declarations, thus doing away with the necessity for registration, and also to a practice of passing several deeds for sums below Rs. 100 relating to the same property, and thus rendering registration optional. It is also said to be owing partly to the restriction placed, by section 5 of Act III of 1874, on sales or mortgages of vatan lands without the sanction of Government, and the same cause may have affected the whole Presidency more or less. In Kánara, slackness of trade, cheapness of food, and scarcity of money amongst the upper classes, ready to buy, has caused a falling off in "sales" particularly—the survey operations not having been completed in some tálukas retarded transactions in land to a certain extent, especially as to documents of the nature of leases. It is the custom also in this district to register all contracts made with Govern-

ment, and the change in the ábkári system caused a falling off in these. The decrease in Karáchi is set down to good crops, as also in Hyderabad and in parts of Shikárpur. The Registrar of Hyderabad also states that the decrease of compulsory registration (477 documents) is partly due to the ruling of Government contained in Resolution No. 6112 of 17th November, 1880, exempting from compulsory registration mortgage-deeds of produce of land; and the Registrar of Shikárpur reports that the decrease is due in some talukas to bad seasons caused by a deficiency of canal water, reducing the people to comparative penury, and thus lowering their credit with the money-lender.

Refusal to register.

In 1879-80 there were 383 cases of refusals to register. During the year under review the number has decreased to 339. The number of appeals or applications which arose out of these 339 refusals was 58. In 42 of these, registration was ordered by the appellate authority, and in 16 the order of refusal was confirmed. There were, in the past year, 3 cases of applications to registrars for the recovery of costs arising out of the enquiry held in connection with applications for the reversal of the sub-registrars' order of refusal on the ground of denial of execution, all of which were complied with.

Impounded Deeds.

The number of deeds impounded by registering officers during the past year, on the ground of insufficiency of stamp, was 456 against 510 in 1879-80—a decrease of 54. In 186 cases the deeds so impounded were held to be sufficiently stamped. In 234 cases the action of the impounding officers was upheld by the Collectors, who ruled that the stamp was insufficient, and 86 cases awaited disposal. Comparing the figures of the past year with those of 1878-79, which were 288, the increase is considerable, and is due to the provisions of the new Stamp Act I of 1879 not having become sufficiently well known to the public.

Offices.

There was no change in the registration offices during the year under report. There were, therefore, at the close of the year 25 registry and 225 sub-registry offices in operation.

Inspections.

During the past year the Inspector General examined the records of 14 registry and 33 sub-registry offices, and the Branch Inspector General examined 3 registry and 10 sub-registry offices. The Inspector of the First Division examined 16 sub-registry offices; the Inspector of the Second Division 25 sub-registry offices; and the Inspector of the Third Division 26 sub-registry offices and general indexes of two districts.\* There were 183 examinations of sub-

\* Stamp inspection work of the year performed by Inspector General and Inspectors :—

Number of central depôts examined as to stamps, stocks, and accounts, &c.	13
Do. of sub-depôts	61
Do. of vendors whose stamps, stocks, and accounts were examined	196
Do. of Judges', Assistant Judges', Sub-Judges' and Magistrates' Courts in which the court-fee stamps on the records were examined	125
Do. custom offices in which	7

Total ... 402  
Add—Inspections of village registration offices under Act XVII of 1879 ... 376

Total ... 778



registry offices by registrars and 62 by Assistant and Deputy Collectors. Of the 250 offices, registry and sub-registry, 17 in the Presidency proper and Aden and 1 in Sind alone remained unexamined during the past year.

One sub-registrar was dismissed from his appointment for continued bad conduct, and another was also dismissed from the service,—he having been prosecuted for embezzlement, and on conviction sentenced to two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment.

Dismissals of  
Sub-Regis-  
trars.

Ten persons were prosecuted during the past year for offences against the registration law. Of these 6 were convicted and punished, and 4 were acquitted—2 by the trying magistrate and 2, after conviction by the magistrate, by the appellate authority. The 21 persons who were under trial for such charges at the close of the year, 1879-80, were acquitted during the year under report.

Prosecutions.

One hundred and forty-two unclaimed deeds relating to property valued at Rs. 44,204-4-2 have been destroyed under the Registration Act; 129 of these were registered documents, and of the remaining 13 the registration had been refused.

Deeds  
destroyed.

The receipts of the department for the past year under the various heads are shown in the subjoined statement, which for the purposes of comparison also exhibits the receipts of the previous year:—

Receipts.

NATURE OF ITEMS.	1879-80.		1880-81.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Compulsory ... ..	1,51,681	3 0	1,30,806	6 0	.....	.....	20,874	13 0
Optional ... ..	7,763	4 6	6,608	12 0	.....	.....	1,154	8 6
Miscellaneous ... ..	7,469	2 6	6,578	12 0	.....	.....	890	6 6
Deposit of wills ... ..	36	0 0	76	0 0	40	0 0	.....	.....
Registration of wills and authorities to adopt ... ..	2,532	0 0	2,414	8 0	.....	.....	117	8 0
Penalties ... ..	1,704	0 0	2,203	2 0	499	2 0	.....	.....
Withdrawal of sealed covers ... ..	20	0 0	36	0 0	16	0 0	.....	.....
Opening of do. ... ..	16	0 0	8	0 0	.....	.....	8	0 0
Powers of attorney— general ... ..	448	0 0	458	0 0	10	0 0	.....	.....
Do. special ... ..	418	0 0	433	0 0	15	0 0	.....	.....
Commissions ... ..	85	0 0	90	0 0	5	0 0	.....	.....
Visits ... ..	6,875	0 0	6,980	0 0	105	0 0	.....	.....
Searches and inspec- tions ... ..	2,356	4 0	2,270	0 0	.....	.....	86	4 0
Translations filed ... ..	48	0 0	36	0 0	.....	.....	12	0 0
Extra fee for registra- tion by registrars ... ..	1,955	0 0	1,860	0 0	.....	.....	95	0 0
Copying fee credited to Government, in- clusive of fees for copies and memo- randa under sections 64 and 67, & copies granted ... ..	92,972	3 6	76,079	15 6	.....	.....	16,892	4 0
Extra fee for registra- tion at private re- sidence or jail ... ..	3,749	6 0	4,333	4 0	583	14 0	.....	.....
Other miscellaneous receipts ... ..	4,423	2 10	3,449	8 7	.....	.....	973	10 3
Total ... ..	2,84,551	10 4	2,44,721	4 1	1,274	0 0	41,104	6 3

The net result is a decrease of Rs. 39,830-6-3 on the receipts for 1879-80 distributed between 10 of the 18 heads. Most of this decrease is owing to fewer transactions under the head of "compulsory" registration, "optional", "miscellaneous", "copying fee", and "other miscellaneous receipts". Under 8 heads an increase appears, but the amount is inconsiderable, save in 3 cases. The increase under the head of penalties is due to greater delay on the part of the parties in presenting documents for registration and admitting execution under sections 24 and 34 of the Act respectively than in the preceding year. The increase under visits is owing to a greater number of documents having been registered at private residences than in the preceding year, and the increase under the head of extra fee for registration is due to the same cause.

Expenditure. The expenditure for the past year is classified under the various heads of charge in the subjoined statement, and is therein contrasted with the expenditure of the preceding year:—

NATURE OF ITEMS.	1879-80.		1880-81.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Fixed salaries of officers ... ..	1,08,753	0 8	1,02,389	4 0	.....	.....	6,363	12 8
Percentage paid to the same ... ..	56,266	3 11	48,334	6 10	.....	.....	7,931	13 1
Cost of establishment:								
Permanent... ..	43,486	14 3	42,672	7 6	.....	.....	814	6 9
Temporary... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Travelling allowance	10,754	11 7	12,592	10 11	1,837	15 4	.....	.....
Furniture and house-rent ... ..	649	6 9	674	6 0	24	15 3	.....	.....
Postage ... ..	2,364	1 6	2,512	16 0	148	13 6	.....	.....
Printing and stationery ... ..	9,080	9 7	8,047	12 4	.....	.....	1,032	18 3
Miscellaneous ... ..	5,152	6 10	5,782	2 8	629	11 10	.....	.....
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,36,507</b>	<b>7 1</b>	<b>2,23,006</b>	<b>1 3</b>	<b>2,641</b>	<b>7 11</b>	<b>16,142</b>	<b>13 9</b>

The expenditure, taken as a whole, for the year under report shows a decrease of Rs. 13,501-5-10, which is sufficiently accounted for by the less receipts of the year. The decrease under the first head is due to the payment of salary and deputation allowance to an acting Inspector General of Registration and Stamps during the absence of the substantive Inspector General. As regards the decrease under the second head, it will suffice to say that the decreased fees necessitated a smaller percentage commission to sub-registrars. The decrease under the third head is due partly to a temporary saving in the salary of the Head Accountant in the Inspector-General's office who was appointed acting Inspector of Registration and Stamps, Second Division, for 3 months during the Inspector's absence on privilege leave; and partly to the reduction in the salary of the registry clerk at Aden as per Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2761 of 27th May, 1880, and to a temporary saving in the salaries of the registry clerk, Násik, and of the establishment of the Branch Inspector General in Sind. Less charge on account of

printing and stationery is due to there being less registration work to do. It is to be noticed also that the increase under the head of travelling allowance is due to more extensive travelling by the Inspector General than during the preceding year. The increase in postage is due to increased correspondence on account of the introduction of Act XVII of 1879 in the four Deccan districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára, and Sholápur; and the increase under miscellaneous is owing to heavy refunds in the Bombay offices.

The offices of the Inspector General, Branch Inspector General, and 3 Inspectors, not being executive offices, are not self-supporting. The 8 districts of the Panch Maháls, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára, Sholápur, Kaládgi, Upper Sind Frontier, and Thar and Párkar have failed to be self-supporting. Except Aden (which for the first time has been self-supporting) and the 4 Deccan districts in which the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act has been in force, which accounts for the deficit, the districts which were not self-supporting in 1879-80 show the same result in the year under report also. The net cost of the above offices and districts which are not self-supporting for the year under report amounts to Rs. 79,913-0-5; but the receipts amounting to Rs. 31,531-14-0, the actual deficit was Rs. 48,381-2-5. Seventeen districts have each produced a surplus—the smallest amount Rs. 213-7-5 standing against the district of Aden, and the largest Rs. 13,747-4-10 against Bombay. The largest amount of gross receipts Rs. 37,795-11-0 appears in Bombay. The total receipts of the 17 districts under reference amount to Rs. 2,13,189-6-1, and the working expenses to Rs. 1,43,093-0-10, leaving a surplus of Rs. 70,096-5-3, or less by Rs. 23,741-13-5 than that for the preceding year. Of this surplus Bombay District alone contributed Rs. 13,747-4-10, or little over one-fifth.

Financial  
Results in  
various  
Offices and  
Districts.

Compared with the financial results of 1879-80 those of the year under report may be summed up as follows:—The receipts, for reasons already fully explained, have declined to the extent of Rs. 39,830-6-3 and the expenditure to Rs. 13,501-5-10 for 1880-81. If the expenditure on account of printing, binding, and stationery, which is a nominal debit against the department—the same not being paid in cash, be deducted from the expenditure in both the years, the surplus to the credit of the department would stand at Rs. 57,124-12-10 for 1879-80 and Rs. 29,762-15-2 for the year under report. If the nominal charge for printing, &c., were deducted, the surplus for 1879-80 would be Rs. 48,044-3-3 and for 1880-81 Rs. 21,715-2-10.

The following is the departmental balance-sheet for the year 1880-81. It shows that while the registration surplus proper amounts to Rs. 29,762-15-2 as above stated, the total departmental surplus (*i.e.* the surplus including that under the Joint Stock Companies' \* Act and Deccan Agriculturists' † Relief Act) amounts to Rs. 46,426-14-2:—

Balance-  
sheet.

\* Rs. 6,114-5-10.

† Rs. 10,549-9-2.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Fees and penalties ...	2,41,271 11 6	Expenditure under Act III of 1877	2,23,006 1 3
Miscellaneous ...	3,449 8 7	<i>Deduct—</i>	
Receipts under Joint Stock Companies Act.	7,129 14 0	Cost of printing and stationery for reasons appearing above	8,047 12 4
Receipts under Act XVII of 1879 ...	57,786 10 2		
			2,14,958 4 11
		Expenditure under the Joint Stock Companies Act ...	1,015 8 2
		Expenditure under Act XVII of 1879 ...	49,642 4 0
			2,65,616 1 1
		Balance to the credit of Government...	44,021 11 12
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3,09,637 12 3</b>		<b>3,09,637 12 3</b>

*Registration under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, No. XVII of 1879.*

This Act, as far as the registration portion is concerned, was brought into force in the four Deccan districts according to the dates shown below :—

Poona }  
Sátára } on the 1st April, 1880.  
Sholápur }  
Ahmednagar on the 1st May, 1880.

The delay of one month in this last district was in consequence of the arrangements for the working of the Act not being completed until the end of April.

The number of village registrars determined on as necessary to carry out the work of registration in the 4,644 villages which are comprised in the four districts above mentioned, during the year under report, was 2,567, each of whom was in charge of a village or circle of villages. Of this number, 2,498 were village kulkarnis, 29 stipendiary village registrars, and 40 sub-registrars under Act III of 1877 who were appointed *ex-officio* taluka village registrars, and who, in addition to performing the duties of village registrars for particular villages, had concurrent jurisdiction, as taluka village registrars, over all the villages in their respective talukas. The following statement shows the distribution of villages or circles and officers in each district :—

District.	Number of Villages.	Number of Village Registrars.	Number of Stipendiary Village Registrars.	Number of Taluka Village Registrars.
Ahmednagar ...	1,380	540	7	11
Poona ...	1,198	830	...	11
Sátára ...	1,351	797	4	11
Sholápur ...	715	331	18	7
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4,644</b>	<b>2,498</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>40</b>

There were 218,266 registrations of all kinds under sections 56 and 71, of which 148,957 related to immoveable property and 69,309 to moveables. The table below exhibits the transactions under both heads in each of the districts :—

DISTRICT.						Immoveables.	Moveables.	Total.
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	22,323	19,537	41,860
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	48,515	24,475	72,990
Sátára	...	...	...	...	...	68,487	19,152	87,639
Sholápur	...	...	...	...	...	9,632	6,145	15,777
Total						148,957	69,309	218,266

The following table exhibits the number of registrations in each of the four districts and the ratio of transactions per registration circle and village :—

DISTRICT.						Number of Village Registration Officers.	Number of Villages.	Total Number of Registrations.	Ratio per Office.	Ratio per Village.
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	558	1,380	41,860	75·02	30·33
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	841	1,198	72,990	89·79	60·92
Sátára	...	...	...	...	...	882	1,351	87,639	107·93	64·72
Sholápur	...	...	...	...	...	356	715	15,777	44·32	22·07
Total						2,567	4,644	218,266	85·03	47·

From the above tables it will be seen that by far the largest number of transactions took place in Sátára, then in Poona, then in Ahmednagar, and lastly in Sholápur.

