

THE  
CENTRAL PROVINCES  
AND BERAR

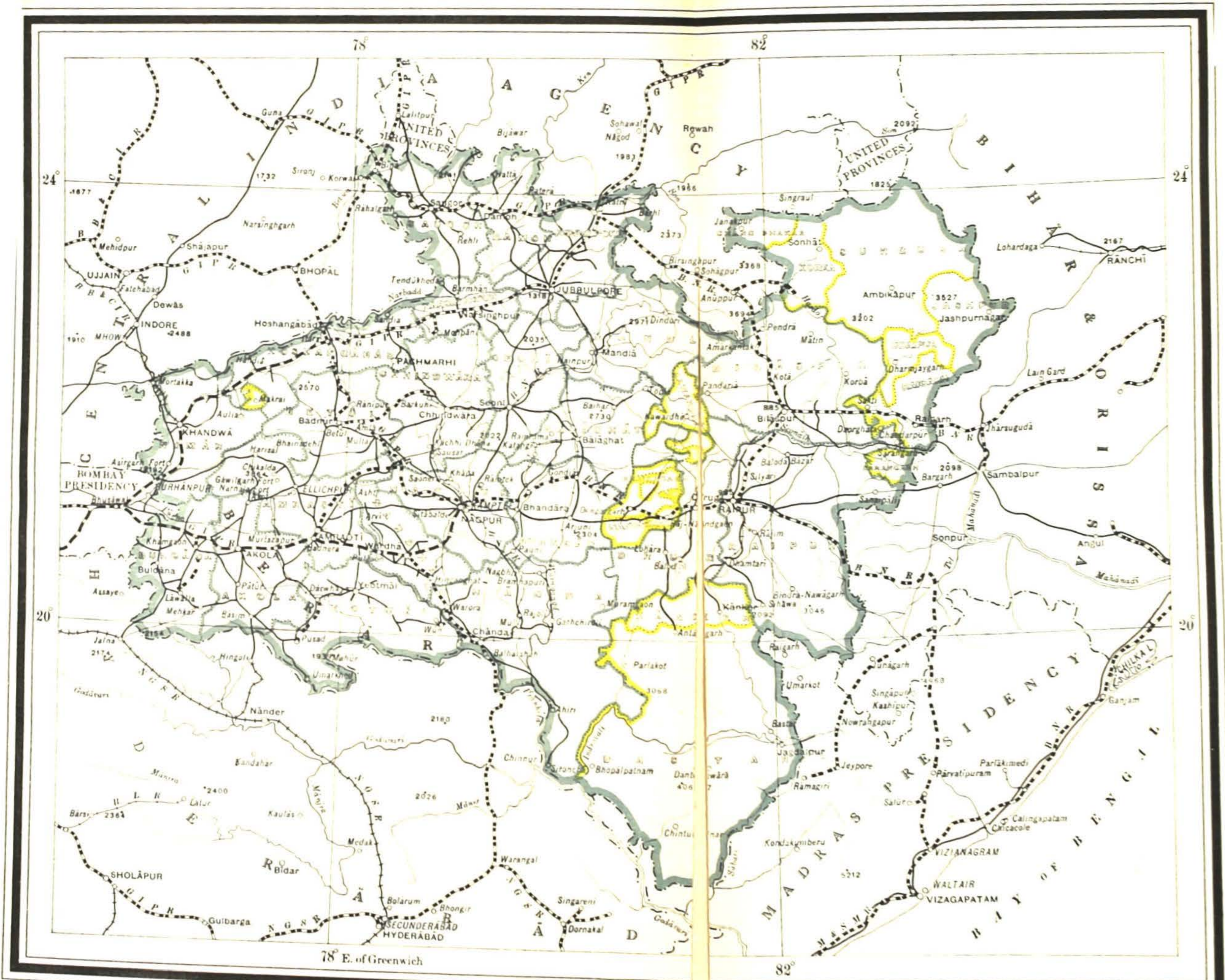
1929-30

A Review of the  
Administration of  
the Province

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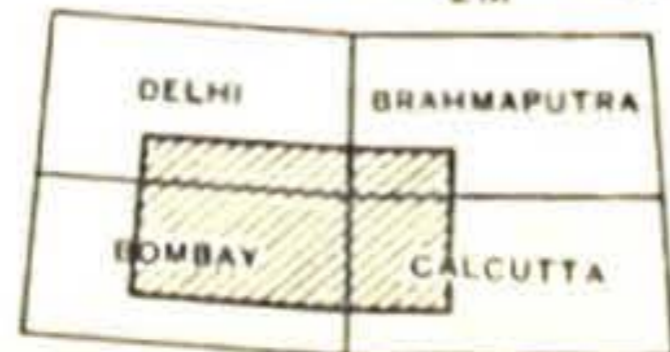
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## CONTENTS

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### PART I HISTORICAL SUMMARY

	PAGE
1. The Political Situation ..	1
2. The Legislative Council ..	2
3. Finance ..	5
4. Condition of the People ..	7
5. Public Health ..	9
6. Maintenance of Order ..	<i>ib.</i>
7. Local Self-Government ..	10
8. Trade, Industries and Commerce ..	12
9. Mining ..	14
10. Forests ..	<i>ib.</i>
11. Irrigation ..	15
12. Agriculture ..	17
13. Co-operative Credit ..	19
14. Education ..	20
15. Excise ..	21

### PART II DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS

---

#### CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL AND GENERAL

1. Physical Features, Character and Products ..	24
2. Historical Summary ..	<i>ib.</i>
3. The Constitution ..	<i>ib.</i>
4. Organization of Public Services and Departments ..	<i>ib.</i>
5. Character of Land Tenure and System of Survey and Settlements ..	<i>ib.</i>
6. Civil Divisions of British Territory ..	<i>ib.</i>
7. Details of last Census ..	<i>ib.</i>
8. Composition of the Local Government, 1929-30 ..	<i>ib.</i>
9. Course of Legislation, 1929-30 ..	25
10. Relations with Central Provinces States ..	26

## CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

	PAGE
1. Revenue and Rent-paying classes ..	30
2. Realization of Revenue ..	31
3. Surveys ..	<i>ib.</i>
4. Settlements ..	32
5. Land Records ..	33
6. Waste Lands ..	35
7. Government Estates ..	<i>ib.</i>
8. Wards' Estates ..	<i>ib.</i>

## CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION

1. Police ..	38
2. Criminal Justice ..	40
3. Civil Justice ..	42
4. Prisons ..	43
5. Military—Auxiliary Force, India, and Indian Territorial Force ..	44
6. Municipal Administration ..	45
7. District Councils ..	46

## CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Agriculture ..	49
2. Co-operative Credit ..	52
3. Veterinary Department ..	54
4. Weather and Crops ..	56
5. Horticulture ..	59
6. Forests ..	<i>ib.</i>
7. Excise ..	62
8. Mining ..	63
9. Manufactures ..	65
10. Industries ..	66
11. Public Works ..	68
12. Irrigation ..	72

## CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE

1. Gross Revenue and Expenditure ..	76
2. Revenue and Expenditure—Central ..	77
3. Revenue and Expenditure—Provincial ..	79

## CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES

1. Births and Deaths ..	81
2. Medical Relief ..	82
3. Sanitation ..	83
4. Vaccination ..	<i>ib.</i>
5. Treatment of the Insane ..	84
6. Emigration and Immigration ..	<i>ib.</i>

## iii

## CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION

	PAGE
1. Education ..	85
2. Literature and the Press ..	94
3. Scientific and Literary Societies ..	<i>ib.</i>
4. Arts and Science ..	<i>ib.</i>

## CHAPTER VIII — MISCELLANEOUS

1. Registration ..	95
2. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction ..	<i>ib.</i>
3. Archaeology ..	<i>ib.</i>
4. Stationery ..	<i>ib.</i>
5. Registration of Rainfall ..	96

## PART I

### Historical Summary

#### 1.—The Political Situation

The chief events of the year 1930 were the strike on the G. I. P. Railway in February, the commencement of the civil disobedience movement in April and its dying down in October, the elections to the fourth Legislative Council in November, and an outbreak of lawlessness in December directed against the landlords and money-lenders of the Buldana district. At the beginning of the year the response of Central Provinces politicians to the resolutions of the Lahore Congress passed in Christmas week of 1929 was poor. Although the Congress members of the Legislative Council resigned their seats, they did so without conviction as to the utility of the step which they were taking; and the "Independence Day" demonstrations which were arranged for the 26th January throughout the province aroused no general enthusiasm. The railway strike, which started on February the 4th and collapsed on April the 17th, was bolstered up by the Congress, which told the strikers that it looked upon strikes as a part of the general scheme for obtaining Swaraj; but it evoked little sympathy from the general public.

2. The civil disobedience movement proper commenced in April with a feeble parade of defiance of the salt laws, which was confined to the Hindi districts. The province, however, afforded no natural facilities for this line of action, and the obvious futility of the proceedings, and the entire disregard of them by Government, soon brought the movement into disrepute. The Hindi leaders therefore took to the reading of proscribed literature, but a few judicious prosecutions effectually checked this form of activity, and no serious developments occurred until July, when the Marathi leaders of the Responsivist party started forest Satyagraha as part of their election campaign. Thereupon the Congress leaders took up the movement and spread it into the villages and aboriginal tracts, with the result that by August the situation had become definitely serious, as practically all pretence of non-violence had been abandoned. The forests were invaded, and in places badly damaged, the aboriginal

population in several areas became excited and out of hand, and various clashes occurred between the jungle people and the police. The epidemic spread also into the student class, and it became necessary to close down all the Government schools and colleges in Nagpur, and several schools elsewhere.

3. The measures taken by Government to meet the situation were prompt. The Picketing and Prevention of Intimidation Ordinances were employed vigorously, and most of the prominent Congress leaders were prosecuted, with the result that from about the middle of August the situation began to improve. By the middle of October forest satyagraha had almost ceased, and Congress activities were confined chiefly to dwindling meetings and spasmodic attempts to continue the picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops in a few districts. By the 1st November Government was able to re-open all colleges, except the Agricultural College, which it was decided to keep closed in view of the seasonal work lost. Although considerable pressure was brought to bear upon the candidates and their constituents, with the result that a low percentage of votes was polled, the elections to the Legislative Council were carried through in November. They ended with the defeat of the Nationalist party, and in December two members of the Democratic party, Mr. G. P. Jaiswal and Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, were appointed as Ministers in charge of the transferred subjects. Sir Shankar Rao Chitnavis was re-elected President of the Council, the Deputy President being Mr. Muzaffar Hussain, a Democrat of Berar.

4. The close of the year was marked by an outbreak of agrarian agitation in the Buldana district, which was directed entirely against the landlords and money-lenders. Its origin may be traced to the economic stress consequent on the general trade depression and the slump in prices, but its growth was certainly fostered by the ideas of mass action and defiance of constituted authority preached by the Congress. It was fortunately confined in its manifestations to the destruction of crops and property, and no violence was done to the person. As soon as firm measures were taken against the rioters, the trouble ceased.

## 2.—The Legislative Council

5. The life of the third Legislative Council would normally have ended on the 6th January 1930, but its term was



extended up to the 31st August 1930. Following the announcement of the new policy of the Congress in December 1929, 15 Congress members of the Council resigned, but it was not possible to hold by-elections to replace them in time for the January sitting. Two other members of the Council, 1 Independent and 1 Nationalist, also resigned. By-elections were held, and most of the newly elected members took their seats at the budget sitting of the Council in February-March 1930. "Resignations were received from 22 members of Council during the period from June to August, when it was obvious that there would be no further session of the Council, and consequently no by-elections were held."

6. The ministry established in August 1929, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, Minister for Agriculture, and the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur P. C. Bose, Minister for Education, both members of the Nationalist group, continued in office till the 29th July 1930, when the former resigned for personal reasons. No disagreement was expressed with the policy of Government. The administration of the transferred subjects allotted to the Minister for Agriculture was taken over temporarily by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur P. C. Bose. The general election programme was issued on the 1st October 1930 and the elections were completed by the 27th November 1930. No political party, except the non-Brahmin party, put forward representatives, candidates preferring to rely on their own influence and resources. Both *ex*-Ministers were defeated, Mr. Deshmukh by a non-Brahmin candidate, and the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur P. C. Bose by a candidate set up by Congress sympathisers. The candidates nominated for the Nagpur (East) Non-Muhammadan rural constituency have twice withdrawn, so that this constituency remains unrepresented.

7. The August session of 1929, which opened with an address by His Excellency the Governor, was conspicuous for a motion of no-confidence in the Hon'ble Minister Mr. R. M. Deshmukh. This was defeated after a discussion lasting two days. While official legislation was confined to a single Bill, which was referred to a Select Committee, there were many non-official Bills. Five resolutions of general interest on such subjects as unemployment, vegetable ghee and village roads came up for discussion.

8. The January session of 1930, which began on the 17th, following the announcement of the new policy of the Congress,

was signalized by the absence of that group from the Council. The only official measure of importance was a resolution declaring approval of the rules framed under the Cotton Transport Act (III of 1923), the object of which was to maintain the quality and reputation of the cotton grown in the province. The resolution was carried. There was considerable legislative activity, among the non-official Acts of importance enacted being the Maternity Benefit Bill, while other Acts were passed amending the Land Revenue, the Local Self-Government, and the Nagpur University Acts.

9. In response to His Excellency's appeal fewer questions of a petty and parochial nature were asked and there was some tendency to confine questions to matters of importance. Eleven resolutions were discussed during the January session, the most important of which recommended the grant of an amnesty to political prisoners, the appointment of a committee to examine the revision of settlements in certain taluqs of Berar, the abolition of country liquor shops in the Saugor district, and the appointment of a committee of enquiry into corruption in Government departments. Of these resolutions, which evoked animated discussions, 3 were carried, 6 were lost on a division, and 2 were withdrawn. It may be mentioned that a fairly large proportion of the resolutions, *viz.*, the establishment of an agricultural high school in Berar, the opening of primary schools in all villages, and the raising of the grant-in-aid to local bodies to three-fourths of their expenditure, related to rural interests.

10. The famine of 1928 in the north of the province was followed by an unsatisfactory agricultural season in some of the northern districts, while Berar suffered from the exceptionally low prices of cotton. This necessarily affected the estimated income for 1930-31 and the Hon'ble the Revenue Member in his budget speech laid stress on the need for new taxation, emphasising the fact that a progressive province could not be run on anything so inelastic as land revenue, so moribund as excise and so trifling as stamps. The debates were marked with a note of pessimism and though many criticisms were levelled at Government for not spending more money on what are termed the nation-building departments, the Council was unwilling to impose fresh taxation, as was shown by the passing of a token cut to this effect. The transferred half of Government received criticism during

the discussion of the demand for the Excise Department. A token cut of Rs. 10,000 was moved, firstly to express lack of confidence in the excise policy pursued by the ministry and, secondly, to advocate once again the closing of country liquor shops in the Saugor district, a proposal which had been rejected by the House in the January sitting. This motion was lost. The usual motion for the abolition of all Commissionerships was not put forward and a token cut for the abolition of one Commissionership was defeated. It may be said safely that, as in the previous year, the debates in the March 1930 sitting were on the whole marked with cogency, reasonableness and despatch, and the number of demands which remained undiscussed was small.

11. A short preliminary sitting of the fourth Legislative Council was held on the 9th, 11th and 12th December 1930 for the purpose of swearing in members and for the election of the President and the Deputy President. Four candidates were nominated for the Presidentship, but 3 of these withdrew; Sir Shankar Rao Chitnavis, who had been president of the third Legislative Council, being elected unopposed. For the office of Deputy President there were 2 candidates, 1 from the Nationalist and 1 from the Democratic party. Mr. Muzaffar Husain, the nominee of the Democratic party, was elected by a considerable majority. There are now 2 organized parties in the Council, the Democratic party having at present a strength of 23 elected members, and the Nationalist party 19. His Excellency the Governor has appointed a ministry consisting of 2 members of the former party, Mr. Jaiswal and Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, and they took office on the 15th December.

### 3.—Finance

12. The budget for the year 1929-30, as finally passed by the Local Government, provided for a revenue of Rs. 5,55,80 lakhs, expenditure chargeable to revenue of Rs. 5,26,60 lakhs, a free closing balance of 56.43 lakhs and a balance in the Famine Relief Fund of Rs. 47.37 lakhs. According to the revised estimates for 1929-30, available when the budget for 1930-31 was presented to the Legislative Council, the revenue was estimated at Rs. 5,38,68 lakhs and expenditure chargeable to revenue at Rs. 5,54,84 lakhs, the surplus of Rs. 29.20 lakhs estimated in the budget being converted to a deficit of Rs. 16.16 lakhs, while the free closing balance was reduced to Rs. 31 lakhs.

This balance took into account an estimated overdraft of Rs. 5 lakhs. The balance in the Famine Relief Fund stood at Rs. 45 lakhs. The year, however, closed actually with a minus balance of Rs. 11,000 and with Rs. 47.73 lakhs in the Famine Relief Fund. A loan of Rs. 11,000 had to be taken from the Government of India to cover the overdraft. The deterioration was due to crop failure in the north of the province.

13. The budget for 1930-31, as presented to the Legislative Council, provided for a revenue of Rs. 5,56,10 lakhs and expenditure chargeable to revenue of Rs. 5,55,98 lakhs of which Rs. 27.52 lakhs were allotted for new schemes and works. Under Capital and Debt heads, which include Loan, Advance and Famine Relief Fund transactions, receipts were estimated at Rs. 1,10.61 lakhs and disbursements at Rs. 94.63 lakhs. The apparent deficiency in disbursements was due to the inclusion in receipts of a loan of Rs. 11 lakhs taken from the Government of India to cover capital expenditure met in previous years from provincial balances, and to the estimated outgoings of the loans included in the Provincial Loan and Advance Account being less than the estimated recoveries from such loans. It was estimated that the year would close with a free balance of Rs. 10.37 lakhs and Rs. 51.04 lakhs in the Famine Relief Fund. Of the total expenditure chargeable to revenue of Rs. 5,55.98 lakhs, Rs. 4,72.18 lakhs were votable. Of the provision for new works and schemes, aggregating Rs. 27.52 lakhs, chargeable to Revenue, Rs. 22.69 lakhs were allotted to Transferred and Rs. 4.83 lakhs to Reserved subjects.

14. The voting of demands for grants for the year 1930-31 commenced on the 1st March, 1930, and continued till the 10th. The demands actually put to vote totalled Rs. 5,54.67 lakhs and the Council made reductions aggregating Rs. 1.83 lakhs of which His Excellency the Governor certified Rs. 90,000. As a result of modifications the estimated free closing balance of Rs. 10.37 lakhs was finally raised to Rs. 12.04 lakhs.

15. The arrangement by which the division of expenditure between Central Provinces and Berar is regulated is that after meeting the central charges which are common to both parts of the province, the remaining charges should be divided in the ratio of 60:40, the proportion being worked up to gradually as the expansion of the total provincial resources,

permits. The ratio stood at 73 : 27 in 1923-24 and gradually rose to 62 : 38, at which it was maintained for the three years 1926-27 to 1928-29. In 1929-30 it fell to 65 : 35 and in 1930-31 to 66 : 34. The increase in the percentage allotted to Berar is dependent on the extent to which funds are available for new expenditure, and in lean years, when surplus funds are scanty, a fall in the percentage is inevitable.

16. The budget anticipations for 1930-31 have been seriously upset by a world slump and by political agitation in the province. Early in the year it became evident that the revenue, as estimated in the budget, would not materialize, and no time was lost in bringing the possible effects of the situation prominently to the notice of Commissioners and Heads of Departments. These officers were requested to scrutinize their budgets and to propose curtailments not only from ordinary but also from new expenditure. As a result of these investigations curtailments have been effected in almost all departments to the extent of about Rs. 26½ lakhs. It is expected, however, that even this large curtailment in expenditure will not be sufficient to cover the anticipated fall in revenue and the latest estimates indicate that the expenditure chargeable to revenue will exceed the revenue by Rs. 20.17 lakhs and the estimated closing balance of Rs. 10.37 lakhs will be converted to a minus sum of Rs. 10 lakhs. The balance in the Famine Relief Fund stands at Rs. 52.17 lakhs against Rs. 51.04 lakhs estimated in the budget.

#### 4.—Condition of the people

17. The monsoon of 1929 was uneven in its distribution. The current withdrew early in the north and west of the province and the cold weather rains were insufficient: rabi crops consequently suffered from drought in the Jubbulpore, Nerbudda and Berar divisions. The rainfall for 1929-30 was slightly in excess in the Central Provinces proper, but was much in deficit in Berar. On the whole, the season proved favourable both for *kharif* and *rabi* crops in the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh divisions, but distinctly unfavourable to *rabi* and less so to *kharif* over the rest of the province.

18. With occupation continuing to extend, though at a somewhat slower rate than in preceding years, the cropped area fell by 120,000 acres, chiefly on account of lack of moisture and the rapid hardening of the soil at the time of the *rabi* sowings. The *kharif* area expanded by one per cent, mainly through increased

areas under juar and cotton. The area under wheat and *birra* (wheat-gram) declined by 221,505 acres or by 6 per cent. The fall, which resulted from successive unfavourable seasons, was remarkable in the Jubbulpore division and the Narsinghpur district. Linseed and its mixtures also showed a shrinkage of 19 per cent, the decrease being mostly in the drilled crop in the northern districts. Though rice and sugarcane were the only crops which had outturns above normal, the provincial yield percentage for all crops was four points above that of the previous year.

19. The low outturns of *rabi* in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda divisions rendered suspensions and remissions of revenue necessary to the extent of Rs. 12,28,039 and Rs. 9,47,584, respectively. As in the previous year taccavi loans were granted liberally, gratuitous relief was given to paupers, and scarcity works were opened, to which nearly 67,000 persons had recourse. Elsewhere in the Central Provinces the yields were appreciably greater than in 1928-29, and the condition of the landowning, cultivating and labouring classes remained satisfactory. In Berar, suspension of land revenue amounting to Rs. 4,77,844 was necessary, owing to poor crops following the short monsoon. The fall of 16 and 26 per cent in the prices of food-grains and cotton respectively was the result of conditions in the markets of the world and the general trade depression. Cattle were generally healthy and the quinquennial census of agricultural stock held in January 1930 showed increases in farm stock of all kinds.

20. The monsoon of 1930 set in late and was not established till the end of June. In July, the rainfall was copious except in Berar, where it was well below the normal. Rain in the first half of August, though excessive in the north of the Nerbudda valley, was timely, but the long break thereafter caused anxiety in the cotton and rice country, where the crops, already somewhat backward, began to show signs of deterioration. In the second and third weeks of September heavy rain in Berar and good showers in the Central Provinces saved the situation and brought the crops on again. October rains facilitated *rabi* sowings, but proved insufficient for unirrigated rice and caused slight damage to cotton and juar in Nagpur and Berar. Light to moderate showers in November led to *rabi* sowings over greater areas and provided moisture for the healthy growth of young plants. December was generally clear and cool. The estimated

outturns of cotton, rice and til for the Central Provinces and Berar ranged from 87 to 93 per cent of the normal.

