

LETTER from Colonel F. SCHNEIDER, Political Agent, Kolhápúr and Southern Marátha Country, to C. GUNZ, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay, No. 244, dated 10th August 1878.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, the accompanying Administration Reports from Major West, Joint Administrator of Sánгли, and Colonel Baumgartner, Assistant Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Jághir States of the Southern Marátha Country.

2. The States noted in the margin comprise the whole charge of this Agency. Sánгли is jointly administered by its own Chief, and Major West was Joint Administrator for the year under report. Miraj Senior, Mudhol and Mhysal have been under direct management for several years. Miraj Junior, and Rámdurg came under direct supervision during the year, owing to the death of their respective Chiefs, Haribar Ráo Dada Saheb, and Yogi Ráo Bappu Saheb. Both have left infant sons. Kurundwád, Senior and Junior, and Jamkhandi are managed by their own Chiefs.

3. All the States under this Agency suffered more or less from the late famine, which commenced in the month of October 1876, and may be said to have ended in November 1877. The reports above quoted contain full details showing the extent to which the several States were affected by the famine, and the arrangements made for the relief of the population; and it is therefore unnecessary to report separately on that subject here. The total expenditure incurred by each State on Famine Relief Works and charitable relief is given below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sánгли	2,36,000	6	11
Miraj, Senior	1,83,652	14	1
Do. Junior	41,793	15	5
Kurundwad, Senior	23,831	4	9
Do. Junior	35,056	13	6
Jamkhandi	1,28,517	5	7
Mudhol	64,200	0	6
Rámdurg	23,898	7	7
Mhysal	1,916	13	5

4. For the reason * stated in my Annual Report on the Kolhápúr Administration, His Highness the Raja and his companion accompanied me during my tour in the Southern Marátha Country States. We visited Sánгли, Miraj, Kurundwád and Mudhol, and at all these places the Raja was received with the usual honours due to his rank and position. I also visited Jamkhandi and Rámdurg.

— SA'NGLI.

5. Major West reports that the Chief, Dhundi Ráo Tátia Saheb, was present at Sánгли throughout the year, and personally took part in disposing of important matters connected with the Administration. He attended Kutcherry two or three times a week, sometimes oftener.

6. The working of the Police was satisfactory, though crime generally increased during the year. The offences reported to the Police were more than double the number in the preceding year, and the number of persons arrested bears the same proportion. The number of accused sent for trial was 2,014; of these about 75 per cent. were convicted. The percentage of convictions to arrests was also nearly the same, being 74. The number of persons dealt with was also large, being 2,331 against 1,579. There were 31 cases for trial before the

Sessions Courts, and 31 Appeals were disposed of by the Joint Administrator. The number of convicts in the Sánгли Jail during the year was 762, or nearly double that of the preceding one, and the cost of their maintenance, &c., was Rs. 16,131. The work of the Civil Courts, both on the Original and Appellate Sides, was much less during the year owing to the famine. Municipal improvements are being gradually introduced into the town of Sánгли. The income of the Municipality was Rs. 5,034, and the expenditure Rs. 4,284, leaving a large unexpended balance on hand for future expenditure. Suitable allotments from State Revenues have been provided for Municipal improvements in the towns of Mangalvedha, Shirhati and Terdál.

7. The financial position of the State was very severely affected by the famine. The total loss is estimated at Rs. 7,36,222. The revenues of the Mangalvedha and Terdál Talukas for 1876-77 were entirely remitted, and considerable remissions were granted in the Miraj Prant and other districts affected by famine. The total cost of relief works was Rs. 2,18,003, charitable relief Rs. 18,865, compensation to State servants for high prices of grain, Rs. 7,102, loss of revenue, &c., Rs. 4,92,249.

8. A sum of Rs. 32,960 was sanctioned for Public Works and Repairs, but the actual expenditure incurred on this account during the year was Rs. 17,091 only.

9. There is some improvement in the finances of the State for the year under report (1877-78). Including the balance in hand the total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 17,92,977. This, however, includes loans amounting to Rs. 9,10,022 from Government and other sources. The Revenue collections amounted to Rs. 5,87,354, which Major West believes to be a larger sum than has been collected in any previous year. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 12,75,737, leaving a surplus balance in hand at the close of the year of Rs. 5,17,239. The largest item of expenditure was on account of debts liquidated (Rs. 4,65,855) and Famine Relief cost (Rs. 1,27,885). Major West describes in para. 47 the nature of the Sánгли liabilities and the payments made

out of the loan* from Government. In para. 49 he explains the causes of increase or decrease under the several items comprising the State expenditure.

* Para. 48.

10. Government in sanctioning the loan of nine lakhs to the Sánгли State, decided that it should be repaid, with interest, in 20 half-yearly instalments of Rs. 57,732-6-8 each; and that strict economy should be observed to ensure the regular payment of the instalments. In accordance with these instructions arrangements were made in communication with the Chief to reduce the State expenditure in several Departments, and a net saving of Rs. 62,372 was effected,

as already reported to Government in my letter No. 121 of 15th April last, and Government approved the measures taken.

Government Resolution
No. 2452 of 20th May 1878.

11. Major West anticipates that there will be a surplus of upwards of a lakh of rupees next year after providing for the instalments on account of the Government Loan.

12. The examination of old accounts progresses. Those from 1861-62 to 1870-71 were examined, and advances amounting to Rs. 64,282 were adjusted. 20 cases of fraud, involving an amount of Rs. 53,367, were brought to light; these with those previously detected make a total of 91 cases, involving an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,53,813. The examination of the accounts will, it is hoped, be completed during the current year.

13. The number of patients treated in the Sánгли Dispensary during the year was 6,002 against 7,695 in the preceding one, and the number of primary vaccinations was 2,661 against 4,745 in the last year. There were 41 schools

against 40 in the last year. The English school at Sângli was placed on the footing of a 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular school; and a new Master was selected from among the Assistant Teachers in the Kolhápur High School. The new school is well reported of.

14. In paras. 65 to 67 Major West has taken a brief review of his Administration; he observes that since the institution of the Joint Administration material changes in the way of reform and improvements in Sângli affairs have been effected. Several new schools have been opened and school-houses have been constructed. A regular Police force has been organized, the old accounts have been mostly examined and adjusted, and a new system of account introduced. Justice too is now administered with greater promptitude than before. Many cases of succession to alienated revenues have been disposed of. Two Municipalities have been established, and grants from Local Funds have been made for the conservancy and local improvements of several important towns in the State. Several illegal and oppressive cesses have been abolished. The old Tainatdar system has been modified, a revised scale of pay has been sanctioned for the State establishments, and batta and absentee rules have been brought into force.

15. Major West acknowledges the efficient assistance given him in carrying out these reforms by the present Kárbhári, Mr. Narayan Ganesh Deshpandé, but he regrets to say that the Kárbhári's services were not appreciated by the Chief.

MIRAJ—(SENIOR).

16. The young Chief, Gangadhar Rao Balla Saheb, is now in his 13th year. He is educated at Kolhápur under the supervision of the Raja's guardian. Mr. Steward reports about him as follows:—

“The Chief of Miraj has, I believe, made fair progress in English, though this is perhaps the subject in which he is comparatively least forward. He is more advanced in Maráthi, Reading, History, Geography and Arithmetic. I understand that he is industrious, and I know that he is bright and intelligent, so that I have no doubt he will soon pick up a fair knowledge of English. He rides well for his age and likes the exercise. His health is not all that could be wished, and great attention will have to be paid to his diet, clothing, &c., for some time to come. He is being carefully taught by Mr. Ballaji Prabhakar Modak.”

17. The Kárbhári, Mr. Yeshwant Moreshwar Kelkar, managed the affairs in a very efficient manner. In the early part of the year he acted as Kárbhári at Kolhápur, and on the return of the permanent incumbent* of that post from sick leave he rejoined his duties at Miraj on the 13th June 1877.

* Rao Bahadur Mahadeorao Wassudeo Barvé.

18. The most important change during the year was the introduction of Mr. Hope's and the Accountant General's Huzur and Taluka forms of accounts in lieu of the old system, and the result of the change has been reported to be satisfactory. A complete re-organization of the Police is in progress. The men are being drilled. The strength of the Police numbered 290 men, including three Foujdars, and the cost during the year amounted to Rs. 19,464-5-11 against 17,983-11-8 in the last one. The Police had to deal with a large increase in crimes owing to the famine, and the working of the establishment is reported to have been satisfactory. The proportion of convictions to arrests during the year was 76 against 53 in the preceding one, and that of convictions to trials 87 against 60.

19. The Criminal Courts also worked satisfactorily. The number of offences disposed of was 645 against 370 in the previous year. There was only one case of homicide against three. There was a marked increase in cases of petty thefts which is accountable for by the famine. There were only four appeals

from the decisions of the Magistrates, in three of which the convictions and sentences were confirmed and in one reversed.

20. The small number of civil suits filed may be attributed to the distressed condition of the people. A lesser number were disposed of during the year owing to the famine, as during the whole period the Nyayadhish of Miraj and Munsifs in the Districts were, in addition to their usual duties, employed on charitable relief duty and Famine operations generally.

21. There were 46 appeals during the year against 70 in last year. Of these 20 were disposed of, and 24 remained on the file at the close of the year.

22. The number of documents registered during the year was 280 against 1,812; this latter number however was exceptional, as it included old documents presented for registration at the commencement of the new system in 1876-77.

23. The Jail building at Miraj was completed at a cost of Rs. 23,084. The number of prisoners admitted during the year was 502 against 162, or 339 more than in the preceding year.

24. The total income of the Miraj Municipality was Rs. 11,534-6-8, including the surplus funds in hand, and the expenditure was Rs. 6,931-10-11. At Lakshmeshwar the income was Rs. 2,029-5-0 and Rs. 661-9-7 respectively.

25. The season of 1877-78 was not a good one. It is true, prices of grain ran very high, throughout the year, but the later crops suffered much from the heavy fall of rain at the close of the season.

26. The expenditure incurred on ordinary public works was 27,630-15-5, and on relief works Rs. 1,22,670-12-2, making a total of Rs. 1,50,301-11-7. A detailed list of which is given in paragraph 63 of Colonel Baumgartner's report.

27. In consequence of the introduction of the new system of accounts in force in Government Districts, the Revenue Accounts of the State for 1876-77 were made up from 1st June 1876 to 31st July 1877 with a view to the adoption of the Revenue year in future. The present accounts therefore embrace a period of 14 months.

28. The general finances of the State for the year 1876-77 were as follows :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Opening Balances	...	...	10,69,500	7	0
Closing Balances	...	...	9,02,096	0	2
Gross Receipts	...	...	4,78,888	15	9
Gross Expenditure	...	...	6,46,293	6	9

The closing balances of Rs. 9,02,096-0-2 comprised Rs. 5,12,492-3-0 in cash and investments, Rs. 2,74,025-5-0 outstanding balance of revenue, and Rs. 1,15,578-8-2 loans and advances.

29. The actual net receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 1,65,145-1-11 and expenditure Rs. 4,14,810-11-9½, the deficit of Rs. 2,49,665-9-10½ was met from the surplus funds in hand. This unfavourable result is due to the famine. The decrease in the collections of revenue is due to the general failure of crops, and the large increase in the expenditure was on account of the famine operations and relief.

30. The general Budget Estimate showing receipts and expenditure for the following three years :—

	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Actuals for 1876-77	3,65,547	...	4,16,057	...
Estimate, 1877-78	4,09,187	...	3,23,592	...
Do. 1878-79	4,86,657	...	3,02,233	...

The estimated receipts for the year 1877-78 show an excess of Rs. 1,21,000 over the actuals for 1876-77 and a decrease of Rs. 1,09,000 in the estimated expenditure over the actuals for 1876-77.

31. The number of sick treated during the year at the Miraj Dispensary was 6,983, of which 716 were in-patients and 6,267 out-patients. The cost of this institution was Rs. 3,525 against 2,420 in the last year, owing to the famine. There was a large decrease in the number of vaccinations during the year, there having only been 1,168 cases against 2,790 last year.

32. There were 31 schools against 30 in the last year, viz., 1 Anglo-Vernacular school, 25 Vernacular schools, 2 Girls' schools, and 3 Night schools, with a total attendance of 1,449 against 1,382 in the preceding year. The total expenditure on Education was Rs. 11,361-13-11.

MIRAJ—(JUNIOR.)

33. The death of the late Chief, Hariharrao Dadasaheb, was noticed in paragraph 51 of my last Annual Report. He has left an infant son, named Laxumanrao Annasaheb, now about 18 months old, and two daughters aged 8 and 4 years. In consequence of the minority of the young Chief, the State has been placed under temporary supervision of this Department, and on my recommendation Mr. Bhikdeva Wasudeo Athale, Native Agent in my office, was appointed to act as Kárbhári, but the late Chief's mother, Girjabai, and widow Parvatibai Saheb, protested against this arrangement, and prayed that they might be allowed to carry on the Administration with the assistance of their old Kárbhári and State officials; but Government on a full consideration of the case decided that Girjabai should not be allowed to have any voice in the Administration, but that Parvatibai, the Chief's widow, should be invited to select a Kárbhári of her choice, who should act with the Kárbhári appointed by Government. She has not to this day selected any person for the purpose. A scheme for the future administration of this State is under preparation, and will be shortly submitted for the orders of Government.

Resolution No. 1523 of 23rd
March 1878.

34. Mr. B. W. Athale died on the 11th April 1878 of fever, and his duties have since been performed by Mr. Y. M. Kelkar, Kárbhári of Miraj, Senior, in addition to his own, pending the appointment of a fit successor to Mr. Athale.

35. The actual net receipts for the year 1876-77 were Rs. 63,905-4-5 and the expenditure Rs. 88,523-2-1½, showing a deficit of Rs. 24,617-13-8½. The latter sum was met from the surplus balance in hand, which amounted to Rs. 96,393-9-0. The total expenditure on ordinary Public Works and Famine Relief Works was Rs. 34,823-9-1¼. The dispensary at Badgaon was temporarily closed during a part of the year for reasons given in Colonel Baumgartner's paragraph 148. It was re-opened in September last. The number of patients treated was 1,391, and the cost was Rs. 1,181-3-0. The total number of children vaccinated during the year was 531 against 519 in the preceding year.

36. There are only two schools in the State with an attendance of 87 scholars. The cost of these was Rs. 629-4-10. The fee-collections amounted to Rs. 56-4-0. It is proposed to open new schools in a few important villages.

KURANDWA'D—(SENIOR).

37. This Jágghir is under the management of its owner, Chintamanrao Bala Saheb. He is a Chief of intelligence and has a good education, having matriculated. But the administration of his State does not come to the standard, which might have been expected of him. There are a good many complaints, and the delays in replying to references are great. The Chief is in debt, and this

is no doubt the cause of the shortcomings in his administration. His officials and underlings are badly paid, and he cannot afford to employ people on higher salaries. The debts are said to be a lakh of rupees, but probably they far exceed that amount. Colonel Baumgartner's report is full, giving all particulars. It is only just to the Chief to say that his conduct in the famine which affected his eastern taluk was pretty liberal in the way of charitable relief, advances, and postponement of collections.