Turning to the number of registrations of immoveable and moveable property, it must be mentioned with regret that the information obtained regarding the number of instruments of each nature, or the value of the property involved under the two heads, is not sufficiently minute to enable a full explanation to be given. It may, however, be assumed that the transactions relating to immoveable property comprised, for the most part, sales, mortgages with possession, simple mortgages, and leases—the first and last being generally between saukar and agriculturist, and agriculturist and agriculturist, and the mortgages of both kinds for the most part between agriculturist and saukar.

Comparatively few documents were registered under section 71 on account of its having been laid down that in the registration of these instruments the procedure under the Indian Registration Act was to be followed; this has been found to be impracticable on account of the want of knowledge of that Act on the part of the village registrars, and also from the difficulty of obtaining the admission of executants, and from other minor causes which rendered it necessary to recommend the amendment of the Act, the draft of which is now under the consideration of the Government of India. There is no doubt that there are a vast number of such documents in the hands of the village registrars, or of parties claiming under them, awaiting registration under this section when amended. There is also no doubt that a large number of the instruments registered during the year under report are simply renewals of old documents, many of which would

have been compulsorily registered under section 71, and that, to avoid trouble and delay as well as to make as good an arrangement as possible with their clients under the new régime, the saukars have persuaded them to agree to new instruments which entirely supersede the old. The registration of this species of instrument cannot, however, extend beyond a certain point, and, therefore, it must not be expected that the results of next year will show such large numbers.

**Inspections.**

During the year the records of 181 village registrars were inspected by the Inspector General—77 by the Inspector of the Second Division, and 118 by the Inspector of the Third Division. The taluka village registrars in the Ahmednagar, Poona, and Sholapur districts inspected 152 village registry offices in their respective charges, but none were examined by the taluka village registrars in the Satara District. The Collector registrars of Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, and Sholapur have carefully inspected the records of 39 and 32 village registration offices respectively, and the Collector registrar of Satara has visited 50 in addition. In the course of his inspections the Inspector General found some of the village registrars intelligent and careful in the performance of their duties, as well as eager to learn; but in many instances there was helpless ignorance and careless indifference, and no attempt had been made to master the difficulties of the new work. Great ignorance of the Stamp Act has caused considerable loss to the revenue. Due allowance must, of course, be made for want of experience; but up to the present time it is feared that little improvement has been shown.

The amount of fees collected on the registrations during the year was Rs. 57,786-10-2, as per subjoined table:—

District.	Registration and Copying Fees.			Fees for Copies granted.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ahmednagar ... ..	11,099	12	0	0	8	0	11,100	4	0
Poona ... ..	19,293	1	0	5	14	0	19,298	15	0
Satara ... ..	23,243	5	11	1	14	0	23,245	3	11
Sholapur ... ..	4,126	4	3	15	18	0	4,142	3	3
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>57,762</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>57,786</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>

The expenditure for the past year amounted to Rs. 47,007-7-0, and is classified under the various heads of charge in the statement given below:—

District.	Stipendiary Village Registrars' Salary.	Salary of Taluka Village Registrars' Karkuns sanctioned by Government.	Commission.		Postage.		Contingencies.		Total.	
			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Ahmednagar .. ..	566 9 4	68 14 6	6,646	10 2	..	..	814	9 0	7,506	11 0
Poona .. ..	.. ..	995 8 11	15,348	0 2	48	0 0	469	1 8	18,700	5 4
Satara .. ..	213 10 9	1,056 0 0	13,388	14 5	99	2 0	885	2 1	20,135	13 2
Sholapur .. ..	1,029 11 0	572 18 9	3,208	7 11	28	8 8	236	13 3	8,119	6 3
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,809 15 1</b>	<b>2,693 0 2</b>	<b>43,583</b>	<b>0 8</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>11 0</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>8 7</b>	<b>49,042</b>	<b>4 0</b>

It will be seen that the greatest expenditure for salaries of stipendiary registrars was in Sholápur, owing to the unfitness of the village kulkarnis to perform the registration duties. The salaries of these officers varied from Rs. 5 to Rs. 9 per mensem, and in addition they were allowed 50 per cent. on the fee collections. Village registrars were allowed 75 per cent on fee collections, and taluka village registrars have been allowed 75 per cent. on the fee collections of the villages of which they are village registrars, and 5 per cent. upon the gross receipts of the taluka of which they have charge, and in addition one karkun on a salary of Rs. 8 per mensem is allowed to each taluka village registrar by Government.

In anticipation of the introduction of the Act, the sanction of Government was obtained to an expenditure to provide the necessary books, &c., for use in the various village registrars' and taluka village registrars' offices. The sum expended amounted in gross to Rs. 19,062-7-2,\* of which Rs. 9,400 was paid in cash to the Bombay Education Society's Press, and the remaining Rs. 9,662-7-2 was a nominal debit for work executed at the Government Central Press. A considerable stock of books, &c., is still on hand with the Collector registrars, and, therefore, it has been difficult to determine what proportion, if any, of this particular expenditure should be debited in the accounts for this year; and as this cost was actually incurred and paid for in the year 1879-80, it has been thought better to omit it entirely from the expenditure for the year under report.

With the above explanation the net result is a balance of Rs. 8,144-6-2 in favour of Government.

The very large number of documents registered under this Act during the first year of its existence would lead to the supposition that there has not been that difficulty on the part of the agriculturists in obtaining advances from the money-lenders which was prognosticated by those who viewed the introduction of the Act with disfavour. As far as can be judged from the returns received, the saukars have proved themselves willing to lend to all those whose credit is good; but in doing so they have, when possible, obtained land as security for repayment either on simple mortgages or on mortgages with possession; and it is to be feared that, unless there are several successive years of plenty, this will eventually cause a permanent transfer of land, which will make the saukar the landlord and the rayat his tenant or paid labourer. Whether this will be advantageous or not, it is unnecessary here to consider. It may be said that *all officers* who have had opportunities of watching the working of the registration portion of the Act condemn the appointment of village kulkarnis to the office of village registrar; it is their unanimous opinion that the present number of village registrars is largely in excess of the requirements of the agricultural population, and that stipendiary village registrars located in the market towns in the various talukas, where all the principal money-lenders reside,

General  
Remarks on  
the working  
of the Act.

\* Printing and binding ... Rs. 15,266-12-11.  
Stationery ... .. ,, 3,795-10-3.

would meet the wants of both lender and borrower, and would bring the work of registration within easy bounds for proper supervision, while such officers would be independent of the local factions and interests which exist in every village. It may be at once acknowledged that, as far as it has gone, the machinery of village registration as represented by village kulkarnis has broken down. As a rule, these officers have shown themselves careless and indifferent in the performance of their registration duties, and disobedient to orders, or excessively dilatory in carrying them out; and it is on account of this that Collector registrars have found it impossible to obtain from taluka village registrars the information which was called for some months since. This is partly because, under the present system, village registrars are not sufficiently under the control of taluka village registrars, their duties are varied, and the registration work is considered by them secondary to revenue matters; and, when called on to explain neglect of duty or absence from their village, occupation on other duties or orders from Mámlatdárs are given as an excuse. Again, kulkarnis hold responsible positions in village communities, and, consequently, have great local influence; and agriculturists, not caring to provoke their displeasure, acquiesce in and abide by their proceedings, and do not dare to bring their malpractices to light. Then in many villages there are factions, at the head of one of which is usually the kulkarni: this circumstance unfits him for the position of village registrar; and it has been found that under the cloak of ignorance, though probably in reality in connivance with the saukar, words have been suppressed or added in documents prejudicial to the interests of the agriculturist executants. It is believed that other arrangements will have to be made for carrying out this important work of registration satisfactorily if it is to be a source of comfort and convenience to the agriculturists, and this may be done by the appointment of special village registrars, who, it is expected, could be maintained with efficiency from the percentage fees which are now drawn by the kulkarni village registrars. Thus the benevolent intentions of the Act would be fulfilled in a far more satisfactory manner, with equal convenience to both rayat and saukar, and with little or no additional cost to the State.

Result of  
Registration  
as a whole.

Adding together the results under the Indian Registration Act III of 1877 and the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879 the total number of registrations is 297,103, of which 223,529 related to immoveable property and 73,574 to moveables. Again, the fees under both the Acts amounted, in all, to Rs. 3,02,507-14-3, and the expenditure, exclusive of the cost of books, to Rs. 2,64,600-8-11, leaving a surplus of Rs. 37,909-5-4. The net surplus, therefore, including the surplus under the Joint Stock Companies' Act, would be Rs. 49,021-11-2, as detailed in the balance-sheet given above, page 170.





PROTECTION.

Wheel Tax.

There has been an increase of Rs. 2,109 on private horses and carriages and of Rs. 4,942 on public conveyances. There was an increase of 697 in the number of licensed labour-carts during the year, and a decrease of 33 in hack-buggies and shigrams. The number of bullock hackeries remained stationary. The assessment on private carriages and horses amounted to Rs. 1,19,603 and on public conveyances to Rs. 1,09,087.

Town Duties.

The opening balance in the hands of the collecting agents on account of 1879 was Rs. 11,459, and the gross collections amounted to Rs. 9,54,611—total receipts Rs. 9,66,070. From this, however, have to be deducted Rs. 2,90,351 refunds and Rs. 17,936 remaining in the hands of the collecting agents at the

ARTICLE	Actuals,	Actuals,	Increase.	Decrease.
	1879.	1880.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grain .. ..	2,45,503	2,99,180	53,677	
Metals .. ..	2,022			2,022
Wines and spirits.	1,83,673	1,61,250	22,596	
Beer .. ..	6,473	6,711	238	
Sugar .. ..	1,91,230	2,27,611	36,381	
Ghee .. ..	1,14,063	1,18,643	4,580	
Timber .. ..	51,018	78,694	27,676	
Firewood .. ..	62,746	67,563	4,817	
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>8,11,783</b>	<b>9,54,611</b>	<b>1,44,860</b>	<b>2,022</b>

close of the year under review, and the net collections come to Rs. 6,57,783; from this has to be deducted cost of collection Rs. 31,661, and the net income remains Rs. 6,26,122. The net collections, Rs. 6,57,783, are more than last year's by Rs. 1,24,166, and more than the Budget

estimate by Rs. 1,31,583. The marginal table shows that an increase took place in every item taxed, for metal was not taxed during the year. The increases result from improvement in trade.

Finance,  
(1) Budget.

The net excess of receipts over the Budget estimates was

	Rs.
General superintendence ..	1,483
Assessment and Collector's Department .. ..	3,515
Health Department .. ..	11,252
Markets and Slaughter-houses.	3,899
Municipal Engineer's Department .. ..	27,059
Debt .. ..	51,505
New works .. ..	54,049
Police .. ..	7,140
Lighting.. ..	1,057
Water-works .. ..	86,956
Sundries .. ..	1,840
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,49,695</b>

Rs. 1,66,645, expenditure was Rs. 2,49,694 less; thus, as the opening cash-balance was Rs. 2,92,359 over the estimate, the financial position of the Municipality was, on the whole, Rs. 7,08,699 better than was anticipated when the Budget was passed. The item in which the receipts were most noticeably better than the estimates was town-duties Rs. 1,31,584. As regards expenditure, the general heads on which the total saving of

over 2 lakhs was effected are given in the margin.

(2) Income and Expenditure.

The following tables show the income and expenditure during 1880 :—

RECEIPTS.

A.—Taxation Proper.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Consolidated-rates at 9 per cent., including Government and Port Trust contributions .. ..	8,99,632	9	11
Government contribution towards Police expenses ..	75,000	0	0
Wheel-tax .. ..	2,31,924	10	0
Liquor licenses .. ..	1,43,750	0	0
Land conveyance licenses .. ..	846	1	9

	Rs.	a.	p.
Town duties ... ..	6,57,780	11	3
Tobacco duty licenses ... ..	1,61,127	1	5
Contribution from Insurance Companies ... ..	23,911	0	0

*B.—Service rendered.*

Halalkhore-cess ... ..	2,03,047	2	10
Water-rate ... ..	3,90,702	8	2

*C.—Receipts from Property.*

Markets ... ..	2,32,382	15	8
Tramway rent ... ..	20,187	4	10
Public gardens ... ..	8,176	9	11

*D.—Miscellaneous.*

Contribution from municipal servants towards pension, &c. ... ..	9,380	5	6
Miscellaneous fines ... ..	14,171	11	10
Do. fees ... ..	64,927	2	1
Do. receipts ... ..	44,132	13	9
Do. savings ... ..	3,244	4	11
Profit on stores adjusted ... ..	67,540	8	1

Total ... 32,51,869 9 11

Of the total amount 68 per cent. are from taxation proper, 18 per cent. for services rendered, 8 per cent. from municipal property, and 6 per cent. from miscellaneous sources. In the previous year these proportions were nearly the same.

## EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
General superintendence... ..	1,28,492	7	5
Assessment and collection charges ... ..	86,012	15	9
Public Health Department ... ..	6,90,874	15	1
Market and Slaughter-houses ... ..	64,954	12	8
Municipal Engineer's Department ... ..	4,56,110	0	4
Tobacco duty establishment ... ..	15,731	1	5
Town duty establishment ... ..	31,661	3	5
Interest on loans... ..	1,81,466	11	0
Charges on do. ... ..	16,034	3	5
Sinking fund ... ..	86,900	0	0
Primary education ... ..	17,500	0	0
Goculdas Tejpal Hospital ... ..	36,000	0	0
Rent of Municipal Office... ..	33,600	0	0
New works ... ..	1,37,239	5	10
Public account ... ..	3,83,966	7	7
Lighting ... ..	2,61,378	8	8
Water-works ... ..	3,88,698	2	2
Repayment of the new drainage loan ... ..	22,000	0	0
Other small items... ..	19,371	1	11
Total ... ..	<u>30,57,992</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>11</u>

Total revenue ... 32,51,869 9 11  
Total expenditure ... 30,57,922 0 11

Surplus on year's revenue ... 1,93,877 9 0

On the 31st December, 1880, the debt due to Government on account of the Tulsi loan amounted to Rs. 36,00,000, the surface drainage loan to 6 lakhs, and a balance of Rs. 16,40,000 remains due for the second 15 lakhs loan and the 4 lakhs Tulsi loan. These

Loans.

loans constitute the consolidated loan, and the debt due on it is thus Rs 58,40,000. The local debt amounted to Rs. 17,38,000. The sinking fund has been raised from Rs. 12,90,527 to Rs. 14,30,817, representing 4 and 4½ per cent. Government paper of the value of Rs. 13,97,400. The amount due to the new drainage loan was Rs. 26,71,976. Deposits, commissions on private works, and miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 2,36,466-8-2. The total liabilities at the close of the year thus amounted to Rs. 1,19,17,260-4-3. The total assets, including the cash-balance of Rs. 7,62,086-2-11, amounted to Rs. 1,37,44,155-14-1. The excess of assets was, therefore, Rs. 18,26,895-9-10.

New Works.

The following new works were carried out during the year:—

	Rs.
Police stations at Pydhuni and Bazar Gate ... ..	26,266
Laying 3" and 4" water mains in New Foras Road ... ..	3,280
Paving Khara Talav night-soil depôt ... ..	1,803
Grave-diggers' chawls at Hindu and Mahomedan burial-grounds ... ..	1,725
23 stone and 9 marble urinaries ... ..	804
Extension of new road at Warli village ... ..	669
Laying 3" water main in Mugbhat Lane ... ..	577
Metalling the Girgaon and Kamathipura night-soil depôts.	677
Drains at Kamathipura chawls ... ..	470
Repairing embankment of 82" Vohar main ... ..	559
Chimneys erected to the Mahalakshmi Dhobivada ... ..	500
Laying 3" water main in Don Tad 2nd Row ... ..	390
Do. in Malekvasi Lane ... ..	366
Road at Girgaon night-soil depôt ... ..	252
Painting public drinking fountains ... ..	250
Repairs to road from Saki Tank to Vohar ... ..	300
Metalling night-soil depôt at Modi Bay ... ..	275
Paving Grass Market stables... ..	210
Construction of road from Mazgaon to Frere Road (not yet completed) ... ..	7,088
Removing and reconstructing Pendalls in the N. I. Lines at Carnac Bandar ... ..	4,421
Laying water-main at DeLisle Road ... ..	2,957
Fixing 14 Persian wheels for road-watering ... ..	1,570
Laying water-pipes for road-watering at Sion and Mahim.	1,065

All the above works were carried out within the estimates.

There were 824 applications to build or rebuild against 880 in 1879. Out of these 321 were refused on sanitary and other grounds. Four hundred and seventy-seven notices to pull down and 73 notices to repair dangerous buildings were issued, and 88 ruinous buildings were removed or partially pulled down by the Municipality. Notwithstanding these precautions 30 accidents occurred from the falling of old buildings, in which 2 persons were killed and 7 injured. Eight hundred and forty-two notices were issued for the pulling down of huts erected without permission, and 444 notices for the removal of inflammable materials. One thousand five hundred and eighty-three summonses were issued by the Engineer's Department for offences against the Municipal Act.

The amount granted for road repairs in the Budget was Rs. 2,51,300, of which Rs. 1,80,950 were available for actual repairs to roads. The roads were generally kept in good condition, but the Municipal Deputy Executive Engineer in charge re-

ports that the road-watering is not done satisfactorily, and advocates its being done departmentally instead of by contract as heretofore. A number of foot-paths were paved with blue stone or with composite pavement. The tramway lines were kept in good repair by the company throughout the year.

The new drainage works were vigorously prosecuted, and, though impeded to some extent by unusually late rain in October, good advance was made in every portion of the work. A special staff of surveyors to make a house-to-house survey for house connections has been employed in the Mándvi and Umárhádi districts.

Drainage.

About March, 1880, the excessive rate of consumption of the water from the Tulsi Water Works threatened the exhaustion of the lake before the monsoon, and the water became exceedingly impure. Special means were resorted to for the purpose of checking the waste, and the supply had to be altered from the constant to the intermittent system. For the purpose of increasing the supply the dams of the lake were raised by 6 feet, which is calculated to increase the supply in the western part of the town by an amount equal to 113 days' consumption. Surveys for raising the dams by 4 feet are now being made. The Malabár Hill Reservoir was completed on the last day of the year. The contractors for the construction of a reservoir and filter-beds for the Vekar supply on Bhandárvádá Hill commenced operations in May. About  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the excavation in earth and boulders,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the excavation in rock,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the filling in for banks, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the 3" blue-stone pavement were completed during the year. The contract time for the completion of the whole work (exclusive of the supply and laying of pipes which has not yet commenced) is 28 months.

Water  
Works.

The total number of street lamps lighted during the year was 3,177 gas and 224 kerosine lamps. The illuminating power of the gas was up to the standard of 12 sperm candles. Fifty-six fires occurred during the year, and Rs. 4,00,863 worth of property was destroyed. The most serious ones were one on the 23rd January at the Elphinstone Bandar, in which a godown containing cotton cloths, hemp and twine, the property the Port Trust and Abdul Rahmon Sále Muhammad, was destroyed, and one on the 19th May in which a godown and its contents belonging to Mr. Manekji Petit were destroyed. The damage done by these two fires is estimated at 1 and 2 lakhs of rupees respectively. No lives were lost.

Lighting

The total expenditure on the different branches of the Health Department was Rs. 6,90,875, and the receipts were Rs. 2,79,980; the net cost to the Municipality was, therefore, Rs. 4,10,895. The net cost in the previous year amounted to Rs. 4,01,524.

Health  
Department.

The number of men and women employed in scavenging and in removing night-soil was 2,545. Eighty-four thousand and fifty-six tons of night-soil and 131,563 tons of garbage were removed at the average rate of 230 and 360 tons per day respectively. In 1879 the weights removed were respectively 80,215 and 124,171 tons.

Four thousand three hundred and seventy-seven summonses were issued in 3,371 instances of infraction of sanitary provisions of the law. Of these 100 were withdrawn, in 3,264 cases convictions were obtained, and only 7 cases were dismissed by the magistrate. The amount of fines inflicted by the magistrates was Rs. 4,403, or Rs. 857 less than in 1879. Twenty-thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven houses were visited and disinfected in connection with cases of cholera, small-pox, measles, &c. Two hundred miles of covered drains were opened and cleansed.

Slaughter-  
houses.

The number of animals slaughtered for food was 425,469 sheep and goats and 24,261 horned cattle against 372,525 and 28,779 respectively in 1879. Fifteen and a half tons of unwholesome food were destroyed compared with 54 tons in 1879. The increase in the number of sheep and goats slaughtered would seem to be the effect of increased prosperity amongst the meat-eating classes. The diminution in unwholesome food destroyed is not explained.

Vital  
Statistics.

The health of the population during the year may be considered good. The number of births registered, excluding still-born, was 17,247, being 22·84 per mille on the rough total of population at the census of 1881. Of these, 9,388 were males and 7,851 were females. The number still-born was 1,253 against 1,113 in 1879. The number registered is considerably in advance of the previous year, but these returns still remain manifestly imperfect. Exclusive of still-born, 21,146 deaths were registered, being 1,381 fewer than in 1879. The death-rate, calculated on the rough total at the census of 1881, was 28·01 per 1,000. As details of this census are not yet obtainable, the percentages which follow are calculated on the population in 1872, in accordance with which the death-rate would be 32·81 per 1,000. In this calculation the death-rate varies from 12·27 in the southern division of the Fort to 48·86 per 1,000 in Khāra Talāv and 4·15 per 1,000 in Kāmāthipura. Of the total number of deaths 1,180 were of males and 9,966 were of females. Seven thousand five hundred deaths from fever of all kinds were registered; 10 cases of cholera proved fatal out of 50; 207 deaths were registered due to small-pox; 2,710 due to phthisis against 2,949 in 1879; 2,304 deaths occurred from diseases of the digestive system; 1,973 from diseases of the respiratory system; 56 against 36 from syphilis including its after effects, and 345 deaths from accidents and violence. Measles assumed an epidemic form causing 3,365 deaths. Of the numerous races of the city of Bombay the lowest rate of mortality was among the Pārsis. This was also the case in the two previous years.

## (2.)—MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR.

In the entire Presidency, including Sind, there were, at the close of the year 1880-81, 160 municipalities, of which 10 were city and 150 town municipalities. Besides these, 3 temporary municipalities were open at places of pilgrimage, fairs, &c., during the year. The population, income, and expenditure of all of these in the year are shown in the following table :—

	Number of Municipalities.	Municipal Population.	Balance from previous years.	Income in 1880-81 exclusive of balances.	Expenditure in 1880-81.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division ...	84	595,931	2,33,566	8,99,271	8,07,094
Central do. ...	58	626,174	3,46,250	7,49,675	8,24,750
Southern do. ...	32	317,393	91,140	3,02,995	2,67,784
Sind do. ...	39	304,684	9,52,303	7,74,390	9,15,573
Total ...	163	1,844,182	16,23,259	27,26,331	28,15,200

Of the total municipal income for the Presidency, amounting to more than 27½ lakhs, more than 22 lakhs were raised by taxation, —the rest being derived from rents, fines, payments for services rendered to individuals, and grants-in-aid from Provincial or Local Funds, and other miscellaneous items of receipt. Of the sum of Rs. 22,16,787 which was raised by taxation, Rs. 15,13,015 was raised by octroi duties, and the balance of Rs. 7,03,772 by direct taxation. Out of 163 municipalities there are 25 in which octroi taxation is not in force. Their names are given below :—

Income.

Godhra.	Dharangaon.
Dohad.	Amalner
Bándra.	Párola.
Kúrla.	Bhadgaon.
Ulvi (temporary).	Máheji.
Yelamma (temporary).	Sindkheda.
Ratnágiri.	Trimbak.
Dápoli.	Sinnar.
Guddguddápur (temporary).	Igatpuri.
Bhingár.	Khed.
Songir.	A'landi.
Varangeon.	Lonávli.
Erandol.	

The amount of revenue raised in the municipalities of each division by octroi and direct taxation is shown in the following table :—

Direct and Indirect Taxation.

	Octroi.	Direct Taxation.
	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division ...	4,69,835	3,24,406
Central do. ...	3,60,266	2,52,002
Southern do. ...	1,25,233	86,003
Sind do. ...	5,57,681	41,361

It will be seen from the table given above that the percentages of direct and indirect taxation in each division are as follows :—

	Indirect Taxation.	Direct Taxation.
Northern Division ...	56·7	43·3
Central do. ...	59·0	41·0
Southern do. ...	59·3	40·7
Sind do. ...	93·1	6·9

The proportion of indirect to direct taxation is greatest in Sind, where more than 5½ lakhs are raised in the former manner as against less than ½ lakh raised directly. Of the whole amount

of Rs. 41,361 raised in the municipalities of Sind by direct taxation, Rs. 18,374 are raised in Karáchi alone. Thus the remainder Rs. 22,987 represents the whole amount levied in the remaining 38 municipalities of Sind—an average of about Rs. 578 apiece. In Hyderabad only Rs. 31 is raised by direct taxation, the income from octroi being Rs. 1,02,873; in Shikárpur Rs. 60,031 is raised from octroi, and only Rs. 3,032 by direct taxation; and in Sukkur Rs. 92,534 is raised from octroi and only Rs. 4,715 by direct taxation. Of the whole sum of Rs. 5,57,682 which is raised in the Sind municipalities by octroi, a sum of more than 3½ lakhs is raised on articles of food and drink for men and animals, and more than a lakh on cloth. This year the Northern Division is the one in which the least proportion of the income from taxation has been raised by

NAME	TAXATION.	
	Indirect.	Direct.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	1,34,690	66,542
Dhandhuka ...	5,895	815
Viramgám ...	23,780	632
Parántij... ..	2,396	...
Modáa ... ..	2,071	...
Gogha ... ..	2,166	13
Mehmadabad ...	1,781	215
Nadiád... ..	18,646	...
Kapadvanj ...	6,754	209
Dakor ... ..	9,361	15
Broach ... ..	52,771	16,319
Anklesvar ...	9,890	635
Jambusar ...	6,130	1,113
Uran ... ..	4,180	1,088
Roha-Ashtami ...	955	424

octroi. The disproportion between the two sources of revenue is greatest in the municipalities shown in the margin, which comprise 6 out of the 7 municipalities in the Ahmedabad District, including the city municipality of Ahmedabad; 4 out of the 5 in the Kaira District; the 3 Broach municipalities, including the city municipality at the head-quarter town; and 1 each of the Thána and Kolába municipalities. In these last 2 districts and also in the Surat District a reasonable proportion is generally maintained between the amounts raised by

direct and indirect taxation. In the 2 municipalities of the Panch Maháls and in 2 of those in the Thána District no income whatever is raised from

NAME	AMOUNT RAISED BY	
	Octroi.	Other Taxation.
	Rs.	Rs.
Kumta ... ..	5,721	2,647
Sirsi ... ..	6,536	2,635
Belgaum... ..	18,236	8,313
Athni ... ..	8,506	710
Nipáni ... ..	5,863	1,866
Kaládgi ... ..	1,937	629
Bágalkot... ..	6,187	560
Ilkal ... ..	3,641	914
Byádgi ... ..	4,827	1,502

octroi. In 2 in the Ahmedabad District and 1 in the Kaira District no income whatever is raised by direct taxation. In the Southern Division, 2 of the municipalities in Kánara, 4 of those in Belgaum, the 4 municipalities in Kaládgi, 2 of those in Ratná-giri, and 5 of those in Dhárwár seem to raise the greater part of their ordinary revenue by octroi. A few of the most striking instances are given in the margin.