### 5.—Public Health

21. The year 1929-30 was an unhealthy one. Births numbered 617,646 and deaths 482,928. Cholera, plague, small-pox and a mild form of influenza were present in several districts. Malaria caused heavy mortality from the month of August onwards. Scarcity conditions continued in 3 districts only, *viz.*, Jubbulpore, Saugor and Damoh. For the Kumbh Fair at Allahabad in January-February 1930, 8 additional temporary epidemic dispensaries were sanctioned; these were detailed at important railway stations in the province. Epidemic dispensaries were detailed to the affected areas to deal with cholera epidemics, and proved very serviceable. Malaria dispensaries were posted in selected tracts in Amraoti, Balaghat, Chhindwara and Bilaspur districts. A rat destruction scheme was sanctioned for the town of Multai. The separation of the cadre of Assistant Medical Officers for the Public Health Department was approved by Government. Grants were given by Government for maternity and child-welfare work. Baby weeks were held in several towns.

22. The anti-leprosy campaign was continued, and leprosy survey operations of 33 selected police station-houses were completed. 32 leprosy treatment centres were opened; the attendance at all these centres is promising. At the health school established by Government the training of a second batch of 14 health workers was completed. The work of the bacteriological department, *e.g.*, examination of water, etc., was started at the Public Health Institute. Schemes of rural uplift work in Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore districts were continued.

### 6.—Maintenance of Order

23. There was a slight increase in petty crime during the year 1929 owing to somewhat unfavourable economic conditions. Crime has shown a decreasing tendency, particularly crime against property. Some part of the decrease is doubtless due to less free reporting of petty crime owing to the civil disobedience movement, but considering the preoccupation of the police with other duties it is particularly satisfactory that, apart from offences arising out of the severe political unrest, there has been no increase in serious crime.

24. The year 1929 was generally quiet. Communal tension had eased considerably and there was little political agitation. But there was a marked change in 1930. Early in the year a prolonged strike on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway occasioned a great deal of extra work for the police, but thanks to tactful management the strikers were kept in hand and there was no serious disorder. The resolutions passed by the Indian National Congress at their session held during Christmas week, 1929, led to a marked deterioration in the political situation, and during the course of the year matters developed into what might be termed an attempt at non-violent rebellion. The situation developed first in the Hindi districts, with Jubbulpore, the headquarters of the Hindi Congress Committee, as the vortex, and by the month of April feeling had become very tense. In July, the Maharashtra, which had hitherto kept fairly aloof, entered whole-heartedly into the fray, and a vigorous agitation in the form of forest satyagraha was started throughout the province. The aboriginals were infected with the virus and there was trouble with the Gonds in Betul, Seoni, Mandla and Raipur. The situation in the following months was serious and necessitated drastic and continued action. Rioting occurred in several districts and on 6 occasions the police were compelled to open fire, while strong forces of punitive police were imposed on 12 areas. Conjointly with this agitation, vigorous efforts were made to seduce the police and every form of vilification and misrepresentation was resorted to in the endeavour to deter them from performing their duty. It is pleasing to record that their behaviour throughout was beyond praise. Towards the end of September the movement began to wane and throughout the last months of the year the situation continued to improve. The only noticeable feature in the last month of the year was an outbreak of lawlessness in the Buldana district. Feeling had been aroused by stirring election speeches by the rival Brahmin and non-Brahmin candidates and this was accentuated by economic stress. The peasantry started to rob the landlords and money-lenders and, though no violence against their persons was attempted, a considerable amount of looting was done. Once definite violence started it was promptly quelled and after a few days peace was completely restored.

#### 7.—Local Self-Government

25. A municipality was established at Mehkar in the Buldana district and the status of the notified area committee



## II

at Itarsi in the Hoshangabad district was raised to that of a municipality. An independent local board was set up for the Melghat taluq (excluding the Chikalda Plateau), while the Gondia Local Board was dissolved and its work carried on by the Bhandara District Council until a new election could be held. Minor adjustments were carried out as regards the areas administered by local boards in the Mandla and Jubbulpore districts. General elections were held in 3 municipalities and for 9 district councils and 1 independent local board. There was an increase in the number of meetings held and a falling off in the attendance of members at meetings.

26. Government grants to municipal committees amounted to Rs. 6,38,000, a sum equal to 8 per cent of their total income and similar grants to district councils totalled Rs. 26,32,431 or 38 per cent of their receipts. Excluding these grants, the real income of the municipal committees and district councils rose by 10 per cent each.

The expenditure of municipal committees rose by 14 per cent and that of the district councils fell by 10 per cent. There was a further advance in the fields of education and medical relief, which, taken together, absorbed as much as 26 and 57 per cent of the total expenditure of municipal committees and district councils, respectively. Ten new schools were opened. Compulsory education schemes were sanctioned in 12 municipalities and for 4 areas under district councils. The process of replacing untrained by trained teachers was continued and various measures were adopted to improve the enrolment and attendance of pupils.

27. Four new allopathic dispensaries were opened and 3 more dispensaries were taken over by local bodies. Four new Ayurvedic dispensaries were opened by local bodies. Fourteen more private medical practitioners in rural areas were subsidized.

28. Both municipal committees and district councils continued to make use of their powers of taxation, but the former continue to favour the use of indirect taxation, such as terminal taxes, external vehicles taxes, etc. An examination of some of these proposals indicated a tendency to resort to indirect taxation rather than to increase the charges for public utility services so as to make the latter self-supporting. Confusion in the accounts of local bodies continued to be the rule and disciplinary action was necessary

against 6 district councils and 1 independent local board. Two district councils were dissolved and executive officers were appointed to carry on the work which they had neglected.

### 8.—Trade, Industries and Commerce

29. The total trade of the province, excluding movements of animals and treasure, decreased both in volume and value by 7 and 11 per cent, respectively, during the year ending the 31st March 1930. The total value of imports and exports was Rs. 19.84 lakhs and Rs. 31.63 lakhs respectively, as compared with Rs. 20.59 lakhs and Rs. 37.27 lakhs in the preceding year. The fall was mainly in exports under the heads raw cotton (Rs. 15.33 lakhs), manufactured cotton (Rs. 1.50 lakhs), grain and pulse (Rs. 2.69 lakhs) and oilseeds (Rs. 1.58 lakhs). The balance of trade was in favour of the province, but it fell from a little over Rs. 16.6 crores in the year 1928-29 to a little over 11.8 crores or by 29 per cent during the year under report.

30. The number of factories under the Indian Factories Act rose from 892 to 901, the increase being chiefly in printing presses and rice mills. The majority of perennial factories paid due care to the fencing of dangerous machinery, while numerous requisitions had to be issued to seasonal factories for the provision of additional guards and fences. Considerable improvements in ventilation was noted in perennial factories; in the case of ginning factories, ridge ventilation in the roofs has gone far to mitigate the dust nuisance. Local conditions and lack of water are the chief obstacles to any definite advance towards adequate sanitation. The general health of labourers was good, no serious epidemic occurring in any area. Creches provided in some of the perennial factories continue to make satisfactory progress. The Maternity Benefit Bill (which is a decided step in the direction of improved conditions for women labourers) was passed into law by the local legislature in March 1930. Two minor strikes occurred during the year, one among sweepers and the other in a spinning and weaving mill, and both were satisfactorily settled. The prices of commodities fell about the close of the year, resulting in a 15 per cent reduction of wages for both male and female labour. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Act is working satisfactorily, but numerous cases have occurred in which small factories were built before approval to their plans and specifications was obtained. This made difficult and costly

alterations necessary before they were allowed to work. In December 1929, the Royal Commission on Labour visited the province, halting first at Akola and later at Nagpur. During the year, 3 new trade unions were registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, the total number of unions registered since the introduction of the Act now being 7. The Trade Disputes Act, 1929, came into force on the 8th May 1929 and is to remain in force for a period of 5 years only. The Local Government has issued, under section 19 of the Act, the Central Provinces and Berar Trade Disputes Rules, 1929, which give effect to the provisions of the Act in respect of industries, businesses and undertakings carried on in this province. The authority appointed to administer the Act is the Registrar of Trade Unions, who is the Director of Industries.

31. The electrical industry in the province continues to make good progress. The capacity of electric plant installed rose from 19,892 kilowatts to 22,942 kilowatts, while the number of electric motors increased from 1,253 to 1,287. Electrical energy is now available for supply to the public in 7 towns. New works are under construction at Akola and Saugor, and a licence has been granted for Khamgaon. Forty-seven new boilers were registered, including 22 boilers registered in other provinces and transferred to this province. The rules requiring boiler owners to employ a certificated attendant to be placed in immediate charge of a boiler were introduced during the period under review.

32. The depression in the textile trade continues. The reductions in the prices of yarn and mill made cloth have intensified the difficulties of hand-loom weavers in disposing profitably of their output. Propaganda for the demonstration of flyshuttle sleys was extended to outlying villages with small colonies of weavers and resulted in the introduction of 1,180 sleys in 300 villages. Nearly half the total number of weavers are now using these improved weaving appliances, and the output of hand-loom weavers has increased by about 75 per cent. They are still hampered, however, by the lack of proper marketing facilities.

33. The demand for industrial education continues, but owing to lack of funds it has not been possible to give effect to new schemes for improvement and expansion. Moreover, the depressed state of the provincial finances caused the activities of existing institutions to be somewhat

curtailed, as the grant of new scholarships during the year was restricted. The transfer of the mochi class known as the "Rohidas Mochi School, Amraoti", which was placed under the supervision and management of the All-India Chamar Association, Amraoti, to the Government Leather Tanning School, Nagpur, for the sake of economy and convenience is under consideration. New tailoring classes were opened during the year at the Robertson Industrial School, Jubbulpore, and the Government School of Handicrafts, Akola. The construction of buildings for the Government School of Handicrafts, Raipur, has been completed, but it has not been possible to open it for want of funds. There are at present 10 apprentices at the Government Leather Tanning School, Nagpur, of whom 4 are Christians and 6 Chamars. In addition, a number of Chamars are receiving training as workmen. Some of the workmen trained in the school in the past are now reported to be earning good wages. The finishing yard constructed at the school turned out a considerable quantity of chrome leather, but as a result of the call for economy, the work had to be stopped, no funds being available to purchase the fresh stock required for the manufacture of chrome. A pamphlet was published in Marathi and Hindi on improved methods of tanning. A note on the hide and leather industry of the province and replies to the questionnaire issued by the Committee were submitted during the year to the Hides Cess Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India.

The Board of Industries met twice and continued to give valuable advice. Index numbers showing the changes in the cost of living of industrial workers at Nagpur and Jubbulpore are published every month in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

#### 9.—Mining

34. The returns of the mining year 1930 show an increase in the output both of coal and of manganese, the respective figures being 882,331 tons (as against 882,156 tons last year) and 621,905 tons (as against 339,509 tons last year). The slump in the market, reported last year, however, continued, and 3 coal mines and 43 manganese mines were closed down with the result that Government revenue fell from Rs. 4,03,643 to Rs. 3,93,025.

#### 10.—Forests

35. Working-plans for Bhandara, Jubbulpore-Narsinghpur, Allapilli-Pedigundum and Hoshangabad were

sanctioned during the year under review. The continued demand for the services of trained forest officers led to the deputation of 3 officers. The Forest Utilization Officer, whose work has greatly increased, dealt with contracts amounting to Rs. 4½ lakhs. The sal-borer attack has lost its epidemic character and only one sporadic outbreak in Bilaspur has been reported.

• 36. 190 miles were added to the road system, in accordance with the regular programme. In addition, 329 miles of cart track were improved as a famine relief measure in the northern districts, and in all no fewer than 8,883 miles of cart tracks were kept in repair. The financial position of the Raipur forest tramway improved, the introduction of passenger traffic adding substantially to the income of the tramway. As a result of the remodelling of the Allapilli saw-mill, increased receipts are anticipated from this source. The total forest receipts amounted to the record figure of Rs. 59.97 lakhs as against Rs. 54.42 lakhs last year. Towards the end of the year, however, receipts began to fall, and the situation took a decided turn for the worse. This is in part due to the civil disobedience movement, but mainly to the slump in world prices and the consequent economic depression.

37. The campaign against forests figured prominently in the civil disobedience movement, and was primarily designed as a general protest against the forest laws. No particular section of law was transgressed, with the exception of section 20 of the Indian Forest Act. Congress activities were mainly directed towards preventing the collection of forest revenue by picketing fuel and timber auctions and by inducing people not to graze their cattle. Illogical from the start, the campaign did not meet with the success its instigators had anticipated. The formal cutting of grass with which the campaign opened led to thefts of timber, wanton damage to trees and incendiarism. In some cases, cattle were grazed stealthily at night. Receipts from auctions were, to a certain extent, affected. The total damage to forests is estimated at Rs. 70,000, which was very unevenly distributed, Amraoti suffering damage to the extent of Rs. 11,916 and Yeotmal 10 annas.

### 11.—Irrigation

38. The total areas irrigated and assessed in the year 1929-30 were 375,834 and 367,236 acres compared with 410,219 and

460,757 acres, respectively, in the previous year. The gross assessed revenue of the year was Rs. 10.84 lakhs compared with Rs. 12.53 lakhs in the previous year and the net assessment was Rs. 10.15 lakhs. The amount collected was Rs. 10.49 lakhs compared with Rs. 11.74 lakhs in the previous year, arrears being reduced from Rs. 1.05 lakhs to Rs. 72,522. The reduction in the area irrigated and in the amount of the assessed revenue is due to the non-renewal, in the districts of Bhandara and Balaghat (less Baihar), of agreements, especially for wet areas and also, in the case of revenue, to the reduction of the agreement rate generally in those districts (except in the Wainganga canal area) from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 3.

39. The rainfall was good and well distributed in most of the districts in which there are state irrigation works. It was appreciably in excess of normal in all districts of the Chhattisgarh division and in Saugor, Damoh and Seoni. It was normal in Balaghat and Jubbulpore and about 10 to 12 per cent below normal in Chanda, Bhandara and Nagpur. In Raipur and Drug there was a somewhat serious break between the 12th and 24th August, and in Bilaspur, a break from the 9th to the 28th September. At these times, the demand was considerable and was met in full. There was also a keen demand in Bhandara and Chanda, but unfortunately in the case of certain tanks in these districts, especially Ghora-jheri, Chandpur, Bodulkassa and Khairbanda, supplies were deficient and the demand could not always be met. Elsewhere the demand was generally only moderate and there was no difficulty whatever in meeting it.

40. Excellent progress was made in the construction of distributaries and minors from the Kharung left bank canal, and by the rains of 1930 it was possible to irrigate in a large proportion of the area commanded by that work. The closure of the embankment of the Maniari reservoir was successfully completed in June 1930 and in spite of the fact that only the large distributaries from this work had been constructed, irrigation on a considerable scale was effected in the ensuing kharif season. Most satisfactory progress was made on the remodeling of the Tandula canal and its distributaries, and the results that have been secured indicate that it should eventually be possible not only to irrigate satisfactorily in all villages that are expected to enter into agreement but also to effect considerable economy in maintenance. But little work remains to be done

on the Wainganga canal, while in the case of the Mahanadi canal remodelling cannot be undertaken until the completion report of the work has been sanctioned.

41. Increases in the agreement area of about 17,000 acres under the Mahanadi canal, 14,000 acres under the Kharung canal, and a smaller one under the Tandula canal, have been recorded. Under the Wainganga canal, 33 villages have renewed their agreements for some 12,000 acres and under the Maniari canal, which has been able to irrigate for the first time, no less than 65 villages have entered into agreement for some 14,000 acres. As in Bhandara and Balaghat, it has been found that agreements for wet areas have not been renewed readily in the Chanda district, and in Baihar, in spite of the fact that the agreement rate has been reduced from Rs. 2 to Re. 1-8-0, renewals have not been satisfactory. In the north of the province, however, of 120 agreements that expired after the rains of 1929, 94 were renewed in 1930.

The area of rice irrigation has increased from about 363,000 acres in 1929 to about 411,000 acres in 1930.

42. The report of the Irrigation Committee was issued in August 1929 and the Resolution of Government on it was published in March 1930. Since then, action has been taken on the majority of the recommendations made in the report, but in certain instances it has had to be deferred until the Irrigation Bill is passed into law. That Bill has, during the year 1930, been under the consideration of a Select Committee of the Legislative Council, but owing to the dissolution of the Council in August, it has unfortunately been found necessary to defer its further consideration.

## 12.—Agriculture

43. The period under review witnessed no great expansion of work on new lines, as the total expenditure of the Agricultural Department was less than in the previous year by about one lakh of rupees. In the sphere of agricultural education, a very satisfactory record was achieved by the Agricultural College in University examinations. There are indications that the practical efficiency of students has deteriorated somewhat since the College was affiliated to the University and that there is insufficient correlation between the agriculture of the class room and that of practising farmers. This defect is being remedied and the College staff is being given opportunities of coming into constant touch with farming in various parts of the province.

44. The Agricultural Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Powarkhera, Hoshangabad, has had another satisfactory year's work. An effort to open classes of a pre-vocational character on two Government farms has not met with much success although it is early yet to pass judgment on these innovations. Agricultural instruction has also been commenced in 17 rural middle schools under the control of the Education Department. Scope for practical work is provided on neighbouring demonstration plots.

45. The experimental work carried out on the various farms of the department in the past is now undergoing scrutiny. Cotton and wheat are still the staple crops which receive most attention, but a scheme for the extension of work on rice has been submitted to and accepted by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The improved variety of cotton known as "verum 262" was grown over an area roughly estimated at 40,000 acres in 1929 and this area was greatly extended in the following year. It is estimated that during the season 1929-30 the department handled some 30,000 to 40,000 bales. The average premium secured for "verum" cotton over the local variety "omras" was Rs. 101 per khandi and the added profit per acre secured to the cultivator by growing this variety and by organized marketing was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 12 per acre. To assist the cultivator in his marketing, Government allotted Rs. 50,000 in 1929 to be used as part advances on the cultivator's crop and in the following year, the amount placed at the disposal of the Agriculture Department for the same purpose was Rs. 4½ lakhs.

46. The main wheat tract of the province for the third year in succession was subjected to adverse circumstances. The calamity of 1928-29 caused a marked extension of sowings of approved types in the autumn of 1929 and supplies of seed were organized to make up for local deficiencies. Two types of seed were supplied, known as "main relief" and "high grade", and for the purchase of the latter class the revenue authorities placed the sum of Rs. 5 lakhs at the disposal of the Agricultural Department. This money was used for purchasing good seed in more fortunate areas and distributing it where conditions had been unfavourable. The area under improved seed, primarily wheat, in the north of the province increased in 1929 from under 300,000 to nearly 400,000 acres. Fortunately



for the province, no attack of rust was experienced in the rabi season of 1929-30.

47. In areas where irrigation is available, a number of plots have been opened to demonstrate methods and show the advantages of irrigation. In the last 9 years for which statistics have been compiled the total number of seed farms has risen from 2,237 to 14,723 and the area sown under improved seed of all kinds has increased from 389,985 to 1,503,417 acres. During this period also implements introduced by the department have risen in value from just over one to nearly 3 lakhs of rupees.

### 13.—Co-operative Credit

48. Pursuing the system of reorganization and when necessary, elimination, of bad co-operative societies, during the year, 112 societies were reorganized in the Central Provinces and 10 in Berar, and the registration of 132 societies in Central Provinces and 29 in Berar was cancelled.

Of 400 proposals for registration, 344 were accepted, of which 324 were for primary agricultural credit societies. It may be remarked that 166 societies were registered in the Chhattisgarh division alone. The total number of co-operative societies of all kinds rose from 3,954 to 4,137.

49. The total loans increased from Rs. 64.6 lakhs to Rs. 68.8 lakhs in the Central Provinces and from Rs. 92.2 lakhs to Rs. 98.6 lakhs in Berar. Recoveries of principal and interest increased from Rs. 17 lakhs to Rs. 18.3 lakhs in the Central Provinces but fell from Rs. 23.9 lakhs to Rs. 17.8 lakhs in Berar, the fall in Berar being chiefly due to the exceptionally low prices of cotton. The percentages of overdues stand at 35.2 and 37.6 in the Central Provinces and Berar respectively as against 28.1 and 19.7 in the previous year. The increase in overdues necessitated an increase in the number of awards, which rose from 3,261 to 3,811 involving a corresponding increase in the amounts awarded from Rs. 37 lakhs to Rs. 39 lakhs. The total cash advances increased from Rs. 15.2 lakhs to Rs. 18.5 lakhs in Berar.

50. The number of central banks stood at 34 as at the end of the previous year. Deposits increased from Rs. 48 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs in the Central Provinces and from Rs. 86 lakhs to Rs. 94 lakhs in Berar, while those held by the Provincial Bank decreased from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 24.7 lakhs.

51. The work of educating the members of co-operative societies in the meaning and principles of co-operation was continued by means of rallies; 236 and 57 rallies were held respectively in the Central Provinces and Berar as against 288 and 67 in the previous year.

52. The group system has been recently placed on a legal footing but the necessary funds for working the system have been made available only for the Berar and Chhattisgarh divisions. 30 central banks out of 34 have already become members of institutes. The remaining 4, *i.e.*, Balaghat, Wardha, Harda, and Nimar banks have not yet joined. It is expected that they too will fall into line with the other banks in course of time

#### 14.—Education.

53. The number of pupils under instruction increased by 19,346 and reached a total of 451,182. Recognized schools increased by 107, and unrecognized schools by 8 against 12 and 43 last year. To the total increase in pupils, primary schools for boys contributed 10,532 and those for girls 1,958. The percentage of attendance in primary schools for boys decreased from 72 to 71. Expenditure increased by Rs. 60,302 from Rs. 1,14,61,089 to Rs. 1,15,21,391. This was mainly under collegiate, secondary and primary education, and was due to the opening of the new Science College, the establishment of a number of new high and anglo-vernacular middle schools, and the introduction of compulsory primary education over a more extensive area.

54. The new buildings of the Science College were opened during the year and the undergraduate science sections of the other colleges in Nagpur were transferred to the College of Science. The term of office of the old High School Education Board and its Committees having expired during the year, a new Board was constituted under the High School Education Act, 1922. The Board granted recognition to 16 high schools. The number of pupils learning English as an optional subject in vernacular middle schools slightly decreased owing mainly to crop failure in Berar. A system of instruction in agriculture by local agricultural assistants was tried as an experiment in 17 vernacular middle schools. It is yet too early to judge the results of the experiment. With the aid of Government grants, district councils established village libraries in connection with vernacular middle schools under their control. The libraries appear to be popular and are doing useful work in preventing relapses into illiteracy.

55. Sixteen new schemes for compulsory primary education were sanctioned during the year. The administration of the Compulsory Primary Education Act suffers from such defects as careless registration of children, delay in publishing byelaws and reluctance to prosecute defaulters. In primary schools, although the enrolment in the higher classes increased, a considerable amount of stagnation in class I is still evident. New buildings for the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools at Akola and Darwha, and the hostel at Darwha were completed, and the buildings of the Model High School at Jubbulpore, the High School at Wun and the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools at Balapur and Katol were extended. The High School at Wun was provided with a science laboratory and the Urdu High School, Amraoti, with a Manual Training centre. Grants amounting to Rs. 77,871 were paid for buildings for aided schools completed during the year.