KURANDWA'D.—(JUNIOR.)

38. Gangabai, mother of Hariharrao Daji Saheb, one of the younger Chiefs, died during the year. The administration is conducted by Ganpatrao Bapu Saheb as heretofore.

39. The total income for the year 1876-77 amounted to Rs. 1,26,954-5-8 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,51,801-3-0. A loan of Rs. 30,000 was raised to meet the excess of expenditure over receipts. Last year Government had sanctioned a loan of Rs. 20,000 to be granted to these Chiefs, but they declined to avail of it as being insufficient* for their wants.

40. Considering the limited resources of the State, the Chiefs did much during the last famine in the way of opening relief works and making advances to cultivators. The total expenditure of Public Works and Famine Relief Works incurred by them amounted to Rs. 42,224-11-0.

41. The Chiefs, in a communication to my address, stated that they afforded charitable relief not only to their own subjects but also to nearly 1,382 persons from other districts. The Chiefs also afforded much aid to the railway authorities in suppressing thefts on the line passing through their District of Manidargi. Much credit is due to these Chiefs for their management during the famine. The liabilities of the State amounted to Rs. 90,000. Only three schools are maintained by the Chiefs at a cost of Rs. 790. The number of scholars attending them was 131.

JAMKHANDI.

42. The Chief Ramchandra Rao Appa Saheb has been allowed to retain the services of his Kárbhári Mr. Narayen Bhikaji Joglekar for a further period of one year. He has given satisfaction to the Chief in carrying out several improvements in his administration.

43. The gross revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 3,95,403-10-10, but the actual receipts of the year were Rs. 3,11,877-2-2 against Rs. 3,53,502, or Rs. 41,600 less than in 1876-77. This decrease is attributed to famine. The total expenditure on Public Works during the year was Rs. 30,310. Of this Rs. 15,389 were spent on roads, and Colonel Baumgartner observes that there is a great want of good roads in the districts of this State.

44. The Kárbhári has made some public improvements in the town of Jamkhandi, but I regret to say that he does not appear to see the advantage of district roads. There is a great want of them. It is true there was a show of making certain lines in the famine time, but it was only show. Nothing of utility in this way was done, nothing lasting. In such matters the Chief takes little interest. The Kárbhári is the person to effect improvements, and it is surprising that Mr. N. B. Joglekar has not paid more attention to this subject.

45. Colonel Baumgartner's report contains full details on the rest of the administration. On all points, except those I have mentioned, the administration appears to have been creditable.

* N. B.—They asked for £0,000, which I declined to recommend, as it was not all wanted for famine purposes.

MUDHOL.

46. The young Chief Venkatráo Ghorpade, *alias* Balla Saheb, is now seventeen years old and is still prosecuting his studies at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot. The Principal of the College reports his progress to be satisfactory and conduct very good. The Chief's wife, Vithabai, who attends the upper division of the Girls' School at Kolhápur, has also made good progress under the supervision of Miss Moysey, who states as follows:—

"I believe her gifted with a love of learning for its own sake, as her studies by no means terminate with her daily work at school, but she reads with avidity and steadiness in her own home. In Geography, English—in many branches—Arithmetic, Writing, Grammar she is proficient; and has been in every sense a most satisfactory pupil."

"In needle-work there is but little left for her to learn, and in music she does her best by steady practice to counteract the disadvantage of the want of a natural ear. She can play several pieces quite correctly, though in somewhat a mechanical manner."

47. Rao Bahadur Sadaseo Raghunath Joshi, the Kárbhári, who was deputed to Rámdurg on special duty in February, on the death of the Chief of that State, returned to his substantive post at Mudhol in May following.

1 Chief Constable.
2 1st Class do.
2 2nd Class do.
9 3rd Class do.
87 Constables.

—
101

48. The strength of the Police was, as per margin, of whom 38 men are armed with muskets. The cost during the year was 9,660 against Rs. 8,652 in the preceding one. There was an increase in the number of offences reported, also in the number of arrests, and of accused sent up for trial. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 83 against 62, and that of convictions to trials 95 against 69 in the preceding year.

49. The number of offences disposed of during the year was 270 against 114 in the preceding one. There were four cases of murder and attempt to murder. The number of petty thefts and cases of misappropriation of property was much in excess of the previous year, owing to the famine.

50. The work of the Civil Court was less from the same cause. The number of suits filed during the year was 300, or 109 less than in the preceding year, and the number of suits disposed of was 287 against 422. There were 25 appeals against the Nyayadhish's decisions, of which 22 were disposed of during the year, and three were pending at the close of the year.

51. The number of documents registered during the year was 415 against 2,710 in the last year, but the new system was introduced in the latter, which accounts for the large number of papers presented for registration. The fees realized were Rs. 1,267-12-0 and the expenditure Rs. 610-3-0, leaving a net profit of Rs. 657-9-0.

52. The new Jail building at Mudhol was completed at a total cost of Rs. 26,259. The number of prisoners in the Jail was 490; of these 422 were males and 68 females.

53. The total income of the Mudhol Municipality, including the balance of last year, was Rs. 2,847-12-3, and the expenditure Rs. 2,605-5-11. The receipts of the Máhalingpur Municipality were Rs. 4,853-3-9, and expenditure Rs. 3,066-13-9, and that of Lokápur Rs. 405-5 and Rs. 319 respectively.

54. The effects of the famine were seriously felt in this State. The total expenditure on Famine Relief for the whole period was Rs. 59,029-6-5. The public and relief works, of which a list will be found under para. 284 of Colonel Baumgartner's report, were completed or in progress during the year. The expenditure on ordinary works amounted to Rs. 25,131-6-8, and on relief works Rs. 36,617-3-4.

55. The general finances of the State for the year 1876-77 were as follows;—

Opening balances	...	...	...	Rs.	7,91,908	2	7
Closing do.	...	...	...	„	7,93,570	6	5
Gross receipts	...	...	...	„	2,65,582	4	1
Expenditure	...	...	...	„	2,63,920	0	3

The closing balances comprised Rs. 26,132-2-6 in cash ; 672,405 investments, Rs. 14,523-4-11 outstanding revenues, and Rs. 80,509-6-6 on account of loans and advances.

56. The actual net receipts for the last revenue year were Rs. 2,08,049-5-8. and expenditure Rs. 2,93,603-14-3, showing an excess of Rs. 85,554-8-5 over the actual receipts, which was met from the surplus funds in hand.

57. The Budget Estimate for 1878-79 shows the estimated receipts at Rs. 2,30,822 and expenditure Rs. 1,92,888. This includes an allotment, Rs. 46,597 for public works, and Rs. 14,539 have also been provided from Local Funds for local works.

58. The number of persons treated at the Mudhol Dispensary during the year was 7,968 against 4,952 in the preceding one. The daily average attendance was 74 against 57 in 1876-77. This increase is to be attributed to fever which prevailed in the district throughout the year. The cost of the Establishment was Rs. 1,913. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 1,159 against 1,328 in the year preceding.

59. There are 21 schools with an attendance of 473 scholars. The expenditure on Education was Rs. 6,277-8-10.

RA'MDURG.

60. The Chief Yogi Rao Bapu Saheb died on 11th February 1878 of fever, after a short illness. His wife, the daughter of the Chief of Sāngli, also died a few months before him. He has left behind him an infant son, named Venkatrao Saheb. I was then at Mudhol, and immediately on receipt of the intelligence I directed the Mudhol Kárbhári, Mr. Sadaseo Raghunath Joshi, to proceed to Rámdurg and take charge of the Treasury and the Records, and I followed shortly, and the necessary arrangements for the temporary management of the Estate were made. Mr. Wamon Krishna Datye, a State servant, was temporarily placed in charge of the Estate. A report containing proposals for the future administration of the State, is in course of preparation, and will be submitted shortly for the final orders of Government.

61. The total receipts for 1876-77 amounted to Rs. 1,01,263-13-0. This includes a sum of Rs. 49,718-15-9, borrowed during the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 99,510-13-7, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,749-15-5 in hand at the close of the year. The finances are in an embarrassed state. The debt at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,05,054-14-11; for the liquidation of which it will be necessary to create a surplus by a reduction in expenditure under several heads. A Kárbhári has for the present been appointed to act in concert with Mr. W. K. Datye, who has the confidence of the late Chief's mother, the guardian of the child. The latter is very delicate. The lady above named is very reasonable and consents to all that is done for the future good of the young Chief's Estate.

MHYSAL.

62. Kedar Rao Sinda, the young Sub-Surunjamdar of Mhysal, continues to prosecute his studies in the Raja's school at Kolhápúr. He is now 15 years of age. Mr. Steward, the Raja's guardian, reports about him as follows :—

“The Mhysalkar is moderately clever and moderately industrious. If he thought more of his books and less of what he was going to do in play-hours, it

would be better. He is, however, an exceedingly well-grown and athletic boy, and will, no doubt, in future years, become an adept in all the manly exercises in which a Native Chief should shine; he is a good rider, and very well mannered. He takes more interest in the matter of drill than any of his companions."

63. The finances of this small Estate are in a flourishing condition. It has not only been freed from its former heavy liabilities, but now commands surplus funds amounting to Rs. 10,000, invested in 4 per cent. Government Securities, and there was a cash balance in its treasury of Rs. 3,742-2-6 at the close of 1876-77. The general state of the finances during the above year was as follows:—

Opening balances	...	...	...	...	Rs. 20,276	4	9
Closing	„	...	...	...	„ 17,738	2	0½
Gross Receipts	...	...	...	...	„ 22,296	0	3
Do. Expenditure	...	...	...	...	„ 24,634	2	11½

64. The actual net receipts for the above year amounted to Rs. 9,437-3-3 and expenditure Rs. 15,738-6-11½, showing an excess of Rs. 6,301-3-8½ over the income. The cause of this deficit was famine. It was met from the surplus funds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

65. Two cases of murder from the Miraj State (Senior), were committed to my court for trial during the year. One of these belonged to the previous year's calendar. In this case two persons were charged with the murder of a woman, named Mashoom, in the town of Miraj, for her ornaments. Accused No. 1 was convicted of the charge and sentenced to death; No. 2 acquitted and discharged.

The sentence of death was confirmed by Government in their Resolution, No. 4817, of the 25th August 1877.

In the other case a woman named Vitta was arraigned on a charge of murder of a child of 7 years for the sake of his ornaments and for three other offences, viz., attempt to commit murder, kidnapping, and theft. She was found guilty of the third and fourth charges, viz., kidnapping and theft, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 7 years.

66. There were four cases from Mudhol for trial.

One Fakira bin Jetya, a Dhangar, was charged with the murder of a child of 6 years for the sake of his ornaments. He was convicted and sentenced to death. I recommended that the sentence should be commuted to one of transportation for life for certain reasons, but Government did not see sufficient cause for so doing, and therefore confirmed the capital sentence.

In the second case three persons were brought before my court, namely, 1 Jainama, 2 Madar, and 3 Anna: Nos. 1 and 2 charged with murder of one Basawa kom Malappa, and No. 3 with causing the disappearance of evidence with the intention of screening the offenders. The charges were proved against the prisoners, and Nos. 1 and 2 were sentenced to death, and No. 3 to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment. Government confirmed the sentence of death passed upon 1 and 2, and declined to interfere as regards No. 3, Anna, who had also appealed to them—(Resolution No. 6718, of 30th November 1877).

The third case was that of Laxman bin Shidappa, of Belgál, in the Mudhol Elaka, who was sent up on a charge under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in having buried alive a child of one Bali, of the same village, in his field. When the case came before me, I added the charge of murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, but after trial the accused was found guilty of the original charge only, and was sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment. The child did not die at once. It was rescued from the hole in which it had been buried and died subsequently, while under medical treatment, from disease which ensued from the prisoner's act.

In the fourth case, a woman was charged with the murder of her own infant, born alive, by pressing its mouth and testicles. She was found guilty and sentenced to death, but on my recommendation Government were pleased to commute the sentence to one of transportation for life.—(Resolution No. 1218, of 9th March 1878).

67. Two original civil suits were also disposed of by me during the year, in addition to the following appeals from the decisions of Jáhirdars man agin^o their own affairs, viz :—

In Civil Cases	...	...	...	...	...	47
„ Criminal Cases	...	...	...	...	...	18
„ Revenue Cases	...	...	...	...	...	84
<u>Total</u>						<u>149</u>

List of Appendices.

- No. 1. Major West's Report on Sánгли Administration.
- No. 2. Colonel Baumgartner's ditto on S. M. C. Jáhír Sta
- No. 3. Political Agent's Confidential Supplement.

APPENDIX No. I.

LETTER from Major E. W. WEST, Joint Administrator, Sánqli, to Colonel SCHNEIDER, Political Agent, Kolhápur and S. M. Country, No. 285—Joint Administrator's Office, Sánqli, 27th June 1878.

In forwarding herewith the Annual Report of the Sánqli State for the year 1877-78, I have the honour to request that you will invite the attention of Government to paras. 36. to 38 of the same, and I would respectfully suggest that an expression of commendation from Government be conveyed to the persons named as having distinguished themselves during the famine.

2. The abstract statements required by para. 6 of Government Resolution in the Political Department, No. 79, dated the 8th January 1878, will shortly be forwarded. I have, &c.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

1. During the year of report the principal change in the administration has been the reduction of three important offices, viz., those of the Nyayadhish, the Police Inspector, and one of the District officers. The two first-named appointments were only temporary, but the last one had been intended to be permanent. Its reduction has been made from motives of economy, but it is questionable whether the arrangement will, in the end, be found consistent with real economy, for doubtless the State gained much by the increased supervision of the Mámlatdár's work that was possible when there were two District officers.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.

2. A classing establishment was working in the Miraj Prant during last season, and must have classified the soil of most, if not of all, of the villages in that taluka. Abstracts of the village accounts of the Terdál and Miraj Prant talukas for the last 20 years have been furnished to the survey authorities, so that there are grounds for hoping that the survey rates will at last be introduced into these districts, and that so all the talukas composing this State will be assessed uniformly.

WARDS' ESTATES.

3 The receipts of the Sub-Suranjam of Digraz last year amounted to Rs. 7,437-5-5 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,418-15-5, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,018-6-0 in hand.

4 As the young Chief Vittojee Rao will before long attain his majority, arrangements have been made to have him initiated to some extent into the kind of work that will devolve on him when he is entrusted with the charge of his Estate. He and his brothers now attend the Anglo-Vernacular school at Sánqli. The mother of the two younger boys was anxious to get her eldest son married, and had made arrangements accordingly; but as there were not surplus funds in hand enough to meet the requisite expenditure, the celebration of the marriage has had to be deferred.

5. In the month of April last Kamaljá Báí, the widow of Jotyáji Ráw Chowán, a separated member of the Himmut Bahádur family, died. Before her death she adopted a boy, without sanction. As there are doubts about the legality of this action, and there are several claimants, the saranjam property held by the Bai has been taken under the management of the State pending the settlement of the question of succession. The private property of the deceased

has been left with her daughter, the wife of the Chief of Kápsi, on her furnishing security that she will make it over without reserve to the person whom the courts shall determine to be the lawful heir to the property.