In the Central Division the city municipalities of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára, and Sholápur and the greater part of the town municipalities in the districts of which they are the head-quarters seem to depend chiefly upon indirect taxation. In the Ahmednagar District about one-third of the revenue is raised directly; in Khándesh and Násik much the larger proportion and in the



Poona District nearly one-half of the revenue is so raised; but in the Sâtára and Sholápur Districts the proportion of taxation raised directly is only about one-fourth and one-third respectively of the whole.

The incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population throughout the whole Presidency, including Sind, is Rs. 1-3-2. As might be expected, the incidence per head is highest in city municipalities; the exceptions being in the districts of Poona—where the town municipality of A'landi levies As. 1-9 more per head than the city municipality of Poona—and Sholápur, where the town municipality of Pandharpur levies a higher rate per head than the city municipality of Sholápur. The circumstances of Pandharpur are special, nearly two-thirds of its income being raised from a tax on the numerous pilgrims who visit the shrine of Vithoba. The incidence of taxation per head in each division is as follows:—

Incidence of  
Taxation.

				Rs.	a.	p.
Northern Division	...	...	...	1	5	3
Central do.	...	...	...	0	15	7
Southern do.	...	...	...	0	10	8
Sind do.	...	...	...	1	15	5

In some cases in Sind the amount is very high: *e. g.*, at Sukkur it is Rs. 7-4-10 per head. In the Northern Division there are 2 municipalities whose income from taxation exceeds Rs. 2 per head of the population; in the Central Division also 2, and none in the Southern; but in Sind a higher rate than Rs. 2 per head is levied in 4. In 10 municipalities in Sind a rate of more than Rs. 1-8 is levied, and in 21 a rate of more than Re. 1 is levied. In the rest of the Presidency, 8 municipalities only levy the former and 23 the latter rate. In the Southern Division the rate of taxation is exceedingly light, varying from As. 6-3 in the Kaládgi District to As. 14 in the Bolgaum District. In the Central Division the rates are heavier, ranging from As. 8-5 in Khándesh to Rs. 1-11-11 in Sholápur; while in the Northern Division the highest rate is Rs. 2-0-6 in the Surat District, and the lowest rate is in the Kolába District, where it is only As. 7-5.

The total amount of grain imported into the municipalities of the Presidency in which octroi duty is levied was 13,969,109 maunds, equivalent to 498,896 tons. On this a tax of Rs. 4,00,449 was raised, or about As. 13-1 per ton. The total amount of grain imported into the octroi-levying municipalities of each division, in maunds and tons, the octroi realised on it, and the rate per ton, are given in the following statement:—

Principal  
Items of  
Octroi  
Taxation.

DIVISION.	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GRAIN IN		Octroi realised on Grain.	Rate per Ton.
	Maunds.	Tons.		
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Northern ...	4,446,241	158,794	63,567	0 6 4
Central ...	4,517,364	161,334	1,15,815	0 11 6
Southern ...	1,986,316	70,940	37,430	0 8 5
Sind ...	3,019,188	107,828	1,83,637	1 11 5
Total ...	13,969,109	498,896	4,00,449	0 13 1

Next to grain the most considerable item on which octroi duty is levied is cloth. The following table shows the total value of cloth imported into municipalities on which octroi duty was levied, the amount of revenue realised by octroi on its importation, and the rate per cent. of the octroi duty in each of the 4 divisions and in the entire Presidency :—

DIVISION.	Value of Cloth imported.	Octroi Duty realised.	Rate per Cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern ... ..	52,03,556	62,711	1.21
Central ... ..	70,57,278	43,280	.61
Southern ... ..	1,00,38,061	12,110	.12
Sind ... ..	1,26,92,316	1,03,399	.81
Total ... ..	3,49,91,211	2,21,500	.63

Expenditure.  
(1) Establishments.

The total expenditure on establishments throughout the Presidency, including establishments for the collection of octroi, was Rs. 3,44,985, or 13 per cent. of income. The agency employed in the collection of octroi cost Rs. 1,32,257, which amounts to 8.7 per cent. as against 8.9 per cent. in the previous year on the amount thereby realised. The results in the different divisions are shown below :—

	Revenue from Octroi.	Cost of collecting Octroi.	Percentage of Cost on Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Division ... ..	4,09,835	36,904	7.04
Central do. ... ..	3,60,266	38,182	10.51
Southern do. ... ..	1,25,233	20,085	16.04
Sind do. ... ..	5,57,681	37,086	6.65

The ratio of cost to collections is highest in general where the octroi duties are lightest, and *vice versa*. For instance, in the Hyderabad municipalities, where the octroi duties are proportionally very heavy, the cost of collection is 5 per cent.; while in other municipalities, which do not depend so much upon octroi, the expense of collecting the small revenue thus derived is much greater: as, for instance, in the Thána municipalities, where it is 12 per cent., in the Kolába municipalities where it is 26 per cent., and in those in the Khándesh District where it is nearly 14 per cent. The percentage cost of establishment generally,—that is, office as well as collecting establishment,—on the total income was as under—

Northern Division ... ..	10.86
Central do. ... ..	13.52
Southern do. ... ..	13.22
Sind do. ... ..	13.72

The percentage was lower than in 1879-80 in the Northern and Southern Divisions. In Sind it is nearly 1 per cent. higher,

and in the Central Division considerably higher (13.52 against 11.60).

The expenditure throughout the Presidency on each of the main heads of improvement is given below:—

(2) Sanitary and other Improvements.

	Rs.
Conservancy and cleansing ...	4,79,720
Lighting ...	1,31,355
Construction and maintenance of roads ...	2,84,671
Watering roads ...	74,303
Water-supply... ..	5,82,390
Drainage ...	24,157
Buildings ...	1,28,448
Gardens and similar improvements ...	86,807
Sanitary and charitable establishments ...	1,26,666
Education, science, and art ...	1,00,847

The total expenditure on these heads in each division and the percentage borne by such expenditure to the municipal income of each division are shown in the following table:—

	Expenditure.	Percentage of year's Income.
	Rs.	
Northern Division ...	5,29,822	58.92
Central do. ...	6,10,252	82.71
Southern do. ...	2,01,008	66.17
Sind do. ...	6,78,281	87.59

It thus appears that on works of material improvement Sind has spent not only the largest sum, but the largest proportion of its income, and the Northern Division the smallest proportion. The large proportion of income spent by Sind and the Central Divisions respectively are due to the carrying out of the Karachi and Sholapur waterworks during the year, the expenditure during the year on these works being in either case much in excess of the total income of these important municipalities. Considerable sums continue to be spent on conservancy and cleansing in the Northern Division; but the expenditure on this important head in the Southern Division, though greater than last year, is still inadequate, and the same remark applies with greater force to Sind, where out of a total income of Rs. 7,74,390 only Rs. 91,068 was spent on this head. Besides the 2 city municipalities already mentioned, those of Poona, Rajapur, Ratnagiri, and Hyderabad spent considerable sums on the improvement of their water-supply or the maintenance of their existing water-works. The expenditure on police in Sind is large, being Rs. 59,272 as against Rs. 31,552 only in the municipalities in all the other 3 divisions together.

The total expenditure by municipalities throughout the Presidency on the registration of vital statistics was Rs. 1,759 as against only Rs. 350 in the previous year. In the Northern and Central Divisions the duty was not invariably undertaken by the municipalities, but the results were in many cases compiled from the village registers. Steps were taken, however, towards the

(3) Registration.

close of the year under report, for the performance of this duty by municipal agency in all municipal towns.

Loans.

Sanction was given, during the year, to the raising of a loan of Rs. 30,000 by the Ratnágiri Municipality for the purpose of paying the cost of the water-works under construction there. Sanction was also accorded to the raising of a loan of Rs. 3,00,000 by the Sátára Municipality in the open market for increasing the supply of drinking water in the town.

Cash-balances.

The total cash-balance in the hands of the municipalities of the Presidency at the end of the year was Rs. 15,34,401. This total was swelled by abnormally large balances in Karáchi, Ahmedabad, and Sukkur, amounting respectively to Rs. 3,95,387, Rs. 1,70,172, and Rs. 1,07,624. In the first municipality the balance was chiefly composed of the unexpended portion of the amount accumulated for the special purpose of providing the town with an improved water-supply, the works for which purpose were under construction. In Ahmedabad a balance is being accumulated for a like purpose. The President of the Sukkur Municipality intends to expend a considerable portion of the balance accumulated by it in the construction of works for draining the town.

Constitution of Committees.

The total number of official and non-official members of municipal committees in each division of the Presidency and the percentage borne by the latter to the whole number are given in the following table :—

	Official Members.	Non-official Members.	Percentage of Non-official Members to the whole number.
Northern Division	187	378	67.
Central do.	308	530	64.
Southern do.	169	301	64.
Sind do.	191	412	67.
Total	855	1,621	65.

It will be seen that the non-official element considerably preponderates; though, as a rule, the official members are the mainstay of the institution in all but the city and the larger town municipalities.

## Military.

Statistics relating to the strength and cost of the army attached to this Presidency are given in detail in Part III—G (1) and (2). From this it will be seen that at the end of the previous year the strength of the army, European and Native, was 37,430. During the year under report 2,465 died (1,031 of them in action), 1,504 were invalided, and 1,633 either deserted or received their discharge, leaving 31,828. To these must be added 7,984 recruits, and the strength at the close of the year is thus raised to 39,812. There were 10 regiments of cavalry, 2 of sappers, 25 batteries of artillery with 108 guns (the heavy ordnance on the Bombay, Karáchi, and Aden Defences not included), and 41 regiments of infantry. The number of European commissioned officers was 751, and of Native commissioned officers 623. The numbers of non-commissioned officers and men respectively were as follows:—Europeans 1,467 and 10,864; Natives 3,086 and 23,021. Of the total strength, 3 batteries of Royal Artillery, 4 regiments of British Infantry, 1 regiment of Native Cavalry, and 6 regiments of Native Infantry were on service in Afghánistan at the end of the year.

Strength.

The total cost, including Rs. 3,00,31,439-1-8 on account of the Kabul Expedition, was Rs. 5,42,85,970-9-3—an increase of Rs. 2,27,13,181-1-9 over the total cost in the previous year. The Budget provision was for Rs. 2,89,87,390, and this has, therefore, been exceeded by Rs. 2,52,98,580-9-3. The excess, it will be seen, is entirely due to the extraordinary expenditure on the Kabul Expedition.

Cost.

Field batteries H-1 and A-4 were transferred from Bengal to this Presidency in October, 1880. Mules superior to those obtained in the previous year from Cyprus have during the year been imported from Persia. A heavy battery organised for service in Southern Afghánistan has become a garrison battery, and the force of Royal Artillery in the Presidency is now 2 horse artillery batteries, 11 field batteries, 1 heavy battery, 1 European and 2 Native mountain batteries and 7 garrison batteries, besides the camel battery at Aden, which is attached to one of the garrison batteries there.

Artillery.

Directions have been given to commanding officers to encourage their men to cultivate gardens and employ themselves in workshops.

British Army.

Native infantry regiments supplied with a brown leather valise equipment have been authorised to be supplied with bayonet scabbards of the same material. The military guard of the Judges of the High Court has been discontinued.

Native  
Infantry.

Instruction in gymnastics has been carried out at the following stations:—Aden, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Belgaum, Deesa, Kirkee,

Gymnastics.

Mhow, Nasirabad, and Poona. Eight officers and 1,366 non-commissioned officers and men were instructed, indicating a decrease of 220 of all ranks from the number instructed in the previous year. In all 168 officers and men were instructed in fencing against 151 in 1879-80. There were also 256 men taught to swim. Six non-commissioned officers and 9 men passed through the special course of 6 months at the Poona Central Gymnasium, and qualified as instructors. In addition to the regular course, the gymnasia throughout the Presidency were open at certain hours for voluntary exercise; 824 officers and 32,667 non-commissioned officers and men attended—a larger number than in any previous year.

Garrison Instruction.

At the Poona centre of garrison instruction only 5 officers attended the class. In consequence of the severity of the garrison work at Poona there were no classes for non-commissioned officers and men.

Musketry.

In consequence of the demand for troops in Afghánistan, the musketry course for 1880-81 was only partially carried out. The figures of merit obtained by British troops was 98.09—a decrease of 0.71 below that of last year, but 3.75 points over the standard laid down by authority as 'good'. The shooting of the Native Army has progressed more satisfactorily, the figure of merit being 75.03—an advance of 3.34 points. Owing to the urgent need of men over the frontier, the rule requiring Native Infantry recruits to make at least 90 points in the three periods of individual firing before joining the ranks, had to be temporarily relaxed.

Schools.

The number of pupils under instruction in the British Army is shown marginally. The decrease among adults is explained by the heavy duty they were called on to perform. The number of certificates gained by the men fell from 1,029 to 832, of which 6 were first-class certificates. In the Hindustáni classes 48 men passed the 'lower standard test'. Several men have been under training as battery schoolmasters. The average attendance of boys and men under instruction in the Native Army school is shown in the marginal table. The decrease of about 500 in trained soldiers under instruction is not explained. Two hundred and fifty-three certificates were awarded during the year; of these 41 were first-class certificates. In all, besides those attending the schools, there are 3,470 men of the Native Army able to read and write, 2,185 able to read only, and 3,990 unable to read or write.

CLASS.	NUMBER.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.
Adults ... ..	1,673	1,479
Elder children ... ..	385	399
Infants ... ..	464	509
Industrial classes ... ..	557	603
Total ... ..	3,079	2,990

CLASS.	NUMBER.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.
Non-commissioned officers ... ..	68	22
Privates ... ..	1,104	623
Recruits ... ..	1,542	1,946
Boys ... ..	1,989	1,988
Total ... ..	4,703	4,579

Four hundred and seventy-six girls, as against 546 last year, are under tuition in 16 Native regimental schools. The instruction is very elementary, and ceases altogether at the age of 10 or 11. Eight men are under training as masters for the Native Army in the Normal School; 1 has passed out.