#### 15.—Excise

56. The policy of gradual restriction of the consumption of excisable articles followed the accepted methods of increasing taxation and diminishing facilities. During 1929 and 1930 the direct taxation of country spirit rose in 19 districts by amounts of from Re. 0-5-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per proof gallon, while the average incidence of total taxation on country spirit increased from Rs. 12-10-10 to Rs. 13-2-8. The issue price of opium and ganja was enhanced by Rs. 5 to Rs. 90 and Rs. 55 per seer, respectively. The tax on tari trees was increased by another Re. 1 to Rs. 7 in 4 important consuming districts. 136 country spirit shops and 9 foreign liquor licences for sale off the premises, and 129 drug shops were abolished, while the opening hours of drug shops were curtailed. The Central Provinces Opium Smoking Act prohibiting the smoking of madak in company came into force during the year 1929.

57. Though economic conditions as a whole improved in 1929, the consumption of country spirit shows a slight decline of 2,383 proof gallons, excluding 10,433 proof gallons consumed in an area now supplied with distillery spirit but formerly supplied from out-stills, the consumption of which cannot be recorded. Consumption in the cotton districts rose by 5 per cent, but in the rice country of Chhattisgarh it fell by 6 per cent and in the northern districts by 15 per cent, owing to scarcity, while in the plateau districts on the Satpura hills

it was stationary. The inception of picketing and boycott in pursuance of the civil disobedience movement, operating in depressed economic conditions, produced a marked effect on the consumption of country spirit in the following year. In 9 months of 1930, consumption decreased by 27 per cent, the fall being most marked and amounting to 53 per cent, in the 4 plateau districts of Betul, Chhindwara, Mandla and Seoni, in which the population is mainly aboriginal and illicit distillation is common. The consumption of foreign liquor showed a further decrease of 2 per cent.

58. Though rules for a system of grants-in-aid to approved Temperance Associations have been in force for over a year, no application for recognition has so far been made. For the greater part of 1930, the atmosphere has not been favourable for the formation of such associations, as the political movement has been concentrated on picketing liquor shops and on encouraging the boycott of licensees and consumers, which has been reinforced in some instances by the bar placed by caste panchayats on the taking of contracts for shops and the imposition of total abstinence on their members on pain of fines or other penalties.

59. The consumption of drugs in 1929 was the lowest yet recorded. The issue of opium decreased by 1,455 seers or 6 per cent and that of ganja by 3,201 seers or 17 per cent. The issues of ganja were affected by the increased smuggling of charas, a cheaper but more potent narcotic prohibited in the province. The incidence of consumption further declined from 17 seers of opium and 13 seers of ganja per ten thousand of population in the preceding year to 16 and 11 seers, respectively. The consumption of these drugs fell by an even larger percentage, 16 per cent and 27 per cent, respectively, in the first three quarters of the following year.

60. The gross revenue in the financial year 1929-30 was Rs. 1,25,44,054, an increase of Rs. 2,68,133 over the previous year's figures. The revenue from country spirit rose by Rs. 27,442, while that from opium and hemp drugs decreased by Rs. 7,090 and Rs. 96,399, respectively. The incidence of revenue rose slightly from Re. 0-13-9 in the previous year to Re. 0-15-0 per head of population.

61. For the year 1929 prosecutions under the Excise and Opium Acts totalled 3,952 against 3,016 in the previous year.

The increase occurred mainly under illicit distillation, madak-smoking and hemp drug offences. The percentage of convictions to prosecutions was 83. Madak cases rose from 72 to 218 owing to the working of the Opium Smoking Act which came into force in the middle of the year. Illicit distillation cases increased from 1,455 to 1,676. The 6 plateau districts in which this crime is rife provided 1,076 or 65 per cent of the provincial total. Chhindwara district, as usual, headed the list with 422 cases. This form of crime is increasing in urban and suburban areas and 57 cases were detected during the year. Hemp drugs offences were 832 against 746. The number of charas cases rose further from 145 to 186. The smuggling of charas, a drug prohibited in the province, imposes an additional strain on the Excise staff and represents a corresponding loss in revenue.

## PART II

### Departmental Chapters

#### CHAPTER I

##### Political and General

1. In Volume II of the Administration Report for 1921-22 will be found an account of the following subjects drawn up for standard reference :—

- 1.—Physical Features, Character and Products.
- 2.—Historical Summary.
- 3.—The Constitution.
- 4.—Organization of Public Services and Departments.
- 5.—Character of Land Tenure and System of Survey and Settlement.
- 6.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.
- 7.—Details of last Census.

##### 8.—Composition of the Local Government, 1929-30

2. His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler, M.A., K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S., continued as Governor of the Central Provinces up to the 29th November 1929, when his resignation was accepted. There being no successor on the spot to supply the vacancy, the Hon'ble Mr. Shripad Balwant Tambe, being the Vice-President of the Governor's Executive Council, held and executed the office of Governor of the Central Provinces under section 91 of the Government of India Act with effect from the afternoon of the 29th November 1929. Sir Montagu Butler was again appointed Governor of the Central Provinces as from the forenoon of the 29th March 1930.

3. The transfer of all provincial subjects was suspended under Devolution Rule 6 with the sanction of the Secretary of State up to the 1st August 1929. Mr. Ramrao Madhaorao Deshmukh, Barrister-at-Law, and Rai Bahadur Prabhat Chandra Bose, B.A., L.L.B., were appointed to administer the transferred subjects from the 1st August 1929. The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. Tambe and the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Nelson, kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., were Members of the Executive Council during the year.

## 9.—Course of Legislation, 1929-30

4. The third Legislative Council elected at the end of The Legislative Council. 1926 continued throughout the year. During the period under report, the Council was summoned 3 times and sat for 6 days in August 1929, 7 days in January and 10 days in February-March 1930 or 23 days in all—the same period as in the previous year.

5. At the August session, 1929, the only Bill introduced Government legis- and referred to a Select Committee lation. was the Central Provinces Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1929 (VII of 1929). At the session in January 1930, the Central Provinces Irrigation Bill, 1928 (XX of 1928), was referred to a Select Committee; the report of the Select Committee on the Central Provinces Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, VII of 1929, was presented and the Bill was considered and passed into law. The Central Provinces Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1930 (I of 1930), was introduced, considered and passed into law. The Co-operative Societies (Central Provinces Amendment) Bill, 1929 (X of 1929), was introduced, referred to a Select Committee; the report of the Select Committee was presented and the Bill was passed into law. The Central Provinces Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1929 (XI of 1929), was introduced and referred to a Select Committee.

6. At the August session, 1929, the reports of the Select Non-official legis- Committees on the Central Provinces lation. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1928 (XII of 1928), by Mr. G. R. Pradhan and the Central Provinces Juvenile Smoking Bill, 1928 (XXII of 1928), by Mr. G. P. Jaiswal were presented and the Bills were considered and passed into law. The Central Provinces Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1928 (XXI of 1928), by Seth Thakurdas Goverdhandas; the Central Provinces Cotton Market Bill, 1929 (II of 1929), by Mr. M. P. Kolhe; the Nagpur University (Amendment) Bill, 1929 (V of 1929), by Mr. Y. M. Kale; the Central Provinces Gond Succession and Adoption Bill, 1928 (XXVII of 1928), by Mr. G. P. Jaiswal; the Central Provinces Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1929 (III of 1929), by Mr. S. W. A. Rizvi; the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Bill, 1929 (IV of 1929), by Seth Thakurdas Goverdhandas; and the

Central Provinces Maternity Benefit Bill, 1929 (VI of 1929), by Mr. R. W. Fulay were referred to Select Committee. The motion to refer the Central Provinces Land Alienation (Amendment) Bill, 1928 (XXV of 1928), by Mr. G. P. Jaiswal to Select Committee was lost, while those to refer to Select Committees the Central Provinces Local Self-Government (Amendment) Bill, 1928 (XXIV of 1928), by Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar, and the Central Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1928 (XXIII of 1928), by Mr. S. W. A. Rizvi were not made. The consideration of the Central Provinces Workmen's Welfare Bill, 1929 (I of 1929), by Mr. R. W. Fulay was postponed. The Central Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Bill by Mr. G. R. Pradhan and the Central Provinces Tenancy (Amendment) Bill by Mr. G. P. Jaiswal were introduced and circulated for eliciting public opinion. At the January 1930 session, the Central Provinces Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1929 (III of 1929); the Central Provinces Local Self-Government (Amendment) Bill, 1929 (IV of 1929); the Nagpur University (Amendment) Bill, 1929 (V of 1929); the Central Provinces Maternity Benefit Bill, 1929 (VI of 1929), were considered and passed into law and the Central Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1929 (VIII of 1929), by Mr. G. R. Pradhan was referred to a Select Committee. The Central Provinces Village Panchayat (Amendment) Bill by Mr. U. S. Patil, the Central Provinces Public Places User Bill by Mr. G. A. Gavai and the Central Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Bill by Mr. G. R. Pradhan were introduced and circulated for eliciting public opinion.

### 10.—Relations with Central Provinces States

[Report on the Administration of the States of the Central Provinces for the year 1929.]

7. During the year under report, the Makrai State sustained a loss in the death of the  
**General.** Ruling Chief Raja Drigpal Singh Hathiyaal Rai, at the early age of 26, due to pneumonia. The Chief having died childless, Lal Todar Shah, a relative, was recognized by Government as successor to the Gadi. Rani Profulla Kumari Devi, Rani of Bastar, gave birth to a son on the 25th June, 1930 at Darjeeling. Five States, *viz.*, Bastar, Kanker, Udaipur, Kawardha and Khairagarh, continued to be under management. The Makrai State was taken under management in April 1929. The education of the Minor



Chiefs of Kawardha and Khairagarh continued at the Rajkumar Collegē, Raipur. The Minor Chief of Kanker joined the Rajkumar College in July 1929.

8. In all the States under management, except Makrai, the rainfall was heavier than in the preceding year. The kharif crop was damaged to some extent in Kawardha and Khairagarh and in Makrai the outturn of both kharif and rabi crops was below normal. In the other States under management, the kharif and rabi crops were fair.

9. Owing to improved communications there was a steady increase in trade in Kanker. In Makrai also there was an appreciable improvement owing to the opening of a ginning factory at Serali. In Khairagarh, the value of imports decreased by Rs. 19,386. In the other States under Government management, conditions continued to be normal.

10. The year was on the whole healthy, except for an outbreak of small-pox in some villages of Jashpur, Chhuikhadan and Kawardha. The general condition of the people was satisfactory. Labour was ample, except in Kawardha, and wages were normal, except in Udaipur and Kawardha, where they were high. Prices of food-stuffs remained almost steady, except in Jashpur and Korea where they were high. In the former State, owing to the partial failure of crops in the preceding year, the export of rice was stopped, with the sanction of Government. The number of coolies recruited to the tea-gardens from Jashpur rose from 762 to 1,523.

11. The financial condition of the States under management continued to be satisfactory.

12. The land revenue demand increased in Bastar and Kawardha, the increase in Kawardha amounting to Rs. 33,472 or about 44 per cent, due to revision of settlement of the State. The demand was collected almost in full in Bastar, Udaipur and Khairagarh States. In Makrai, the area under cultivation rose from 41,832 to 43,149 acres and in Khairagarh, the total cropped area increased by 6,883 acres. In Bastar State, the attestation and inspection of 212 regularly surveyed villages in Jagdalpur tahsil, the attestation of 64 villages on the bijwar system and 49 masahati surveyed villages in Jagdalpur tahsil, and the attestation

of 112 villages on the bijwar system and 49 masahati surveyed villages in Dantewara tahsil were completed during the year. Announcements of revised rents and jamas, the distribution of revised rental parchas and pattas and the preparation of check of revised kistbandis and rent lists of certain villages in Bijapur and Dantewara tahsils were also completed. The revision of the settlement of the Kawardha State was also finished and resulted in an enhancement by about 44 per cent over the previous revenue.

13. In the States under management, the number of **Criminal Law and Justice.** criminal and civil courts increased by one each in the States of Makrai and Khairagarh. The number of complaints increased in Bastar, Udaipur and Kawardha, while the number of civil suits showed a rise in Makrai, Kawardha and Khairagarh. The number of offences reported to the Police showed an increase in all the States under management. The number of persons committed to Sessions was 37, of whom 19 were from the Udaipur State alone.

14. Admission to jails increased in Bastar, Udaipur, **Jails.** Makrai and Khairagarh.

15. The income from forests increased in all the States **Forests.** under management, except Makrai, the total increase amounting to Rs. 1,84,300.

16. The excise revenue increased in Bastar, Kanker, **Excise.** Makrai and Khairagarh States, the total increase amounting to Rs. 52,510.

Prosecutions under the Excise Act numbered 16 as against 37 in the previous year.

17. The expenditure on education, which continued to **Education.** be free in Kanker, increased in all the States under management and the number of pupils attending school increased during the year, except in Kanker. The number of schools increased by 5 in Khairagarh, by 2 each in Bastar and Makrai and by 1 in Kawardha. Girls received education in 3 States under management, *viz.*, Kanker, Kawardha and Khairagarh, and children of the depressed classes continued to receive education in Kawardha and Khairagarh. One student passed the matriculation examination from the Khairagarh State. The Boy Scout movement continued to make steady progress in Kanker and Khairagarh.

18. The expenditure on public works in all the States under management rose from Rs. 4,57,118 to Rs. 7,76,921, the increase being common to all States, except Udaipur. In Bastar, the increase was Rs. 2,43,290. The new water-works at Jagdalpur was the most important among the works undertaken by the State. In Kanker, the increase was Rs. 40,998. Chief among the works completed during the year were—the Police station-house and lines at Mainpur and two culverts on the Dhamtari-Jagdalpur road.

## CHAPTER II

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

#### 1.—Revenue and Rent-Paying Classes

[Report on the Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1929 and of Berar for the year ending the 31st July 1929.]

1. The monsoon conditions and the yield of crops during the year are described in Chapter IV of the report. The condition of the agricultural classes was generally favourable except in the Jubbulpore division and part of the Narsinghpur district. Scarcity conditions continued in Saugor, Damoh and Jubbulpore and extended to Seoni, Mandla and Narsinghpur. Relief measures were adopted in the affected areas in the form of works opened by the Public Works and Forest Departments, and by the District Councils. Land revenue amounting to about Rs. 14 lakhs was remitted, and about Rs. 22 lakhs were suspended on account of the current demand. Taccavi loans amounting to nearly Rs. 43 lakhs were granted largely to the affected areas. Government forests, as usual, were thrown open for the free extraction of headloads of grass, fuel and other minor products. Grazing dues were also suspended. The largest number of labourers on relief works at one time was 82,347. Gratuitous relief was given to those unable to work, the number of whom at one time reached 20,393. Doles were also given to 4,668 kotwars. The grant of Rs. 25,000 received from the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust was distributed in the affected area to provide clothing to paupers in the ensuing cold weather. The work of consolidation of scattered holdings in the Chhattisgarh division is progressing satisfactorily and there are indications that the "chakbandi" system is welcomed by cultivators in the division. In the rest of the province labourers had ample employment on adequate wages. The price of food-stuffs was lower than in the previous year.

2. The total rental demand increased from Rs. 1,67,90,291 to Rs. 1,69,11,395 and the area held by tenants rose by 85,156 acres. The average rental per acre remained the same as in the previous year (Re. 0-15-6). The area of *sir* land increased by 61,440 acres and that of *khudkast* decreased by 63,935 acres.

## 2.—Realization of Revenue

[Reports on the Revenue Administration and on the operations of Land Records and Settlement Departments of the Central Provinces for the year ending 30th September 1929 and of Berar for the year ending 31st July 1929.]

3. The total land revenue demand rose from Rs. 2,13,33,704 Demand, remis- to Rs. 2,16,71,047. In the Central sions and suspen- Provinces the increase was chiefly due sions. to the resumption of muafis, progressive assessments and revisions of settlement. In Berar it was due mainly to the revisions of the settlement of Akot and the Melghat taluqs and of izara villages in the Yeotmal district, and to the assessment of agricultural land diverted to non-agricultural purposes, and of land granted to ex-soldiers, the resumption of inam land and the allotment of H. class and alluvial land. Remissions during the year amounted to Rs. 31,147. Suspensions amounted to Rs. 22,43,805. Collections amounted in all to Rs. 1,93,67,448 which includes Rs. 3,617 on account of advance collections from the previous year leaving a balance of Rs. 10,363 for collection during the next year. Out of the total demand of Rs. 13,96,257 in respect of arrears of revenue Rs. 15,825 were collected, Rs. 13,79,615 remitted, and Rs. 817 remain unrealized. The number of processes issued for the collection of land revenue during the year was 13,863 as against 13,941 in the previous year. The total amount of taccavi loans including interest outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 50,98,951 and Rs. 47,24,032 were advanced during the year as against Rs. 32,01,024 in the preceding year. Interest falling due during the year amounted to Rs. 2,89,820 as against Rs. 3,04,149 in the previous year. Of the outstanding debts Rs. 18,32,822 was collected and Rs. 186 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,27,053 of which Rs. 79,266 were overdue. Over all loan transactions, the rate of interest recovered on the mean of outstanding loans was 68 per cent in the Central Provinces and 7 per cent in Berar.

## 3.—Surveys

[Report on the operation of the Land Records and Settlement Department in the Central Provinces during the year ending the 30th September 1929 and in Berar during the year ending the 31st July 1929.]

4. In the Central Provinces, surveys were taken up in the Jubbulpore, Damoh, Bhandara, Raipur and Drug districts where 19 villages were newly traversed. In 755 villages, 328 sub-traverses were run and missing traverse stations

were replaced. A portion of the Mahanadi river forming the southern boundary of the Janjgir tahsil in the Bilaspur district was also traversed along both banks. Traversing of nazul for settlement purposes was done in Drug and Damoh towns. Traversing of the malguzari portion of Itarsi town was also carried out at the request of the Notified Area Committee. All old missing traverse stations were replaced and a few new stations were set up in Bilaspur, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Raipur, Wardha, Gotegaon-cum-Kandeli (Narsinghpur), Kareliganj, Gadarwara, Pulgaon, Deoli and Hinganghat towns. The boundaries of 16 mining leases in Nagpur district and of 24 in Balaghat district were traversed. The detailed survey of Baloda Bazar town was carried out under the Settlement Officer and that of Katangi town under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat.

5. In Berar the traverse survey of Shegaon and Jalgaon towns was commenced and completed during the year. Extra traverse stations were put down at Khamgaon and a few lost stations were replaced at Malkapur and Amraoti. The detailed surveys of Akola, Buldana and Digras towns which were commenced in the previous year were completed during the year, and those of Shegaon and Khamgaon were in progress.

#### 4.—Settlements

(*Ibidem.*)

6. In the Central Provinces, during the year under review, resettlements were in progress in the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur (khalsa and zamindaris), Drug, Mandla, Wardha and Balaghat. Attestation of 3,208 villages, covering an area of 5,152 square miles, was completed, combined rent-rate and assessment reports were submitted for 2,733 villages and rents and revenues were announced in 1,098 villages. Map correction preparatory to attestation was in progress in Raipur, Bilaspur (khalsa), Bilaspur (zamindaris), Drug, Mandla and Wardha districts.

7. In Berar, settlement operations of agricultural land were in progress in the Buldana and Akola districts till 31st October 1928 when operations closed down. Field work had already been completed and there remained only the correction of survey records, the preparation of traces for reproduction of village maps and the checking of maps reproduced. In Yeotmal district the operations in izara villages lasted into the

year under report, because the preparation of the two remaining settlement reports of Wun and Yeotmal and the fixation of the rents of permanent tenants took longer than was anticipated.

8. The settlement of Baloda Bazar town was begun in August 1928 and was completed by the end of January 1929. No progress was made in the survey and settlement of Mandla town during the year owing to the crop failure. A fresh survey of Katangi town nazul was commenced on the standard scale of 128" to a mile on the 1st July 1928. Inquiries were made during September and October 1928 and operations were closed on the 8th February 1929. The revenue survey of town lands in Berar was in progress in Amraoti, Akola, Khamgaon, Buldana and Digras towns. The records of rights were completed and announced in all except Khamgaon.

### 5.—Land Records

(*Ibidem.*)

9. In the Central Provinces a few minor changes were introduced in the system of land records during the year. These were :—

- (i) The *fehris tabdilats* was ordered to be prepared by patwaris along with the khasra and the superior land records staff were directed to check a percentage of the entries recorded.
- (ii) The accurate survey and plotting of internal dolis in rice fields in villages commanded by State irrigation works were resumed.
- (iii) A system of rice sampling in the Chhattisgarh division with a view to calculating a more accurate standard outturn for rice was introduced experimentally.

10. In Berar, the introduction of the new Land Revenue Code from 1st November 1928 has led to a number of changes in land records work and procedure. The recent continuous inquiries into the profits of agriculture and into the value of land have involved much additional labour for the staff. These changes have necessitated the revision of the Land Record and Survey Manual which is now in hand.

11. The condition of village boundary marks and of those of survey numbers in raiyatwari villages was generally satisfactory, while that of traverse marks was unsatisfactory. Many of the latter were reported to be missing in various districts of the Central Provinces,

the Jubbulpore district being responsible for no less than 4,355. The work of replacing these marks, and that of establishing 757 new stations required in the Jubbulpore district could not be taken up as the programme was full. The single boundary mark system introduced in Berar in 1928 has gained in popularity during the year, especially in the Amraoti and Buldana districts. In the latter district as many as 131 villages have come under the system. Progress is hampered by the reluctance of occupants to agree to the fixation of stones without a full survey of every field, which is a tedious and costly process. The large proportion of ordinary boundary marks found out of repair shows that in the past sufficient attention has not been paid to their condition. In one district alone penalties amounting to Rs. 10,745 were imposed under section 126 (2) of the Land Revenue Code for not keeping boundary marks in repair.

12. The number of khasra entries tested by Revenue Inspectors in the Central Provinces declined by 422,120, the decrease occurring mainly in Chhattisgarh where settlement operations were in progress. Check by revenue officers and the superior land records staff also decreased, as the staff was busy with inquiries into crop failure and scarcity operations. In Berar, the average check by Assistant Superintendents of Land Records has increased except in Akola and Amraoti districts; check by Revenue Inspectors in all districts has increased except in Buldana where there was a slight fall.

13. In the Central Provinces, the number of punishments excluding warnings inflicted on patwaris fell by about 6 per cent as a result of the previous year's disciplinary measures; discipline has, on the whole, improved. The revision of the *halkabandi* is now becoming a pressing problem as the delay in its introduction has led to a large number of patwaris remaining unconfirmed. In Berar also punishment of patwaris decreased except in Amraoti, where there was a slight increase. This is attributed to orders deprecating the inflicting of fines. The number of non-resident patwaris is reported to be steadily diminishing. Rewards for accuracy of forecast reports and general good work were given to 102 patwaris and the total amount spent on this account was Rs. 1,100.