POLICE.

6. Notwithstanding the loss of their official head the Police have worked very well during the year of report. A number of the old and useless men have been pensioned off, whereby the corps has been rendered much more efficient than was formerly the case. Since the Police Inspector went away the charge of the Police has devolved on the Kárbhári in addition to his other duties. As constant supervision is required to keep the officials and men up to the mark, and as it is impossible for one person to exercise due supervision over a body of men scattered through so many districts each apart from the other, it is in contemplation to appoint two Inspectors, one for the Northern and one for the Southern Districts, the cost being met by a reduction in the numbers of the Police.*

7. Four cases of murder were reported during the year, of which two were committed to the Sessions Court. Of the remaining cases one related to a woman who was found in a dying state in a temple in the Shirhatti District, and to the perpetrators of this act no clue has yet been discovered. In the other case a woman was supposed to have poisoned her husband with the aid of her paramour, but as a *post mortem* examination disclosed no signs of poison no committal was made.

Several dacoities took place in 1877 but none of a kind calling for much remark. One was noteworthy as a policeman was involved in it. This was the only offence of the kind that took place in the Sutkata Pass.

8. The strength and cost of the Stipendiary Police was as under:—

Mounted.	Foot.	Total strength.	Total cost.	Remarks.
5	582	587	Rs. a p. 43,798 8 0	This includes the Police of the Ganpati Sawasthan who are not paid for by the State.

9. The working of the Police is shown in the following table:—

Name of State.	Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of Accused arrested.		Number of Accused sent for trial.		Number of Accused convicted.		Number of Accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of Accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of Accused sent to trial.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Sángli ...	680	1,481	999	2,102	897	2,014	595	1,576	302	438	64	74	66	75

10. The statistics of stolen property are as below:—

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs.
Sángli ...	23,567 9 2	22,647 12 4½	11,954 1 11	7,325 15 3	50	32

* This arrangement has since been sanctioned.

From this it will be seen that the amount stolen was less than in the previous year, while the percentage recovered was also much smaller.

11. The number of accidental deaths was larger than in the preceding year, being 67 against 54. No less than 51 were from drowning, and 9 were from strangling or suffocation. Most of these, as well as the two deaths that occurred from taking opium, were probably suicides due to the famine.

12. The value of property destroyed by fire was less than in the previous year, being only Rs. 2,303-10-3, while the figure in the last Annual Report was Rs. 3,980.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

13. The following form gives the statistics of Criminal Justice:—

State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.							
	1876.	1877.	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during 1877.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Persons remaining at end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at end of the year.
				Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.		1876.	1877.							
Sángli ...	841	1,283	44	2,014	39	69	74	141	1,579	2,381	562	98	1,615	22	65	19	28

Note.—The Criminal Statistics in this report are, in accordance with the practice in British Districts, not for the official, but for the calendar year 1877.

14. One of the cases tried this year, where the charge was dacoity with murder, was noted by anticipation in the last Annual Report (para. 7), as also the Kádoli murder case (paras. 9 and 14). Besides these, two cases of murder were tried before the Sessions Court in the year of report. In one of these a man was charged with killing a young girl and throwing the corpse into a well. For want of sufficient evidence the accused had to be acquitted. The other case was a very painful one, a mother being charged with and convicted of the murder of her female infant whom she killed apparently in despair of being able to support her during the famine. In this case a capital sentence was passed, but was commuted by Government to transportation for life.

15. In a very daring case of high-way robbery, which was charged as dacoity, more than four persons having been engaged in it, sentence of transportation for life was passed and confirmed by Government. Of the four persons convicted in this case two were from the British village of Satti in the Athni Taluka, and two from the Jamkhandi State.

16. Altogether 31 cases were tried before the Sessions Courts, of which 26 were tried by the Joint Administrator, and 5 by the Kárbhári and Nyáyádhish respectively, acting as Assistant Sessions Judges. Of these 9 were dacoity cases, most of them, however, trivial ones.

17. During the year of report 919 persons were sentenced to various periods of imprisonment less than six months; while 112 persons were punished with longer terms of imprisonment. The total amount of fines was Rs. 10,244-4-0, of which Rs. 4,205-13-0 were recovered.

18. The criminal appellate work is shown in the following statement :—

State.	Tribunal.	Number of Appeals.	Applications re-jected.	Number of Persons.						
				Sentences.			Proceedings qual-ified.	Further inquiry ordered.	Referred.	Pending.
				Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.				
Sángli	Joint Administrator ...	31	...	16	6	3	6	...	...	...

JAILS.

19. The management of the Central Jail at Sàngli continues to be most satisfactory, and to reflect credit on the Jail Superintendent, Mr. Yeshwant Pandurang Godambé. Full as the Jail was the extra accommodation that has been provided prevented it from being crowded. The health of the prisoners has been on the whole very good, though there were 9 deaths in 1877-78. Some of these were of men who, when admitted into the Jail, were in a weak and emaciated state owing to famine. The labour of the prisoners has proved especially useful during the year of report, as it was very difficult to procure hired labour after November 1877, and if it had not been for the employment of gangs of prisoners on the roads, and other works, much that was required in the way of repairs, &c., would have had to be left undone.

20. The following table gives the statistics of the Central and Taluka Jails:—

Stations.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily Averages in Jail.		Number of Prisoners remaining at end of the year.	Total Cost of Jails and Prisoners.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total		1876.	1877.		
				1876.	1877.				
Sàngli District Jail ...	1	192	570	395	762	128	259	235	16,131 14 3
Shirhatti ...	1	35	617	163	652	...	36	9	1,555 6 8
Sháhápur ...	1	4	326	137	330	..	18	2	875 7 2½
Mangalvedha ...	1	8	231	109	239	..	7	1	217 5 0
Terdál ...	1	...	96	6	96	...	3	5	70 10 0
Koochi ...	1	...	54	...	54	...	1	...	32 11 6
Dodwád ...	1	...	32	...	32	...	6	...	10 10 0

CIVIL JUSTICE.

21. This department lost during the year, as has been mentioned, the services of Mr. Krishnaji Bapuji Bál, the Nyayadhish, who was allowed to leave before the expiration of the term for which his services had been lent, in order to enable him to avail himself of an offer of promotion in Sind. During his stay here, Mr. Bál did much to clear off the arrears of appeals. When he took charge of his appointment as Nyayadhish there were 323 appeals on the file, while there were only 89 when he left, and those of very recent date. Since his departure, the appeals have been taken by the Joint Administrator, except those against the

Sánгли Munsif's (Ganpathi Sawsthan) decrees which are taken by the Chief himself, special appeals against Tattia Saheb's decisions coming to the Joint Administrator.

22. The effect of the famine was again seen last year in the diminished number of the suits filed, which were even fewer than in the preceding year. As, however, a smaller number of cases was decided by the Munsifs, the number on the file at the close of the official year was larger than that at the end of 1876-77. In justice to the Munsifs it should be mentioned that most of them were employed on relief work during part of the year, and one has only just been relieved of magisterial duties, which took up much of his time. It is hoped that during the current year there will be no occasion to employ these officials on any but their proper work.

23. The following form shows the number of suits filed, disposed of, and left on the file in the subordinate courts during the year :—

State.	Tribunal.	Number of Cases on file at end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.		Number disposed of during the year.		Arrears.	
				1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.
Sánгли	Six Munsif's Courts.	145	887	1,032	1,476	742	1,331	290	145

The property involved in these suits was Rs. 85,518-14-8, and the average duration of each suit was 3 months and 15 days.

24. The following shows the appellate work during the year. The smaller number of cases disposed of is accounted for by the fact that the Nyayadhish, who had little but appellate work to do, left in October, and since then the Joint Administrator has had to do this work, in addition to his other duties. The special appeals referred to below are for the most part those against the Nyayadhish's decrees.

Tribunal.	Number of cases on file at end of previous year.		Number filed during year.		Total.		Number disposed of during year.		Arrears.	
	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.
Appellate Huzur Courts (State and Ganpati Sausthan)	116	354	78	186	198	540	92	430	96	110
Joint Administrators' Special Appeal Court	55	..	30	122	85	122	79	67	15	55

REGISTRATION.

25. The number of documents received for registration during the year of report was 841 against 836 in the previous year. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 3,222-12-0 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,419-13-9.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

26. During the year of report a re-adjustment of the taxes in Sánгли took place to meet the wishes of the inhabitants. So far as can be judged, the new arrangement is working satisfactorily, and though the spirit of opposition has not yet died out, the taxes have been paid more quietly than was formerly the case. The revenue of the Sánгли Municipality for the year 1877-78 was Rs. 8,034-7-9, and the expenditure was Rs. 4,284-4-9. Latrines have been commenced, and thus a step taken towards one of the chief essentials of proper conservancy.

27. The re-adjustment of taxation in Sháhápur, mentioned in the last report, did not prove satisfactory to all parties, but when I personally visited the place, all parties, at my suggestion, agreed to let matters stand as they were till the end of the Fusli year, which has just expired, and then to discuss at a general meeting the modifications or changes that may be found desirable. The income of the Sháhápur Municipality during the year of report was Rs. 2,722-2-10 and the expenditure Rs. 2,312-7-4.

28. The inhabitants of various towns, at which there are Mámldárs' stations, expressed a wish during the year for the introduction of municipal institutions. The arrangement, however, which they proposed was a somewhat one-sided one, viz., that the State should make over to them certain items of revenue derived from the towns in question, which the towns-people should spend without supplying any additional funds. This was not agreed to, but as it appeared that in the various towns in question there were items of purely local revenue, part at least of the proceeds of which should in equity be applied to local purposes, the Chief and myself directed that in the undermentioned towns the sums specified should be spent on town improvements, the towns-people being consulted as to the improvements most required :—

Mangalvedha Rs. 1,200, Shirhatti Rs. 1,200, Terdál Rs. 500.

CHAPTER IV—WEATHER AND CROPS.

THE FAMINE.

29. As Government wish this report to contain a complete account of the famine, I will reproduce here from the last report the description there given of its commencement.

“ 27. The monsoon did not commence very early, but in June (1876) 3 inches 32 cents fell in Sánгли, the rainfall in the following month at that place being 4 inches 30 cents. By the end of July, however, the monsoon was practically over. Only 41 cents fell in August, and 5 cents in September, while none at all fell in October. The consequence was that the kharif crops were dried up, except in places near the Krishna, where the river had flooded the adjacent country, or where artificial irrigation was available, and no rabi crops could be grown except in bagayet land. The districts that suffered most were Mangalvedha, which is situated within the limits of the Sholápur Collectorate, and the small district of Terdál. The villages in the Miraj Prant, not near the Krishna or the Krishna Canal, suffered nearly as much, and the Shirhatti taluka shared the fate of the adjoining districts of the Dharwar Collectorate. As soon as it became certain that there was no prospect of rabbi crops, prices of all food grains rose with a bound, and it was but too clear that a famine had to be faced.

“ 28. When this fact was realized no time was lost in starting relief-works to provide the people with the means of earning a subsistence, and the resources of the State were strained to the utmost for the purpose. Unfortunately the balance in the Treasury was very small, and owing to former maladministration, there were no savings to fall back upon, while but little revenue could be expected. Loans were therefore raised from local bankers, and when the funds supplied by them were exhausted, application was made to Government for an advance. While the question of a loan to the State was under the consideration of Government, the Political Agent, Kolhápur, came to the assistance of the State, with the sanction of higher authority, by advancing money from time to time from the Kolhápur Treasury, or by permitting Government Securities belonging to the latter State to be deposited as guarantees for sums lent by the Bombay Bank. The money received in this way, together with what revenue collections were made, obviated the necessity that would otherwise have arisen of closing

the relief-works, but the amount had further to be eked out by postponing payments due by the State and by other devices. The pay of the lowest class of servants was temporarily raised in some degree to enable them to keep body and soul together, but the financial condition of the State, and the imperative demands of the relief-works, prevented as much being done in this way as was desirable."

30. Not long after the close of the last official year my anxiety, and indeed distress, was relieved by the sanction of the Government of India being accorded to a loan of 9 lakhs of rupees to the Sámglí State, the amount to be repaid by 20 half-yearly instalments of Rs. 57,732-6-8 each. Even after the sanction was accorded there was some financial difficulty experienced, as the loan money was not immediately available, while the large expenditure on relief-works and kitchens had to be met immediately. In the beginning of last July, however, the first lakh of the loan was paid to the credit of the State, and no further difficulty as regards money was experienced.

31. The daily average number of persons employed on the several relief-works in the State was as follows:—

1876	
November	5,775 or 2·5 per cent. of the population.
December	8,641 or 3·4 " " "
1877	
January	8,006 or 3·8 " " "
February	7,169 or 3·2 " " "
March	5,545 or 2·4 " " "
April	6,170 or 2·75 " " "
May	6,026 or 2·69 " " "
June	5,847 or 2·61 " " "
July	6,138 or 2·74 " " "
August	5,550 or 2·48 " " "
September	3,245 or 1·45 " " "
October	1,592 or ·71 " " "
November	391 or

32. In the above, however, the percentage, being calculated on the whole population of the State, does not give a correct idea of the extent of the distress in the affected districts. In Mangalvedha, where the famine was most severe, no less than 17 per cent. and in Terdál upwards of 9 per cent. of the population of the district, according to the census, were obliged to have recourse to relief-works for support. As large numbers of the people emigrated during the famine the pressure on the actual population for the time being was greater than would be inferred even from the above high percentage. Next to the two districts named, the Miraj Prant Taluka and Shirhatti suffered most, Sháhápúr hardly suffered at all, and Dodwád almost as little.

33. The works set on foot for the relief of the people were chiefly construction of new roads and repairs of old ones, prickly-pear clearances, clearing out and repairs to old wells and tanks; and in some instances the construction of new tanks. The want of a proper Engineering establishment rendered it impossible to carry out any works on a large scale, and great credit is due to the local officials for the way in which they designed and carried out works in many cases without any professional aid whatever. In the larger works that were undertaken in the Miraj Prant and Mangalvedha, the State had the benefit of the advice of Captain Twemlow, R. E., Executive Engineer, Krishna Bridge, who supervised plans, and in some instances visited the sites of proposed works. The total cost of the various relief-works up to the end of November last was

Rs. 2,18,003-12-7, of which Rs. 1,01,377-2-3 were charged to the Local Funds to which a large sum was due by the State. A list of the works is subjoined to this report.

34. In the very beginning of the famine charitable relief had to be given at Mangalvedha by the State to those who were unable to work, and in December 1876 a relief kitchen was started at Sánгли by private subscription, which afterwards had to be supplemented by State aid. In May it was found necessary to start State relief kitchens in the other districts, which were kept up till the end of December 1877. The daily average of persons receiving charitable relief in this way was as follows:—

November 1876 ...	25	June 1877 ...	1,816
December „ ...	58	July „ ...	1,546
January 1877 ...	99	August „ ...	1,351
February „ ...	108	September „ ...	1,842
March „ ...	119	October „ ...	1,098
April „ ...	185	November „ ...	469
May „ ...	1,508	December „ ...	126

The total cost of the charitable relief afforded was Rs. 22,786-11-7, of which Rs. 3,921-0-3 were raised by private subscriptions, principally at Sánгли. This amount includes a sum of Rs. 500 sent by the Khandesh and Deccan Famine Relief Fund Committee.