The Veterinary Department has been very short-handed. There are only 5 Veterinary Surgeons left for duty in the Presidency; they are stationed at Belgaum, Karáchi, Kirkee, Poona and Mhow. The health of the army horses has, on the whole, been good. The number of horses cast during the year was very large; but this was the natural result of the campaign in Afghánistan. Suitable remounts were very scarce, and some required for the 17th Lancers could not be purchased.

Veterinary.

No works of importance have been carried out for the accommodation of British and Native troops.

Accommoda-  
tion for  
Troops.

In addition to the troops already on service in Afghánistan at the close of the year 1879-80, the following troops, forming part of the reserve division in Sind, were ordered to cross the frontier:

Afghánistan.

3rd Light Cavalry.  
9th Regiment N. I.  
23rd do.  
27th do.

and subsequently after the battle of Maiwand (27th July, 1880,) the following additional troops moved into Afghánistan—

D-B Royal Horse Artillery.	61st Regiment.
F-2 Royal Artillery.	73rd Highlanders.
5-8 do.	8th Regiment Native Infantry.
15-9 do.	13th do.
2nd Light Cavalry.	15th do.
2-11th Regiment.	24th do.
2-15th do.	

and the ordinary establishment of the Presidency was increased by the 61st and 98th Regiments and the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade from Europe; and the H-1, A-4, and 5-11 R. A. while serving in Afghánistan were also transferred from the Bengal Establishment to that of this Presidency: the first-named battery has since been retransferred to Bengal.

On the conclusion of the war in Afghánistan, all but the following batteries and regiments returned to quarters:—

E-B Royal Horse Artillery.	78th Highlanders.
5-8 Royal Artillery.	4th Regiment Native Infantry.
15-9 do.	8th do.
2nd Sind Horse.	9th do.
2nd Battalion 7th Regiment.	13th do.
2nd do. 11th do.	15th do.
61st Regiment.	24th do.
66th do.	

to which must be added No. 1 Mountain Battery, sent to relieve No. 2 Mountain Battery.

The following troops were despatched to Natal to reinforce the British Army in the Transvaal:—

Natal.

F-3 Royal Artillery.  
14th and 15th Hussars.  
2-60th Rifles.  
83rd and 85th Regiments.  
92nd Highlanders.

Besides the Indian troop-ships named in the margin, the "Orontes" and "Himalaya" were employed in the conveyance of troops between England, Bombay and Natal. In the trooping season, the landing and embarking of troops from and in troop-ships were carried out at the Sassoon Dock instead of at Carnac Bandar.

"Euphrates." "Malabar." "Jumna."		"Crocodile." "Serapia."
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and "Himalaya" were employed in the conveyance of troops between England, Bombay and Natal. In the trooping season,

Transfer of  
Khandwa.  
Soldiers'  
Gardens.

The station of Khandwa has been transferred from the Bombay to the Mhow command.

The cultivation of flower and vegetable gardens continues to be carried on wherever practicable, although not to such an extent as before the expedition to the Mediterranean in 1878. The rearing of trees was carried on as vigorously as funds would admit.

Lock  
Hospitals.

Aden. Ahmedabad. Ahmednagar. Belgaum. Deesa. Devláli.		Kirkee. Karáchi. Mhow. Neemuch. Nasirabad. Poona.	Lock hospitals were maintained at the stations named marginally. The hospital at Deesa was reduced to a second-class charge during the year, owing to the withdrawal of troops from that station. The rules for the prevention of venereal disease continue to be enforced as far as practicable. It is stated that the cases now occurring are generally of a simpler and less virulent form than formerly.
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continue to be enforced as far as practicable. It is stated that the cases now occurring are generally of a simpler and less virulent form than formerly.

Sanitation.  
Cantonment  
Taxation.

Under the head of sanitation there is nothing worthy of remark.

At Poona a schedule of taxes duly authorised has been introduced. It is to have effect from April 1st, 1881, the principal taxes being 'property' and 'conservancy' taxes and octroi duties. A register of the valuation of all houses in the cantonment and bázárs has been prepared, and rules for the assessment and recovery of taxes framed and published. Taxes proposed for Kirkee, Devláli, and Ahmedabad have been forwarded for the approval of the Government of India. For the purpose of introducing a system of taxation into Baroda, Deesa, Mhow, and Neemuch, the new Cantonment Act of 1880 has been introduced into those cantonments.

Army  
Signalling.

Six officers and 44 non-commissioned officers and men, British troops, and 1 officer and 8 non-commissioned officers and men, Native troops, qualified during the year in army signalling. This is a great improvement on last year.



## Marine.

The working of the Shipping Office during the year has been satisfactory. The receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 18,494-14-11. In the previous year the excess was Rs. 15,014-9-6.

The following table furnishes details :—

No.	Item.	1876-80.	1880-81.
1	Number of Europeans shipped and discharged .. ..	4,283	4,682
2	Do. Natives do. do. .. ..	27,348	29,161
3	Do. Natives' discharge certificates issued .. ..	1,422	1,560
4	Do. distressed seamen sent to United Kingdom ..	12	19
5	Do. seamen subsisted at the Sailors' Home .. ..	81	63
6	Amount of deposit on account of European seamen left in hospital and in jail .. ..	Rs. a. p. 7,006 1 3	Rs. a. p. 6,678 1 3
7	Amount of deposit on account of native seamen left in hospital and in jail .. ..	217 13 5	349 11 11
8	Amount received on account of estates of European deceased seamen .. ..	2,092 1 7	635 12 0
9	Amount received on account of estates of native deceased seamen .. ..	2,374 10 2	2,103 0 1
10	Amount of wages deposited by European seamen on discharge .. ..	16,576 12 10	16,524 14 2
11	Amount of wages remitted to United Kingdom through Seamen's Money Order Office .. ..	5,745 12 0	3,918 7 3
12	Total receipts .. ..	27,445 5 6	31,531 1 4
13	Total expenditure .. ..	12,430 12 0	14,086 2 5

Of the 63 persons subsisted by the office at the Sailors' Home 42 belonged to two shipwrecked vessels. This accounts for the large increase in the fourth item. The fluctuations in items 6 to 9 are quite accidental. Strange as it may seem, the Shipping Master, of whose practical knowledge of his work there can be no doubt, anticipates a falling off under head 11 in consequence of the lately-passed amendments in the English Shipping Acts forbidding advance notes. It seems that its effect will be to make seamen in English ports part with their clothing to crimps and boarding-housekeepers for food and lodging, and thus be dependent for clothing during the voyage out upon the ship captains who charge exorbitant prices for the clothes they supply, which, being deducted from the wages due to the seaman on his arrival in Bombay, will land him there in a nearly penniless condition. The charges incurred in connection with subsisting the 63 distressed seamen at the Sailors' Home amounted to Rs. 902-14-0 as compared with Rs. 319-4-0 in the previous year on account of 81 men.

Some of the remaining foreshore properties at Siwri have been bought by the Bombay Port Trust during the year; 2 remain to be acquired, and steps are being taken to do this.

Bombay  
Port Trust.

The estimates and actuals of revenue and expenditure for the year were as below :—

	Estimated.	Actual.	Excess.	Deficiency.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Revenue.</i>				
Bandar Properties ... ..	17,25,000	18,44,297	1,19,297	...
Prince's Dock ... ..	7,22,000	4,76,607	...	2,45,493
Harbour Properties ... ..	2,18,000	2,37,977	19,977	...
Pilotage ... ..	1,32,000	1,77,914	45,914	...
Rents ... ..	3,000	30,130	27,130	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>28,00,000</b>	<b>27,66,825</b>	<b>2,12,318</b>	<b>2,45,493</b>

Revenue less than as estimated by Rs. 33,175.

	Estimated.	Actual.	Excess.	Deficiency.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Expenditure.</i>				
Bandar Properties ... ..	3,75,000	3,45,801	...	29,199
Prince's Dock ... ..	3,94,000	2,93,831	...	1,00,169
Harbour Properties ... ..	1,28,000	1,36,773	8,773	...
Pilotage ... ..	1,32,000	1,77,914	45,914	...
	2,60,000	3,14,687	54,687	...
Rents ... ..	1,34,300	1,35,048	748	...
General charges ... ..	73,000	88,019	15,019	...
Interest ... ..	15,24,700	*15,26,556	1,856	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>27,61,000</b>	<b>27,03,942</b>	<b>72,310</b>	<b>1,29,368</b>

\* Inclusive of Rs. 12,15,846 not paid till 1881-82.

Expenditure less than as estimated by Rs. 57,058.

Thus after meeting all demands there was a surplus of Rs. 62,883. Until next year it will be impossible, except in respect of the properties not recently acquired, to make any useful comparison of the revenue as a whole with that of preceding years.

From the Elphinstone Estate a gross revenue amounting to Rs. 11,95,574 was realised against Rs. 8,41,730 in 1879-80, the increase being due to a better state of trade, the absence of competition, and uniformity of rates.

During the year under report some troops were embarked and disembarked at the Prince's Dock. The Sassoon Dock was used for the rest.

The area of *leased* land on the Elphinstone and Mody Bay estates has been increased from 62,068 square yards in 1879-80 to 73,869 square yards, and the rent thereon from Rs. 60,067 to Rs. 69,267.

Rs. 50,963 has been derived from the rent charged for storage of coal on this estate, the quantity imported during the year having been much greater than usual. From this and other causes the

receipts for temporary and season ground rents on the Elphinstone Estate has risen from Rs. 69,309 in 1879-80 to Rs. 1,09,797.

The total revenues from land and buildings on the Elphinstone and Mody Bay estates were respectively Rs. 8,72,126 and Rs. 47,305, giving an increase on the preceding year of Rs. 81,006 and Rs. 11,560, respectively.

The revenue of the Custom-house Bandar also increased from Rs. 99,892 to Rs. 1,50,802, chiefly in consequence of heavy receipts of sugar.

In spite of a slight diminution in the quantity of opium exported, the income from this source rose from Rs. 15,593 in 1879-80 to Rs. 34,208. The reason of this is that until November, 1879, competition kept down the rates.

At Apollo Reclamation the receipts were Rs. 28,219 against Rs. 19,462, in consequence of the raising of the season's ground-rent by one-third. The cotton exported during the year, exclusive of that from certain presses exempted from paying full wharfage, was 981,701 bales, of which 142,739 bales were from the Prince's Dock.

The Sassoon Dock was used only as a boat basin and the siding for troops and for cotton brought in by the G. I. P. Railway Company. The following table shows the financial results obtained at the principal properties recently acquired:—

	Price.	Net Receipts, deducting Establishment and Repairs.	Gain per Cent. on Price.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sassoon Dock ... ..	20,00,000	84,630	4.2
Colába Company's Bandars ... ..	18,00,000	40,865	2.3
Mázgaon Reclamation ... ..	18,00,000	44,341	2.5
Frere Land Company's Reclamation..	8,00,000	20,478	2.6

The arrivals during the year, exclusive of country craft and coasting and ferry steamers under 200 tons, were—

Steamers ... ..	737 aggregating	894,275 tons.
Ships ... ..	243 do.	243,081 "
	980 aggregating	1,137,356 tons.

In 1879-80 the numbers were—

Steamers ... ..	613 aggregating	697,849 tons.
Ships ... ..	234 do.	240,593 "
	847 aggregating	938,442 tons.

Two hundred and thirty-six vessels, exclusive of native craft, of aggregate tonnage 287,414, entered, and 226 aggregating 272,364 tons left the Prince's Dock. Dock dues were first levied from July 1. The deepening of the channel of approach to the dock was proceeded with, and 15 additional 30-cwt. cranes were provided. The dock offers great facilities for the export of grain and seed, of which 88,502 tons and 70,557 tons were shipped

The next largest export was cotton. Of

imports the two largest at the dock were piece goods 199,818 packages, and iron 30,738 tons. The labour at the dock has been supplied by contract. The arrangement has not, it appears worked altogether satisfactorily. The tug 'Dromedary' having been reported unfit for further work outside the harbour during the monsoon, a new steam-tug has been ordered from England. Complete arrangements have been made with a view to extinguishing fire at the Prince's Dock. The chief engineering works carried out, wholly or in part, were—

- (1). The completion of the third block of the Ryan Market, cost Rs. 1,81,084.
- (2). Warehouse at the Prince's Dock to be let to Messrs. Rall Brothers, nearly complete, except the roof; estimated cost Rs. 43,219.
- (3). Upper-storeyed bonded warehouse near the Prince's Dock; this work is estimated to cost Rs. 1,38,133.

Other works of less importance were—improvements and new steps at Apollo Bandar, beacons on Tucker's Patch and Ashwra Hill begun and completed, and the laying of the foundations of the Sunk-Rock Lighthouse.

Heavy dredging work was carried on in the north channel leading to the dock, the depth of which has now been increased to 29'-3" at ordinary spring and 26'-3" at ordinary neap tides.

There have been no serious accidents during the year under report.

In addition to the 10 lakhs borrowed by the Trustees on debentures in January, 1880, the Trust has during the year, with the sanction of Government, raised 7 lakhs on debentures. These are to run for seven years at 4 per cent. only, and have been placed at 100½, being a very considerable improvement on the previous loan.

The experience of the year under report is very valuable, as it is the first entire year during which the Prince's Dock and the newly-acquired foreshore properties have been worked; but the arrangements for working these cannot be considered permanent, and, as experience increases, further changes will, no doubt, be necessary.