### 6.—Waste Lands

[Report on the Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th September 1929.]

14. The total raiyatwari occupied area in the Central Provinces rose from 1,181,294 to 1,203,268 acres. Of the 1,422,428 acres excised and divided into survey numbers 238,716 were available for allotment at the commencement of the year. During the year 42,630 acres were allotted, while 29,798 acres of land previously allotted were relinquished. Thus 216,884 acres carrying an assessment of 55,099 remained unallotted at the end of the year.

15. Slow but continued progress marked the development of the raiyatwari areas during the year and an adequate and well considered programme of improvements was carried out. It has recently been decided to allow the inclusion of communications in the programme of raiyatwari works under certain conditions. It has also been ordered that the grant for raiyatwari improvements should be expended mainly in undeveloped tracts. No allotment is to be made in well developed villages without a contribution of one-third of the cost from the villagers. District Councils are expected to include well developed raiyatwari villages in their schemes for the improvement of water-supply and village roads. The system of allotting survey numbers by auction, especially in the case of surrendered and abandoned holdings in fully developed villages, proved a success in Nimar, Seoni and Chanda.

### 7.—Government Estates

16. There are no Government estates in the Central Provinces and Berar.

### 8.—Wards' Estates.

[Report on the management by Government of private estates for the year ending the 30th September 1929.]

17. At the beginning of the year there were 24 estates under the control of the Court of Wards. During the year final assumption of the management of Bangaon in Damoh district and Kedarpur Bhilai in Seoni district was sanctioned and no estates were relinquished. Thus the number of estates under management at the close of the year was 26. In addition the supervision of the Maheshpuri estate in the Nagpur district and of the eight-anna share of the zamindar of Amgaon in the Bhandara district was assumed provisionally.

18. Excluding the income of the Bangaon and Kedarpur Bhilai estates, the accounts of which appear for the first time in the report, the gross income of the 24 estates under management amounted to Rs. 12,76,916 against Rs. 16,02,097 in the preceding year. The decrease is shared by all divisions except Chhattisgarh. In the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda divisions it is due partly to the failure of crops and the consequential suspensions of rent, and partly to last year's figures being swollen on account of the sale proceeds of Government securities, whereas in the Nagpur division the fall is due to the sale of landed property of the Senior Bhonsla estate in the previous year. The income of the Bangaon and Kedarpur Bhilai estates was Rs. 3,554 and Rs. 10,409, respectively. Excluding suspensions and remissions the total demand for collection was Rs. 6,51,255 of which Rs. 5,73,517 was collected. The percentage of collection on total demand varied from 69 in the Jubbulpore division to 98 in the Nerbudda division. The forest income of the 24 estates amounted to Rs. 3,38,868 against Rs. 3,18,984 in the previous year. Of the 2 new estates taken under management, there was no income from this source from the Bangaon estate, while in Kedarpur Bhilai it amounted to Rs. 6,907.

19. The total gross ordinary expenditure, excluding investments and repayments of debts, amounted to Rs. 10,35,958 compared with the gross income of Rs. 12,90,879. The percentage of the cost of management on the gross ordinary receipts varied from 5 in the Bhurkani estate to 35 in the Bangaon estate, with a provincial average of 16.

20. The total liabilities of 10 encumbered estates at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 14,68,274 and additional debts to the extent of Rs. 1,00,072 were incurred during the year. Repayments amounting to Rs. 1,99,051 were made during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,69,295. The bulk of the debt represents the liabilities of the Senior Bhonsla estate.

21. Cordial relations continued to exist between the Court of Wards and tenants. In the northern districts, owing to the second consecutive year of bad harvest, remissions of rent were granted, gratuitous relief was distributed to paupers, forests were

thrown open for the free extraction of edible fruits, roots, head-loads of fuel and other minor products, building materials were granted free of cost to tenants, recoveries of grain advances were suspended and new advances in grain and cash were made. The number of suits for the recovery of rents fell from 385 to 343. The total expenditure on improvements amounted to Rs. 1,63,323, against Rs. 1,01,749 in the preceding year. Home-farm cultivation was carried on over an area of 3,029 acres in 18 estates. Twelve estates showed a profit ranging from Re. 0-1-8 to Rs. 55-1-0 per acre whereas the remaining estates showed a loss varying from Rs. 1-3-9 to Rs. 7-6-0 per acre. The maximum profit was in the Bishnur estate of the Nagpur district, while the maximum loss was in the Ponda estate of the Jubbulpore district. Due attention was paid as usual to the education of wards. Young wards and their relatives are receiving education at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and other institutions, while some are being educated in local schools. Older wards are now being associated with the management of their estates.

## CHAPTER III

### PROTECTION

#### 1.—Police

[Report on the Police Administration of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1929 and Volume IV of the Statistical Abstract.]

1. The year 1929 was one of steady progress, in which the absence of serious political agitation and an improvement in the communal situation combined to leave the police force free to pursue its primary duties of protecting the public from the attention of the criminal classes undisturbed by outside distractions. Only one serious communal clash occurred at Katni, and political excitement was almost entirely confined to the visit of the Simon Commission to Nagpur. The crime statistics as usual reflect the economic conditions of the year which were unequal in the different parts of the province. The Chhattisgarh and the greater part of the Nerbudda divisions enjoyed good crops, but in the cotton tracts, the low price of raw cotton neutralized the benefits of an average harvest, and scarcity conditions prevailed in three districts of the Jubbulpore division for the third successive year. There was an increase of 4 per cent in the number of cases registered in classes I to V, 37,585 as compared with 36,127 last year. The increase in the number of offences was mainly confined to the north of the province and it threw a heavy strain on the police of the Saugor, Damoh and Jubbulpore districts. The number of persons tried and convicted in 1929, as compared with 1928, was as follows:—

Tried.	Convicted.	Year.
21,241	13,281	1928
20,367	12,730	1929

2. There was a slight increase in the number of offences against the State. The number of these cases was 580 in 1929 as against 544 in 1928. The number of serious offences against the person also fell slightly from 3,186 to 3,108. The details showing variations in principal offences are:—

	Number in 1928.	Number in 1929.
Riots ..	279	310
Dacoities ..	36	43
Robberies ..	230	196
Housebreaking ..	9,084	9,232
Murder ..	272	319

3. Vigorous action continued to be taken under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. There were 734 persons bound over under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, as against 713 in 1928. The Criminal Investigation Department had another successful year. The investigation of the communal riot cases at Katni was taken over successfully. There was an appreciable increase in railway crimes and 331 more cases were registered this year, a rise of some 22 per cent, most of it under thefts. The most sensational case of the year was the murder of a first class European passenger on the Calcutta-Bombay Mail. This was discovered at Bilaspur and the inquiry was eventually handed over to the Bihar and Orissa Police in whose jurisdiction the murder had occurred. The case ended in a conviction. A good capture of professional opium smugglers was made at Khandwa where an Anglo-Indian, an ex-soldier and two Muhammadans were arrested with 2 maunds and  $13\frac{1}{2}$  seers of illicit opium in their possession. A bad attempt at train-wrecking occurred on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway where a piece of iron-packing sleeper was placed on the line near a bridge. Fortunately the train was travelling at a low speed and only two wheels of the front bogie were derailed. The inquiry proved infructuous.

Rural and punitive police.

4. No rural or punitive police force was imposed anywhere during the year.

5. During the year the sanctioned strength was increased by 10 head constables and 125 constables to complete the increase of the Special Armed Force, which was approved in 1928. In the district police 200 posts of literate constables were added and a corresponding reduction was made in the number of illiterate constables. Recruitment for the increased Special Armed Force has proceeded slowly for want of quarters to house these men in Nagpur. The number of literate constables is now nearly 50 per cent of the strength. Discipline in the Police Training School was satisfactory, but there was more malaria than usual.

6. Sub-Inspector Sadiq Hussain of the Government Railway Police was awarded the King's Police Medal for gallantry in arresting an armed offender. A total sum of Rs. 29,026 was distributed in rewards during the year of which Rs. 11,074 was given by

Magistrates or complainants. Rs. 7,862 went to private persons unconnected with the department. Five officers and 180 men were dismissed and 80 officers and 563 men otherwise punished. Seventeen constables were punished judicially.

## 2.—Criminal Justice

[Report on the Judicial Administration (Criminal) of the Central Provinces and Berar for the calendar year 1929 and Volume IV of the Statistical Abstract.]

7. The number of Magistrates increased from 813 to 819, Courts of original jurisdiction. as a result of the increase in the number of Subordinate Judges exercising magisterial powers, which rose from 30 to 32. The number of Sessions Judges was increased to twelve and that of Additional Sessions Judges did not vary.

8. The number of magisterial cases disposed of during Despatch of business. the year rose from 40,765 to 41,524 and the duration of all kinds of cases was 28.6 as against 28.8 in the previous year. The percentage of cases disposed of by District Magistrates fell from 0.2 to 0.1 and by Honorary Magistrates from 34.3 to 33.2, while the number of cases tried by stipendiary magistrates rose from 65.2 to 66.5. Of the total number of cases disposed of, 24 per cent were tried summarily as against 21.7 per cent in 1928. The number of cases disposed of by the Sessions Judges rose from 274 to 281. 48 cases were tried by jury, as against 25 in the year 1928.

9. The total number of offences reported rose from 45,672 to 46,844. Offences under Special and Crime. local laws rose from 17,758 to 19,351, while those under the Indian Penal Code fell slightly. The principal decrease was in cases of hurt, criminal force and assault, and is due to the fact that Village Panchayat Benches deal with a considerable number of these cases. There was an appreciable increase in offences relating to marriage, the number of which rose from 926 to 1,029, while offences of defamation decreased by 51. The number of persons convicted rose from 30,818 to 30,930. The percentage of accused persons convicted rose from 45.6 to 45.9. The number of persons released on probation under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, rose from 2,080 in 1928 to 2,146. This number includes 673 persons who after conviction were released after due admonition, under section 562(1-A) of the

amended Code of Criminal Procedure. The percentage of convictions in Sessions Courts fell from 70·3 to 57·4, and the average duration slightly decreased from 47·8 to 45·8.

10. The number of persons who appealed to the Court of Appellate and the Judicial Commissioner, the Sessions revisional jurisdic- Courts and District Magistrates' Courts tion. were 362, 2,825 and 5,122 as against 415, 2,871 and 5,434 last year, respectively. In 74 per cent of the appeals, the decision of the Lower Court was confirmed by the Judicial Commissioner's Court. The percentages of decisions confirmed by the Sessions Courts and District Magistrates' Courts were 61·6 and 55·1 as against 68·8 and 56·0 last year, respectively. 991 cases, as compared with 1,121 in the previous year, were dealt with by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in revision. In 57 cases, as against 12, the sentence was enhanced; in 212 cases, as against 209, it was either reversed or reduced. Eight sentences, as against 17 last year, were awarded in cases referred to under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.

The duration of appeals and revision in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner decreased from 59 and 63·5 to 51·3 and 55, respectively. The duration of appeals in the Sessions Courts has decreased in all districts except Nagpur, Bhandara, Saugor and Chhindwara.

11. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment decreased from 5,184 to 5,115 while that of persons sentenced to whipping increased from 679 to 738. 65 accused, as against 92 in the previous year, received sentences of imprisonment for 15 days and under. Sentences of simple imprisonment fell from 69 to 52. 3,502 persons, as against 3,476, received sentences of between 15 days and 6 months; 1,250 sentences of between 6 months and 2 years; and 298 sentences of more than 2 years. Cases in which fines were inflicted rose from 22,603 to 22,800, as a result of the increase in offences under special and local laws. The number of persons convicted of offences under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code and liable to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, on account of previous convictions, rose from 726 to 778. The number of persons sentenced to death whose cases came before the Court of the Judicial Commissioner was 66 against 83 in the previous year. In 17 cases the sentences of death were set aside, in 45 they were confirmed, and in 19 they were

commuted to transportation for life or to imprisonment. Eight cases were pending at the close of the year. Thirty-two executions were carried out this year, as compared with 37 in 1928. Twenty-one boys were sent to the Reformatory School, as compared with 14 last year.

### 3.—Civil Justice

[Report on the Judicial Administration (Civil) of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1929 and Volume IV of the Statistical Abstract.]

12. The temporary post of a fourth Additional Judicial Tribunal and Commissioner was continued throughout the year. West Berar was divided into two civil districts, *viz.*, Akola and Buldana, with effect from the 4th November 1929. The headquarters of the Buldana Civil district will remain at Akola until the Civil Court building at Buldana is extended. The number of District Judges increased from 11 to 12 owing to the constitution of Buldana as a separate Civil district. The number of suits instituted in all Courts decreased from 154,274 to 144,313, the total value of suits from Rs. 5,68,65,390 to Rs. 4,87,54,655 and the average value from Rs. 369 to Rs. 338.

13. Durations of both contested and uncontested suits continue to increase. This is the case especially in Berar where the increase in contested Small Cause Court suits is from 152·1 to 168·1. The reason for this is to be found in the abnormal rise in the number of institutions. This fact also accounts for the increase in pending files from 48,023 to 52,842. The number of suits pending for over six months decreased in the Central Provinces from 3,357 to 3,306 and in Berar from 2,999 to 2,379. The number of suits pending for over one year increased from 628 to 789 in the Central Provinces, but in Berar it decreased from 712 to 619.

14. The number of applications for execution of decrees of rose from 191,922 to 200,421 and the number of disposals from 144,940 to 151,060. The percentage of cases in which satisfaction was obtained in full was practically the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 16·2 as against 16·7. 61·4 per cent of the applications were wholly infructuous as against 60·5 last year.

15. The number of appeals instituted in the Court of the Appellate Judicial Commissioner rose from 1,380 to 1,546, the number of disposals from 1,085 to 1,363 and the number of pending files from 1,745



to 1,928. The number of appeals instituted in the Courts of District Judges increased from 4,211 to 4,509. Disposals in these Courts increased from 3,759 to 4,162 and pending cases from 1,877 to 2,222.

16. The total strength of the Bar increased from 1,303 to 1,376. The relations between the Bench and the Bar continued to be cordial. Miscellaneous. 913 estates were under management under the Guardian and Ward Act as against 872 in 1928. The Usurious Loans Act is being applied by the Courts to a considerable extent. The benefits of its provisions are being extended to debtors, but some difficulty is experienced in that the more ignorant debtors often fail to make out a relevant case for its applicability. Nevertheless, the Act is affording some relief and it is believed that more and more advantage will be derived from its adoption. 152 new Panchayat Courts were established during the year and 5,453 suits were instituted in Village Panchayat Courts during the year as against 3,416 in 1928.

#### 4.—Prisons

[Report of the Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar for the calendar year 1929 and Volume IV of the Statistical Abstract.]

17. The year opened with a Jail population of 4,407 Population and prisoners of all classes as compared with accommodation. 4,412 at the beginning of 1928. By the end of the year the number decreased by 238. Temporary overcrowding occurred in the under-trial wards of some jails, but was relieved by accommodating the excess number in barracks intended for convicts. Slight temporary overcrowding also took place in the convict wards of some jails.

18. The number of jail offences fell from 4,086 to Discipline. 3,749. Five prisoners escaped as compared with 3 in the previous year.

19. The number of admissions to hospital fell from 956 Health. in 1928 to 929 in 1929, but the daily average of sick rose from 39.01 to 40.83. The death ratio rose from 8.78 to 13.44 per mille.

20. Cash receipts from the Jail industries decreased by Jail industries. Rs. 24,345. Profits also decreased from Rs. 2,44,052 to Rs. 1,81,763. The decrease of Rs. 62,289 was mainly due to the reduction in price of articles manufactured in the Central Jails of Nagpur and

Jubbulpore. Other contributive factors are the comparatively small outturn from the paper factory and fewer sales of *gitti* in the Amraoti Jail.

21. The total expenditure incurred on account of the guard and maintenance of prisoners during the year was Rs. 7,07,363 as compared with Rs. 7,09,516 in 1928, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,153 which was due to a slight decrease in the number of prisoners.

22. The year presents no striking features, but has been one of steady progress, especially towards development of the policy of recent years, aiming at the more scientific and humane treatment of criminals and the application of reforming influences to offenders amenable to reform. The re-organization of jail industries has been completed. As a result five certificates of merit were secured by exhibits presented at the Arts Exhibition held in December 1928. The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has made some progress and, with the usual Government aid of Rs. 3,000, funds have been accumulated to start a Home at Nagpur where work will be provided for ex-prisoners seeking employment. Certain Magistrates are to be specially empowered to try cases involving young offenders, with a view to their removal for adequate treatment to the Borstal Institute, Narsinghpur.

#### 5.—Military—Auxiliary Force, India, and Indian Territorial Force

23. On March 31st, 1930, the enrolled strength of the Nagpur Regiment was 14 officers and 533 non-commissioned officers and men, inclusive of cadets.

The number of first class shots fell from 275 last year to 250. The regiment went into camp for the annual camp of exercise at Sihora, from November 25th to December 4th, 1929. Men coming from out-stations received their training at concentration camps held at Nagpur and Jubbulpore. The regiment furnished a Guard of Honour at Nagpur railway station on November 29th, 1930, to His Excellency the Governor on the occasion of his departure on leave.

24. On March 31, 1930, the enrolled strength of the battalion was 25 officers and 708 non-commissioned officers and men. The battalion attended a concentration camp at Kharagpur during January and February 1930.

25. This corps has now completed one year's work and has made corresponding progress. Good results were obtained by a camp held at Borgaon during November 1929. The corps now numbers 3 officers and 269 non-commissioned officers and men. A Guard of Honour was furnished by the corps on the 29th November 1929, on the occasion of the departure on leave of His Excellency the Governor.

The financial position of the corps is not very satisfactory. An application for funds has been received for the construction of an office and store room.

#### 6.—Municipal Administration

26. The number of municipal committees rose from 66 to 68, owing to the establishment of a municipality at Mehkar and the conversion of the Itarsi notified area into a municipality. All the municipal committees\* except 4 held the prescribed number of meetings, the total of which increased from 1,622 to 1,791. The average attendance of both officials and non-officials slightly decreased from 62 to 61. The number of meetings which proved abortive for want of a quorum rose from 188 to 256.

27. The total income excluding opening balances and extraordinary and debt heads increased from Rs. 70,01,000 to Rs. 74,95,000. Government contributed Rs. 6,38,000 against Rs. 7,73,000 in the previous year. The income from octroi fell from Rs. 9,42,000 to Rs. 9,25,000 while that from terminal tax rose from Rs. 15,41,000 to Rs. 17,82,000. This increase is partly accounted for by the fact that the number of municipalities utilizing this form of taxation rose from 28 to 30. Receipts from taxes other than octroi and terminal tax rose from Rs. 18,82,000 to Rs. 22,15,000, the chief increase being under water-rates (Rs. 1,33,000), taxes on professions and trades (Rs. 1,23,000), taxes on animals and vehicles (Rs. 36,000), haisiyat tax (Rs. 14,000), and conservancy cesses (Rs. 24,000). On the other hand, the income from tolls on roads and ferries fell by Rs. 17,000. The income under special Acts increased

from Rs. 1,64,000 to Rs. 1,84,000. The fall in the income of notified area committees from Rs. 1,38,000 to Rs. 1,19,000, is chiefly due to the increase in status of the Itarsi Committee.

28. Expenditure, excluding extraordinary and debt heads, rose from Rs. 65, 46,000 to Rs. 75,00,000. The closing balances of 12 municipalities were below the prescribed minimum. Expenditure on education rose from Rs. 14,56,000 to Rs. 16,63,000. Schemes for compulsory primary education for the municipal areas of Khamgaon, Dhamtari, Gondia, Khandwa, Gadarwara, Bhandara, Deoli, Arvi, Drug, and Chanda were sanctioned.

29. The diversity of subjects covered by byelaws framed under the Municipal and Local Self-Government Acts has rendered it difficult to frame model byelaws readily adaptable to varying local conditions. Accordingly it has been suggested to local bodies that before setting out to frame fresh byelaws, they should study the byelaws on similar subjects which have already been approved by Government for other bodies and, if necessary, should apply to Government for assistance in supplying suitable models.

30. In many municipalities the expenditure on services exceeded the income from charges for such services. The importance of making these public utility services self-supporting was impressed on municipal committees and they were also informed that unless this was done Government would not be prepared to consider proposals for increasing indirect taxation.

The relations between Government officials and municipal committees remained cordial. A number of municipalities suffered considerably in efficiency from the prevalence among members of partisan or communal feelings.

### 7.—District Councils

31. Except for the revision of the Dindori and Niwas groups in the Mandla and the Patan group in the Jubbulpore district the constitution of the district councils and local boards remained unchanged. An Independent Local Board was established for the Melghat taluq (excluding the Chikalda Plateau) with effect from the 1st September 1929, with an official as its nominated president. The Gondia Local Board was dissolved in December 1929, as a result of the dispute between the

Board and the District Council, Bhandara, and the work of the dissolved board was taken up by the District Council. General elections were due in Chanda, Balaghat, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Damoh, Mandla, Raipur and all districts in the Nerbudda division and for the Independent Local Board, Sironcha. These were all held at the proper time except in the districts of Saugor, Damoh and Betul, where they were postponed for various reasons. Very little interest was evinced in the elections in the Jubbulpore, Mandla, Damoh and Narsinghpur districts. The total number of meetings held was 815 as against 797 in the year preceding. Of these 90, as compared with 79 last year, proved abortive for want of a quorum. The average percentage of attendance of members remained stationary at 61 in the case of district councils; but has fallen to 46 from 51 in the previous year in the case of local boards.

32. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 29,92,022, while General Financial total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 90,15,910. The expenditure was Rs. 94,04,215 and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 26,16,217. Results. The income and expenditure under "General Departments" rose from Rs. 36,23,050 and Rs. 10,58,641 to Rs. 37,23,703 and Rs. 10,84,014, respectively. Government grants towards education fell by Rs. 53,079, and towards civil works by Rs. 15,89,366. The financial condition of the Councils in the Jubbulpore division was again seriously affected by the failure of spring crops from frost; the temporary advances given to the District Councils of Damoh and Saugor had therefore to be converted into free grants to the extent of cesses remitted. These councils, it is notable, incurred an expenditure of Rs. 69,417 and Rs. 21,990 on account of famine relief. The lamentable state of affairs in the Chanda District Council was principally due to its failure to utilize new sources of income. The increase in the receipts under "Local Rates" is due chiefly to the imposition of an additional cess under section 49 of the Local Self-Government Act by the District Councils, Nimar and Amraoti, of a market cess by the Amraoti and Buldana councils; and of a tax on bales and bojas by the Yeotmal District Council.

33. The total expenditure on education, including buildings, was Rs. 34,81,398, of which Education. Rs. 12,42,325 were contributed by Government. The percentage of total income spent on education was 51.3 as against 41.6 in the previous year. The number of schools

rose by 64 to 3,887 ; enrolment increased by 10,544 to 2,91,076. The average attendance also increased from 2,01,953 to 2,05,035. The number of indigenous schools aided by district councils further decreased from 100 to 63 and grants paid to them amounted to Rs. 3,625 against 6,430 in the last year. Seven feeder schools were opened in the Raipur district in connection with compulsory primary education. Lack of funds was primarily responsible for the slow progress made in the introduction of compulsory education. A gratifying feature is the increase in the number of girls' and adults' schools from 10 and 14 to 20 and 60, respectively. The efforts of the Amraoti District Council to spread adult education are beyond all praise.