35. The total cost of the Famine to the State (including Local Funds) appears to be as follows:—

<i>Cash paid.</i>	Rs.	A.	P.
Relief works ...	2,18,003	12	7
Charitable relief ...	18,865	11	4
Extra allowances paid to Servants ...	7,102	14	8
<i>Add loss of Revenue.</i>			
Remissions granted to Ryots... ..	1,72,316	7	2
Do. do. to Farmers and Contractors ...	1,933	8	10
Estimated amount of revenue less realized owing to the ryots having emigrated, and to other causes.	3,18,000	0	0
Total ...	7,36,222	6	7

I may mention under this head that the whole of the assessment on the Jirayet land of the Mangalvedha and Terdál Talukas for the Fusli year ending 5th June 1877 was remitted. In the former of these districts the Survey rates have, it is true, been introduced for some time, but regard was had to the facts that the famine came after three successive bad years, and that the rates of assessment are rather high, not having been lowered as in the neighbouring British districts; considerable remissions were also granted in the Miraj Prant Taluka.

36. The greatest credit is due to most of the leading officials of the State for their conduct during the famine. Government in the supplement to their Famine Resolution (No. 973 P, dated 15th May 1878) have mentioned the Kárbhári's name, as well as that of the Joint Administrator, with commendations. No official, however, did better service than Mr. Gopal Vinayek Widhwans, the District Officer of the Northern Districts. He was indefatigable in his exertions, and his practical experience of public works rendered his labours

doubly useful. Messrs. Ramchandra Damodar, the then Mámíatdár of Mangalvedha, and Rawji Dhondeo, the Mámíatdár of Terdál, did particularly good work (the former especially who had a most difficult charge); nor should the services of Waman Rao Tikekar, the Naib Mámíatdár of the Miraj Prant Taluka, pass unnoticed. In the southern districts Mr. Mahadeo Vishnoo Masurkar, the District Officer, and Mr. Narso Govind Patwardhan, the Shirhatti Mámíatdár, were actively employed in relieving the distress in these districts. Mr. Narayan Sitaram, the State Overseer, and Ramchandra Ganesh, his Assistant, also distinguished themselves.

37. In the last report I mentioned the services in connection with the relief kitchen at Súngli of Mr. Balkrishna Malhar, the late Sir Subedar, the Kárbhári, and Mr. Gopal Narayan Jambotkar, Vakeel. I should add to these the name of the late Nyayadhish, Mr. Krishnaji Bapuji Bal. The Medical Officer too, Mr. Yeshwant Pandurang Godambe, was a most energetic member of the Committee, besides being indefatigable in his attendance on the sick. The Mangalvedha Munsif, Mr. Balaji Narayan Kolatkar, helped in superintending relief works, and took an active part in the distribution of charitable relief in that district; and the Shirhatti Munsif, Mr. Raghawendra Narayan Dharwadkar, worked with great effect in superintending the relief kitchen in his taluka. The latter was assisted by Raghunath Hari Abhyankar, then Head Master of the English school, and by a Vakeel named Vissaji Ramchandra Bendre.

38. As mentioned in the last report the Hangandi Dessain was the only Dumaldar who took part in the relief of the famine. She started relief-works for her ryots, who consequently were not a burden to the State, and also subscribed liberally to charitable relief funds.

39. The last monsoon fortunately was copious enough to admit of fair crops being grown. Great fears were entertained towards the close of the season when the rain ceased for a considerable period. Had this period been prolonged a few days longer another famine would have resulted; but providentially rain fell in time to save the country from such a terrible calamity. It fell indeed with such force and in such quantities as to do considerable damage in some parts. It was remarkable how soon after this the famine seemed to come to an end suddenly; and since then until very recently, the people seemed to be on the whole so well off, that it was difficult to get labourers in sufficient numbers for public works.

FORESTS.

40. I have little to remark under this head, except to express my astonishment at the Chief's refusal to avail himself of an opportunity that was offered to him of improving his forests in the Sháhápúr Taluka. His Excellency the Governor, when visiting Belgaum, remarked how the forest lands belonging to this State adjoined those of the British district, and how the Súngli forests had suffered from want of proper supervision. On his return to Kolhápúr, His Excellency sent a message to Tattia Saheb, through the Political Agent, offering to allow the Sháhápúr forest lands to be looked after by the Conservator of Forests, S. D. Instead, however, of gratefully accepting this offer at once, the Chief for a long time delayed giving any answer, and then sent an evasive reply, regarding which a correspondence is now going on between him and the Political Agent.

PUBLIC WORKS.

41. When the famine relief works were closed in November last, a report was called for from the officials concerned, showing what works it was advisable

to complete, and what amount would be required to complete each work. On the receipt of the reports the following works and amounts were sanctioned :—

Name of Work.	Sanctioned amount.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	a.	p.	
Road from SÁNGLI to the bridge at Udgaon	4,900	0	0	Nearly completed.
Tanks at Agalgaon and Jakhapur ...	760	0	0	Do.
Repairs to a well at Shirhatti ...	621	0	0	Half done.
Shirhatti portion of the Gadag and Palla road, &c.	4,560	0	0	Nearly completed.
Tank at Bastowda	1,226	0	0	Earth-work nearly completed.
„ „ Uplavi... ..	700	0	0	Sluices, &c., have to be fitted.
„ „ Talsangi	4,685	2	6	Do. do.
Road from Shirhatti to Magdi ...	1,044	0	0	Nearly completed.
Repairs to Miraj and Pandharpur road... ..	851	7	7	Do. do.
Repairs to roads from the river to the boundary of Kupwad	2,336	11	0	Work in progress.
Road from SÁNGLI to Haripur ...	872	13	6	Earth-work completed, moorum to be spread.
Road from SÁNGLI to Tung (Athani) and Islampur road	3,000	0	0	Do. do.
Total ...	25,557	2	7	

Of the above works, the tanks, especially those at Bastawdé and Talsangi, will be of a remunerative character, as a large amount of land will be irrigated from them.

42. Besides the above petty works, repairs estimated to cost Rs. 8,903-9-4 were sanctioned, making the whole amount sanctioned for public works Rs. 32,960-11-11.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

43. The following statement shows the revenue of the SÁNGLI State for the Fusli year 1287 (A.D. 1877-78) :—

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Amount.			Total		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
	Opening Balance ...						*28,638 10 7½
1	Receipts from other States ...			3,165	5	5	
2	<i>Land Revenue—</i>						
	Arrears of past years ...	1,69,224	8	10½			
	Current year ...	4,18,129	7	10½			
				5,87,354	0	8½	
3	Sayer ...			19,140	4	7	
4	Octroi and Town duties ...			6,948	0	2	
5	Abkári (Excise) ...			15,621	4	4	
6	Stamps ...			19,346	11	0	
7	Registration ...			2,894	8	6	
	Carried over...			...			

* N.B.—In the printed copy of the last Annual Report the closing balance, instead of being given as in the text, was printed as Rs. 82,688-10-7½ by mistake.

No.	Heads of Receipts.			Amount.			Total.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
	Brought forward...								
8	<i>Law and Justice—</i>								
	Civil Courts	...	2,625 9 3						
	Criminal Courts	...	6,063 11 1½						
				8,689	4	4½			
9	Khasgi Department	...		1,799	10	8			
10	Paga do.	...		3,379	5	2			
11	Lithographic Press	...		124	15	0			
12	Miscellaneous	...		7,029	0	8			
13	Takavi advances recovered	...		17,677	2	5			
14	Loans received	...		9,10,022	15	0			
15	Deposits	...		32,040	13	8			
16	Advances	...		1,00,445	2	3½			
17	<i>Local Funds—</i>								
	¾ of one anna cess	...	13,962 3 3						
	Toll fund	...	2,616 4 8						
	Ferry do.	...	225 15 10						
	Cattle-pound	...	1,095 14 1						
	Popular contributions	...	121 1 6						
	Other sources	...	275 2 0						
				18,296	9	4			
18	<i>Educational Department—</i>								
	Schooling fees	...	1,004 12 6						
	¾ of one anna cess	...	6,998 2 5½						
	Popular contributions.	...	363 7 9						
	Other sources	...	11 12 9						
				8,378	3	5½			
19	Refunds	...		1,985	3	4	17,64,338	8	1
	Grand Total						17,92,977	2	8

N.B.— In the printed copy of the last Annual Report the closing balance, instead of being given as in the text, was printed as Rs. 82,638-10-7½ by mistake.

N.B.—Sub-Saranjams and other alienations are not brought to account in these statements. Their estimated value is Rs. 2,42,649-1-9.

44. It will be seen from the above that the land revenue collections during the year amounted to Rs. 5,87,354-0-8½, a larger sum, I believe, than has yet been collected under this head in any one year. The Sayer revenue, however, was unusually low, as the farms and contracts were given out when famine was prevailing, and when there was uncertainty felt as to whether it might not continue. Deducting extraordinary receipts (loans) and such items as Takavi, deposits and advances, (which last represent sums advanced to various spending departments, and kept to credit as not having been yet accounted for) the actual revenue receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 7,04,146-6-8½.

45. Details of the loans received are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
From Government...	8,50,000	0	0
„ Kolhápur State	14,226	10	0
„ Bombay Bank	35,796	5	0
„ Narayan Naik Ukidwe	10,000	0	0

It has been mentioned above (para. 30) how after the Government loan had been sanctioned small sums had to be borrowed to meet emergent necessities. The

Government loan sanctioned was for 9 lakhs, but only Rs. 8,50,000 were received during the year under report. The last instalment of Rs. 50,000 was received a short time ago, but too late to be entered in the accounts. The repayment of the loan is to commence six months' after the receipt of the last instalment.

46. The expenditure of the year is shown in the following statement :—

No.	Heads of Expenditure.			Amount.			Total.			
				Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p	
1	Amount paid to other States	...	...	23,699	15	4			
2	<i>Allowances—</i>									
				Rs.	a	p				
	Bhan Saheb	...	...	28,026	0	0			
	Bhai Saheb	...	...	12,953	4	9			
				40,979	4	9				
3	Kasgi Department.	...	...	90,399	6	8			
4	Paga do.	...	...	33,644	10	6			
5	Administrative Department	...	...	54,787	14	10			
6	Land Revenue...	...	...	76,100	15	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
7	Civil...	...	...	13,502	4	2			
8	Police	...	...	40,215	2	5			
9	Sowárs	...	...	20,713	10	8			
10	Criminal Expenses	...	...	5,042	6	6			
11	Jails...	...	...	19,437	0	$\frac{1}{2}$			
12	Stamps	...	...	963	7	6			
13	Registration	...	...	2,181	3	9			
14	Educational Department	...	...	18,220	7	1			
15	<i>Public Works—</i>									
	Establishment...	...	...	3,005	11	4			
	Repairs	...	...	2,012	1	11			
	New Buildings...	...	...	11,655	9	6			
	Other Expenses	...	...	417	12	8			
				17,091	3	5				
16	Lithographic Press	...	...	1,254	8	10			
17	Medical Department	...	...	4,394	5	7			
18	Dharmadaya Dewasthan	...	...	1,983	7	0			
19	Inámdars, Hákdars, &c.	...	...	3,606	8	5			
20	Miscellaneous	...	...	14,358	8	11			
21	<i>Minor Departments—</i>									
	Flag Establishment	...	...	1,666	15	3			
	Nagarkhána	...	...	1,663	5	1			
	Topkhána	...	...	305	13	0			
	State Gardens	...	...	2,654	12	7			
	Non-serving Tainatdars	...	...	11,176	8	7			
	Pensions and Potgis	...	...	5,392	13	0			
	Men employed on Postal lines...	...	...	416	6	2			
				23,271	9	8				
22	Takavi Advances	...	...	21,217	11	0			
23	Deposits paid or adjusted	...	...	42,172	2	5			
24	Advances...	...	...	99,193	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
25	Debts paid	...	...	4,65,855	8	2			
26	Local Funds	...	...	6,001	3	1			
27	Famine Relief	...	...	1,27,885	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			
28	Refunds...	...	...	2,558	11	2	12,75,737	7	11
							5,17,239	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
							Total	17,92,977	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

47. The debts paid off are of three kinds, viz., I, new loans raised to meet Famine expenditure and carry on the work of the State, pending the realization of the loan from Government; II, old debts which it was arranged to pay off

out of the loan so as to leave Government the sole creditor; and III., adjustment debts due by the Pathak, Khasgi, and Paga departments. The sums paid under these heads are as follows :—

I. Rs. 2,98,915-7-7, viz.—						
To Kolhápur State	...	...	...	...	Rs. 64,339	15 7
Bombay Bank	...	...	...	...	„ 77,808	9 3
Narayen Naik Ukidwe	...	...	...	...	„ 54,674	4 11
Marwadi Firm	...	...	...	...	„ 2,092	9 10
II. Rs. 1,63,163-2-1, viz.—						
To Narayen Naik Ukidwe	...	...	...	...	„ 1,14,592	1 3
The Marwadi Firm	...	...	...	...	„ 48,571	0 10
III. Rs. 3,776-14-6						

48. Of the Government loan 6 lakhs in round numbers were devoted to Famine relief and paying off debts. A lakh and a half were required to meet the ordinary expenditure of the State during the period when no revenue was received and there was no balance in hand. Another lakh and a half represents sums standing to the credit of the Deposit and Local Funds which were spent many years ago and had to be replaced. Had it not been for this last liability it would not have been necessary to take up more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of the Government loan.

49. A large decrease is shown in the Paga Establishment (Rs. 33,644 against Rs. 64,174), but the Khasgi expenditure, owing to the high prices of grain, has remained nearly the same as in the previous year. Under some other heads an increase of expenditure is shown. In the administrative and land revenue departments this is owing to Wáttandar's and other allowances being paid up which has unavoidably to be left in arrears in the preceding year,* and also to the fact that lands held by Kárkuns and others for service are, under the new system, brought into the accounts and adjusted monthly. The increase under the head of Police is due to the latter cause, while that under "Sowárs" is owing to payments of arrears of salary. The large increase under the head of Jails (Rs. 19,437 against Rs. 5,624) is accounted for by the fact that the statement last year represented the expenditure of only 7 months, advances for 5 months' expenditure having been left unadjusted till the year under report. The sum given in the above statement thus may be said to represent the expenditure of the Jails during the Famine period, when the Jails were unusually full and prices abnormally high.

50. Deducting the extraordinary expenditure on Famine Relief, the repayment of loans, Takavi, Deposits and Advances (as in para. 44) the expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,19,413-0-2 $\frac{1}{2}$. The ordinary receipts therefore exceeded the ordinary revenue by Rs. 1,84,733-6-6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Still more satisfactory results may be expected at the close of the current year, if the crops are good, as the whole benefit of the retrenchments which have been made during the year of report will then be felt, and there will not be such large arrears to be paid up.