The following is the statement of capital debt on the 31st March, 1881, exclusive of debenture debt :—

	Rs.	s.	p.
Capital bearing interest ... ..	2,11,70,754	2	11
Do. not bearing interest ... ..	8,44,678	10	6
Advanced by Government for new works in 1875 ...	3,25,000	0	0
Do. do. do. in 1878 ...	1,15,000	0	0
Do. do. do. in 1879 ...	1,70,000	0	0
Do. do. for construction of Prince's Dock ... ..	75,96,941	0	6
Securities issued to foreshore proprietors ... ..	71,41,500	0	0
	<hr/>		
	3,73,63,846	13	11
	<hr/>		
Payments in liquidation... ..	6,83,290	2	5
Balance of Capital Debt... ..	3,66,80,566	11	6
	<hr/>		
	3,73,63,846	13	11
	<hr/>		

# CHAP. IV.—PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

## Agriculture.

THE nature and extent of the arable land of this Presidency, the area taken up for cultivation during the year under report, the extent to which that area was cropped or left fallow, together with the areas covered by the different classes of produce, will be found in detail in the Appendix to this report, Ch. IV—A (2).

Special tables are prepared, in addition to those above mentioned, regarding the cultivation of cotton, the chief article of export from Bombay. The commercial importance of this product to Western India renders it advisable to treat it apart from the rest of the agriculture of this Presidency.

Cotton.

The total area under cotton is shown in the marginal table,

Area.

DIVISION.	AREA OF LAND UNDER COTTON.			
	1879-80.	1880-81.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Northern ...	448,973	495,456	46,483	...
Central ...	743,219	680,530	...	62,689
Southern ...	872,241	1,035,322	163,081	...
Sind...	45,132	54,795	9,663	...
Native States ...	1,648,248	1,926,971	278,723	...
Total ...	3,757,813	4,193,074	497,950	62,689

and was greater than that of last year by 435,261 acres. There was a decrease, however, in several districts in which the lateness of the September

and October rains retarded sowings. This was especially the case in the Central Division, where the area under cotton, notwithstanding the goodness of the season, showed a considerable falling off. The increase was most considerable in Ahmedabad, Dhárwár, Kaládgi, Káthiáwár, Cutch, and Kolhápúr, and the other States of the Southern Marátha Country. The increase in Káthiáwar alone was 204,084 acres over the figures for 1879-80, and 516,610 over those for the year 1878-79.

Without adopting the more minute classification of the different staples current in the Bombay market, the cotton grown in this Presidency may be divided into indigenous and exotic: the latter kind is also known as Dhárwár-American. The latter has been found specially adapted to the climate and soil of Dhárwár, Khándesh, and the Southern Marátha Country, which are the only districts where it is largely grown. It was cultivated,

Class.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

during the year under report, to the extent of 17·7 per cent. of the total area under cotton cultivation as compared with 22·8 per cent. in the previous year. In the Southern Marátha Country there was a slight increase in cultivation and in outturn; but in Khándesh and in Dhárwár both the area under cultivation and the crop of exotic cotton decreased very considerably. In Khándesh the decrease in yield amounted to no less than 171,896 cwts., and in Dhárwár to 19,496 cwts. The area under the indigenous staple increased by 547,556 acres,—the greatest increase being apparent in Káthiáwár and Dhárwár, while the total decrease in the area under exotic cotton was 112,295 acres.

Outturn.

The results of the season's crop were 1,952,011 cwts. of cleaned cotton, as

Division.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Mora.	Less.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Northern ... ..	452,894	269,880	...	183,014
Central ... ..	308,253	117,187	...	191,066
Southern ... ..	250,421	286,518	36,097	...
Sind ... ..	121,837	100,192	...	21,645
Native States ..	984,482	1,178,234	193,752	...
Total ... ..	2,117,887	1,952,011	220,849	395,725

shown in the marginal table, whence it will be seen that although the area under cotton increased since the previous

year by 12 per cent., the reported outturn has decreased by 7 per cent.—the result being a yield worse on an equal area by 32 per cent. The decrease extends throughout British territory, and varies from 59 per cent. in the Northern to 4 per cent. in the Southern Division; in the Native States there has been a corresponding increase of 8 per cent. The following table shows the reported actual yield per acre in lbs. for each of the last three years :—

District.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	District.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.		
<i>Northern Division.</i>			<i>Sind.</i>						
Ahmedabad .. ..	60·08	125·92	63·85	Hyderabad .. ..	100·50	289·09	248·61		
Kaira .. ..	65·38	78·07	134·96	Karáchi .. ..	143·63	193·38	112·43		
Panch Mahála ..	25·84	21·00	92·85	Sbíkárpur .. ..	25·88	47·03	72·07		
Surat .. ..	88·89	115·58	103·18	Thar and Pákar ..	34·16	244·30	156·36		
Broach .. ..	68·49	92·66	43·47	Upper Sind Frontier.	26·61	79·63	84·39		
<i>Central Division.</i>			<i>Native States.</i>						
Khándesh .. ..	30·25	47·86	19·61	Baroda .. ..	28·48	01·57	97·00		
Násik .. ..	46·00	105·35	26·15	Káthiáwár .. ..	81·19	67·39	96·93		
Ahmednagar .. ..	14·99	31·37	11·97	Cambay .. ..	...	...	120·06		
Poona .. ..	70·80	46·12	...	Cutch .. ..	42·28	38·92	50·42		
Satára .. ..	41·14	24·24	16·98	Rewa Kántha .. ..	113·73	110·19	111·71		
Sholápur .. ..	23·56	17·61	14·26	Mahí Kántha .. ..	60·86	103·46	107·48		
<i>Southern Division.</i>			Pálanpur .. ..						
Dhárwár .. ..	34·64	38·60	32·30	Akalkot .. ..	12·21	60·22	69·42		
Bulgaum .. ..	28·61	33·87	32·31	Kolhápur .. ..	8·00	4·79	8·75		
Kaláđgi .. ..	4·97	16·96	25·34	Kolhápur and other States of Southern Marátha Country ..			80·88	34·14	53·49

From this it will appear that in 13 districts or States there was an increase, but in the remaining 14 the decrease was considerable. In Poona no cotton whatever appears to have been grown, while the State of Cambay appears on the returns this year for the first time. The season, as regards cotton, was not a favourable one anywhere, owing to the excess of rain in October and cloudy weather in November. The average yield per acre was 58 lbs. of

indigenous and 24·7 lbs. of exotic cotton, or an average yield of 52·1 lbs. for the two varieties taken together. If, however, the calculation be confined to the outturn of those districts only in which both varieties are grown, the results show a yield per acre in Khándesh of 10·6 lbs. of indigenous and 19·6 lbs. of exotic cotton, in Dhárwár of 30·5 lbs. of indigenous and 43·8 lbs. of exotic cotton, and in Kolhápur and the Southern Marátha Country of 53·4 lbs. of indigenous and 53·8 lbs. of exotic cotton. In the district of Ahmedabad the price of cotton fell by about 20 per cent. The price also declined in Broach, owing to the inferiority of the crop in consequence of the late rain in October, 1880. In Khándesh there is reported to be a general desire among the people to sow again the inferior varieties which were eradicated with so much trouble a few years ago. These are preferred as costing much less trouble in the rearing, and no doubt also because of the comparative ill-success of the crop of exotic cotton during the past two or three years. In Belgaum the price of cotton in March, 1881, was nearly double of what it had been twelve months before. The crop was good, although the second picking was damaged in some places by unseasonable rain.

The proportions of the area under cotton to the total arable area and to the portion of it capable of producing the crop were about  $\frac{1}{11}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  respectively, or rather more than in the preceding year. The area under cultivation was nearly as great as in the year 1876-77, when a maximum of 4,516,587 acres was reached. The outturn, though much lower than in the preceding year, was considerably above the average for the preceding eight years, which was about 1,649,875 cwts.

Cultivation.

The sums advanced to cultivators for agricultural stock and for the permanent improvement of their holdings are shown in the following table :—

Advances to  
Cultivators.

DISTRICT.	For Seed, Cattle, &c.		For permanent Improvements.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kaira ... ..	...	150	...	50
Páñch Maháls ... ..	2,311	...	...	...
Broach ... ..	5,332	...	...	...
Thána ... ..	401	400	...	...
Khándesh ... ..	244	...	750	950
Násik ... ..	1,175	558	...	670
Ahmednagar ... ..	6,540	4,630	2,250	1,300
Poona ... ..	175	455	...	...
Sholápur ... ..	1,370	1,879	1,590	388
Sátára ... ..	8,937	8,735	200	855
Belgaum ... ..	...	...	100	...
Kaládgi ... ..	3,393	545	...	...
Dhárwár ... ..	...	1,800	3,601	...
Karáchi ... ..	16,123	6,325	...	...
Hyderabad ... ..	9,190	5,750	...	...
Thar and Párkar ... ..	10,215	4,025	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	4,400	.....	400	...
Total ... ..	77,429	35,252	8,891	4,218

PRODUCTION  
AND DISTRI-  
BUTION.

No advances were made in the remaining 6 districts. Advances for the purchase of seed and cattle again decreased, except in Kaira, Poona, Sholapur, and Dhárwár. The largest amounts advanced were in the southern half of the Central Division and the district of Dhárwár, which suffered severely from the late famine, and in Sind where there have now been two bad seasons in succession, and cattle-disease prevailed in the hot weather of 1881. The advances made for permanent improvements were smaller than ever. Government are now inquiring into the causes of this remarkable decrease, with a view to carrying out, if possible, the recommendations of the late Famine Commission that such advances should be made liberally.

Agricultural  
Stock.

The statistical table A (4) in Chapter IV of the Appendix shows the agricultural stock of the whole Presidency in every detail. The returns therein embodied are compiled from statements drawn up by the village accountants; and as it is impossible for the higher revenue officers to devote much time to the checking of these statements, the returns are undoubtedly far from accurate, though they have some value as affording a comparison between the resources of various districts and of one year with another. The following table shows the total amount of agricultural stock for the year under review and for the preceding year, with the variations in 1880-81:—

DESCRIPTION.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Increase in 1880-81.
Bullocks ... ..	2,841,052	3,001,226	160,174
Cows ... ..	1,774,045	1,930,395	156,350
Horses, &c. ... ..	172,068	218,099	46,011
Buffaloes ... ..	1,313,091	1,394,271	81,180
Sheep and goats ... ..	2,738,530	2,805,664	67,125
Plough ... ..	994,000	1,016,726	22,627
Carts ... ..	364,853	367,959	2,906

All these figures show a satisfactory increase. In the case of buffaloes a large decrease is returned in males and a large increase in females. It is believed that this phenomenon and also the increase in the former figure and the decrease in the latter recorded last year are due to a clerical error in the report of the Collector of Sátára for 1879-80. In riding-carts a decrease is returned which is quite inexplicable in the face of the great increase of national prosperity indicated by the trade returns. All the totals are still far below what they were stated to be prior to the famine.

The year was, on the whole, a favourable one for cattle. Fodder was sufficient in the Presidency proper, but scarce throughout Sind, except in Thar and Párkar. There were some cases of cattle-disease in Ahmedabad, Surat, Thána, Kolába, Poona, Khándesh, Ahmednagar, Sátára, Dhárwár, Kaládgi, Kánara, Ratnágiri, Karáchi, Hyderabad, and Thar and Párkar, but there were no outbreaks of any importance, except one of anthrax fever in Khándesh, and in Southern Sind where unseasonable rain which fell about April, 1881, produced great mortality amongst cattle.



For agricultural purposes bullocks are the most important article

DISTRICT.	In 1879-80, more or less.	In 1880-81, more or less.
Ahmedabad ..	-3,762	+709
Kaira ...	-6,921	+5,912
Broach ...	-4,792	+4,238
Surat ...	-3,021	+4,735
Thána ...	-5,089	+11,743
Kolába ...	-2,028	+1,768
Násik ...	-15,258	+27,144
Khándesh ...	+16,438	+33,916
Ahmednagar ...	+16,462	+4,321
Poona ...	-80	+7,704
Sholápur... ..	-1,428	+9,846
Sátára ...	+3,289	+2,226
Belgaum ...	+7,371	+11,262
Dhárwár ...	+11,201	+18,911
Kaládgi ...	+12,284	+12,927
Kánara ...	-1,243	+1,657
Ratnágiri ...	-6,898	-6,039
Thar and Párkar.	+1,265	+575
Upper Sind Fron- tier ... ..	-3,644	-55

of agricultural stock, being exclusively used for ploughing, except in the Konkan, where he-buffaloes are to some extent used for the purpose; and in Sind, where camels and asses are also used. A very satisfactory increase of 160,174 is shown in this important item; and, as will be seen by the marginal table, there is an increase in every district for which returns are available, except Ratnágiri and the Upper Sind Frontier District. In 1875-76 the total number was, however, 3,313,326, exceeding this year's total by 312,100. Last year showed an increase of 32,258.

Returns of agriculture for 3 of the Sind collectorates are, as usual, not available, owing to the absence of the village establishments which elsewhere take the annual census.

There are two experimental farms in operation in this Presidency. One is in the Hyderabad Collectorate in Sind, the other at Bhadgaon in Khándesh.

Experimental  
Farms.

The Hyderabad experimental farm was located, during the greater part of the year under report, in a site in the Sháh Makai Forest. This site was found unsuitable, and the farm has now been removed, for the second time, to a more advantageous spot on the bank of the Indus near Hyderabad. The season was an unusually dry one, both as regards rainfall and inundation. Cereals suffered, and fodder was costly, but the cotton outturn was remarkably clean. The result of sowing 'Waradi cotton' on the farm has led to the conclusion that it is identical, or nearly so, with Sind cotton. Experiments in Khándesh point to the same conclusion. The yield of the crop sown this year was at the rate of 886 lbs. per acre. The attention of the Superintendent was chiefly occupied in transferring the farm to the new site on the bank of the Indus. The engine and pump to be used for irrigation purposes have been put up here, and a water-lead, a mile and a quarter in length, carries the water to the highest point of the farm-land. This apparatus has attracted the attention of the more intelligent zamíndárs. The cost of irrigating by steam-power on the second (now abandoned) site did not amount to quite Rs. 10 per acre. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,168-3-3 and expenditure to Rs. 2,365, but this was at the end of the official year, when the crops on hand were not yet sold, and when some rent due on part of the old farm had not yet been received. The computation, moreover, allows no credit for the value of live stock. Owing

(1) Hydera-  
bad.

to the two removals during the season it was expected that the farm would only just pay its way.