34. Very few dispensaries were handed over to the district councils, whose members were not sufficiently alive to the necessity for beginning such works on their own initiative. The result was a fall in expenditure on medical relief from Rs. 3,74,620 to Rs. 3,52,855, of which Rs. 1,16,103 were provided by Government grants. Akola District Council opened two additional Ayurvedic dispensaries and one was opened by the Bilaspur District Council. Two allopathic dispensaries were opened, one by the Buldana and one by the Nimar District Council, and a dispensary at Karanja was taken over by the Wardha District Council. The scheme of subsidizing private medical practitioners is still in an experimental state and it is too early yet to express any opinion on the matter.

35. The total expenditure on Civil Works fell from Rs. 22,74,236 to Rs. 13,67,607 which is due mainly to the reduction in the Government grant by Rs. 15,89,366. The total length of provincial roads transferred to district councils for maintenance was 1920 miles, against 1961 in the year preceding, and the grants paid for them aggregated Rs. 13,72,884.

36. The total number of cattle-pounds rose from 1,778 to 1,825 which has resulted in an income of Rs. 9,23,978, as against Rs. 8,67,000 in the previous year. The expenditure has increased from Rs. 3,65,654 to Rs. 3,78,623. It is gratifying to note that all councils in Berar have decided to pay 25 per cent of the net receipts from the local pounds to village panchayats. The total number of village panchayats has risen from 265 to 424. The total number of financial irregularities and embezzlements fell from 3,537+6 to 2,687+5, respectively.

## CHAPTER IV

### PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

#### 1.—Agriculture

[Report on the working of the Department of Agriculture of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year ending the 31st March 1930.]

1. Steady progress was made along the lines of the policy already formulated, *viz.*, research directed to the evolution of more paying varieties of the main crops in the province, combined with demonstrations aiming at the extension among the cultivating classes of the types of improved crops already tested and proved. In the year under report 6,00,000 maunds of improved seed, representing an increase of 1,40,000 maunds over the previous year were distributed by or under the control of the department. The total expenditure during the financial year 1929-30 was Rs. 11,78,853, which included Rs. 85,843 on account of expenditure on botanical and other gardens, and Rs. 28,546 on account of expenditure on cotton work. Receipts amounted to Rs. 3,71,245 as against Rs. 3,82,130 in the previous year. The net expenditure on agriculture including expenditure on cotton work amounted to Rs. 8,07,608 as against Rs. 8,13,549 in the year 1928-29.

2. In the year under report 18 out of 19 candidates Agricultural Education passed the B.Ag. examination and 24 out of 36 the Intermediate. In 1928-29 only 5 out of 13 qualified in the B.Ag. examination and only 7 out of 21 in the Intermediate. Apart from certain modifications this year in the examination in English—a subject which has hitherto been the primary cause of failure in the Intermediate—there was no marked change in the course, the standard of the papers, or the examiners engaged. There was no addition to the hostel. The extensions made in 1928-29 allow of the accommodation of 135 students. The removal of the College of Science to its new building allowed of steps being taken during the year to reconstruct and refit the part of the Victoria Technical Institute thus vacated to meet the requirements of the college. Alterations effected in this building admit of extended class room accommodation and the provision of a college library and reading room. At the Agricultural Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Powarkhera, Hoshangabad, 69 candidates applied for admission to class V; 40 were admitted, bringing the number up to 110—a

figure in excess of the real accommodation of the school as it stands to-day. Out of 16 boys who appeared at the High School Examination 15 passed. In addition to this school the department has now two agricultural classes of prevocational character at Yeotmal and Buldana, respectively. In the areas where a rural vernacular middle school coincides with a demonstration plot, agricultural instruction is imparted through agricultural assistants.

3. The main wheat tract was for the third year in succession subjected to adverse conditions. In the year under report the damage was caused by the early cessation of the monsoon and by the absence of late winter rains. Though not so wide-spread as the attack of rust in 1927-28 and frost-cum-rust in 1928-29 the untoward conditions at sowing had serious effects on the wheat yields of several districts, in particular Saugor and Damoh. The calamity of 1928-29 had the effect of a marked extension in the sowings of approved types. The Revenue Department placed Rs. 5 lakhs at the disposal of the department, and this allowed of the purchase of seed from areas in which the better varieties were already firmly established. The area under improved seed of wheat increased from 2,97,000 acres to 3,85,000 acres, or by nearly 1,00,000 acres. The sharbati, Nos. 113 and 115, are in popular demand. P.100 wheat continues to do well in the Southern and Eastern circles and is in demand.

4. Progress has been made in the isolation of a strain of "chanda jari" of 1' staple possessed of a white lint; but the chief centre of interest in this crop at the present lies in the wilt-resistant and high-yielding cotton of good staple known as "verum 262". The results obtained this year confirm previous conclusions regarding the general superiority of this cotton and its wilt-resistant qualities. Three years ago, 7,500 lbs. of seed of this variety were distributed to cultivators. In the year under report this figure had increased to 460,000 lbs. which were sown over an area of 40,000 acres with a resulting average extra profit of Rs. 12-8-0 per acre. The variety is highly resistant to wilt, but was not successful in areas where the monsoon ends early in September, nor in areas where the rains generally persist into late September or early October. A separate variety, therefore, is being evolved for use in such areas. The problem in connection with this variety has rapidly changed from one of the multiplication of seed to one



of marketing. The outturn for the year under report was 6,500 bales for the marketing of which Government advanced a loan of Rs. 2,00,000.

5. Rice covers the largest area under any single crop in the province but has not yet received the attention which its importance deserves. The area under improved seed derived from seed farms and similar seed organizations was 2,15,363 acres. On the basis of many comparative tests and present prices the increased value to the grower may be taken at Rs. 7 per acre. A scheme for research in rice has been submitted for the consideration of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The Barhi scheme in spite of bad years consists of some 397 unions with a membership of 2,820 and with 33,974 maunds of wheat seed on loan. Seed stores have also been opened in the plateau and cotton tracts for the purpose of establishing pure "verum" cotton seed on capital advanced by Government.

6. The work of the Agricultural Engineer was again **Agricultural** handicapped by lack of equipment but **machinery.** valuable results were achieved. Short practical courses of four months' duration on oil-engines and tractors were held. Effective working exhibits were put in the various agricultural shows. The cinema lorry has been utilized to carry out a large number of demonstrations on pumping, fodder-cutting and the like. Its extensive tours during the past year have rendered possible many effective machine demonstrations. Steam ploughing tackle continues to be in active demand in the Northern Circle. The area ploughed was 927 acres as against 574 acres in the previous year.

7. The policy of cattle improvement accepted in 1926 has been further developed. A breeding **Cattle Breeding.** farm, recently established at Ellichpur, owns a foundation herd of "Harana" secured from the Punjab; and at Bod in the Melghat a substantial block of forest land has been taken over, on which will be developed the grade herd associated with the Ellichpur herd, while the smaller grazing areas of Khandwa and Borgaon are in reserve as the young stock and male stock raising depôts of the central institution. The Cattle Breeding Farm at Garhi in Balaghat is the centre for the Gaolao breed, and owns a herd of about ninety cows; its area is being increased from 1,200 to 1,600 acres. In Chhattisgarh a beginning has been made in centralizing

the best of the female stock from Drug, Chandkhuri and Bilaspur at Pendra on an area of 2,500 acres. Cattle improvement is in progress in Berar and Nagpur. The only breeding farm in the North of the province is at Powarkhera, Hoshangabad district; the opening of the Dewal farm has been postponed on account of financial stringency. At the Telinkheri farm, experiments are in progress with a breed of cows with increased milk and the grading of local buffaloes with Delhi bulls. The Gaolis Co-operative Society is associated with the Government farm at Telinkheri. The proof of the advantage of better methods and better stock is shown by the fact that in 1919-20 the society had a debt of Rs. 6,172, while to-day, 10 years later, their accounts show a credit balance of Rs. 23,539. At Adhartal the experimental work towards establishing a new breed from a cross between the Malvi and Montgomery is being continued.

## 2.—Co-operative Credit

[Report on the working of co-operative societies in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year ending the 30th June, 1930.]

8. Recoveries of advances made by central banks to rural credit societies in the Central Provinces increased from Rs. 14,03,618 to Rs. 14,60,446. In Berar, however, recoveries fell from Rs. 19,31,292 to Rs. 13,64,700. Cash advances in the Central Provinces increased from Rs. 15,22,958 to Rs. 18,54,978, while in Berar they decreased from Rs. 18,84,237 to Rs. 18,39,227. The total loans to rural credit societies increased from Rs. 58,69,039 to Rs. 61,95,675 in the Central Provinces and from Rs. 83,08,102 to Rs. 89,08,189 in Berar. Renewals decreased in the Central Provinces from Rs. 4,18,970 to Rs. 2,41,557, while in Berar they increased from Rs. 49,061 to Rs. 90,825. Taking renewals and overdues together the arrears increased from Rs. 73,99,545 to Rs. 92,55,564, while their percentage to the total outstanding was 56.5 and 54.4 in the Central Provinces and Berar respectively, as compared with 56.6 and 40.5 in the previous year. The number of societies of all kinds increased from 3,954 to 4,137, but there was a fall in the total membership from 1,32,609 to 1,28,800. The working capital increased from Rs. 5,06,86,392 to Rs. 5,37,49,425.

9. There was no change in the number of central banks which stood at 34. The total working capital of central banks increased from Rs. 2,26,36,280 to Rs. 2,40,55,947, reserve and other funds from Rs. 26,29,727 to Rs. 28,31,464.

and deposits from individuals from Rs. 1,34,55,126 to Rs. 1,44,24,531, but the share capital fell from Rs. 19,88,333 to Rs. 19,68,632. The net profits during the year decreased from Rs. 3,81,560 to Rs. 3,17,648 and the unrealized interest increased from Rs. 7,24,551 to Rs. 8,72,304. 11 central banks were in consequence unable to distribute dividends, as against 6 in the previous year. The amount of fluid resource accumulated by the central banks was Rs. 26,02,545, out of which a sum of Rs. 14,18,288 was invested in the name of the Registrar with the Provincial Bank, while the balance of Rs. 11,84,257 was invested in Government securities. In spite of the efforts of the Provincial Bank Authorities to use their surplus funds towards the furthering of co-operative business throughout the province, no appreciable result was obtained during the year under report. The bank reduced the rates of interest on loans advanced to central banks and other co-operative societies directly financed by them. A reduction by one-half per cent has given an impetus to the organization of housing societies in urban areas; in Akola one more and in Nagpur two such societies were formed. The Provincial Bank advanced loans to the Narsinghpur Central Bank to enable it to finance the local Grain Merchants' Society organized in that district. The organization of a society of big landholders and malguzars to enable them to secure loans at cheap rates of interest from the Provincial Bank is under consideration. The Bank has made a small beginning in the direction of making loans to its individual members on the security of their Government paper and deposit receipts, but as its shareholders number only 40, of whom but few are likely to borrow from the bank, it is not expected that the scope of this business will be much extended. A sub-committee specially appointed by the Provincial Bank has recommended that the Bank should open branches in areas where there is a demand for co-operative finance. There are several taluq places where branches can be opened, but the Bank has suspended its activities in this direction owing to the disturbed political and economic situation.

10. Deposits from individuals decreased from Rs. 25,04,037 to Rs. 24,70,580 while the Registrar's deposits increased from Rs. 45,06,721 to Rs. 48,75,136. Savings deposits rose from Rs. 5,52,771 to Rs. 6,19,414 and deposits in current account from Rs. 3,88,336 to Rs. 5,50,030 Recoveries from loans during the year amounted to Rs. 28,26,311 against Rs. 29,90,258 in the previous year, while cash advances were

Rs. 22,87,493 against Rs. 12,68,558. Working capital increased from Rs. 1,02,79,327 to Rs. 1,06,47,284, but profits decreased from Rs. 46,557 to Rs. 39,370. There has been a heavy depreciation of the Government Securities held by the Provincial Bank but full provision is being made for this out of its profits.

**Agricultural Societies for purposes other than credit.**

11. The number of agricultural associations increased from 20 to 26 and the number of "adat" shops from 5 to 7.

12. The number of rural credit societies increased from 3,787 to 3,950. During the year, 324 rural credit societies with unlimited liability. societies were registered, while the registration of 161 was cancelled. The working capital of societies excluding those under liquidation increased from Rs. 1,62,46,777 to Rs. 1,71,56,419 and the loans due from members also increased from Rs. 1,35,90,333 to Rs. 1,43,51,600. Recoveries from members increased from Rs. 14,03,618 to Rs. 14,60,446 in the Central Provinces but fell from Rs. 19,31,292 to Rs. 13,64,700 in Berar. The total loans advanced increased from Rs. 52,25,289 to Rs. 52,33,849, and cash advances increased from Rs. 31,37,003 to Rs. 33,43,194. The membership in societies other than those under liquidation increased from 57,320 to 59,308. The average number of members per society remained the same, *i.e.*, 15 as last year.

13. The number of non-agricultural credit societies with limited liability increased from 26 to 28 by the registration of one clerks' society at Narsinghpur and one at Amraoti. The number of non-agricultural societies for purposes other than credit increased from 19 to 25. The business of the Amraoti dairy has been practically wound up as there is no live or dead stock.

### 3.—Veterinary Department

[Report on the working of the Veterinary Department of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year ending the 31st March 1930].

14. The year 1929-30 was very unhealthy for cattle, for there were 16,884 outbreaks of contagious diseases accounting for a mortality of 46,041. In the previous year there were 9,797 outbreaks and 28,690 deaths. The measure of the preventive activities of the Veterinary Department can be gauged from the fact that the total number of

inoculations performed by the Department reached the considerable figure of 3,74,664 while the number of cattle which died after inoculation was only 289. The number treated with the "serum alone" method of inoculation for rinderpest was 2,51,338. In certain backward and hilly tracts the villagers through ignorance and religious prejudices are opposed to inoculation, but the continuous insistent propaganda carried out by the field staff is overcoming this opposition. The 'serum alone' method necessitates repeated inoculation every ninth day. It is anticipated that the 'serum simultaneous' method which is under development will, when a sufficient number of assistants have been trained, produce more satisfactory results. Rinderpest was responsible for 36,022 deaths compared with 17,878 last year. Haemorrhagic septicaemia accounted for 3,970 deaths compared with 5,004 in the previous year and 79,859 animals were protected against this scourage as compared with 72,587 last year. Black quarter resulted in 3,423 deaths against 3,837 in 1928-29. The valuable trypan blue remedy saved 21,421 animals as against 22,933 in the previous year from piroplasmosis. Heavy mortality is attributed to the importation of disease by herds from neighbouring Indian States passing through the province. The question of legislation for the inoculation and quarantine of these herds is under consideration. The work of castration suffered as a result of the heavy incidence of cattle disease yet the number of animals castrated was 69,453 as compared with 64,483 in the previous year.

15. No new veterinary dispensaries were opened during the year owing to the shortage of staff. The total number of veterinary dispensaries was 99 at the close of the year. The number of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons at the close of year was 125. To replace the wastage among Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, in addition to the 7 scholarships annually awarded, 15 more scholarships tenable at the Bombay Veterinary College are being awarded consecutively for 3 years commencing from June 1929. Government also awarded 2 scholarships of £290 per annum each, tenable for 4 years in Great Britain in order to train recruits for the superior staff of the department.

16. There was a notable increase during the year in the amount of work done in the Nagpur laboratory. The number of specimens received and dealt with in the year under report amounted to 47,056 (including 528 in the divisional

laboratories) representing 39,614 individual cases, as compared with 34,270 specimens in 1928-29. 3,098 special reports including 315 from the divisions, giving particulars and suggestions for treatment of diseases, were issued during the year.

#### 4.—Weather and Crops

[Season and crop report of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year ending the 31st May 1930; area and yield of certain principal crops in India 1929-30 and Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume I.]

17. The monsoon of 1929 set in normally and rain was general and well distributed in the second half of June. From July to the end of August the rainfall was heavy in the north and east of the province, moderate in the centre and short in Berar where crops on light soils began to suffer. Good rain in the first week of September caused slight damage to crops in low lying fields in the north, but in the cotton country, especially Berar, it was most beneficial. Thereafter a general break set in, interrupted in Berar and the central and eastern parts of the province by seasonable showers towards the end of the month, but in the north it continued, leading to deterioration of crops on light soils. October and November were practically rainless in the northern districts and the Nerbudda valley, as a result of which, kharif outturns were reduced to below normal while sowings of rabi were restricted through the hardening of the soil. In the cotton and rice country useful rain fell in the beginning of October but the break and unseasonable heat thereafter resulted in the rapid drying of the soil which was already deficient in moisture in parts of Berar. Winter showers in the latter half of December, though insufficient, benefited young rabi. January, February and March were again rainless so that spring crops in the Jubbulpore, Nerbudda and Berar divisions suffered considerably from drought. On the whole the year's monsoon was favourable both to kharif and rabi crops in the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh divisions, but it was distinctly unfavourable to rabi and less so to kharif over the rest of the province.

18. The rainfall figure for the Central Provinces was 49.07 inches or slightly greater than the average, for the preceding 62 years but in Berar it was short, being 24.78 inches against an average of 32.51 inches over 36 years. In 9 districts the rainfall was in excess. Marked divergencies from the normal were in Raipur, which received 38 per cent more than the average and in Hoshangabad, Nimar and the Berar districts, where the deficit ranged from 17 to 42 per cent,

19. The net cropped area in the Central Provinces and Berar fell to 25,015,000 acres, decreasing in the Central Provinces by 155,000 acres or 1 per cent, mainly because of short rabi sowings in the Jubbulpore division, and increasing in Berar by 35,000 acres. Following the 3 per cent fall of the previous year, the double-cropped area again fell by 96,557 acres or by 4 per cent Chhattisgarh had a slight recovery but in Jubbulpore the early cessation of the rains led to a 35 per cent decrease. The kharif area rose by 218,147 acres or 1 per cent the increase being mainly in the areas under juar and cotton. The increase in the Jubbulpore division and the Narsinghpur district was the natural consequence of the poor outturns of rabi crops in the previous two years and of the scarcity of rabi seed. The shrinkage of the rabi area noticed last year continued, the reduction being 430,676 acres or 5 per cent. The fall from the normal area was most marked in the Jubbulpore division and the Narsinghpur district and showed clearly the effects of successive unfavourable seasons.

20. The total irrigated area decreased by 17,595 acres or 2 per cent due to abundant rain in the year. Bhandara and Bilaspur and to the non-renewal of irrigation agreements in Balaghat.

21. The year was a good one for rice. On an outturn of 15.2 annas (114 per cent) the yield was 787,300 tons as compared with 1,465,756 tons in 1928-29.

22. Excessive rain in the middle of the monsoon and the long break later on lowered the outturn in the north and the Nerbudda valley. In the important juar producing areas of Nimar, Chhindwara and the Nagpur country the outturns varied from 12 to 14 annas, while in Berar they ranged from 9 to 12 annas. For the province as a whole, the outturn was returned at 11.2 annas (84 per cent).

23. Conditions were favourable for sowing and up to the end of July the crop made good progress. But in August the growth of plants was stunted for want of rain. Though showers in September improved prospects, the long break and

warm weather in October and November matured the crop quickly. For the province as a whole, the outturn was estimated to be 11.6 annas (87 per cent) as compared with 12.5 annas (94 per cent) in the previous year. While the year's crop was exceptionally difficult to judge owing to its patchiness, estimating was certainly unduly pessimistic in Berar where the arrivals of cotton carts at markets were only some 20,000 short of the 1928-29 figure, and the number of pressed bales far exceeded the estimated number on the forecasted outturn. The outturn for Berar as a whole was probably not far removed from normal.

24. Conditions at sowing were generally favourable for

**Til.** kharif but not for rabi. The crop was damaged in varying degrees in the north and west of the province owing to excessive rain early on and to spells of dry weather in September and October. The provincial outturn was 10.7 annas (80 per cent) against a normal crop last year.

25. This crop is largely grown in the aboriginal country

**Kodon-kutki.** of the north and east where the outturns ranged widely between 4 and 14 annas. For the province as a whole a 10.9 annas crop was reaped as compared with 12.6 annas in the previous year.

26. Sowing conditions were favourable in the Nagpur

**Wheat.** country and Chhattisgarh, but in the northern districts and the Nerbudda division the soil dried too rapidly. The long break in September and October, and inadequate winter showers stunted growth and spoiled the yield in Saugor, Damoh, Seoni and the districts of the Nerbudda division, where the outturns varied from 5 to 11 annas. In the central and eastern parts of the province the crop derived much benefit from December rain. In Berar the crop did not fare well as the rainfall was short. For the province as a whole the outturn came to 10.5 annas (79 per cent) as compared with 9 annas in 1928-29.

27. Early cessation of the monsoon adversely affected this

**Linseed.** crop except in the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh divisions. In Saugor, Damoh and Akola the outturn was very poor, while in the remaining districts it ranged from 8 to 15 annas. For the province as a whole, the outturn was slightly below normal as compared with 61 per cent in the previous year.



28. The total yield of all crops was 96 per cent in the Central Provinces and 78 per cent in Berar against 85 and 87 per cent in 1928-29. For the province as a whole, the percentage was slightly higher than that of last year, *viz.*, 90 against 86.

### 5.—Horticulture

[Comments by the Director of Agriculture on the returns of expenditure by the Provincial and District Gardens in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year ending the 31st March 1930.]

29. The total expenditure on the 18 district gardens in the province was Rs. 24,370 and the total receipts Rs. 15,400. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 23,578 and Rs. 15,998, respectively. This works out at approximately Rs. 500 as the average annual cost per garden. It may be considered that the need for open spaces in growing towns fully justifies such an expenditure but in addition there is an increasing demand for flowers, plants and fruit trees. The most expensive gardens to maintain have been Chanda, Wardha and Khandwa, while Bhandara, Seoni and Drug show receipts at least equal to expenditure. An attempt to raise the productivity of the gardens and consequent sales sometimes however impairs the value of a garden as a pleasure resort. It has been decided to close the Wardha garden and lease it out. The general policy governing district gardens is under the consideration of Government.

30. The Maharaj Bagh garden at Nagpur continues to show satisfactory returns and in the year under review there was an increase of over Rs. 2,000 in receipts. Special attention has been paid to the maintenance of the supply of fruit trees, roses and other plants for sale to the public. The Government garden at Pachmarhi, while continuing to show a substantial balance of receipts over expenditure suffered from an unpropitious monsoon. Particular attention is being paid to the development of the Pagara extension which, although situated a few miles away from the Pachmarhi garden offers excellent prospects of increased returns.

### 6.—Forest

[Report on the Forest Administration of the Central Provinces for the year ending the 31st March 1930.]