51. In a report made to Government last March regarding the arrangements made to liquidate the instalments of the loan as they fall due I submitted a statement showing retrenchments and reductions aggregating Rs. 62,372, after leaving a margin for increasing the salary of the insufficiently paid officials. I pointed out that much larger savings might be expected which could not well be shown on paper. Taking the ordinary revenue at Rs. 6,50,000, and the ordinary expenditure at Rs. 5,02,533-9-0, I calculated that after paying the two half-yearly instalments to Government (Rs. 1,15,464-13-4) there would be a surplus annually of about Rs. 32,001-9-8. In their Resolution No. 2452, dated the 20th May last, Government were pleased to "thoroughly approve" my proceedings in the matter. In that report I purposely took a low estimate of the revenue that may fairly be expected and a high estimate of the expenditure, so that the surplus is much smaller than may be anticipated, judging from the

figures given in the preceding paras. If the ordinary revenue for 1877-78 was, as already stated, Rs. 7,04,146-6-8½, while the ordinary expenditure, in a year when the full benefit of the retrenchments was not felt and when large arrears had to be paid up, was Rs. 5,19,413, upwards of a lakh of rupees of surplus may be expected this year, after providing for the instalments in repayment of the loan from Government.

52. The advantage of the new system of accounts has already been experienced, and the officials concerned have taken to it with more facility than I had ventured to anticipate. The Pathak Phadnis is an unfortunate exception. A time of grace has been allowed to him, but I believe he is naturally incompetent, and I shall be much surprised if he shows any improvement whatever.

55. The examination of the old accounts is going on steadily. During the year of report the accounts from Fusli 1271 to 1280 were examined, and advances amounting to Rs. 64,282-3-3 were cleared. Twenty cases of fraud involving Rs. 33,367-11-4 were brought to light, making a total of 91 such cases involving in all Rs. 1,53,813-5-2. It is expected that the work of examination will be completed about the end of next October.

54. The examination has thus been going on for a longer time than was at first anticipated. This, however, is far from being owing to any remissness on the part of the Accountant, Mr. Anna Bhivrao, who has carried on his work with great energy, industry and ability. The work was much more formidable than was expected. Confusion owing to fraud and carelessness was looked for, but no one had any idea of the extent to which fraud had been at work and of the utter want of system that prevailed here. The Accountant too has had his sphere of work enlarged. He was called on to report on the transactions of the State with its various creditors, and it was lately found necessary to entrust to him the task of going into the Taluka as well as the Huzur "Tasalmats." Great delay and inconvenience also have been occasioned by the chaotic state of the account records, to which frequent references had necessarily to be made.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

55. According to the registers the number of births during the year was 2,107, and the number of deaths 10,839. I am afraid, however, that much confidence cannot be placed in the accuracy of these returns.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

56. During the year the Dispensary at Shirhatti was closed, as it was found that patients did not attend in sufficient numbers to render the expense of a separate establishment justifiable. The plan adopted now is to have fever and cholera medicines made up at the Sāngli Dispensary and sent, with instructions duly endorsed on them, to the head-quarter stations of the various districts. Where an epidemic prevails a Hospital Assistant, if available, is sent to the place.

57. At the Sāngli Dispensary 6,002 persons were treated, of whom 4,483 belonged to the town and 1,519 to neighbouring villages. This number does not include the patients treated in the Relief-house. The principal diseases were, as in the previous year, worms and skin eruptions, and fever was also prevalent. Cholera appeared in the town in March, but fortunately not in a very virulent or epidemic form. Great credit is due to Mr. Yeshwant Pandurang Godambé, the Medical Officer, for his management of the Dispensary. Owing to the reputation he has acquired the prejudices against the European system of Medicine, that were so prevalent here, are disappearing to some extent, as is shown by the fact that no less than 1,537 Brahmins presented themselves for treatment during

58. The want of Hospital accommodation was never felt more severely than during the past year, I did not feel that the Administration would be justified in building such an expensive work as a Hospital, while retrenchments were being made on all sides, and the financial position of the State was uncertain. We now, however, know exactly how the State stands, and if the monsoon proves favourable this year, I think there is nothing to prevent the requisite sum being set apart for the building of a small Hospital.

59. Sháhápúr, as well as the Miraj Prant, was visited with cholera during the year, and a kind of epidemic fever was prevalent more or less in all the districts. The latter disease was so bad in Mangalvedha that the Hospital Assistant had to be deputed there.

VACCINATION.

60. The total number of primary vaccine operations during the year was 2,661, of which 2,340 were successful and 67 unsuccessful; while 254 were doubtful.

CHAPTER VII—INSTRUCTION.

61. The number of schools is 41, being one more than in the previous year, but the number of scholars attending them is less, being 1,640·6 against 1,713. During the year the most important educational event was the change of the English School at Sánгли into 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular School. The change has been a success, not only financially but in other respects as well. A head master was brought from Kolhápúr, and under him the school is flourishing, and the number of boys learning English is nearly treble of that in the old English School.

62. Mr. Balkrishna Sakharam Mone has, as usual, shown much interest in his work and presided over the Educational Department in this State with ability. I have left on record an opinion that, when the financial exigencies of the State admit of it, his services should be acknowledged by the grant of a personal allowance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

63. The Chief has been present during the year and has taken personally part in the Administration. Shortly after his return in June last he instituted the practice of sitting in kutcherry with the Joint Administrator two or three times a week, sometimes oftener, for an hour or so at a time. The reductions in expenditure have been considered and ordered by him; and the Joint Administrator acting together, and lately revised scales of pay for all the establishments have been sanctioned. In this way the Chief has taken an active part in all the leading questions that had to be considered, and I need not say that I hailed this co-operation with the greatest satisfaction.

64. As I am about to leave Sánгли and it is possible, that I may not return here, I may be permitted here to glance briefly at some of the most noteworthy changes which have been effected since the Joint Administration was instituted. These changes have all been in the direction of reform, and in some instances I may say a radical reform has been accomplished. I cannot point to splendid buildings or imposing public works, though several useful school-houses have been constructed and every district has now intersecting roads, more or less partially completed which unite the places of most importance and join on to the road system of the neighbouring districts. I can show, however, that what was a disorganized machine, out of gear and clogged by arrears, is now in order and working with perfect smoothness. The Mámlatdárs can now attend to their proper work, as Foujdárs have been appointed in every district. There

was no regular Police, but now an effective force is in full working. When I came here at the end of 1873 there were only 31 schools in the State; while there are now 41. The old confused system of accounts, which gave room for so much fraud, by shielding fraud, negligence from discovery, has been replaced by a system in which fraud must almost inevitably be detected at once. The old Huzur accounts have been for the most part thoroughly examined. Criminal cases instead of being allowed to drag on for months and years are disposed of with promptitude. Numerous succession cases have been inquired into and in many cases land improperly alienated has been resumed. Two municipalities have been established and fixed grants have been made for conservancy and local improvements in the chief towns of the State. The payers of local funds too have had the satisfaction of seeing these funds spent in the proper localities; while sums formerly misappropriated from these funds have been restored.

65. Nothing strikes me more than the difference of spirit now observable in the State officials. I found on my first arrival here that the great object of every one seemed to be to leave everything unsettled. Every body referred everything to some body else, and cases even of the greatest importance were allowed to stand over on the slightest or on no pretext. The contrary of all this is now to be seen, and I expect great results from some administrative changes that have taken place lately. One of these is a modification of the old Tainatdar system, under which a man holding a Tainat drew the same pay, whether he was employed in the highest or in the lowest position. The principle has now been laid down, and acted upon, that Tainatdars as well as other State servants are only to draw pay commensurate with the work they do. At the same time a revised scale of pay has been sanctioned which materially ameliorates the position of the officials employed here, and gives the State a chance of getting good servants. Batta and leave rules too have been passed, which were much wanted. Every official now knows what privileges he is entitled to, and what chance of rising he has, and further sees that promotion depends on himself. I may add too that the employment of outsiders as permanent officials has been resorted to as sparingly as possible.

66. There are few things to which I can look back with more satisfaction than on the abolition of a number of illegal cesses, which were levied under the name of "phaske" and other titles on the poorer classes of the population. I found that in one town no less than 14 persons claimed and exercised the right to take a handful out of every basket of vegetables exposed for sale. This I put a stop to, and I forbade taking of "phaske" except in a few instances where the claimants produced sanads granting them the right. Something too has been done in the way of abolishing or suspending duties which interfered with trade or pressed heavily on the people, but much still remains to be done in this direction. I should add that much of what has been done is due, in a great measure, to the exertions of the present Kárbári. Mr. N. G. Deshpande has been active in discovering abuses and ready with suggestions for the best mode of remedying them when discovered. He has shown invariably great devotion to the true interests of the Sánгли State, which I can only lament has been so little appreciated by the person most concerned.

EDWARD W. WEST,
Joint Administrator, Sánгли.

POLITICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX A.

Native States.

Name of State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	TRIBUTE IN MEN OR MONEY.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been Vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed Net Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues realized or not.	Principal Articles of Production, Manufactures, and Mines.
		Amount.	To whom payable:									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sangli	Feudatory.	Territory yielding Rs. 1,35,000, has been assigned in lieu of the service of a Contingent of Horse.	British Government.	2,23,669	41	1640·6	2,661	Cholera and fever.	17,92,977	53, excluding 5 sowars of the Ganpati Snasthan. (The military sepoy's have been converted into police force, which is 587.)	No transit duties are realized.	<i>Products.</i> —Jowari, rice, wheat, gram, and cotton. <i>Manufactures.</i> —Loogris, dhotis, and coarse country cloth. <i>Mines.</i> —None.

EDWARD W. WEST,
Joint Administrator, Sangli.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

APPENDIX B.

Native Chiefs, Principal Male Members of their Families, Principal Members of their Courts.

Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Cast or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heir or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhundirav Chintaman, <i>alias</i> Tatyá Saheb, of Súngli.	Súngli ...	1st Class Sirdar...	Brahmin, Hindu.	40	Educated by a private tutor at Súngli; knows his language (Marathi) and has a very slight knowledge of English.	Is the head of the Súngli State.	Has sanad authorizing adoption.	Is a Patwardhan Chief; there is no fixed rule in his family about primogeniture.	None.	
Vinayakrav Ganesh, <i>alias</i> Bhaw Saheb, of Súngli, nephew, by adoption, of the Chief.	Bombay ...	1st Class Sirdar for rank and precedence only.	Do. ...	56	With the exception of rudimentary instruction in his own language (Marathi) by a private tutor, has had no education.	Has no employment; resides at Bombay.	No sanad authorizing adoption.	Do. ...	Has two sons.	
Ganpatrav Vinayak, <i>alias</i> Baba Saheb, of Súngli.	Do. ...	Son and heir of the above.	Do. ...	37	Has been well educated at the Belgaum Sirdars' High School, understands Marathi well, and has a fair knowledge of English.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	One of his sons was given in adoption, and is now Chief of Miraj (Senior Branch).
Vittalrav Vinayak, <i>alias</i> Bapu Saheb, of Súngli	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	34	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	

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EDWARD W. WEST,
Joint Administrator, Súngli.

LETTER from Colonel T. M. BAUMGARTNER, Assistant Political Agent, Kolhápúr and S. M. Country, to Colonel F. SCHNEIDER, Political Agent, Kolhápúr and S. M. Country, No. 656, dated Miraj, 23rd July 1878.

I have the honour to submit the accompanying Annual Report for the year 1877-78 on the Administration of the States of the Southern Maratha Country under my charge, together with a general summary of the same.

2. I beg at the same time to forward the very able report on the Famine of the year 1876-77 as affecting the Miraj State (Senior Branch), drawn up by Rao Bahadur Y. M. Kelkar, the State Kárbhári, which that officer drew up at my request.

3. I regret that delay on the part of some of the States in furnishing their annual reports, which only reached me at the beginning of this month, and the illness of my writer have prevented the transmission of this report at an earlier date.

PART II.

POLITICAL.

<p>Miraj (Senior). Miraj (Junior). Kurandwád (Senior). Kurandwád (Junior). Jamkhhandi. Mudhol. Rámdurg. Mhysal.</p>	<p>There has been no change in the number of States, as marginally noted, under the supervision of the Assistant Political Agent, during the year 1877-78. The Miraj (Senior) and Mudhol States, and the Mhysal Estate, have continued under direct management, owing to the minority of their Chiefs. Owing to the death of Harihar Rao Dadasaheb, Chief of the Junior Miraj State, in May 1877, that State has now come under the management of this Department, during the minority of the late Chief's</p>
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infant son, Laxmonrao Anna Saheb.

The Chief of Rámdurg, Yogirao Ram Bhawey, died on the 11th February 1878, leaving an infant son; the management of this State has since devolved on this Department, pending the orders of Government as to its future administration.

The other States have been managed by their respective Chiefs, all of whom exercise 1st class jurisdiction. The States cover an area of 1,859 square miles, and the districts, of which they are composed, are scattered over five collectorates, viz., Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kaládgi and Sholápur.

They contain a population of 389,427 persons, and the gross annual revenue they yield is estimated at Rs. 13,02,748.

2. The death of Gangabai Saheb, widow of the late Venayakrao Appa Saheb, Chief of the Junior Kurandwád State, and mother of the present Chief, Hariharao Rao Daji Saheb, took place at Kurandwád on 16th August 1877.

3. My predecessor reported the death of Harihar Rao Dada Saheb, the Chief of the Junior Miraj State, which took place on the 13th May 1877 at Miraj. The late Chief was in his 27th year and left issue a son, Laxmon Rao Anna Saheb, now 1½ years old, and two daughters, aged 8 and 4

years. The infant Chief is a fine thriving child. He is with his mother and sisters at Miraj Malia. Government have been pleased to direct in Government Resolution No. 1523, dated 23rd March 1878, that the administration of this State shall be conducted jointly by a Kárbhári to be appointed by Government, and by a Kárbhári to be appointed by the widow of the late Chief, Parwatee Bai Saheb.

4. Yogirao kom Bhawey, the Chief of Rámdurg, died at Rámdurg on the 11th February 1878, of fever, after a few days' illness. His wife, Taea Saheb, daughter of the Chief of Sángli, died on the 6th September 1877, two months after giving birth to her first child Venkatrao Rao Saheb,

Death of Harihar Rao Dada Saheb of Miraj (Junior) and succession of his son.

Death of the Chief of Rámdurg and succession of his son.

born on 26th June 1877, who succeeds to the Estate. The infant Chief is a fine healthy child, and is at Rámdurg under the care of his grand-mother Janki Bai Saheb, mother of the late Chief by adoption.

5. The young Chief of the Senior Miraj State, Gangadhar Rao Bala Saheb, is now in his 13th year. His education at Kolhápur has continued during the past year under the supervision of Mr. S. Hammick, C. S., and latterly since that gentleman proceeded on furlough, under that of Mr. A. B. Steward, C. S.

Education of the Chief of Miraj.

The young Chief has a weakly constitution, and during the year had several attacks of fever. He is a remarkably bright and intelligent lad. Mr. Steward reports favourably of his progress in his studies, but thinks him backward in English. He is being well taught by his tutor, Mr. Balaji Prabhakar Modak. He promises to become a good horseman. Mr. Steward adds: "As far as I have been able to judge, his character and disposition are pleasing, and he is a great favourite with all who have anything to do with him."