(2) *Khândesh.*

The sale of products of the Khândesh farm realised a profit of Rs. 1,558 on an expenditure (exclusive of the Superintendent's salary) of Rs. 14,016. The area of the farm is 1,216 acres; of this 455 acres were under cultivation. The rainfall was deficient, but seasonable, and the crops were almost all good. Still more land than last year was under cotton cultivation. Most of the cotton grown was Dhârwâri, which yielded 82 lbs. to the acre. Hinganghât, Bengal, Sind Native, and Warâdi cotton each yielded about 150 lbs. to the acre. The result of these experiments seems to prove that the last 3 varieties are identical, being abundant in yield, but inferior in quality, and that 'Hards' is a mixture of these varieties with Dhârwâri. The cotton raised realised on sale Rs. 24-8-0 to the acre. Twelve maunds of American seed were sent to Dhârwâr, and seed has also been distributed to cultivators. Jowâri was a good crop, but the price was low: the yield of bājri, tñl, and linseed was inferior. An experiment with Sicilian potatoes failed for want of water, and one with Mahâbaleshvar potatoes was not successful, but crops of the Poona and Talegaon varieties realised Rs. 112 to the acre. Plantains and sugarcane were also good, yielding respectively Rs. 120 and Rs. 114 per acre, and the sugarcane mills worked well. The usefulness of *Inga dulcis* as a hedge-plant has been established. No fewer than 19 of the best cattle died of anthrax fever, and 15, including 4 of English blood, of rinderpest. Some animals were kept in pitted stalls for the sake of their manure, but the experiment did not answer, the practice not being suitable for a hot climate.

Sericulture.

Experiments in tussar silk-worm rearing were continued during the season of 1880-81 by Major Coussmaker at Poona. He failed in gathering a crop of cocoons of his own rearing, owing to the imperfect construction of the cages in which he attempted to rear the worms. These were at first made of tarred screens of split bamboo, and served the purpose of keeping out rats, mice, birds, squirrels and lizards; but as they were dark, the plants did not thrive well, and the worms were always trying to escape. Netting was then substituted for pieces of screen in the tops of the cages, but this let in wasps and other insects that stung the silk-worms and killed very nearly all of them. The small plantation already laid out is thriving. The plants are kept well penned, and are not allowed to grow more than 3 or 4 feet high. All plants except *daiyeti* (*Lagerstrœmia indica*) and *ther* (*Zizyphus jujuba*) have been removed, as these kinds thrive best. There are now 500 feet of the former and 300 of the latter available for feeding purposes, besides cuttings and seedlings. Thirty thousand cleaned, perforated cocoons ready for manufacture, weighing 60 lbs., have now been collected; of these 17,000 were collected in the season under report by the Forest Department. Mr. George Baird, with the encouragement of the Mahârâna, has endeavoured to establish a plantation at Udepur, and two of his most advanced pupils came to Poona during the season to watch the habits of the insects. Eggs were distributed to persons interested in Indian

sericulture at Udepur and Rangoon, and in Khándesh, Coorg, Ceylon, and Bombay.

A few worms were reared on the Khándesh farm, but not, it appears, with much success.

Horse-shows were held during the year at Poona, Sirúr, Máheji in Khándesh, and Wadhván in Káthiáwár. Horse-shows.

The Poona horse-show was a fair success. The total number of exhibits (187) was less than in former years, but steps had been taken to prevent inferior animals from being brought to the show from a distance for exhibition. Those shown were in exceptionally good condition. The foals and fillies by the Government stallions were of great merit. A large number of brood mares was exhibited. The Sirúr horse-show was fairly satisfactory. The number of entries was 163, or 35 more than in the previous year. The Máheji exhibition was not very successful. The competition for prizes was generally small. There was a marked diminution in the number of persons attending the fair. In February, 1881, the Assistant Political Agent in charge of Jhálávád Pránt held an agricultural and cattle show at the Wadhván Civil Station. Seventy-seven horses were entered for competition, and Rs. 396 awarded in prizes for horses, &c.

Ten deaths occurred during the year among Government stallions, but of these 8 were old, and had done their work. Two were sold, one of them a Local-Fund stallion. Seven horses and 5 donkey-stallions have been added to the stud. Two thousand one hundred and eighty-five mares were covered during the year, against 1,881 in the previous year. The average cost of each horse's keep was Rs. 25-2-9 per mensem. The number of stallions, including donkey-stallions, is 78, and the number of stations among which they were distributed was 15. The greatest number of mares covered by one stallion was 68. The greatest use seems to be made of the stallions at Sirúr, Poona, and Ahmednagar, in Khándesh, at Ahmedabad, in Káthiáwár, and at Jacobabad. The average cost of each mare covered was Rs. 9-4-3 against Rs. 10-8-5 in the previous year. Horse-  
breeding.

## Weather and Crops.

### METEOROLOGY.

Up to the end of 1879-80 the operations of the Meteorological Department of Western India were almost exclusively confined to climatological observations, but during 1880-81 a beginning has been made of utilising these for the purpose of giving warning to the various ports of the approach of cyclonic storms; for this purpose daily telegraphic weather reports are sent to Bombay from each of the under-mentioned stations:—

Karáchi.	Surat.	Ratnágiri.
Karwár.	Mangalore.	Calicut.
Cochin.	Negapatam.	Madras.
	Masulipatam.	

The observations telegraphed are those at 10 A.M.; they reach Bombay in time to be communicated to the port officer at 4 P.M. and published in one of the local newspapers next morning. If threatening weather be reported from any station, special telegrams are called for from all the neighbouring Government observatories, and warning telegrams sent to those of the following Bombay ports that are threatened by the disturbance, which are then bound to exhibit storm warning signals:—

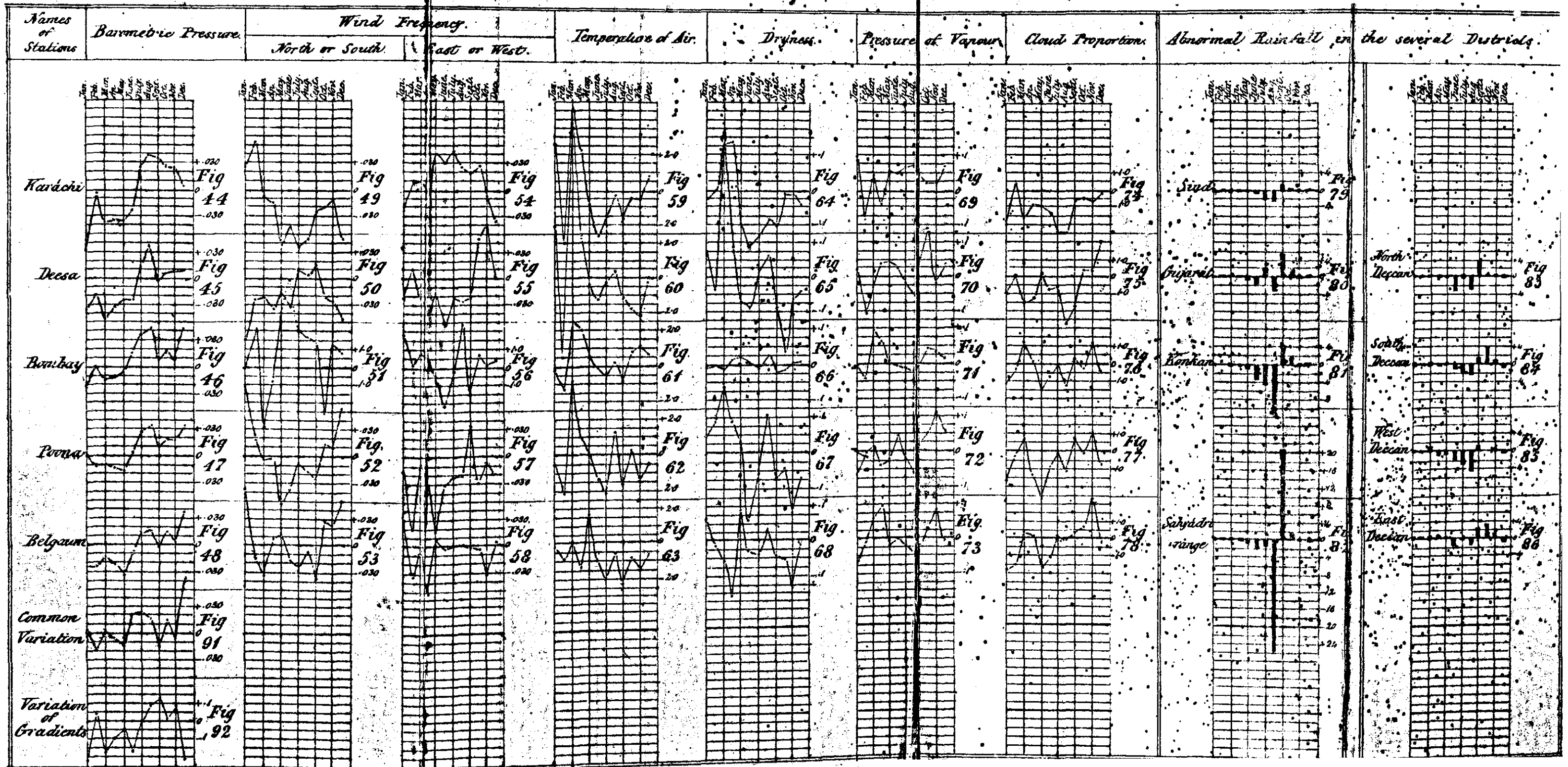
- |                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Karáchi.        | 4. Vengurla—             |
| 2. Bombay Harbour— | Vengurla Rocks.          |
| Prince's Dock.     | Málvan.                  |
| Colába Point.      | 5. Karwár—               |
| Kennery Island.    | Oyster-rock light-house. |
| 3. Ratnágiri.      | 6. Kumta.                |

These storm signals are designed as nearly as circumstances will admit in conformity with those in use at home. During the past year special telegraphic reports were called for twice, and warning telegrams were issued once when a cyclone was crossing Southern India.

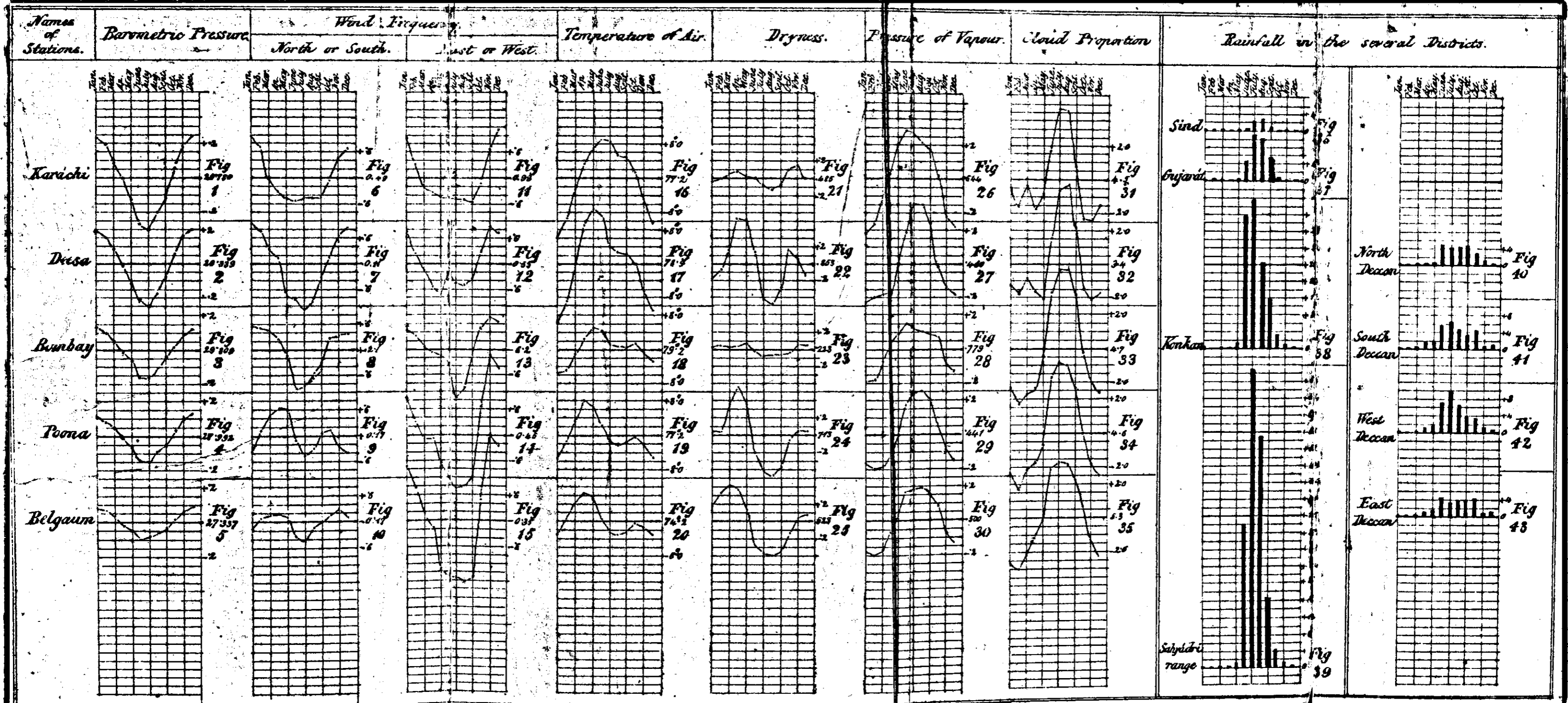
The chief defects of the system are,—(1) the fewness of the regular reporting stations, and (2) the delay which must arise in calling for additional information when required, which information will frequently arrive too late to be of use. There is also a serious defect in the character of the daily reports, namely, the absence, in consequence of a defect in the meteorological telegraph code, of any information as to the velocity of the wind at the time of observation. It is hoped that a revision of the code will shortly remove this defect.

Mr. Chambers, the Superintendent of the Government Observatory, is of opinion that these meteorological observations can be made use of for forecasting in a general way the character of a coming monsoon. He writes:—

# Abnormal variations of the Meteorological Elements in 1880.



Seasonal variations of the Meteorological Elements.