31. The total area of forest managed by the Forest Department was 19,641 square miles.

32. A sum of Rs. 18,901 was spent on demarcation. The Demarcation and total length of boundaries increased by Surveys. 204 miles as a result of a re-survey of boundaries of certain villages in Akola and Melghat divisions.

33. The revised working plans for Seoni, Chhindwara, Working Plans. Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur divisions were introduced from the 1st July, 1929. The field work necessary for the preparation of new plans for the Nimar and Bhandara divisions and for the Allapalli and Pedigundam ranges for the South Chanda division was completed. A working plan partly was also employed on stock-mapping in the Balaghat sal forests.

34. The total expenditure from forest funds on roads Forest Communi- amounted to Rs. 83,689, out of which 188 cations. miles of main roads and 2 miles of feeder roads were constructed. In addition a sum of Rs. 65,317 was spent out of famine funds on the construction and improvement of 329 miles of roads in the Northern districts. 8,883 miles of main roads and 537 miles of feeder roads were repaired during the year. The net earnings of the Raipur Forest Tramway for the last season's working amounted to Rs. 106,000 against Rs. 81,807 in the preceding year. The net earnings of the Tramway show an improvement of Rs. 24,193 over those of last year. This is partly due to the introduction of passenger traffic. 29,685 passengers were carried and the receipts from their fares totalled Rs. 18,126.

35. Owing to financial stringency on account of the failure Forest buildings of crops in the Northern districts, the total tanks and wells. expenditure on new buildings and repairs was Rs. 58,871 and Rs. 70,180, respectively. Rs. 35,042 were spent on wells, tanks and miscellaneous works, the major portion of the expenditure being on improvement of water supply.

36. Forest offences fell from 19,443 in 1928-29 to 18,775 in 1929-30. Of these 17,175 were dealt Forest offences. with under Section 68 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927. Unauthorized grazing and felling made up 92 per cent of the total. The total area under protection from fire was 13,538 square miles of which 12,910 square miles were successfully protected. The number of fires decreased by 159, while the area burnt increased by 22,045 acres, due to the early cessation

of the monsoon and to the apathy of the people, who under the influence of political agitation failed to render assistance in extinguishing fires. Only 14 per cent of the total forest area was closed to grazing of all animals. The number of cattle impounded increased by 1,310 over that of the preceding year.

37. No appreciable damage from frost occurred although strong winds caused slight damage in Damoh, Bilaspur and Amraoti. Lac, which had suffered by the destruction of lac insects all over low lying ground in Damoh in the frost of February 1929, was also affected in both Damoh and Hoshangabad by the excessive heat in May and June 1929, and by the late arrival of the monsoon. The sal borer attack has been definitely overcome. Lantana continued to be a serious menace in certain localities chiefly in the Melghat and the Bori forests of the Hoshangabad division. Climber cutting was carried out in an area of 317,791 acres.

38. The progress of regeneration has been satisfactory. Operations were continued for the creation of plantations of teak and other species by agri-silvicultural methods in poorly stocked forests in Yeotmal. Thinning and cutting back operations were carried out over an area of 144,706 acres and yielded a profit of Rs. 2,49,188. The demand for grazing continued to increase and the total number of cattle which grazed in Government forests rose by 112,600. Grazing fees amounted to Rs. 15,09,923 as against Rs. 14,36,928 in the previous year, while the value of grazing concessions granted, rose from Rs. 13,17,384 to Rs. 13,75,778. The area worked by systematic fellings decreased from 187,864 in 1928-29 to 179,395 in 1929-30. The value of major produce extracted by all agencies was Rs. 30,44,293 and of minor produce Rs. 41,35,569, the total value exceeding the figures for the previous year by Rs. 7,96,372. The saw mill at Allapilli worked at a profit of Rs. 34,329 as compared with Rs. 1,02,248 in the preceding year. This heavy fall was due to a breakdown on account of a crack in the boiler and to increased expenditure on remodelling the mill.

39. The gross total income from the forests of the province was Rs. 59,97,508 as against an expenditure of Rs. 39,75,942 thus giving a surplus of Rs. 20,21,566, as compared with the corresponding figure

of Rs. 13,99,181, during 1928-29. After adding Rs. 1,74,044 on account of higher outstandings of revenue outstanding and Rs. 4,95,069 on account of the value of stocks of timber on hand the true surplus in the year was Rs. 26,90,679, compared with Rs. 16,20,967 in the previous year.

### 7.—Excise

[Report on the Excise Administration of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year ending the 31st December 1929.]

40. As a result of the series of bad rabi crops in the northern districts, which continued in 1929, and of the low prices of cotton and the severe depression in the mining industry, the economic condition of the agricultural and labouring classes was not as satisfactory as it might be. A substantial fall in the consumption of liquor and in excise revenue might therefore have been expected, and would undoubtedly have occurred, had it not been for the passing of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, which came into force from the 1st April 1930 and resulted in a much larger number of marriages and a consequently increased demand for liquor. The net result was that the gross excise revenue rose from 122 lakhs in 1928 to 125 lakhs in 1929. The total consumption of country spirit rose from 470,970 to 479,020 proof gallons. Of this, however, 10,433 proof gallons were sold in the area newly brought under the contract supply system at the beginning of the year and there was therefore actually a slight fall in consumption. As a result of the restrictive policy of Government 47 shops for country liquor, 16 for tari, and 9 for foreign liquor were closed during the year, and the issue price of liquor was further enhanced in 14 districts. The tari tree-tax was raised in 4 districts and the price of opium and ganja enhanced by Rs. 5 per seer. The working hours of opium and hemp drugs shops were also curtailed. The cotton tract and the plateau districts accounted for an increase in consumption of 4,630 and 2,666 proof gallons, respectively, while the northern and the Chhattisgarh districts taken together recorded a fall of 9,679 proof gallons.

41. There was an all round increase throughout the province in the number of illicit distillation cases, which rose from 1,455 in 1928 to 1,676 in 1929. The 6 plateau districts alone were responsible for 1,076 case or 65 per cent of the provincial total, the Chhindwara district as usual heading the list with 424 cases. Berar provided 272 cases out of which 143 cases were detected in the Yeotmal district alone.

42. The tree-tax was raised from Rs. 6 in 1928 to Rs. 7 in 1929 in the districts of Nagpur, Wardha, Amraoti and Akola. The general tendency to substitute tari for country liquor as a beverage increased the consumption of tari from 10,12,585 to 10,54,588 gallons, 38,197 gallons of which were recorded in the Nagpur district. A fall of 24,502 gallons was, however, noted in the Yeotmal district, owing chiefly to the mismanagement of some shops. The total revenue from tari rose from 4.94 to 5.56 lakhs. The consumption of imported spirit and malt liquor showed an increase of 620 proof and 6,003 bulk gallons, respectively, while the consumption of similar preparations manufactured in India declined by 805 proof and 8,752 bulk gallons respectively. The total revenue from foreign liquor amounted to 2.91 as against 2.48 lakhs during the year 1928.

43. The increase in the issue price of opium resulted in a rise in retail prices, the closure of 23 shops and a drop in the sales from 23,492 to 22,037 seers or 6 per cent in British territory and from 3,485 to 2,832 seers or 19 per cent in the Feudatory States, together with a decrease in the revenue from 38.53 to 38.24 lakhs. A fall from 18,597 to 15,396 seers was recorded in the consumption of ganja. The total number of country spirit, opium and ganja shops decreased from 2,117, 876 and 768 to 2,070, 853 and 739 respectively.

44. The total number of offences under the Excise and Opium Acts rose from 6,338 to 6,461 and of prosecutions in court from 3,016 to 3,952. The gross revenue, including the cost price of opium and intoxicating drugs rose from 122.17 to 125.62 lakhs, while the total expenditure fell from 7.32 to 7.11 lakhs, representing about 6 per cent of the gross excise revenue.

### 8.—Mining

[Review on the district reports on the working of the Indian Mines Act (IV of 1923) of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year ending the 31st December 1929.]

45. The year was again far from prosperous for the mining industry. The slump in the coal and manganese markets throughout the year was reflected in a further reduction of coal mines by 3 and of manganese mines by 43. The direct result was a fall in revenue from Rs. 4,03,643 in 1928 to Rs. 3,93,025.

46. The supply of labour was, generally in excess of the Condition of demand except in some of the coal mining labourers employed in mines. areas in the Chanda and Chhindwara districts. In spite of the labour surplus, however, wages remained practically stationary except in the Jubbulpore district, where scarcity conditions prevailed, and the unusually large number of labourers seeking employment, were prepared to accept lower wages. The total prohibition of female labour from underground working in manganese mines with effect from the 1st July 1929, is reported to have caused a shortage of underground workers. A slight disturbance at the Bharweli mines of the Central Provinces Manganese Ore Company was attributed to the same cause but the difficulty was soon overcome. Relations between employers and employees continued to be satisfactory. There were no strikes, disputes nor any indication of dissatisfaction in any mining centre. The labour in mines is, however, still unorganized and is frequently employed parttime on agricultural work. The year was not an unhealthy one for labourers and adequate medical relief was within easy reach of every important mining area in the province. A note-worthy feature of the year's administration is the effort made by mining companies to provide medical facilities for their labourers. The larger concerns in Nagpur, Balaghat, Chhindwara and Chanda districts maintained special dispensaries for their employees, and the Central Provinces Manganese Ore Company opened new dispensaries at the Dongri and Chikla camps in the Bhandara district. The attendance at the latter company's welfare centre at Kandri improved although full advantage of the institution is not yet being taken. In the Balaghat district, the Tata Iron and Steel Company maintained a doctor and a sanitary gang to look after the health and hygiene of their labourers. Sanitary arrangements continued to be good and the question of housing is receiving closer attention. The Amalgated Coal Fields constructed a number of quarters, according to the specification laid down by the Board of Health for the Bengal coalfield for their labour force in the Chhindwara district, while the Central Provinces Manganese Ore Company, which has built permanent quarters for their labourers in the Nagpur district, are now engaged in providing houses for their employees in the Balaghat and Bhandara districts. The Royal Commission on Labour visited this company's mines at Kandri in December 1929 and was favourably impressed by their housing and sanitary arrangements.

47. The children of mine workers generally attend schools maintained by district councils and local bodies in the vicinity of mining camps. **Education.** Special schools are also maintained at some of their labour camps by the Central India Manganese Company, and by the Central Provinces Manganese Ore Company, in the Nagpur district and at the Mahakali Coal Mine in the Chanda district. The Indian Manganese Company has undertaken the construction of a school building at Kodegaon in the Nagpur district which is nearing completion, and a mining contractor has opened a school at Sitasongi in the Bhandara district. The Independent Mining Local Board in the Chhindwara district continued to maintain nine primary schools and one Anglo-Vernacular school. Full advantage is, however, not taken of the existing educational institutions even by well paid employees.

48. There were 99 accidents during the year under review compared with 95 in the previous year. **Accidents.** Out of these 21 were fatal and 78 serious, involving injury to 86 persons. With the exception of 11, which were due to misadventure, neglect of "safety precautions" was responsible for almost all accidents. There were 3 prosecutions during the year under review, all of which ended in conviction.

### 9.—Manufactures.

[Report on the Working of the Indian Factories Act (XII of 1911, as amended by Act II of 1922,) in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year ending 1929, and Volume I of Statistical Abstract.]

49. The total number of factories rose from 868 to 893, the increase as usual occurring mainly in the seasonal cotton ginning and pressing factories. The number of factories actually worked rose from 756 to 769, of which 104 were perennial and 665 seasonal; and with the exception of 6 seasonal factories all were inspected. The average number of daily workers slightly decreased from 70,160 to 69,291, of whom 43,975 were men, 23,852 women and 1,464 children. The decrease, which is more noticeable in ginning and pressing factories, is however, more apparent than real in view of the failure of as many as 59 such factories to submit their annual return No. I in time. Wage rates for all labourers remained almost stationary. The only strike of the year occurred at the Rai Sahib Rekchand Mohota Spinning and Weaving Mill at Hinganghat but after 4 days this was

called off, on the transfer of the pay clerk whose unpopularity had caused it. The general health of the employees was satisfactory. The number of dispensaries maintained by perennial factories rose from 13 to 14 and afforded relief to 175,206 as against 186,634 persons in the preceding year. The number of establishments which provided crèches remained unchanged, while the number of infants accommodated increased by 43. The welfare work at the Empress Mills continues to be satisfactory.

50. The number of children receiving education at factory schools declined from 651 to 516. Fatal accidents numbered 15, as against 11 during the previous year, but the number of serious accidents rose from 34 to 69. The number of offences involving prosecutions was 162 against 176 in the preceding year. 105 convictions were obtained. The number of inspections made was 1,846 as against 1,597 in the previous year.

### 10.—Industries

[Report on the working of the Department of Industries of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year ending the 31st December 1929.]

51. There was no change in the personnel of the Board of Industries. The Board met twice during the year and considered among others the following important questions:—(1) The carriers in otherwise of the exemption granted to *kapas* retention or cotton ginning factories under the Indian Factories Act; (2) The Central Provinces Women's Welfare bill introduced by Mr. R. W. Fulay, M.L.C.; (3) The Central Provinces Maternity Benefit bill introduced by Mr. R. W. Fulay M.L.C.; (4) the proposal of Mr. R. W. Fulay, M.L.C., for the formation of a Labour Board for the province; (5) the proposal for opening a Government School of Handicrafts at Raipur from the 16th June 1930; (6) the proposal for opening a tailoring class at the Government School of Handicrafts, Akola; (7) Additions and alterations to the central wing of the Central Museum, Nagpur; (8) A reference from the Government of India on the subject of amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

52. The number of boilers inspected during the year was 1,203 as against 1,204 in the previous year. Of these 14 were new and 17 transferred from other provinces. In addition to the formal



annual inspections, a number of surprise visits paid to boilers under steam showed that boilers were generally well maintained.

53. The capacity of electrical plants installed in the province increased from 19,443 kilowatts to 20,437 kilowatts. There were 1,253 electric motors in use, totalling 23,814 B. H. P. as against 808 motors totalling 20,570 B. H. P. in the preceding year. During the year under report, no new electric supply undertaking was started in the province. The supply of electrical energy continued in the 7 towns in which public electric supply plant had already been set up, namely, Nagpur, Khandwa, Wardha, Jubbulpore, Hinganghat, Amraoti and Raipur. The supply of energy from the power house installed by the military authorities at Kamptee for the cantonment continued during the year. Preliminaries for the grant of licences for the supply of electricity in the towns of Akola and Saugor were completed during the year and the question of granting licences for Khamgaon and Burhanpur were still under consideration. There were 3 accidents during the year, all of which proved fatal.

54. No new industrial schools could be opened in the province on account of financial stringency caused by the scarcity in the northern districts. The Mochi class, transferred to the management of the All-India Chamar Association, Amraoti, made no appreciable progress. The question of making provision for scholarships in order to attract boys of the Chamar community is, therefore, now under consideration.

55. Two travelling demonstration parties visited 150 weaving centres in the Nagpur, Raipur, Chanda, Yeotmal, Bilaspur, Nimar, Drug, Chhindwara, Betul and Akola districts, and introduced 856 sleys and 33 warping machines, as against 1,072 sleys and 12 warping machines introduced during the preceding year. The progressive total of machines introduced by this branch now comes to 14,506 sleys, 2,742 dobbies and 180 warping machines. The number of sleys sold by private local carpenters at large centres like Nagpur is estimated at 1,000. 7 improved sleys were introduced among the Kosa weavers of Bilaspur, the total number of such sleys used by these weavers being 57. The dyeing and calico printing demonstrator carried out further researches at the Nagpur weaving shed, and introduced several new designs. During the

year he gave demonstrations in improved methods of dyeing and printing at 25 centres to 519 dyers and printers.

### 11.—Public Works

[Administration Report on the Buildings and Roads Branch, for the year ending the 31st March, 1930.]

56. The outstanding feature of the year was the continuance of widespread scarcity in the northern districts of the province, of which Jubbulpore, Damoh and Saugor were hardest hit. Relief works on a fairly large scale were carried on. Provincial expenditure on ordinary works had to be considerably curtailed to meet the financial situation caused by the loss of revenue due to the scarcity. On communications (other than scarcity works) the expenditure was Rs. 51.39 lakhs of which Rs. 16.74 lakhs were spent on original works and Rs. 34.65 lakhs on repairs. The expenditure on provincial buildings was Rs. 16.21 lakhs ; Rs. 8.93 lakhs on original works and Rs. 7.28 lakhs on repairs. The expenditure on central works (Post and Telegraph Offices, military, archaeological works, etc.) was Rs. 80,217.

57. The most important works completed during the year were the Science College at Nagpur, and the reinforced cement concrete submersible bridge over the Wainganga bridge in mile 40 of the Great Eastern road at a total cost of Rs. 13,11,170 and Rs. 6,16,487, respectively. Both of these were opened by His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces in July 1929. The submersible bridge over the Katepurna river on the Akola-Murtizapur road and a raised causeway over the Man river on the Khamgaon-Patur road are nearing completion.

58. The total expenditure under this head on original Provincial Civil works amounted to Rs. 8.93 lakhs of which Buildings. Rs. 2.34 lakhs was under "Education other than European and Anglo-Indian"; Rs. 2.32 lakhs under General Administration, Rs. 1.84 lakhs under Police, Rs. 54,675 under Medical, Rs. 47,292 under Industries, Rs. 36,559 under Jails and Convict Settlements, and Rs. 23,491 under "Agriculture". The following are some of the more important building works completed or nearing completion during the year:—

An extension to the Model High School, Jubbulpore ; the Anglo-Urdu middle school at Akola ; the Anglo-Urdu school and hostel at Darwha ; an extension to the Anglo-Vernacular middle school to make it suitable for a high school, and

the construction of a Science Laboratory for it at Wun; the remodelling of the existing quarters, and the construction of new quarters in the Police reserve lines at Raipur; the construction of a barrack for 20 non-paying patients and 6 blocks for paying patients at the Mental Hospital at Nagpur; the provision of additional accommodation for the Agricultural College Hostel at Nagpur; an extension to the Government School of Handicrafts at Nagpur; and the construction of an industrial school with subsidiary buildings at Raipur. Of the works in progress the following may be mentioned :—

Constructing police staff quarters at Arvi in the Wardha district; constructing police quarters at Yeotmal and in the Reserve Police lines at Jubbulpore; and an extension to the Government School of Handicrafts at Akola.

59. The expenditure on original works coming under the Provincial Com- head "communications" amounted to munications. Rs. 16.74 or 3.46 lakhs less than in the previous year. Among road works in progress at the beginning of the year the following were either completed or nearly so during the year :—(1) the extension of the Khirkiya-Charwa-Aoliya road in the Nimar district; (2) the construction of the Tewsa-Kurha section of the Tewsa-Dhamangaon road; (3) the raising to class I of the Timarni-Harda section of the old Bombay road in the Hoshangabad district; (4) the Nandghat-Mungeli road in the Drug district; and (5) the Seoni-Mandla road, miles 7 to 31, in the Seoni district. In addition, the construction of 14 other roads was in progress. The total mileage added to class I roads was 121, thus bringing the total length of metalled roads in the province to 4,737 miles. In class II roads there was a reduction of 59 miles due to the raising in class of some miles. The following important bridge works the expenditure on which is to be debited to "60.—Civil Works not charged to Revenue" were in progress during the year :—

- (1) Submersible bridge over the Purna river at Kholapur on the Bulgaon-Kholapur road;
- (2) submersible bridge at Khiroda on the Shegaon-Wasali road;
- (3) submersible bridge over the Purna river at Andura on the Shegaon-Akola road;
- (4) submersible bridge over the Nerbudda river at Telwaraghat near Jubbulpore on the Great Northern road;

- (5) submersible bridge over the Tapti river near Burhanpur on the Burhanpur-Dhertalai road; and
- (6) submersible bridge over the Kanhan river at Ramakona on the Nagpur-Chhindwara road in the Chhindwara district.

60. During the year the Public Works Department resumed charge of the following Provincial roads from the District Council, Jubbulpore :—

Provincial works  
in charge of District  
Councils.

- (i) Panagarh-Singaldip-Majholi road 18 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles.
- (ii) Sihora-Majholi-Katao-Singrampur road, 1st and 2nd sections, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles.

This reduced the mileage of Provincial roads under the management of District Councils to 1,914 miles as against 5,114 miles under the Public Works Department. All the Provincial buildings in the areas served by the transferred roads were also under the management of the district councils. Important among the transferred works carried out by the district councils were—

- (1) Construction of Police station-house and staff quarters at Sainkhera in the Narsinghpur district;
- (2) extension to the Anglo-Vernacular middle school, and
- (3) the construction of a laboratory and a hostel in connection with the high school at Basim;
- (4) additions and alterations to the tahsil to provide accommodation for Civil Courts and Bench Magistrates at Khamgaon;
- (5) construction of class I-B Bulgaon-Kholapur-Daryapur road in the Amraoti district;
- (6) construction of Pohra Chandur railway station road as class I;
- (7) construction of Murtizapur-Akola section of the Murtizapur-Khandesh border road as class I; and
- (8) construction of class I road from Shegaon to Wasali.

In the First Circle the management of transferred works was reported by the Superintending Engineer as satisfactory

in the Bhandara district, capable of further improvement in the Chanda, Raipur and Drug districts and not quite satisfactory in the Nagpur and Balaghat districts. In the two last named districts there were heavy unspent balances at the end of the year under repairs grants for roads. In the Second Circle the management by the Damoh, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Saugor, Chhindwara District Councils were reported to be satisfactory, while that by the Jubbulpore and Betul was extremely unsatisfactory. In the Third Circle the management was reported to be fair.

The executive and accounts staff of the district councils still continue to be below standard in most cases.

61. Expenditure on arboriculture was mainly confined to the provision of tree guards, and the maintenance of young trees in nurseries and on roadsides.

62. Investigations in connection with water-supply schemes for the towns of Drug and Yeotmal were in progress during the year. Investigation of water-supply and Sanitation Schemes. Field work in connection with the Katni drainage scheme has been completed and the results are being scrutinized. The work of remodelling the drainage of the Dindori civil station was undertaken. Detailed surveys for the surface drainage schemes for Gondia, Arvi and Bhatapara were taken up during the year.

63. Certain improvements to the Kayar dam in the Yeotmal district were carried out and water is being supplied to the people for irrigation purposes. The experimental bore at Daryapur in connection with the water-supply was taken to a depth of 1,300 feet and finally abandoned. Experimental bores to improve the water-supply of Amraoti were started. Improvements to the Rifle Range area at Akola carried out during the year added considerably to the comfort of the residents of that area. The surveys of the Mass river and the Bordi nalla in connection with the improvement to the Khamgaon water-supply were also carried out.

64. The relief works which were in progress at the end of the previous year were continued and more had to be opened. The temporary Saugor division previously opened was continued.

## 12.—Irrigation

[Administration Report on the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department for the year 1929-30.]