6. Venkatrao Bala Saheb, the young Chief of Mudhol, is now seventeen years old, and is still prosecuting his studies at the Rájkmár College at Rájkot. The last progress and general report received, that for the last winter term 1877-78 is most favourable. Bala Saheb was then at the head of the 1st class. The report is "General conduct, very good; a promising youth, intelligent, good-tempered, and well disposed. His school work has also been very satisfactory." This young Chief speaks English fluently and well. He rides remarkably well, and is fond of field sports and athletic exercises. He is a credit to those who have directed his education, and is a striking example of the advantages conferred by the education now placed within the reach of young Sirdars of his class.

Education of the Chief of Mudhol.

7. Kedarrao Sindey, the young Sub-Saranjamdár of Mhysal, has continued his studies during the past year at Kolhápur. He is now 15 years of age, and is a well-grown active lad. Mr. Steward reports him as being "moderately clever, and moderately industrious;" that he is not at all wanting in ability, and if he chooses to take pains will in a short time have a fair colloquial knowledge of English. He promises to become an excellent horseman, and takes more interest in his drill than any of his companions. He is a well made athletic and well mannered lad, and I have no reason to complain in any way of his conduct.

Education of the Sub-Saranjamdár of Mhysal.

8. There is nothing of importance to remark on as regards the other States, excepting that all were engaged during the year in mitigating the distress caused by the famine, by the employment of the people on famine relief works, which were finally closed in November 1877.

9. Lieutenant Colonel Westropp having been appointed Political Superintendent of Sáwant Wári in July 1877, Colonel T. M. Baumgartner was appointed Assistant Political Agent in the place of that Officer and joined on the 6th August 1877.

Changes in the Administration.

Mr. Bhikdeo Wassudeo Athale, Native Agent to the Political Agent, was appointed to act as Kárbhári to the Junior Miraj State, on the death of the Chief in May 1877, and held the post till 12th April last, when he died at Miraj.

Mr. Waman Krishna Datey, who was Acting State Kárbhári at Rámdurg for some time before the Chief's death, has been appointed temporarily to act as Kárbhári in charge, pending the decision of Government as to the future management of the State.

10. The famine of 1876-77 came to a close in the month of November 1877, up to which time, the expenditure on famine relief works and on charitable relief continued. The Chiefs

The famine.

of the different States, according to their means and ability, followed the example of the British Government in adopting measures to meet the calamity, in which they were successful.

The total amount expended by the different States on famine relief works and on charitable relief was Rs. 5,02,787-10-10.

MIRAJ (SENIOR BRANCH).

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

11. The administration of this State has been under the superintendence of the Assistant Political Agent throughout the year.

At the commencement of the year the late Mr. Bhikdeo Wassudeo Athale acted as Kárbári during the absence of Rao Bahadur Y. M. Kelkar, then acting as State Kárbári at Kolhápúr. Mr. Kelkar rejoined his substantive appointment on the 13th June 1877, and has remained in charge ever since.

Under this excellent officer's able management much progress has been made in administrative reforms, which will be noticed further on.

The Mámlatdár of Modnimb, Mr. Naro Trimback Pendse, was pensioned during the year on account of old age, and Mr. Gopal Venayek Sahasrabudhi, the Head Kárkun in the Huzur Office, was appointed in his place as probationary Mámlatdár. The Kárbhári reports favourably of this officer.

There were no other important changes in the *personnel* of the servants of the State during the year, but the efficiency of the subordinates has been improved by allowing superannuated servants to retire, and by replacing them by young and competent men.

12. The introduction of the Hope's, and the Accountant General's forms of Taluka and Huzur accounts by the State Kárbhári from 1st August 1877 is a great reform of the old system. The accounts are now posted at the Huzur, and daily transactions are reported to the Huzur Office by daily sheets.

The new forms with some slight modifications are found to work well. The accounts are made up much more speedily now than was possible before. The cash accounts (Talebund) formerly submitted on the 15th or 20th of the month are now prepared by the 1st or 2nd, and is submitted with complete vouchers by the 5th of the month.

13. The introduction of the British forms of accounts has led to the change of the commencement of the official year from 1st June to 1st August.

The revenue and financial accounts for 1876-77 were therefore made up for 14 months, namely, from 1st June 1876 to 31st July 1877.

14. The village forms of accounts were introduced throughout the State in 1876-77, together with the system of doing the Jamabandi annually, but it will take some time to make the village accountants familiar with the new system.

15. A much-needed reform has been carried out by the Kárbhári in the system of preparing the pay abstracts of the servants in all the different departments. It was the custom to prepare one general pay abstract. This led to great arrears, and to laxity in making recoveries.

Since the 1st August 1877, the pay bills of establishments are preferred by the different departments on the Treasurer's Office. Pay is now issued on 1st or 2nd of the month. Most of the arrears have been cleared off, and the work of making such recoveries as can be realised has progressed.

16. Progress has been made in arranging and indexing the State records; of a total number of 1,504 bundles of records 529 bundles had been arranged before the commencement of year under report. Four hundred and nine bundles were arranged during the year and 566 bundles remained at the close of the year.

17. A special temporary establishment was sanctioned to assist the Huzur Head Kárkun in the work of posting the financial accounts of the State, which

have been in arrears since 1862. Good progress has been made. The accounts of the Modnimb Taluka for 1862-63 to 1875-76 and those for Lakshmeshwar for five years from 1862-63 to 1866-67 have been completed.

The general balances for the whole State for the year 1862-63, 1863-64 and 1864-65 have been ascertained.

The village accounts of the Miraj Taluka have, with a few exceptions, been posted up to the end of 1869-70.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Waste land.

18. The increase in the extent of arable land lying waste, noticed in last year's reports still continues.

There are now 8,127 acres 31 guntas, assessed at Rs. 4,701 as against 6,478

Year.	Acres.	G.	Assessment.
1871-72	2,452	22	1,263 4
1872-73	2,443	19	1,627 12
1873-74	3,159	38	1,815 4
1874-75	4,329	26	2,578 0
1875-76	6,478	6	3,651 8
1876-77	8,127	31	4,701 0

acres, 6 guntas, assessed at Rs. 3,651-8-0 in the previous year. The figures in the margin show the increase in the arable land thrown up since the year 1871-72. The actual increase in the land thrown up in each succeeding year from the year 1872-73 is shown in the margin.

The Kárbhári reports that the lands thrown up are mainly "Mal" light dry-crop land. The Modnimb Taluka, and part of Miraj Taluka consist chiefly of this description of land. At the time of the survey the holdings were found to be greatly in excess of the recorded area, and although assessed at a low rate, the aggregate amount of the holdings greatly exceeded the old assessment, and the ryots who cling to their hold-

Increase	1872-73 was	Acres.	G.
		390	37
"	1873-74	" 316	19
"	1874-75	" 1,169	26
"	1875-76	" 1,148	20
"	1876-77	" 1,649	25

ings as long as they could, were compelled to throw them up when there was a failure of crops in 1871-72. The famine in 1876-77 and partial failure of the crops in 1875-76 affected the ryots very seriously, and would fully account for the great increase in extent of the land thrown up in those years.

The ryots of the Modnimb Taluka complain that the "Mal" lands are too highly assessed, and allege that their cultivation does not pay.

Ward's Estate.

19. Act XX of 1864 (Minors' Act) was introduced and made applicable in the State during the year.

Three applications were presented under that Act during the year to the Court of the Nyayadhish, in one case only was certificate taken out by the administratrix and guardian of the minor.

The orders passed in the other two applications have been appealed against.

III.—PROTECTION.

20. During the year the following Acts and Regulations of the British Legislature were made applicable to this State by the Political Agent:—

1. The Mámlatdárs' Courts Act (Bombay Act III of 1876).
2. The Minors' Act (No. XX of 1864).
3. Rules promulgated by the Bombay Government under Section 28 of Bombay Act I of 1865 (the Revenue Survey Act),
4. The new Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877).

21. The complete re-organisation of the Police has been deferred, on account of the protracted famine, but some steps were taken during the year to facilitate the eventual completion of the work. A selection from the men borne on the Husbum list has been made and the fittest have been retained and unfits have been compelled to retire.

The men have been taught their drill.

It remains to revise the pay of the men and to provide them with arms and accoutrements, and as this will involve considerable extra expense, it was though advisable to defer steps in this direction at a time when the reserve funds of the State have been largely drawn upon to meet the cost of increased pay to the servants, and that incurred on account of famine relief.

3 Fouzdars.
48 Sepoys armed with muskets.
16 Sowars.
55 Village Police Patels.
61 Shetsundis.
107 Hushum Peons.
290

22. The strength of the Police is shown in the margin. The total cost of the maintenance of the Police during the year was Rs. 19,464-5-11 against Rs. 17,983-11-8. The area of the Miraj State being 339 square miles, and the population 82,200, there is one policeman to 1.16 square miles and to 283 persons.

23. During the year under report there was a general increase of crimes especially of those affecting moveable property.

This appears to have been entirely owing to the famine, which prevailed throughout the State during eight months of the year.

Most of the crimes were petty thefts for food. The conduct of the distressed people was, on the whole, remarkably peaceful. There was no disturbance of the public peace, nor any other heinous offence that could be traced to disaffection.

24. The following table shows the work done by the Police during the year under report.

The number of offences exceeds that of last year by 243. This increase, as above stated, may be safely attributed to the distress caused by the famine.

Name of the Taluka.	Number of Offences reported to the Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Miraj	325	490	396	591	320	546	190	431	130	115				
Lakemeshwar ..	73	175	95	260	80	249	61	233	19	15				
Modnimb	71	57	108	118	† 97	116	† 51	* 82	† 42	* 27				
Total	469	712	599	969	497	911	302	746	191	158	53.2	76.9	60	81

† Four persons remained under trial at the end of 1876-77 so 51 + 42 + 4 = 97.

* Seven persons remained under trial at the end of 1877-78 so 82 × 27 + 7 = 116.

25. The following statement shows the value of property destroyed by fire during the year as compared with that in 1876-77.

The amount is Rs. 817-12-9 as against Rs. 481-11-0, but taking the average of the preceding four years it is Rs. 817-12-9 as against Rs. 2,362-1-7; that is, it is less by Rs. 1,544.

Description of Property.	1876-77.			1877-78.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Houses and huts	355	3	0	80	3	8	1873-74 Rs. 2,231 1 11
Grain	2	0	0	305	15	2	1874-75 „ 4,225 4 8
Clothing	5	0	0	10	8	0	1875-76 „ 2,510 5 0
Karbi	20	0	0	349	3	10	1876-77 „ 481 11 0
Miscellaneous	99	8	0	71	8	1	Average of 4 years...2,362 1 7
Total	481	11	0	817	12	9	

Accidental Deaths. 26. The following table exhibits the number of accidental deaths as contrasted with that of the last year:—

Cause of Death.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Drowned in tanks and wells	12	18
Do. in rivers and streams	1	6
Killed by animals	1	.....
Do. by falling of walls	1	1
Do. by being burnt	1	.....
Total	16	25

Value of Property stolen and recovered. 27. The following table compares the value of the property stolen and recovered during the past two years:—

Year.	Property Stolen.	Property Recovered.	Percentage of Property Recovered to Property Stolen
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
1876-77	7,157 9 1	2,212 6 1	30.9
1877-78	9,795 9 9	4,916 3 0	50.1

The foregoing statement shows that the police have done better in this respect than last year, in which there was an improvement on the preceding year.

Criminal Justice.

28. The Courts having Criminal Jurisdiction in the State remained unaltered during the year under report; they are:—

1. That of the Political Agent exercising the powers of a Court of Sessions.
2. That of the Assistant Political Agent (with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge).
3. The State Kárbhári (with the powers of a District Magistrate).
4. The three Mámílatdárs of Miráj, Lakshmeshwar, and Modnimb (with the powers of Magistrates, 2nd Class).
5. Three Taluka Head Kárkuns (with the powers of Magistrate, 3rd Class).
6. Sub-Surinjamdar Moreshwarrao Aba Saheb, who exercises the powers of Magistrate, 1st Class, in his villages.
7. Sub-Surinjamdar Bulwuntrao Mankeshwar Kurleker, who exercises the powers of Magistrate, 1st Class, in his villages.

No new officers were invested with special powers during the famine. In the Miráj Taluka, where the chief increase of crime occurred, the Kárbhári took up and tried minor cases to relieve the Mámílatdár whenever pressed by work. The number of original cases disposed of by the Kárbhári during the year was 99, as against 36 in the preceding year.

Work done by the Courts. 29. The following table shows the total number of persons tried by the Criminal Court during the year of report, and how disposed of:—

Name of Taluka.	Persons remaining untried on 31st March 1877.	Persons sent for trial in cognizable cases.	Persons arrested by order of Magistrates.	Total of columns 2, 3 and 4.	Persons convicted.	Persons discharged before trial.	Persons acquitted.	Persons transferred to other Courts.	Persons remaining untried on 31st March 1878.	Total of columns 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Miraj .. .. .	..	546	107	653	480	148	13	6	6	653
Lakshmeshwar .. .. .	..	249	11	260	239	21	..	..	..	260
Modinab	4	116	..	120	82	..	29	2	7	120
Total ..	4	911	118	1,033	801	169	42	8	13	1,033

It will appear from the foregoing statement that the total number of persons brought to trial was 1,033 as against 608 in the preceding year, of whom 801 or 77·5 per cent. were convicted.

Of those brought to trial, 1 out of 1 was convicted by the Political Agent, 126 out of 161 by the Kárbhári (District Magistrate), 11 out of 12 by the Sub-Surin-jámdar (1st Class Magistrate) and 663 out of 869 by the 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates.

The percentage of convictions 77·5 compares favourably with that of the preceding year 60·7.

The proportion of persons convicted to the whole population is 1 in 102.

Nature of offences. 30. The following table gives an analysis of the offences committed during the year, compared with those of the preceding year:—

No.	Description of Offence.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Homicide	3	1	..	2
2	Robbery	1	6	5	..
3	Attempt of Suicide	2	3	1	..
4	Breach of Trust	6	12	6	..
5	Theft	162	448	286	..
6	Hurt	88	46	..	42
7	Mischief	17	38	21	..
8	House Trespass	17	5	..	12
9	Intentional Insult	7	3	..	4
10	Cheating	3	4	1	..
11	Criminal Force and Assault	10	20	10	..
12	Receiving Stolen Property	18	17	..	1
13	Miscellaneous	36	42	6	..
	Total ..	370	645	336	61

The total number is 645, being 336 more than in the preceding year. The chief increase is under the head of "Theft" 286, and there were 42 fewer cases of hurt than in 1876-77.

Cases by what Courts tried.

31. The 645 offences shown in the above table were disposed of by the Criminal Courts as follows:—

Name of Court.						Number of Cases.
The Court of the Political Agent	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ditto	Assistant Political Agent	...	...	...	...	.....
Ditto	Kárbhári	...	...	...	...	99
Ditto	Moreshwarrao Aba Saheb Sub-Suranjmdar	...	...	...	...	9
Miraj 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	324
Lakshmeshwar	do.	...	...	...	...	158
Modnimb	do.	...	...	...	...	54
Total						645

Punishments awarded.