“In my last report I pointed out that there is on the average in the Bombay Presidency a definite relation between the height of the barometer and the quantity of the rainfall, the latter being above the average when the former is below it, and *vice versa*. It also appears from the report of the Indian Famine Commission that all the great scarcities and famines in India have been caused by deficient rainfall. If, therefore, the above relation between the height of the barometer and the quantity of the rainfall holds good generally for India, it would follow that all the past great scarcities and famines should have occurred at or soon after a period of excessively high barometric pressure, and such, as far back as meteorological observation goes, really appears to have been the case. The great famine of 1876-78 was accompanied by the highest mean barometric pressure on record. The Rájputána famine of 1868-69 occurred soon after a wave of very high pressure. The Orissa famine of 1865-66 was also similarly preceded by a similar wave of high pressure, and, speaking generally, past famines have occurred during or soon after periods when the barometer was unusually high. There is good reason, therefore, for believing that if these waves of high or low pressure could by any means be anticipated, the corresponding character of the accompanying rainfall might be foreseen. Now, I have recently found that the abnormal barometric movements of long period are similar in character at widely different stations, but with this important difference, the movements occur at the more westerly stations much earlier than at the more easterly ones: for instance, between Bombay and Calcutta there is an average difference in time of more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  months, Bombay being first affected. It follows, therefore, that the observed barometric movements at westerly stations might be utilised to forecast the general character of the impending changes at the more easterly ones, much in the same manner as the knowledge of the existence of a cyclonic disturbance at one part of the earth's surface can be utilised for forecasting the character of impending changes at those places towards which the vortex is advancing.”

Mr. Chambers then proceeds in his report, dated 24th June, 1881, to forecast, from observations taken at Zanzibar and Bombay during the past year, a fall of rain at least equal to the average during the months of July and August—an anticipation that has been justified by the results, so far at least as the coast districts of the Presidency are concerned.

#### OBSERVATORIES.

The autographic instruments which were maintained in continuous action at the Government Observatory at Colába were the following:—

- I.—Declination magnetograph.
- II.—Horizontal force magnetograph.
- III.—Vertical force magnetograph.
- IV.—Barograph.
- V.—Thermograph, dry and wet bulb.
- VI.—Pluviograph.
- VII.—Anemograph, direction and velocity.

Of these the first six register photographically and the last mechanically; they are all in good order, and have worked well during the year. The results have been carefully reduced and checked. Complete registers have been sent in from 22 observa-

which a set of instruments has been forwarded to

the port officer at Calicut to enable him to forward telegraphic weather reports in connection with the storm-warning system.

The old observatories at Belgaum and Poona were closed during the year, after having worked a year along with the new ones at the same stations so as to provide the means of connecting the old series of observations with the new. Eight of the observatories were inspected during the year, and found to be in satisfactory condition. Forty-eight instruments were issued to the various observatories during the year, and all of them (except three that had been corrected at Calcutta) were verified at the office of the Superintendent of the Colaba Observatory.

With three exceptions all the meteorological registers for the year 1880 bore a high character for accuracy. In the cases where the work was inaccurate, the errors were due to lack of experience on the part of newly-appointed observers, and in no case to deliberate dishonesty.

#### SKETCH OF THE METEOROLOGY OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.\*

The meteorology of the year 1880 was characterised by several strongly-marked deviations from the climatic conditions of an average year. Of these, the most noteworthy were, a general rise of abnormal barometric pressure from the earlier to the later months of the year, an abrupt and unusually early commencement of the hot season, a general deficiency of rain in August, and a large excess in September. These variations of the rainfall were, as will be seen hereafter, in general accordance with the usual rule that the rainfall is deficient when the barometer is above the normal height, excessive when the barometric reading is lower than usual; and they thus confirm the conclusions drawn from the observations of previous years. The closeness with which this rule (in connection with others) is observed, not only with regard to the total rainfall of a month, but also with regard to the general rainfall of a district on individual days, and the practicability of obtaining such telegraphic information from distant stations as will enable the character of impending barometric movements to be foreseen, holds out a hope that the time is not far distant when it will be possible to frame daily and monthly forecasts of the general character of the coming rainfall.

*Tables and Diagrams.*—The mean monthly values of the several meteorological elements in 1880, the average values of these elements for many past years, and the deviations of the observed values in 1880 from those of the typical year (as represented by the average values for a series of years) are given in Appendix (Chapter IV—B 3 to 10). At Belgaum, Poona, and Deesa changes have been made in the methods of exposing the various meteorological instruments to the influence of the surrounding air, the object having been to render the results more strictly comparable with those obtained at other Government meteorological observatories in India, where all instruments are now, as far as possible, exposed under uniform conditions. Due allowance has been made

\* This sketch is by Mr. F. Chambers, Meteorological Reporter for the Presi-



or the effects of these changes, observations having been made under both old and new forms of exposure for a full year in order to determine the differences arising therefrom. The normal values of most of the meteorological elements have this year been recalculated, so as to incorporate the observations of the last five years, and render the results more valuable as standards of comparison for 1880 and future years. These normal values are graphically represented by figures 1 to 43, which show at a glance, for each station, the rise or fall, increase or decrease, of the barometric pressure, wind components, temperature, dryness, vapour pressure, and cloud, from month to month, of an average year. With regard to rainfall, it is more informing to deal with the averages for several convenient subdivisions of the Presidency than with the average rainfall for individual stations, and, accordingly, additional information is given below under the heading "rain", showing, 1st, the average rainfall in 1880; 2nd, the average monthly rainfall of each district for a number of past years, which is also represented graphically by figures 36 to 43; and, 3rd, the monthly difference between the several values for 1880 and the corresponding averages of previous years. The deviations of the values of the several meteorological elements in 1880 from those of the typical year are represented in the usual manner by figures 44 to 86, which show the special characteristics of the meteorology of the year 1880.

#### *Normal Variations of the Meteorological Elements.*

Figures 1 to 43 show far better than verbal description the usual character of the weather at the several stations, and from them a fairly accurate idea may also be formed of the usual character of the weather in any month at any intermediate station; for there is little doubt that observations recorded at intermediate stations would, as a rule, afford average results of an intermediate character.

*Barometric Pressure.*—Figures 1 to 5 represent the normal variations from month to month of the barometric pressure at the respective stations. They are all similar in form, and show that the pressure is everywhere highest in December or January, that it then gradually falls till June or July when the pressure is less than at any other time of the year, and afterwards gradually rises till the following December or January. The range of the annual fluctuation gradually increases in passing from south to north. At Belgaum, the most southerly station, it is less than  $\cdot 2$  of an inch; while at Karáchi, the most northerly one, it is more than  $\cdot 5$  of an inch.

*Wind.*—The normal variations of the north or south and east or west components of the wind are represented by figures 6 to 15. They show that at Karáchi, Deesa, and Bombay the winds are more northerly during the winter half-year and more southerly during the summer half-year than the average wind of the whole year. At Poona and Belgaum, however, the variation of the north component of the wind is of quite a different character, for at those two stations the winds are most northerly about April and October, and most southerly in December or January

and in July. The variation of the east or west components of the wind are, on the other hand, of similar form at all the stations, the winds being everywhere more easterly or less westerly in the winter half-year, and more westerly during the summer half-year than the average wind of the whole year.

*Temperature.*—The rise or fall of temperature from month to month in an average year is shown by figures 16 to 20. At every station, December or January is the coolest month; but the hottest month varies in passing from south to north. At Belgaum and Poona the highest mean temperature occurs in April; at Bombay and Deesa in May; and at Karáchi in June. All the curves show a secondary maximum of temperature, occurring in October at the three southerly stations, but in September at the two northerly ones. There is also a secondary minimum which occurs everywhere about the month of August. The interval of time between the two months of high temperature preceding and following the monsoon is greatest in the south, and gradually decreases in passing northward. At Belgaum and Poona it extends from April to October, or lasts about six months; at Bombay from May to October, or about five months; at Deesa from May to September, or about four months; and at Karáchi from June to September, or about three months. The range of temperature from the coldest to the hottest month is least in the south, and gradually increases in passing northward.

*Dryness.*—The normal variations of the “dryness” of the air are represented by figures 21 to 25. The sense in which the term “dryness” is here used, requires a word of explanation. The maximum quantity of moisture which the air can absorb and retain in an invisible form depends upon the temperature, and is measured by the height to which a column of mercury is vertically raised by the pressure exerted by the vapour. The maximum vapour pressure, in inches of mercury, corresponding to each temperature, has been experimentally determined by Regnault; and the pressure exerted by the vapour actually present at any given time in the air—a pressure which is usually less than the maximum pressure corresponding to the temperature of the air, and which is also expressed in inches of mercury—can be determined by calculation from simultaneous readings of the dry-bulb and wet-bulb thermometers. The excess of the maximum vapour pressure possible at the temperature of the air above the pressure exerted by the vapour actually present in the air is, therefore, a measure of the additional quantity of vapour which the air is still capable of absorbing, and may, therefore, be regarded as a measure of the desiccating power or “dryness” of the air. “Dryness” is, therefore, here used simply to denote the difference between the pressure of the vapour actually present in the air and that greater pressure which would be exerted by vapour in the air if the air were completely saturated at the temperature which it happens to have at the time of observation. This greater pressure is, of course, the sum of the actual vapour pressure and the “dryness”, and the ratio of the actual vapour pressure to this sum is the “relative humidity” of the air, which may, therefore, be easily found from the data given in

the tables. But it is believed that the tabular values of the "dryness" will be far more informing than those of "relative humidity", and have a more practical bearing on such questions as the depth of water evaporated from reservoirs, &c., and on numerous industrial operations, such as the manufacture of salt and the curing of tobacco; for, other conditions being the same, it is probable that evaporation will take place at a rate proportional to the "dryness" of the air, rather than inversely as the "relative humidity", or directly as the depression of the "dew point" below the air temperature. The "dryness" of the air also seems to have an important influence on the health of the people; for it is a remarkable fact that the average mortality from small-pox, for instance, increases as the dryness of the air increases, attains a maximum about the time when the air is driest, and rapidly declines as the dryness of the air decreases before the approach of the monsoon. It will be noticed that, as might be expected, the "dryness" curves (figures 21 and 23) for Bombay and Karáchi, the stations on the coast, are very different from those for the inland stations Belgaum, Poona, and Deesa (figures 22, 24, and 25), the range of variation being relatively small at the coast stations, but very great in the interior. At Belgaum the air is driest in March, at Poona in April, and at Deesa about a fortnight later. The drying power of the air is everywhere least in August.

*Vapour Pressure.*—Figures 26 to 30 show the normal variations of vapour pressure. As in the case of "dryness" this element is measured by the height to which the column of mercury of a barometer would be raised by the pressure of the vapour actually present in the air. The curves are, on the whole, of similar form at all the stations, rising gradually, though at varying rates, from a minimum in January or February to a maximum about July, and then declining gradually to the end of the year. It is worthy of remark that these curves bear a strong resemblance to the curve of mean monthly mortality from cholera—a fact which seems to imply that the number of deaths from that disease depends partly on the amount of vapour present in the air.

*Cloud.*—The normal variations of the proportion of the sky covered by cloud are represented by figures 31 to 35. They are deduced from estimations of the number of tenths of the whole expanse of the sky covered by clouds. The curves show that the skies are more cloudy at all the stations in July and August than at any other time of the year; that February is the month in which there is least cloud at Bombay, Poona, and Belgaum; November, at Deesa and Karáchi. There is, however, a secondary minimum of cloud at these two stations in February, corresponding to the absolute minimum elsewhere. Most of the stations, especially the northern ones, have a secondary maximum of cloud in December, and all the curves are more or less depressed in April and May.

*Rainfall.*—The average total monthly rainfall in the eight rainfall districts into which the Presidency has been divided is

shown by figures 36 to 43, which need no explanation. At all the stations the rain begins somewhat abruptly in June. In most districts it reaches a maximum in July, then gradually declines and comes to an end in October. In the northern and eastern portions of the Deccan, however, the rain is more uniformly distributed throughout the months June to October; and there is this peculiarity about the rainfall of the Eastern Deccan, viz., that the rainfall of the month of July is normally *less* than that of June, August, September, or October, although July is by far the *wettest* month in most districts.

*Abnormal Variations of the Meteorological Elements in 1880.*

*Barometric Pressure.*—The extent to which the mean monthly readings of the barometers at the several stations in the year 1880 were above or below the respective average monthly readings, is shown graphically by figures 44 to 48, which, as in previous years, are very much alike. From these figures it will be seen that at every station the barometer was, with scarcely a single exception, below the normal height from January to May. It then rose above the average in June or July, and was everywhere high during the mid-monsoon months July and August. A fall took place, however, in September, and thereafter the pressure remained, at most stations, little above the average height until December, when another rise occurred. It will also be noticed that, as in previous years, the range of the abnormal movement was greater at the northern than at the southern stations, the rise from the earlier to the later months of the year having been much greater at Karachi and Deesa than at Belgaum and Poona. In this respect the abnormal movements of 1880 resembled the normal annual fluctuation of pressure which, as shown by figures 1 to 5, is always greater in the north than in the south.

*Wind.*—The abnormal variations of the north or south and east or west components of the wind are represented by figures 49 to 58. They show that the deviations of the wind from its normal direction and strength were of a very irregular character, and very different at the different stations, for the figures bear no general resemblance to each other. At Karachi the winds throughout the summer monsoon months appear to have been more southerly or less westerly than usual, but at Deesa they were more nearly of the normal character. At Bombay from May to September the winds were persistently from points less southerly or more northerly than usual. In June the westerly element was stronger than usual, in July of about the average strength, but in August weaker than usual. At Poona the winds of the rainy season were of a more normal character; but the westerly element appears to have been persistently stronger than usual, except in September, but this persistent feature may be due to the change of site of the observatory. At Belgaum the winds, on the whole, resembled those of the typical year.

*Temperature.*—The mean monthly abnormal variations of this element at the different stations are shown by figures 59 to 63. They show that the deviations from the normal conditions, were