65. The total areas irrigated and assessed were 375,834 acres and 367,236 acres compared with 410,219 acres and 400,757 acres, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease was due entirely to the expiry at the end of the previous year of first agreements in the Nagpur, Bhandara and Balaghat (less Baihar tahsil) districts and the fact that, owing to favourable rainfall coupled with, in some areas, a shortage of supply in Bhandara, these agreements, especially for wet areas, were not renewed as readily as might have been expected. The excess in the area irrigated during the year over the area assessed was due mainly to the free irrigation of rice under Bori tank in the Seoni district, with a view to popularize irrigation, and of rabi under tanks in the Jubbulpore and Damoh districts owing to unsatisfactory agricultural position.

66. During the year 28 villages renewed their agreements and 18 first agreements were concluded under the Mahanadi canal. At the end of the year there were 335 villages in agreement under that work. Under the Tandula canal 31 villages went out of agreement, while 20 villages renewed their agreements and 8 villages entered into agreements for the first time. There were 275 villages in agreement at the end of the year. Under the Wainganga canal agreements expired at the end of the previous year in all the 142 villages that had previously been in agreement but only 62 villages renewed owing to good and well distributed rainfall. Under the tanks in the Nagpur, Bhandara and Balaghat districts (less the Baihar tahsil) where first agreements also expired at the end of 1928, 250 out of 374 villages previously under agreement renewed their agreements. Under Roomal tank in the Seoni district 11 villages out of 14 renewed. In the Hiran division 16 first and 11 supplementary agreements were made. Irrigation became possible for the first time from part of the left bank of the Kharung canal where the number of villages in agreement rose from 12 to 58.

67. Work on the Mahanadi canal was confined to the completion of inspection huts and small works required to complete distributaries. Pending the receipt of sanction to the completion report work on remodelling had not been put in hand. On the

Wainganga canal work was continued on the remodelling of distributaries and minors and the erection of steel bridges on the main canal over the Ghusri and Sarathi nullahs. The remodelling of the Tandula canal and its distributaries was also continued energetically and iron gates were fixed on all distributary heads. The construction of a bungalow for the Sub-Divisional Officer at Drug was completed. The Kharung headworks and the right bank canal were practically completed, while on the left bank canal the earth work was almost completed and satisfactory progress was made on the construction of distributaries and minors. The extent to which these channels were constructed rendered it possible during the rains of 1929 to irrigate a considerable proportion of the area commanded by the left bank canal. Excellent progress was made on the Maniari canal, where the closure of the dam was completed before the rains of 1930. The good progress made in the Hasdeo circle was largely due to the efficient arrangements made for the recruitment and employment departmentally of imported labour.

68. The construction of three minors each of the Pariat and Bahoribund tanks was completed. The waste weir of the Khapri tank was raised and the main channel was remodelled. The construction of the left bank channel from the Niwar Ametha tank was completed.

69. The capital expenditure incurred on the construction of irrigation works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, has been as follows during the last five years :—

Year.	Expenditure.		
	55-A (1) Productive.	55-A (2) Unproductive.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1925-26 .. ..	6,47,681	22,80,104	29,27,785
1926-27 .. ..	65,072	26,41,425	27,06,497
1927-28 .. ..	88,167	25,03,225	25,92,392
1928-29 .. ..	..	23,03,112	23,03,112
1929-30 .. ..	..	22,72,798	22,72,798

During the year under report the system of budgeting separately for expenditure on works and establishment was

introduced. No comparison can therefore be made between the total expenditure and the budget grant. If works expenditure only be considered, the actuals were 1.7 per cent above the budget provision and 5.2 per cent below the final grant, while the saving on the final grant for establishment under all heads was less than 2 per cent of that grant and just 3 per cent less than the original budget provision.

70. The gross assessed revenue of the year was Rs. 10.80 lakhs compared with Rs. 12.53 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease is due mainly to the reduction which occurred in the area under agreement in the districts of Bhandara and Balaghat, and also to the reduction from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 3 in the agreement rate in those districts. Remissions were granted to the extent of Rs. 69,519 as compared with Rs. 84,859 in the previous year. The net assessment was Rs. 10.11 lakhs as compared with Rs. 11.68 lakhs in the previous year. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was reduced from Rs. 1.05 lakhs to Rs. 69,000. The cost of maintenance and working expenses of all the works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 11.92 lakhs.

71. Under the Kharung canal arrangements were made by the Department of Agriculture to demonstrate the difference between the outturn of broadcasted rice when irrigated and unirrigated; some demonstration of differences in outturn between transplanted and broadcasted rice was also made and in some areas good seed was distributed. Propaganda was undertaken to induce the cultivators to make manure pits and to conserve urine by laying earth where the cattle stand at night. The operations of the department in the irrigated areas of Bilaspur, were carried out on a comparatively small scale in 1929, but have been extended considerably in 1930. In Raipur and Drug the number of private seed farms in the irrigated areas was increased from 492 to 576 and over 112,000 maunds of pure rice seed, mostly L7, G3 and Bhonda nine, were produced for distribution. Village seed unions are being organized and 75 now exist in this tract. Practical demonstrations in the use of improved agricultural implements were made in 215 villages and a considerable number of implements, especially light iron ploughs, were sold. As in Bilaspur, propaganda was undertaken in regard to the conservation of cattle manure and urine. Four demonstration plots been established in this area. In the north of the province the Department of Agriculture



has undertaken the investigation of the possibilities of the adoption, to the advantage of the cultivators, of the *utera* system of cultivation, under which a leguminous crop is sown in the rice before it is cut, in preference to the local system of growing light rice followed by wheat. Though the investigation has not yet gone far enough to produce definite results, it appears that results of some considerable value may be secured. Some attempt has also been made to encourage the growth of *sann* as a manure, but the extent to which this crop can be grown is so small that it can have no material effect in solving the manure problem, which is of very great importance everywhere and especially in the north of the province. In the districts of the Nagpur Civil Division special attention has been given to the distribution of pure rice seed, in particular *bhonda*, *luchai* and *chinoor*, which are much in demand. In the Balaghat district promising results are stated to have been secured from the use of ammonium sulphate and phosphates in different forms. But no satisfactory solution of the manure problem has yet been evolved.

**CHAPTER V**  
**REVENUE AND FINANCE**

**1. Gross Revenue and Expenditure**

The following table shows the Receipts and Expenditure of the Central and Provincial Governments and the closing balance of the Provincial Government for the year 1928-29 and 1929-30 :—

	Revenue and Receipts.		Expenditure and disbursements.		Closing balance.	
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Government.	36,41,034	34,29,521	63,29,731	60,18,017	..	..
Central Provinces Government.	6,57,22,989	7,06,23,780	7,08,90,752	8,29,26,057	1,70,64,227	47,61,951
<i>Deposits of Local Funds.</i>						
Municipal Funds ..	35,66,550	34,79,896	32,50,281	35,90,829	10,46,233	9,35,291
District Funds (including Melghat taluq Fund).	86,42,276	77,65,746	80,66,243	82,13,166	20,84,316	16,36,891
Other Local Funds	9,18,143	7,30,129	10,30,225	7,72,766	3,53,672	3,11,031
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>8,24,90,992</b>	<b>8,60,29,072</b>	<b>8,95,67,232</b>	<b>10,15,20,835</b>	<b>2,05,48,448</b>	<b>76,45,181</b>

Two statements showing the distribution of Revenue and Expenditure of the Provinces for the year 1928-29 and 1929-30 between the Central and Provincial Governments are attached.

## 2. Revenue and Expenditure—Central

Revenue and Receipts.			
Major head of Revenue.	Actuals 1928-29.	Actuals 1929-30.	Difference Increase(+) / Decrease(-)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Customs .. ..	..	..	..
II.—Taxes on income ..	32,93,304	30,76,356	-2,16,948
IV.—Opium .. ..	..	..	..
X.—Tributes .. ..	2,41,250	2,40,950	-300
XVI.—Interest .. ..	11,066	13,107	+2,041
XXVI.—Miscellaneous partments. De-	2,595	4,800	+2,205
XXVII.—Currency .. ..	3,238	5,261	+2,023
XXX.—Civil Works .. ..	8,398	8,419	+21
XXXIII.—Receipts-in-aid ..	72,493	72,278	-215
XXXIV.—Stationery .. ..	249	256	+7
XXXV.—Miscellaneous .. ..	8,441	8,094	-347
	..	..	..
Total .. ..	36,41,034	34,29,521	-2,11,513

Expenditure and Disbursements.			
Major head of Expenditure.	Actuals, 1928-29.	Actuals, 1929-30.	Difference Increase(+) Decrease(-)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Customs .. ..	..	..	..
2.—Taxes on Income ..	3,71,380	3,78,650	+7,270
15.—Other Revenue Expenditure ..	..	1,16,976	+1,16,976
19.—Interest .. ..	14,54,759	12,54,364	-2,00,395
20.—Interest .. ..	10,01,022	6,90,147	-3,10,875
23.—Audit .. ..	3,42,066	3,57,562	+15,496
28.—Ecclesiastical ..	91,250	96,006	+4,756
29.—Political .. ..	46,317	16,125	-30,192
31.—Education .. ..	1,656	2,962	+1,306
37.—Miscellaneous Departments ..	3,035	2,722	-313
38.—Currency .. ..	35,717	32,499	-3,218
41.—Civil Works .. ..	22,411	30,429	+8,018
44.—Territorial .. ..	3,61,354	3,65,338	+3,984
45.—Superannuation ..	97,856	1,09,288	+11,432
46.—Stationery .. ..	580	1,838	+1,258
47.—Miscellaneous .. ..	25,00,328	25,63,111	+62,783
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>63,29,731</b>	<b>60,18,017</b>	<b>-3,11,714</b>

## 3. Revenue and Expenditure—Provincial

Revenue and Receipts.			
Major heads.	Actuals, 1928-29.	Actuals, 1929-30.	Difference. Increase(+) / Decrease(-)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II.—Taxes on Income ..	2,22,807	2,74,006	+51,199
V.—Land Revenue ..	2,19,30,655	2,04,99,257	-14,31,398
VI.—Excise ..	1,22,73,949	1,25,44,818	+2,68,869
VII.—Stamps ..	69,71,911	67,18,131	-2,53,780
VIII.—Forest ..	54,46,316	59,97,508	+5,51,192
IX.—Registration ..	7,29,775	6,99,669	-30,106
XIII.—Works for which capital accounts are kept.	1,93,800	3,05,622	-1,11,822
XIV.—Works for which no capital accounts are kept.	1,75,666	2,79,659	+1,03,993
XVI.—Interest ..	3,81,686	2,86,545	-95,141
XVII.—Administration of Justice.	5,43,464	5,04,337	-39,127
XVIII.—Jails ..	3,37,208	3,02,344	-34,864
XIX.—Police ..	2,20,379	2,50,092	+29,713
XXI.—Education ..	5,62,436	5,85,894	+23,458
XXII.—Medical ..	59,719	78,180	+18,461
XXIII.—Public Health ..	66,145	67,793	+1,648
XXIV.—Agriculture ..	3,83,587	3,79,931	-3,656
XXV.—Industries ..	41,582	30,144	-11,438
XXVI.—Miscellaneous Depart- ments.	66,609	65,737	-872
XXX.—Civil Works ..	4,91,317	5,03,908	+12,591
XXXII.—Transfers from Famine Relief Fund.	21,80,957	24,14,060	+2,33,103
XXXIII.—Receipts-in-aid of Superannuation.	1,26,312	1,03,039	-23,273
XXXIV.—Stationery and Printing	71,950	75,015	+3,065
XXXV.—Miscellaneous ..	4,73,747	4,29,430	-44,317
XL.—Extraordinary Receipts	17,602	34,234	+16,632
Revenue in England ..	4,015	5,482	+1,467
Sinking funds for loan granted to local bodies.	340	352	+12
Famine Relief Fund ..	21,12,751	7,84,767	-13,27,984
Transfer from Famine Relief Fund	34,57,746	78,60,987	+44,03,241
Depreciation Fund for Government Presses.	52,063	94,409	+42,346
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	4,73,827	2,16,978	-2,56,849
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government.	23,83,268	15,41,696	-8,40,572
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund and Government of India.	36,56,000	73,01,000	+36,45,000
Total ..	6,57,22,989	7,06,23,780	+49,00,791

## Expenditure and Disbursements.

Major heads.	Actuals, 1928-29.	Actuals, 1929-30.	Difference Increase(+) Decrease(-)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2.—Taxes on Income ..	..	..	..
5.—Land Revenue ..	29,22,211	28,91,306	- 30,905
6.—Excise ..	12,92,635	11,42,916	- 1,49,719
7.—Stamps ..	1,79,447	1,69,685	- 9,762
8.—Forest ..	38,22,107	38,64,104	+ 41,997
8-A.—Forest Capital outlay ..	2,21,473	1,11,550	- 1,09,923
9.—Registration ..	2,20,241	2,22,761	+ 2,520
14.—Interest on works ..	25,99,406	26,80,488	+ 81,022
15.—Miscellaneous Irrigation ..	3,01,385	2,11,529	- 89,856
15 (1).—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Famine Relief.	..	..	..
16.—Construction of Irrigation works.	30,922	68,356	+ 37,434
19.—Interest ..	-1,17,523	-4,24,532	- 3,07,009
20.—Interest on other obligations ..	29,420	81,770	+ 52,350
21.—Reduction on avoidance of debt ..	4,73,860	2,16,978	- 2,56,822
22.—General Administration ..	66,92,981	67,27,859	+ 34,878
24.—Administration of Justice ..	51,68,031	31,75,140	+ 7,109
25.—Jails ..	9,94,132	9,82,605	- 11,527
26.—Police ..	59,95,041	60,68,180	+ 73,139
30.—Scientific ..	17,579	17,144	- 435
31.—Education ..	64,93,617	56,79,878	+ 8,13,739
32.—Medical ..	17,07,147	14,31,492	- 2,75,655
33.—Public Health ..	6,30,540	6,81,564	+ 51,024
34.—Agriculture ..	18,62,642	18,50,331	+ 12,311
35.—Industries ..	3,04,851	3,01,824	+ 5,973
37.—Miscellaneous Departments ..	1,26,410	1,33,832	+ 7,422
41.—Civil Works ..	96,57,026	83,46,812	- 13,10,214
43.—Famine Relief ..	8,77,490	24,14,061	+ 15,36,571
45.—Superannuation ..	15,61,524	17,46,586	+ 1,85,061
46.—Stationery and Printing ..	6,24,437	6,24,664	+ 227
47.—Miscellaneous ..	9,17,636	8,61,542	- 56,094
52.—Extra ordinary charges ..	..	..	..
52-A.—Forest Capital outlay ..	74,187	49,146	- 25,041
Expenditure in England ..	18,94,464	21,35,561	+ 2,41,097
55.—Capital Expenditure on Irrigation works.	22,72,190	22,04,442	- 67,748
60-B.—Payment of commuted value of pensions.	9,02,140	11,95,624	+ 2,93,484
60.—Civil works not charged to Revenue.	..	4,75,856	+ 4,75,856
Famine Relief Fund ..	56,38,703	1,02,75,047	+ 46,36,344
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund ..	14,71,000	4,67,860	- 10,03,140
Depreciation Fund for Government Presses.	19,553	39,998	+ 20,445
Deposits of sinking fund ..	..	..	..
Suspense Account ..	-7,661	-20	+ 7,641
Loans and Advances to Provincial Government.	40,32,749	54,60,819	+ 14,28,070
Advance from Provincial Government.	9,86,759	83,32,300	+ 73,45,541
Total ..	7,08,90,752	8,29,26,057	1,20,35,305

## CHAPTER VI

### VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES

#### 1.—Births and Deaths

[Public health report of the Central Provinces and Berar for the calendar year 1929 and Volume IV of the Statistical Abstract.]

1. Births numbered 611,566, giving a birth rate of 43.96 per mille as against 46.51 in 1928 and the quinquennial figure of 45.24. The percentage of male to female births was 105.85 as against 105.67 in the previous year.

2. Deaths totalled 474,872 or 34.13 per mille as against 33.66 in 1928 and the quinquennial figure of 31.83. The birth rate exceeded the death rate by 9.83 per mille. 147,078 infants died while under one year of age, giving an infant mortality ratio of 240.49 per one thousand births. Although infant mortality was high, considerable progress was made in infant welfare work. National baby weeks were celebrated in several towns, and with the help of contributions given by the Welfare Committee of the Red Cross Society, three new Infant Welfare Centres were opened during the year. The total number of infant welfare centres at the end of the year was 43.

3. The mortality from "fevers" rose from 259,109 in 1928 to 271,054 in 1929. Free distribution of quinine to school children and the general public was continued in the Drug district while in Betul, Nimar, and Chhindwara districts free distribution was made in malarious, hyperendemic and mining areas, respectively. In malarious tracts in the Narsinghpur district quinine was sold at the cheaper rate through village school masters. Cholera caused 6,168 deaths as against 12,198 in 1928, small-pox 1,391 as against 1,399 in 1928 and plague 2,808 as against 3,770 in 1928. Increasing advantage is being taken of cholera and plague inoculation.

4. The two Health Publicity Officers did a considerable amount of propaganda work during the year. The number of Government epidemic travelling dispensaries was 39. In addition 12 temporary dispensaries were opened for scarcity works, 8 for cholera and 8 for the Kumbha Mela. 5,607 villages were visited and 106,690 patients treated. Besides dealing with epidemics

the officers in charge of these dispensaries were employed on propaganda work, medical relief in rural areas, medical inspection of schools, checking of vital and vaccination statistics and reporting on the water-supply and sanitation of villages. They were also deputed to all important fairs in the various districts to look after the sanitary arrangements, disinfect the water-supply, give lectures on health subjects and afford medical relief.

## 2.—Medical relief

[Report on Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1929 and Volume III of the Statistical Abstract.]

5. During the year 11 new dispensaries were opened, while 9 dispensaries and 3 railway dispensaries were closed. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries at the end of the year was 340, of which 30 were maintained by Government, 195 by local funds, 31 by railways, the remainder being private institutions. The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,594,266, as against 2,510,245 in 1928. In railway dispensaries 1,33,294 patients were treated as against 1,44,535 in 1928. 277,848 patients were treated in 55 non-aided private dispensaries.

6. The principal ailments for which relief was sought were fevers and diseases of the skin, digestive system and the eye, ear and respiratory system.

Relative frequency of disease.

7. The total number of surgical operations rose from 89,633 in 1928 to 93,703 in 1929.

Surgical operations.

8. The total receipts were Rs. 16,43,568 as against Rs. 19,88,074 in the previous year. Government contributions were Rs. 6,59,443 as against Rs. 8,51,095 in 1928. The decrease is mainly due to the payment of Government grants for the improvement of buildings and equipment in the previous year. District fund contributions amounted to Rs. 1,29,439 as against Rs. 1,35,162 in 1928, while municipal contributions amounted to Rs. 1,28,462 as against Rs. 1,23,256 in 1928. The marked decrease in district fund contributions was due to the fact that certain district councils withheld payments till after the close of the year. The increase in municipal contributions represents arrears due from the previous year. European subscriptions were

Financial results.



Rs. 13,336 as against Rs. 11,719 in 1928. Indian subscriptions were Rs. 60,481 as against Rs. 1,25,996. The heavy fall was due to the large amounts collected last year for opening cheap plan dispensaries, and for equipping the double storied building at the Main Hospital, Akola. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 13,36,217 against Rs. 15,30,052 in 1928.

### 3.—Sanitation

[Public Health Report of the Central Provinces and Berar for the calendar year 1929 and Volume II of the Statistical Abstract.]

9. The Public Works Department managed the Jubbulpore water works and prepared estimates for a detailed survey and investigation of the Katni Murwara water-supply project. The drainage scheme at Katni is under scrutiny. Government grants to Municipalities for sanitary works amounted to Rs. 1,58,899, of which Rs. 46,856 were devoted to infant welfare work Rs. 18,186 to rat destruction work, Rs. 87,169 to the Buldana and Amraoti Camp water-supply scheme and the remainder to miscellaneous objects. Municipal committees spent 36 per cent of their income on sanitation as against 38 per cent in 1928.

10. The receipts and expenditure of the villages under the Village Sanitation Act amounted to Rs. 3,90,313 and Rs. 3,89,720 as against Rs. 4,06,627 and Rs. 3,86,113 in the previous year. Rs. 12,149 were spent on water-supply, Rs. 53,554 on cleaning village sites, Rs. 13,912 on drains, Rs. 59,693 on roads and Rs. 2,50,412 for miscellaneous purposes. A grant of Rs. 19,430 was given to the District Councils in Berar for the improvement of water-supply in rural areas and a sum of Rs. 28,099 was spent during the year for the improvement of the water-supply in raiyat-wari villages.

### 4.—Vaccination

[Annual Public Health Report of the Central Provinces and Berar for the calendar year 1929 and a Volume III of the Statistical Abstract.]

11. There were 3,385 deaths from small-pox during the year 1929-30 as against 1,259 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations was 639,190 as against 586,025 in 1928-29. In Municipalities 26,028 infants under the age of one year or 63 per cent of those available for vaccination were vaccinated. The Vaccine Institute at Nagpur continued to provide regular supplies of vaccine for the whole province. The total cost of,

the department during the year 1929-30 was Rs. 2,09,549, out of which District Council fund contributed Rs. 1,48,866, Municipalities Rs. 28,012 and Cantonments Rs. 1,079.

### 5.—Treatment of the Insane

[Report on the Mental Hospital in the Central Provinces and Berar (Nagpur), for the calendar year 1929, and Volume III of the Statistical Abstract.]

12. The number of lunatics in the Nagpur Mental Hospital rose from 414 to 431 during the year. As usual, the Nagpur district furnished the largest number of admissions, *viz.*, 38, while Akola and Amraoti contributed 9 and 7 respectively. There were 45 discharges of which 35 were discharged as cured and 5 as improved. There were 28 deaths during the year. Though the percentage of mortality was 6.56 as against 7.04 in 1928, the figure compares favourably with that of other provinces. The profits from manufactures were Rs. 5,213 as against Rs. 4,528 in 1928. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,56,425 as against Rs. 1,26,757 in 1928, of which Rs. 37,521 were spent on the construction of certain new buildings and repairs. The average cost of feeding and clothing a patient was Rs. 115 as against Rs. 107 in 1928. Receipts from paying patients rose from Rs. 10,118 in 1928 to Rs. 23,593 in 1929.

### 6.—Emigration and Immigration

[Report on the inland emigration of the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th June 1930 and Volume IV of the Statistical Abstract].

13. The total number of labourers recruited fell from 10,466 to 8,951. The decrease, which is particularly marked in the districts of Jubbulpore and Bilaspur, is due to the local demand for labour on more attractive wages. The number of garden sardars fell from 6,205 to 4,889 but the average recruitment per head increased from 1.68 to 1.83. There was no emigration to the Colonies; 32 emigrants were repatriated during the year. Of 31 prosecutions, 16 resulted in convictions, and 7 in discharges, while in 3 cases the accused absconded, and 3 cases were pending at the end of the year. The management of depots and rest-houses was satisfactory. With the exception of 3 imported cases of small-pox, 2 of chicken-pox and 1 of measles, there was no epidemic and the health of the labourers was good.