32. The convicted persons were sentenced, as shown in the following comparative table:—

Description of Sentence.	1876-77.			1877-78.		
	In the Courts of the Political Agent, Assistant Political Agent and the Kárbhári.	Subordinate Courts.	Total.	In the Courts of the Political Agent, Assistant Political Agent and the Kárbhári.	Subordinate Courts.	Total.
Imprisonment	30	136	166	76	352	428
Fine	13	125	138	13	165	178
Bound over for good behaviour	1	...	1	5	...	5
Transportation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanging	3	...	3	...	...	...
Whipping	4	14	18	33	157	190
Total	51	275	326	127	674	801

The most noticeable feature in the above return is the great increase in the sentences of "whipping." This sentence was generally inflicted on itinerant offenders and on juvenile criminals, who, during the most critical times of the famine, committed thefts of raw produce in the fields; a few lashes, it was found, had a more deterrent effect than imprisonment. Discretion was exercised in awarding the punishment; in no case did the sentence exceed 50 lashes. The ordinary sentence for a first offence was 20 to 30 lashes.

Fines inflicted.

33. The following statement shows the detail of fines inflicted:—

Unrecovered at the close of the year 1876-77.	Inflicted during the year 1877-78.	Total.	Recovered during the year.	Unrecovered at the close of the year.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2,106 3 0	3,354 2 0	5,460 5 0	1,473 9 3	3,986 11 9

Appeals.

34. Appeals from the Kárbháris' decisions to the Courts of the Assistant Political Agent and of the Political Agent are tabulated below, and contrasted with those of the previous year:—

Year.	On hand at the close of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Appeals rejected.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Appeals remaining undischarged at the close of the year.
1876-77	1	5	6	...	3	1	2	...
1877-78	...	4	4	...	3	1	...	...

Appeals received by the Kárbhári against the convictions of lower Courts are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	On hand at the close of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Appeals rejected.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Appeals remaining undischarged at the close of the year.
1876-76	1	16	17	...	10	6	1	...
1877-78	...	13	13	...	9	3	1	...

Prisons.

35. The new Jail at Miraj was completed during the year under report. It has cost Rs. 23,084-11-10 and affords accommodation for 75 prisoners. It stands within the enceinte of the Fort, and is substantially built of stone, with a tiled roof.

The superintendence of the Jail has been transferred from the Mámlatdár (whose many duties, and occasional absence from Miraj prevented him from exercising the strict supervision required) to the Medical Officer in charge of the Miraj Dispensary, who took charge on 1st August 1877, an addition of Rs. 25 per month has been made to his salary for the additional work.

36. The following table shows the number of prisoners in the Jail during the year, their caste, sex, and the periods of their imprisonment.

On hand at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Sex.		Caste.		Period of Imprisonment.							
			Males.	Females.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Below 1 month.	Below 3 months.	Below 6 months.	Below 1 year.	Below 3 years.	Below 7 years.	Released during the year.	Remaining in the Jail at the close of the year.
71	502	573	433	90	495	78	312	63	84	63	44	2	498	75

This return shows what it is hoped may prove to be an abnormal increase in the numbers as compared with the preceding year.

The number of prisoners received during the year was 502 as compared with 163 in the preceding year, the difference being 339.

The increase is attributed to the increase of crime during the famine. Of the total number 312 were sentenced to imprisonment of less than one month.

37. Including the two lock-ups at Modnimb and Lakshmeshwar the average number of prisoners during the year was 118. The cost incurred on their account was Rs. 8,973-15-1 or Rs. 76-0-0 per head.

In the preceding year the average number of prisoners was stated to be only 50, and their cost of maintenance Rs. 103-8-0 per head, but it is believed that there must be an error in these figures, and that the number of prisoners was larger.

38. The conduct of the prisoners is reported to have been generally good. There was one case of theft of grain by a prisoner, for which he was tried and punished. Eight prisoners were flogged for breach of Jail discipline, and two were placed on reduced rations for a short time.

39. There was one instance of escape during the year. A convict at Lakshmeshwar, while employed outside, managed to escape and was not retaken. The watchman was punished for neglect of duty and dismissed.

40. There was no epidemic in the Jail and lock-ups during the year, but the health of the prisoners was in many cases very indifferent, as they had suffered privations during the famine, before being placed in confinement.

Fever and bowel complaints were prevalent; 62 prisoners were treated medically, of whom 54 recovered and 8 died.

41. The female prisoners are employed in grinding corn, cleaning the premises, &c. The men are employed on extra-mural work, and in the State gardens, but since the completion of the new Jail at Miraj some of the prisoners have been employed in weaving gunny-cloth, used for sacks, &c.

Civil Justice.

42. There was no alteration in the number of Civil Courts as marginally noted, nor in their powers during the year except that the Nyayadhish of Miraj was invested with the powers to decide finally appeals of the value of Rs. 50 from the decisions of the Subordinate Courts of Modnimb and Lakshmeshwar. No such appeal was preferred during the year.

43. There were at the close of the preceding year 92 suits for disposal; while at the close of the year of report there were 95, being an increase of 3. 270 suits were filed and 267 disposed of during the year, as against 391 filed and 439 disposed of during the previous year. The decrease in the number of suits filed during the year is also solely attributable to the famine.

44. Of the total number of suits disposed of, 253 were filed by the subjects of the Miraj State and 14 by persons belonging to other territories. The aggregate value of the former was Rs. 27,051-6- $\frac{1}{2}$, of the latter Rs. 5,019-12-9, making a total of Rs. 32,071-2-9 $\frac{1}{2}$, the particulars of which are as follows:—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Relating to immoveable property	...	...	...	2,462	3	6
Money transaction	...	...	...	28,497	3	0
Miscellaneous...	...	...	...	1,111	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
			Total	32,071	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Nature of suits. 45. Of the total number of suits disposed of, 26 were for possession of immoveable property, 231 for money transaction, and 10 for miscellaneous claims.

Number of suits according to value. 46. Of the suits disposed of, 258 were for sums under Rs. 500, three for sums ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, and 6 for sums exceeding Rs. 1,000.

Mode of disposal. 47. Of the original suits disposed of, 141 were contested, 104 decided "ex parte," 17 withdrawn, 3 struck off the file, 1 transferred to the dormant file, and 1 was sent to another court. Of the contested suits 119 were decided in favour of the plaintiffs, 9 in favour of the defendants, and 13 partly in favour of the plaintiffs.

Average duration. 48. The average duration of the suits is as follows:—

	Suits for immoveable property.			Money Suits.		
	Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.
Miraj Nyayadhish's Court	0	5	2	0	1	6
Lakshmeshwar Munsiff's Court	1	7	17	1	7	8
Modnimb Munsiff's Court... ..	1	5	4	0	6	14
Court of Moreshwarrao Aba Saheb	2	8	0	0	3	0

Execution of decrees. 49. The applications for execution of decrees remaining undisposed of at the close of the year 1876-77 were 220, and during the year of report 318 were received, making a total of 538. Of these 244 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 294, which shows an increase of 74 over that of the previous year. The execution of decrees was almost stopped for the greater part of the year on account of famine.

Civil prisoners. 50. There was no prisoner in the Civil Jail at the close of 1876-77. Only one person was sent to prison during the year of report, who was released on the same day on the application of the judgment-creditor.

Appeals. 51. The following table compares the number of appeals filed and disposed of in the Court of the Assistant Political Agent, who has the powers of an Assistant Judge, against the decisions of the Nyayadhish of Miraj and the Munsiffs of Lakshmeshwar and Modnimb during the year under report with that of the previous year:—

Year.	Number of appeals on the file at the close of the previous year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Withdrawn by consent of parties.	Remanded for fresh inquiry.	Struck off the file.	Total disposed.	Remained undisposed of at the close of the year.
1876-77	27	34	71	17	20	..	..	2	7	46	25
1877-78	35	21	46	10	6	4	..	..	2	22	24

Stamp receipts. 52. The following is an account of the stamp receipts during the year of report, as compared with that of the preceding year:—

			1876-77.	1877-78.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
For Court purposes	...	...	4,366 12 0	} 5,536 4 0
For Deeds	...	...	2,257 12 0	
Stamping bonds	...	...	427 10 0	
Total			7,052 2 0	5,708 3 0
DEDUCT—				
Vendor's pay and refund of stamps	...	...	137 0 1	131 9 7
Net Income			6,915 1 11	5,576 9 5

53. The following table shows the number of documents registered, the value of the property in respect of which the documents were executed, and the amount of fees realized during the year of report as compared with the preceding year:—

1876-77.			1877-78.		
No. of Documents.	Value of Property.	Fee Realized.	No. of Documents.	Value of Property.	Fee Realized.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,812	4,50,487 2 6	4,740 12	280	64,795 1 5	1,154 8 0

The large increase in 1876-77 was exceptional, as old documents were presented for registration in the first year of the new system.

54. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,154-8-0, and the expenditure was as follows:—

				Rs. a. p.
Establishment	...	...	...	753 14 7
Contingencies	...	...	...	64 0 8
Total				817 15 3
Leaving a profit of	...	...	...	336 8 9

Municipal Administration.

55. During the year under report the municipality for the town of Lakshmeshwar was sanctioned and constituted. The only other municipality is that of Miraj.

The grant from the State to the Miraj Municipality is Rs. 6,155, the grant from the Local Funds is Rs. 1,100; total Rs. 7,255.

The State grant to the Lakshmeshwar Municipality is Rs. 2,000.

It has long been the practice in the State to levy house-tax, octroi duties, and other fees, which usually constitute the revenue of municipalities in the British districts, and the collections are made by the Revenue officers as ordinary State revenue.

On the formation of the municipalities, no alteration was made in this system. The municipalities in this State are therefore not collecting bodies, and are only responsible for the disbursement of the amount placed at their disposal.

The Miraj Municipality has the charge of certain roads about the town, for which they receive a yearly grant of Rs. 1,100 from the Local Funds, as noted above.

The following are the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the two municipalities during the year:—

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
<i>Miraj Municipality.</i>			
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Balance on the 1st April 1877 ...	1,722 5 7	Establishment and contingencies ...	552 10 7
State grant ...	6,155 0 0	Roads and drains ...	4,308 1 8
Local Fund grant ...	1,100 0 0	Watering and preserving road-side trees...	541 5 5
Market-rent...	152 6 0	Conservancy ...	663 11 9
Municipal fines ...	42 4 6	Lighting ...	511 11 3
Proceeds of useless articles ...	29 13 1	New privies ...	247 7 2
Advance from the State to admit relief-labourers on the municipal works ...	2,000 0 0	New Dharmsallas ...	25 9 10
Recovery of advances...	332 9 6	Repairs to buildings...	14 12 0
		Cutting prickly-pear	10 0 0
		Improvements to wells	36 9 9
		Minor works ...	66 5 6
		Refund of State advances ...	3 6 0
		Total ...	6,981 10 11
Total ...	9,812 1 1	Balance on the 31st March 1878.	4,552 11 9
Grand Total ...	11,534 6 8	Grand Total ...	11,534 6 8
<i>Lakshmeshwar Municipality.</i>			
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
State grant ...	2,000 0 0	Construction of new roads and repairs ...	536 1 11
Municipal fines ...	29 5 0	Repairs to Dharmsallas ...	49 12 11
		Minor works ...	66 10 9
		Contingencies ...	9 0 0
		Total ...	661 9 7
		Balance on the 31st March 1878.	1,367 11 5
Grand Total ...	2,029 5 0	Grand Total ...	2,029 5 0

During the famine it was found necessary to advance the sum of Rs. 2,900 to the municipality of Miraj to enable it to afford relief by opening works of improvement in the town. Of this amount the sum of Rs. 900 has been repaid, and the balance will be refunded during the next two years.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

56. The season of 1877-78 was, on the whole, not a favourable one. The monsoon set in early, and notwithstanding the great reduction in cattle (noticed in last year's report) and other difficulties, most of the lands were brought under cultivation.

On the importation of grain from the coast ceasing on account of the monsoon, prices rose suddenly and caused much distress. From about the middle of July to 30th August hardly a drop of rain fell at Miraj, and fears were entertained of another year of famine, but from the end of August to the end of October plenty of rain fell at Miraj, and the crops were saved.

In some parts of Miraj and in the Lakshmeshwar districts much damage was caused by the excessive rain at the close of the monsoon.

However the out-turn of the kharif crops throughout the district is stated to have been 12 annas.

The rabi crops suffered much injury; the wheat was everywhere destroyed by blight.

Toor pulse was almost as complete a failure, and in the Modnimb district the Shalu, or late jowari, failed entirely.

The other crops were very fair.

The out-turn of the rabi harvest is estimated to have been half the average or from 6 to 8 annas.

Rainfall.

57. The rainfall of the last three years registered at the Taluka stations is shown below:—

Talukas.						1875.	1876.	1877.
Miraj	...	...	...	...	...	25.31	11.67	32.89
Lakshmeshwar	...	...	...	...	...	24.46	14.75	26.37
Modnimb	...	...	...	...	...	17.35	6.58	19.22

Prices of grain.

58. The following table shows the prices of the staple food grains in the three districts of Miraj; at the close of the year, as compared with the two preceding years:—

	MIRAJ.			LAKSHMESHWAR.			MODNIMB.		
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Seer of 80 Tolas.	Seer of 80 Tolas.	Seer of 80 Tolas.	Seer of 80 Tolas.	Seer of 80 Tolas.	Seer of 80 Tolas.	Seer of 80 Tolas.	Seer of 80 Tolas.	Seer of 80 Tolas.
Jowari...	22	9	14½	24	8	13	35	11	12
Bajri ...	22	9	14½	...	9	14	28	10½	12
Wheat...	16	9	7½	20	6	8	21	10	5½
Gram ...	22	9	7	14	8	9	28	10½	8
Rice ..	10	7	7	14	6½	7	16	8	6
Toor pulse	18	9	9	16	...	...	...	...	...
Mug ...	18	8½	12	22	...	...	...	...	...

It will be seen that while jowari and bajri were each at 14½ seers of 80 tolas per rupee as against 9 seers in 1876-77; wheat and gram were absolutely dearer than in the famine year, whilst rice and tur remained at same famine prices, viz., 7 and 9 seers respectively.

59. The appended statement, marked G, shows the extraordinary fluctuations in prices, at various times, owing to the abnormal character of the season. The figures in this statement show that the severest pressure was from the second fortnight in April to second fortnight in October 1877, during this period of 6½ months the lowest price of jowari and bajri, the staple food of the people, was 8½ seers in April, and in October when 8 seers of the former and 10 seers of the latter could be purchased for a rupee, but in July and August 1877 the price rose to 5 and

5½ seers, the highest figure reached during this protracted period of distress. In December and January 1878 the prices fell to 22 and to 20 seers of jowari, when the new bajri crops were being got in.

Public Works.