## CHAPTER VII

### INSTRUCTION

#### 1.—Education

1. The number of pupils under instruction increased by  
**Numbers.** 19,346 from 4,31,836 to 4,51,182. In  
recognized institutions for men the in-  
crease was 15,528 and in those for women it was 2,567. In  
unrecognized institutions the number increased by 1,251 from  
9,366 to 10,617. Towards the total increase in the number  
of pupils, the Nagpur circle contributed 8,429, Berar 5,582,  
Jubbulpore 2,543, Chhattisgarh 1,448, Nerbudda 1,154, and  
European Schools 190. The number of unrecognized institu-  
tions increased by 8, and that of recognized institutions by 107.

2. The total expenditure on education increased by  
**Expenditure.** Rs. 60,302 from Rs. 1,14,61,089 to  
Rs. 1,15,21,391. There was an increase of  
1.17 lakhs on primary education for boys, while the expenditure  
on collegiate education, high schools and Anglo-vernacular  
middle schools for boys increased by nearly a lakh in each case  
Special schools for boys show an increase of 0.16 lakh, and  
vernacular middle schools for boys a decrease of 0.04 lakh.  
Under female education, there was an increase of 0.03 lakh on  
high schools, of 0.21 lakh on Anglo-vernacular middle schools,  
of 0.11 lakh on vernacular middle schools, of 0.30 lakh on  
primary education, and of 0.04 lakh under special education,  
0.05 lakh being spent on the new training college for women.  
Under indirect expenditure, miscellaneous alone shows an  
increase of 0.44 lakh, while there was a decrease of 0.007 lakh  
under direction, of 0.17 lakh under inspection, and of 4.68  
lakh under buildings and furniture. The large drop under  
buildings was due to the fact that a lump grant of 5 lakhs  
was distributed in 1928-29 to local bodies for vernacular  
school buildings while no such grant was paid during the year  
under report. Towards the total expenditure, provincial  
revenues contributed Rs. 57,53,499 *i.e.*, a percentage of 50.0  
against 58.2 in 1928-29, district board funds Rs. 21,12,544  
municipal funds Rs. 10,15,649, fees Rs. 16,36,079 and other  
sources Rs. 10,03,620. The average cost of educating a pupil  
decreased from Rs. 27-2-1 to Rs. 26-2-5.

3. There were 217 students in the Previous and Final Law classes as compared with 159 in the previous year. Owing to the unusually large number of new students admitted, the Previous Law class had to be divided into two sections and two temporary lecturers were added to the staff for a period of one year. 237 students appeared for the Previous LL. B. examination and 77 for the Final LL. B. examination, of whom 85 and 45 respectively were successful. The fee receipts amounted to Rs. 26,526 and expenditure to Rs. 20,082, and increase of Rs. 7,234 and Rs. 4,260 respectively. 19 students were given accommodation in the Law College Hostel. Mr. Vivian Bose resigned the office of Principal after successfully serving the College for a period of 5 years. During the year 6 Extension lectures were delivered. The University has decided to arrange courses of popular lectures in English and the vernaculars for the benefit of the general public in the district towns as well as in Nagpur, these to be delivered by members of the college staffs. The strength of the University Training Corps in December 1929 was 283. From the 6th to 16th November 1929 a camp was held at Boregaon, near Nagpur, at which 218 members attended, including 65 from Robertson College. The total receipts of the University amounted to Rs. 1,38,340, exclusive of the opening balance and nominal items. Towards these receipts Government contributed Rs. 68,200 including a special grant of Rs. 18,200 for the construction of armouries at Nagpur and Jubbulpore. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,49,930. The deficit of Rs. 11,590 was met from the closing balance of the previous year. The total number of examinees was 1,386 as compared with 1,251 in 1929. The number of women examinees increased from 24 to 26. The work of the Students' Information Bureau again showed appreciable progress. 105 students applied for advice and information, and 7 admissions to British Universities and other educational institutions were arranged for. Dr Sir Bipin Krishna Bose resigned on the 25th November 1929 on account of ill-health after holding office for more than 6 years from the inauguration of the University. On the 23rd November 1929 the Court elected the Revd. J. F. McFadyen as Vice-Chancellor.

4. The number on the rolls on March 31st, 1930, Collegiate education was 1,669 as compared with 1,645 on the corresponding date in 1929. The new buildings of the Science College were opened during the

year and the undergraduate Science sections of the other local colleges were transferred to the College of Science. The average daily attendance decreased from 1,473 to 1,427. The number of women students decreased from 33 to 32.

5. The High School Education Board met once in the High School Education Board. course of the year under report, in September 1929. The meetings of the various Committees of the Board were held as usual. The Board granted recognition to 16 high schools for one or more years. 1,786 candidates, as against 1,633 in the previous year, appeared for the High School Certificate examination, and 1,094 passed, including 66 candidates who appeared in one subject only as against 985 in the previous year. Of these, 47 candidates, as against 26 in the previous year, were placed in the First Division, 549 as against in the Second Division and 432 as against 367 in the Third Division. The total percentage of passes excluding private candidates was 66.62 as against 60.90. The percentage of passes of private candidates was 31.82 compared with 26.0. The Government Model High School, Jubbulpore, the New English High School, Nagpur and the Government High Schools at Khamgaon and Balaghat obtained percentages of 98, 97.90 and 90 respectively. The term of office of the old Board and its Committees which came into existence in 1927, expired during the year, and a new Board which is the third to be constituted under the Central Provinces High School Education Act of 1922, was duly constituted and met for the first time in April, 1930.

6. The number of high schools increased from 53 to Secondary Education. 57 and that of pupils in high school classes rose from 5,822 to 7,130. The total number of Anglo-vernacular middle schools and middle departments of high schools rose from 176 to 178 and that of pupils from 26,854 to 26,966. The average attendance in all circles is reported to be fairly satisfactory. The total expenditure on Anglo-vernacular education was Rs. 19,01,313 towards which Government contributed Rs. 8,75,864 and District Boards and municipalities Rs. 73,984. Fees amounted to Rs. 7,90,337 and the income from other sources and subscriptions was Rs. 1,61,337. Out of a sanctioned cadre of 296 graduates and 344 undergraduates in Government high and middle schools, 259 and 337 respectively were trained. Of the 142 teachers in aided high schools and 473 teachers in middle

schools, only 46 and 118 respectively were trained. 5,258 male candidates appeared at the High School Entrance and Scholarship examination and 3,216 or 61.13 per cent were successful as compared with 68.99 per cent last year. Vernacular middle schools increased from 261 to 357 and the scholars therein from 68,382 to 70,132. In the Nerbudda Circle the number of pupils decreased. These schools are generally overcrowded and stand in urgent need of extension. 5,452 pupils learn English as an optional subject in 139 schools, as against 5,479 pupils in 125 schools in the previous year. The decrease in the number of pupils occurred mainly in Berar and is reported to be due to the inability of parent to pay fees owing to crop failure. An interesting attempt was made during the year under report to introduce instruction in agriculture in a certain number of vernacular middle schools through the agency of local assistants of the Agricultural Department. It is too early as yet to judge the results of the experiment. A grant of Rs. 1,855 was distributed among the 22 district councils for the maintenance of village libraries in connection with the vernacular middle schools under their control. The libraries appear to be popular in most places and are doing useful work in preventing relapse into illiteracy.

7. The number of compulsory education schemes sanctioned up to date is 39 of which 25 are for municipal areas and 14 for district councils. 13 schemes local bodies from (8 municipal and 5 district council) are under consideration. Grants amounting to Rs. 1,06,037 (Rs. 72,789 recurring and 33,248 non-recurring) were paid during the year. The administration of the Central Provinces Primary Education Act leaves much room for improvement. Common defects are careless registration of those liable under the Act, delay in publishing byelaws; and reluctance to prosecute defaulters. Attendance authorities are apathetic and do not understand their duties.

8. The number of recognized primary schools increased by 14 from 4,161 to 4,175 and the enrolment increased by 10,532 from 2,80,992 to 2,94,524. The percentage attendance for the whole province decreased from 72 to 71. Wardha still stands first in the province although the attendance fell from 82 to 77 per cent. Seoni as before continues to hold the lowest figure *viz.*, 60 per cent, which is, however, an increase by 5 per cent over the figure for the previous year. Of the

9,633 teachers in Board primary schools 5,042 are trained and 4,591 untrained, while in aided schools only 164 were trained out of a total of 483. 105 schools were supplied with new buildings during the year and 29 buildings are under construction. 546 schools meet in rented buildings, 778 require buildings of their own and 452 require extensions. The rented buildings are generally ill-ventilated and unsuitable. The number of candidates for the primary certificate examination increased from 42,180 to 46,735. Of these 27,509 or 58.7 per cent were successful as compared with 56.6 per cent in 1928-29.

9. The total number of recognized schools for Indian girls Education of girls. increased from 406 to 429 and the enrolment from 30,434 to 32,850. In addition there were 43 unrecognized schools with 2,482 pupils, an increase of 16 and 695 respectively over the previous year. The total expenditure on girls' schools increased from Rs. 5,71,558 to Rs. 6,15,470. The number of women students in arts and science colleges was 32 against 33 in the previous year. Of these, 21 studied in Morris College, 6 in King Edward College, 3 in the College of Science and 2 in Hislop College. There were also 3 women students in the B.T. class and 3 in the T. T. C. classes at the Spence Training College. The number of Anglo-vernacular schools remained the same as last year, *viz* 14 and the number of pupils rose from 1,022 to 1,104. 63 girls appeared for the high school certificate examination and 33 passed. 114 out of the 165 girls who appeared for the high school entrance and scholarship examination were successful. The number of vernacular middle schools increased from 40 to 43 and that of pupils from 5,243 to 5,554. In schools in the Nagpur circle English is taught as an optional subject. The number of primary schools increased from 343 to 363 and the pupils from 23,548 to 25,506. As recommended by the Female Education Committee 20 girls' primary schools under the management of local bodies were for the first time admitted to aid, and grants amounting to Rs. 9,267 were paid to them. 2,391 girls appeared for the primary certificate examination and 1,439 or 60.2 per cent passed as compared with 58.8 per cent last year. The number of girls in boys' vernacular schools increased from 16,581 to 20,709. A sum of Rs. 5,896 was distributed to masters for encouraging the attendance of girls in boys' schools during the year. The Training College for women at Howbagh, Jubbulpore which was opened two years ago, was

provisionally recognized in the year under report. It had 7 students under training. The number of normal schools for women remained stationary but the number of students decreased from 236 to 214. 46 appeared for the Junior Teachers' certificate examination and 51 for the senior certificate examination, 39 and 46 respectively of whom obtained certificates. The Kindergarten training class had 13 students on the rolls. The full number of Arts and Science College scholarships (4) and scholarships tenable in high and middle schools (56) were awarded. The girl guide movement continues to make good progress.

10. The total number of Muhammadan pupils increased by 2,279 from 42,617 to 44,896, of whom 1,552 were in unrecognized schools. There was an increase of 1,954 pupils in primary schools, of 83 in middle schools, and of 156 in high schools. The numbers in normal schools decreased from 123 to 112. The number of Muhammadan pupils in colleges increased from 127 to 142. Of these, 106 were studying Arts and Science, 8 Law, 15 Education and 9 Agriculture. It is significant that there is not a single Muhammadan girl in any high school or college. In the High School Certificate examination, 21 out of 28 candidates from the Government Urdu High School, Amraoti, were successful, representing a percentage of 72.4. Five out of 6 candidates from the Hakimia Coronation High School, Burhanpur were successful representing a percentage 84.3. All the available scholarships, *viz.*, 16 high school and 19 middle school, were awarded. The standard of teaching in most Muhammadan institutions is not on a par with the better Marathi schools, although a slight improvement was noted in the standard of instruction.

11. The total number of pupils of the depressed classes increased by 1,372 from 43,487 to 44,859, as compared with an increase of 2,639 last year. There were 867 boys and 136 girls in unrecognized institutions, a decrease of 244 and an increase of 92 respectively. Of the 40,751 depressed class boys in primary, middle and high schools, 38,689 boys were concentrated in primary schools, the largest number being in class I, *i.e.* 17,302, a percentage of 45. 19 students were enrolled in the Arts and Science colleges, an increase of 7 over the previous year. There were no students



from the depressed classes in professional colleges. 39 boys and 11 girls attended Normal and Training Schools, an increase of 4 and 6 respectively over last year. Of 5 college, 18 high school and 30 middle school scholarships provided, all were awarded. The District Council, Akola, continued the award of 10 scholarships of Rs. 2 each to boys of the community reading in class IV in the compulsory areas. Rs. 5,088 were distributed to head masters of vernacular schools as bonuses for passing depressed class boys in the Primary Certificate examination, as compared with Rs. 5,166 last year. Of this Rs. 1,527 was paid in Berar. The Gond Sabha school at Nagpur is well managed by a committee of educated Gond gentlemen. There were 41 boys and 20 girls on the rolls against 25 and 15 respectively last year.

12. The number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians European and studying in Arts and Science Colleges Anglo-Indian Edu- fell from 23 to 15. Of these 13 were cation. men and 2 women. 10 students took professional courses, of whom one was studying Law in the Nagpur University College of Law and others studying in other provinces. The total number of institutions classified as European and English teaching schools is 36 (9 high, 10 middle, and 17 primary schools) each department of a school being reckoned as a separate institution. The increase of one under High Schools is due to the recognition of the High School classes opened in the Holy Cross Convent High School, Amraoti. During the year under report there was a decrease in the number of boys from 1,251 to 1,250 and an increase in the number of girls from 1,281 to 1,472. There was thus a net increase of pupils from 2,532 to 2,722. In the Cambridge School Certificate examination, 75 pupils appeared and 36 passed, *i.e.* a percentage of 62.0. Out of 104 pupils who appeared, at the Junior Local examination, 49 passed, *i.e.*, a percentage of 47. 76 out of 144 teachers were trained as against 67 out of 131 in the previous year. The increase in the number of trained teachers during the year under report was due to the return to their respective institutions of several teachers who had gone for training in the previous year.

13. The total number of students on the rolls in the Training of Spence Training College, Jubbulpore, was teachers. 129, an increase of 7 over last year. Of these 26 were in the B.T. class, 48 in the 2nd year

T. T. C. class, 52 in the first year T. T. C. class and 3 in the Drawing class. Three women students studied in the B. T. class and 3 in the T. T. C. class. Out of 26 candidates for the B. T., 47 for the T. T. C. and 3 for the high school drawing teachers certificate examination 25, 45 and 3 respectively were successful. The number of normal schools for men fell from 11 to 10 owing to the closure of the school at Saugor. The number of students rose from 1,142 to 1,155. The number of stipends sanctioned for award to first year students was 530 as compared with 480 in the previous year. 537 students appeared for the primary teachers certificate, of whom 495 or 92.2 per cent passed as compared with 82.5 per cent last year. For the vernacular middle trained teachers, certificate, 183 students appeared, of whom 175 or 95.6 per cent passed, an increase of 0.7 per cent over the last year. The total percentage of passes was 93.1 as compared with 85.4 in 1928-29 and 87.6 in 1927-28. The expenditure on normal schools amounted to Rs. 3,41,293 as compared with Rs. 3,36,445 in the year 1928-29, and the cost per pupil including stipends, increased from Rs. 292-9-9 to Rs. 295-7-11.

14. The college roll numbered 46 as against 31 in Rajkumar College, Raipur. Of this number the majority hailed, as usual, from the States of the Central Provinces and Orissa. As soon as the financial considerations admit the College Committee proposes to introduce an alternative final examination to the College course. Kumars will be entitled to appear for the Central Provinces High School Certificate as private candidates. No Kumar appeared for the Chiefs' College Diploma Examination in April 1930. Of the 4 who appeared in 1929, all passed in the second division and 3 gained one or more distinctions. The College was inspected on the 14th and 15th January 1930 by Mr. Littlehailes, C.I.E., Educational Commissioner to the Government of India.

15. Another year of great activity is reported under the able direction of Mr. J. W. Houghton the Organizing Secretary. The total number of scouts, cubs, rovers and officers increased from 20,159 to 28,801. Of these, 15,803 were scouts, 10,324 cubs, 702 rovers, and 1,974 warrant officers. 21 scouts and scouters from these provinces attended the Jamboree in England.

16. The demand for hostel accommodation increased and the number of boarders increased from 9,344 to 9,703. The number of boarders in Arts and Science colleges rose from 522 to 547, all colleges sharing in the rise except Robertson College, where the number remained stationary. In the institutions for men students, 229 boarders were in professional colleges, 1,323 in high schools, 1,916 in Anglo-vernacular middle schools, 2,439 in vernacular middle schools, 384 in primary schools, 1,096 in Normal Schools and 164 in special schools. In Institutions for women there were 7 in the Training class at Howbagh, 157 in high schools, 575 in anglo-vernacular middle schools, 480 in vernacular middle schools, 211 in primary schools, 157 in normal schools and 98 in special schools. The hostel building anglo-vernacular middle school, Darwha, was completed. Construction of new hostels for the high schools at Betul and Wun, the Anglo-vernacular middle schools at Katol, Mungeli, Daryapur, Chikhli and Malkapur, and the Anglo-Urdu middle school at Akola and extensions to the hostels attached to the high schools at Bhandara, Bilaspur, Drug and Narsinghpur were sanctioned and will be proceeded with as funds permit. The extension of the hostel attached to the high school at Raipur, is under consideration. The lodging and boarding arrangements in hostels attached to vernacular middle schools were often very unsatisfactory, and boys were accommodated in rented village houses.

17. (a) *Government schools*.—The new buildings for the Anglo-vernacular middle schools at Akola, and Darwha extensions to the Model High school Jubbulpore, High School, Wun, and the Anglo-vernacular middle schools at Balapur and Katol were completed. A science laboratory for the High School at Wun and a manual training building for the Urdu high school at Amraoti were also constructed during the year. Plans and estimates have been sanctioned for the construction of a new building for the Patwardhan High School, Nagpur, a hall for the High School, Buldana, and new buildings for the Anglo-vernacular middle schools, Akot, Brahmapuri and Ashti and extension to the Anglo-vernacular middle school, Mungeli. These works will be undertaken as funds permit.

(b) *Aided schools*.—Grants amounting to Rs. 1,08,566 were sanctioned for new buildings or extensions to existing ones, and Rs. 77,871 were paid for works actually completed

during the year as compared with Rs. 1,38,402 and Rs. 1,17,902 respectively in 1928-29.

### 2.—Literature and the Press

18. During the year 1929-30 the number of publications registered in the province fell from 151 to 129. Of the books published, 8 were in English, 44 in Hindi, 40 in Marathi, 10 in Urdu, 6 in Gujerati (including those written in Urdu and Arabic characters), and 1 in Sanskrit. The remainder were bilingual or tri-lingual. 36 publications were of a scholastic nature.

19. At the end of the year under report (1929-30), there were 56 newspapers and periodicals, as against 55 in the previous year. 19 newspapers and periodicals were started during the year, while 18 ceased publication.

### 3.—Scientific and Literary Societies

20. During the year under report the number of such societies rose from 121 to 126, of which 5 were aided by Government, 3 by District Councils and 17 by Municipal Committees, the remainder being supported by private subscriptions.

### 4.—Arts and Science

21. The average number of daily visitors to the Museum at Nagpur was 776.

The Museum now possesses a collection of prehistoric beads found near the megalithic stone circles at Mahurjhari, Nagpur. Six Mughal paintings were added to the archaeological section and photographs of the ancient temple at Piperwara, in the Balaghat district, were also secured. A carved teak wood cabinet of great artistic merit made by a local mistry and valued at Rs. 2,000 was deposited in the Museum by Mr. G. P. Dick, and a carved Burmese almirah was presented to the Museum by the late Sir Frank Sly. Some new minerals have been added. New additions to the mammals consisted of a barasingha and a chital stag, a lioness, a barking deer, a flying squirrel and several new birds. Collections of eggs and fishes have also increased during the year. A large number of specimens was sent to the Museum by the Professor of Zoology of the Science College for identification. Twenty boxes of specimens have been added to the entomological cabinet. Several exhibits, consisting chiefly of local poisonous snakes, parasite worms and mosquito larvicidal fish, were lent for exhibition at the Health Exhibition, Nagpur. The coin cabinet was enriched by 230 new coins.

## CHAPTER VIII

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### 1.—Registration

1. In spite of the unfavourable outturn of rabi crops in the Jubbulpore division and the Narsinghpur district, the year 1929 was on the whole a good one for registration in the Central Provinces proper, where the number of documents registered rose from 59,574 to 59,863 or by 0.49 per cent. In Berar the number fell from 69,616 to 69,710 or by 1.30 per cent.

2. The aggregate value of instruments relating to immovable property registered in the province as a whole rose from Rs. 10,18,94,586 to Rs. 10,21,50,060 and of those relating to moveable property from Rs. 17,44,266 to Rs. 19,18,834, although the total value of all kinds of documents registered in Berar decreased from Rs. 6,03,01,879 to Rs. 5,95,11,844.

3. The total income of the department fell from Rs. 7,33,216 to Rs. 7,29,140 the fall being confined to Berar only while the expenditure rose from Rs. 2,19,964 to Rs. 5,06,869 in the net 2,22,222. There was thus a fall from Rs. 5,12,467 to Rs. 5,06,869 in the net income.

#### 2.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction

4. The Anglican Diocese of Nagpur, which was formed in 1903, includes the whole of the Central Provinces and Berar, the district of Sambalpur in the province of Bihar and Orissa, Central India, Ajmer-Merwara, and all stations in Rajputana, except Mount Abu. There were no change during the year. The Right Revd. Alex Wood, M.A., Ph.D D.D., O.B.E., continued to hold the Bishopric of Nagp throughout the year.

#### 3.—Archaeology

5. During the year an expenditure of Rs. 27,849 was incurred on the conservation of ancient monuments. The repair work to bastion No. 5 of the Fort wall at Chanda, near the Bazar Khidkee, was of special interest. The maintenance of protected monuments in the province was carried out as usual.

#### 4.—Stationery

6. The total value of stationery supplied to offices and courts from the Central Stationery Office, Calcutta, including

the cost of carriage as well as of stationery purchased locally was Rs. 1,04,357 in 1929-30 against Rs. 1,13,985 in 1928-29. The value of stationery supplied to printing presses decreased from Rs. 1,66,239 to Rs. 1,48,421.

*Details.*

	Rs.
Total cost of stationery supplied to the Reserved Departments, excluding Secretariat and Jail Press.	64,672
Total cost of stationery supplied to the Transferred Departments.	17,854
Cost of stationery purchased locally..	14,736
Carriage of stationery ..	7,095
Total ..	<u>1,04,357</u>

**5.—Registration of Rainfall**

7. No new raingauges were established. Though inspections rose from 277 to 346, many gauges remained uninspected. Of the 169 stations, 12 were under the control of the Meteorological Department, 16 were in the Central Provinces States, one was maintained by the Agriculture Department and the remaining 140 continued to be under the supervision of the Director of Land Records. The number of additional rain-gauges maintained by the Irrigation Department remained the same as last year. Registration is considered to be fairly efficient.