60. The cost of the Public Works, ordinary, was Rs. 25,094-10-2 as against Rs. 33,005-12-7 expended in the preceding year, and works at a cost of Rs. 2,536-5-3 were executed from Local Funds.

61. The amount expended on Famine Relief Works was Rs. 1,22,670-12-2, of which the sum of Rs. 3,488-0-11 was contributed by the Local Funds, Rs. 559 by popular subscriptions and Rs. 1,18,623-11-3 were defrayed by the State.

62. The following abstract shows the total expenditure on Public Works under different heads:—

Description of Work.	Ordinary Works.	Relief Works.	Total.
Roads	2,340 13 0	75,592 5 4	77,933 2 4
Schools	3,816 3 5	.....	3,816 3 5
Accommodation for travellers	3,319 9 2	.....	3,319 9 2
Water-supply	412 14 9	17,381 8 8	17,794 7 5
Buildings	13,559 0 6	.....	13,559 0 6
Miscellaneous	4,182 6 7	29,696 14 2	33,879 4 9
Total ...	27,630 15 5	1,22,670 12 2	1,50,301 11 7

63. The following is a list of Public Works completed and in progress in the three talukas of the State during the year 1877-78 and shows the expenditure on each work from different sources:—

List of Works.

No.	Description of Works.	From State Funds.	From Local Funds.	From Popular Subscription.	Total.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
PUBLIC WORKS.						
COMMUNICATIONS.						
<i>Miraj Taluka.</i>						
1	Culverts on the new Udgaon road	520 15 8	.....	.....	520 15 8	In progress.
2	Drain on the Pandharpur road	414 15 9	.....	.....	414 15 9	Nearly completed.
3	Do. on the road round the town of Miraj near Govind Tank	194 15 6	.....	.....	194 15 6	In progress.
4	Repairs and improvements to roads and drains	754 6 3	299 12 0	.....	1,054 2 3	Nearly completed.
<i>Lakshmeshwar Taluka.</i>						
5	Repairs to roads and drains	43 15 6	111 12 4	.....	155 11 10	Ditto.
	Total ...	1,929 4 8	411 8 4	.....	2,340 13 0	
EDUCATION.						
6	Anglo-Vernacular school at Miraj	2,412 5 6	.....	.....	2,412 5 6	Completed.
7	Repairs to school-houses in the Miraj Taluka	8 11 6	292 7 5	.....	301 2 11	Ditto.
8	Branch school-house at Lakshmeshwar	1,032 0 0	.....	.....	1,032 0 0	Nearly completed.
9	Repairs to school-houses in the Lakshmeshwar Taluka ... ..	.....	64 11 0	.....	64 11 0	In progress.
10	Compound wall to school-house at Aran ... ..	.....	6 0 0	.....	6 0 0	Completed.
	Total ...	3,453 1 0	363 2 5	.....	3,816 3 5	
ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.						
11	Dharmasallas in the Miraj Taluka	2,415 14 6	220 9 3	.....	2,636 7 9	Completed.
12	Repairs to do. in do.	57 8 3	348 14 0	.....	406 6 9	Ditto.
13	do. do. in Lakshmeshwar Taluka ... ..	.....	34 8 6	.....	34 3 6	In progress.
14	Dharmasalla at Modnimb ... ..	.....	157 1 2	.....	157 1 2	Ditto.
15	Repairs to Dharmasallas in the Modnimb Taluka ... ..	.....	85 6 0	.....	85 6 0	Ditto.
	Total ...	2,473 6 9	846 2 5	.....	3,319 9 2	

		WATER SUPPLY.										
16	Repairs and improvement to a well in the Modnimb Taluka	244	0	0	152	2	3	.....	396	2	3	Most of the works completed. In progress.
17	Repairs and improvements to water works, tanks, wells, &c., in the Miraj Taluka	.....			16	12	6	.....	16	12	6	
Total...		244	0	0	168	14	9	.....	412	14	9	
		BUILDINGS.										
18	Jail at Miraj	8,965	15	3	.....			.....	8,965	15	3	Nearly completed.
19	Out-houses to the Miraj dispensary	457	2	4	.....			.....	457	2	4	Completed.
20	Chawdees in the Miraj Taluka	325	10	7	150	0	0	.....	475	10	7	Most of the works completed.
21	Verandah in the Jail at Miraj	157	0	6	.....			.....	157	0	6	In progress.
22	Repairs to bungalows, chawdees, &c., in the Miraj Taluka	3,060	4	5	.....			.....	3,060	4	5	Most of the works completed. Do. do.
23	Repairs to wada and chowdees, &c., in the Lakshmeshwar Taluka	235	4	11	16	1	4	.....	231	6	3	
24	Cook-rooms for the prisoners at Modnimb	73	12	11	.....			.....	73	12	11	Completed.
25	Sowars' stable at Modnimb	31	10	3	.....			.....	31	10	3	In progress.
26	Repairs to wada and chowdees, &c., in the Modnimb Taluka	1	2	0	85	0	0	.....	86	2	0	Ditto.
Total ...		13,307	15	2	251	1	4	.....	13,559	0	6	
		MISCELLANEOUS.										
27	Planting, watering, and preserving road-side trees in the Miraj Taluka	2,567	0	6	.....			.....	2,567	0	6	In progress.
28	Garden-expenses	404	13	0	.....			.....	404	13	0	Ditto.
29	Cattle pounds in the Miraj Taluka	298	11	9	90	0	0	.....	388	11	9	Completed.
30	Miscellaneous petty works in the Miraj Taluka	121	13	4	331	2	9	.....	453	0	1	Most of the works completed.
31	Materials for drawing and surveying	294	8	0	74	5	3	.....	368	13	3	
Total ...		3,686	14	7	495	8	0	.....	4,182	6	7	
Grand Total of Public Works ...		25,094	10	2	2,536	5	3	.....	27,630	15	5	

No.	Description of Works.	From State Funds.	From Local Funds.	From Popular Subscription.	Total.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
RELIEF WORKS.						
COMMUNICATIONS.						
<i>Miraj Taluka.</i>						
1	Miraj and Udgaon road	4,019 0 2	.....	.....	4,019 0 2	Nearly completed.
2	Drains on do.	2,623 9 6	.....	.....	2,623 9 6	Ditto.
3	Embanking approaches of the nalla on the Udgaon road .	2,514 15 3	.....	.....	2,514 15 3	Completed.
4	Roads in the town of Miraj	4,026 2 8	.....	.....	4,026 2 8	Ditto.
5	Road from Patgaon to Pandharpur road	3,591 10 7	.....	.....	3,591 10 7	Ditto.
6	Miraj and Málgaon road	1,358 1 3	1 7 9	.....	1,359 9 0	Ditto.
7	Jat and Nagaj road	466 14 10	.....	.....	466 14 10	Ditto.
8	Road round the rampart in the Miraj fort	1,606 4 8	.....	.....	1,606 4 8	Ditto.
9	Slopes to the Ford near the Krishna Ghát	2,412 13 1	.....	.....	2,412 13 1	Ditto.
10	Minor pieces of road	1,176 14 9	.....	.....	1,176 14 9	Ditto.
11	Drains on the Pandharpur road	897 6 5	.....	.....	897 6 5	Ditto.
12	Stacking moorum and repairs and improvements to roads in the Miraj Taluka	23,645 9 0	.....	.....	23,645 9 0	Ditto.
	Total ...	47,839 6 2	1 7 9	.....	47,840 13 11	
<i>Lakshmeshwar Taluka.</i>						
13	Road from Gadag to Lakshmeshwar	13,810 2 0	.....	.....	13,810 2 0	
14	Do. Hubli to do.	7,908 9 11	.....	.....	7,908 9 11	
15	Do. Shigli to do. ... ..	.....	1,241 11 10	.....	1,241 11 10	
16	Minor pieces of roads	1,054 7 10	58 0 3	.....	1,112 8 1	
	Total ...	22,773 3 9	1,299 12 1	.....	24,072 15 10	
<i>Modnimb Taluka.</i>						
17	Road from Modnimb to Pandharpur road	2,543 14 6	.....	.....	2,543 14 6	
18	Roads in the town of Pimpalner	683 8 3	.....	.....	683 8 3	
19	Minor pieces of road	451 0 10	.....	.....	451 0 10	
	Total ...	3,678 7 7	.....	.....	3,678 7 7	

				<i>Miraj Taluka.</i>				
20	Tank at Dhalgaon	...	...	.....	916 12 4	.....	916 12 4	Completed. Ditto.
21	Do. at Tanug	...	...	756 12 1	.....	.....	756 12 1	
22	Clearing and improving tanks, wells, &c.	...	...	5,241 2 8	454 13 6	.....	5,696 0 2	
				<i>Lakshmeshwar Taluka.</i>				
23	Clearing and improvng tanks, wells, &c.	...	...	2,067 4 1	752 1 0	.....	2,819 5 1	
				<i>Modnimb Taluka.</i>				
24	Well at Modnimb	...	...	815 0 2	.....	.....	815 0 2	Completed. Nearly completed.
25	Do. Wurawda	...	...	180 14 0	.....	559 0 0	739 14 0	
26	Clearing and improving tanks, wells, &c.	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
				Total...	14,698 13 10	2,123 10 10	559 0 0	17,381 8 8
				MISCELLANEOUS.				
				<i>Miraj Taluka.</i>				
27	Prickly-pear clearances	...	...	377 10 1	63 2 3	.....	440 12 4	
28	Planting trees on Malgaon road	...	...	582 8 5	.....	.....	582 8 5	
29	Filling in pits in the town of Miraj	...	...	12,897 11 8	.....	.....	12,897 11 8	
30	Levelling ground in the fort of Miraj	...	...	9,387 2 11	.....	.....	9,387 2 11	
31	Erecting spurs in the State Kuran...	...	...	1,379 14 4	.....	.....	1,379 14 4	
32	Diversion of Nalla	...	...	738 7 3	.....	.....	738 7 3	
33	Choppers to Relief labourers	...	...	479 11 6	.....	.....	479 11 6	
34	Tools	...	...	1,330 12 0	.....	.....	1,330 12 0	
				<i>Lakshmeshwar.</i>				
35	Prickly-pear clearances	...	...	439 3 1	.....	.....	439 3 1	
36	Filling in pits in the town of Lakshmeshwar	...	...	1,884 2 8	.....	.....	1,884 2 8	
37	Diversion of Nalla at Pimpalner	...	...	20 15 6	.....	.....	20 15 6	
38	Tools	...	...	115 8 6	.....	.....	115 8 6	
				Total	29,633 11 11	63 2 3	.....	29,696 14 2
				Grand Total of Relief Works	1,18,623 11 3	3,488 0 11	559 0 0	1,22,670 12 2
				Grand Total of Public and Relief Works	1,43,718 5 5	6,024 6 2	559 0 0	1,50,301 11 7

—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

64. As mentioned in paragraph 13 the date of the official year was Condition of Finances. changed during the year under report.

The Revenue and Financial accounts have consequently been made up for 14 months, *i.e.*, from 1st June 1876 to 31st July 1877.

65. At the close of the revenue year ending 31st July 1877, the cash balance in the State Treasury amounted to Rs. 19,390-11-0 including the balance of Local Funds which amounted to Rs. 3,029-10-4. The amount invested in Government securities and that deposited in the Bombay Bank amounted to Rs. 4,93,101-8-0, thus raising the total balance to Rs. 5,12,492-3-0.

66. Subjoined is a statement showing the gross Income and Expenditure. income and expenditure (including cash balances) during the year under report :—

INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
BALANCE ON 1st JUNE 1876.			Establishments, Khasgi and other fixed expenses	2,62,374 12 5	
<i>Cash Balance.</i>			Local Fund	19,795 9 11½	
Rs. a. p.			Adjustments of Alienated Lands ..	43,272 10 6	
State Funds .. 1,77,577 0 7½			Tainadars	3,969 3 3	
Local Funds .. 13,436 12 8½	1,91,013 13 4		Deposits	10,038 0 0	
			Grant-in-Aid to Education	6,653 4 5	
Outstanding Revenues	1,63,562 9 2		Refund of Attached Revenue	769 8 0	
Loans and Advances	97,103 9 0		Commutation Money paid to the British Government for service of Sowars	12,557 13 0	
Interest on Government Securities and Deposit in Bombay Bank	617,820 7 6	10,69,500 7 0	Public Works and Charitable relief.	1,73,138 13 6½	
			Miscellaneous	1,99,773 11 6	6,46,293 6 7
			BALANCE ON 31st JULY 1877.		
			<i>Cash Balance.</i>		
			Rs. a. p.		
			State Funds	16,361 0 8	
			Local Funds	3,029 10 4	19,390 11 0
			Investment in Government Securities and Deposit in the Bombay Bank	4,93,101 8 0	
			Outstanding Revenues	2,74,025 5 0	
			Loans and Advances	1,15,578 8 2	9,02,096 0 2
Total .. .. .	.....	15,48,339 6 9	Total .. .. .	.....	15,48,339 6 9

67. The total outstanding balances on 1st June 1876 amounted to Rs. 1,63,562-9-2. Of this amount Rs. 22,220-4-9 Outstanding Balances. were received during the year under report, and Rs. 2,091-12-6 written off as irrecoverable, leaving the balance of Rs. 1,39,250-7-11 owing to the entire failure of the crop during the year. The amount of Rs. 1,34,774-13-1 of the revenue of the year remained uncollected at the end of the year, and this has brought the outstanding balance up to the large figure of Rs. 2,74,025-5-0, and it is expected that the whole of the recoverable balances will be cleared off before the end of next year.

68. Under the head of advances there is an increase of Rs. 18,474-15-2. Recoveries of Advances. This is accounted for by the advances made to the Shiledar and Sepoys for purchase of fodder and grain, and Tagai advances to the ryots for sinking wells and purchase of seed. These advances are being gradually recovered.

69. A detailed statement marked D is appended, Receipts and Expenditure. in detail. showing the details of receipts and disbursements during the revenue year.

Actual receipts and disbursements,

70. The actual receipts and disbursements during the revenue year 1876-77 are shown in the subjoined table:—

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Ordinary ...	1,41,162	11 4	Ordinary ...	2,04,424	14 11
Extraordinary...	23,982	6 7	Extraordinary ...	2,10,385	12 10½
				4,14,810	11 9½
			Deduct—Receipts ...	1,65,145	1 11
			Balance defrayed from the previous year's savings ...	2,49,665	9 10½
Total ...	1,65,145	1 11			

The abnormal condition of the country accounts for the great difference, as shown by these figures, in the receipts and disbursements, as compared with the preceding year, viz., Rs. 3,43,830-14-3 and Rs. 3,12,805-10-9 respectively.

Owing to the total failure of the crops, it was impossible to collect the whole of the land revenue, whilst the famine rendered a large increase in the extraordinary expenditure unavoidable.

Estimate of receipts and expenditure for the year 1878-79.

71. A statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure for the year 1878-79 is appended, marked E.

72. It is also to be noted that the expenditure, as mentioned in para. 13, covers 14 months this year. The following statement shows the distribution of the expenditure:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ordinary expenditure of 12 months ...	2,47,119	13	8½
Extraordinary expenditure due to famine—			
Relief works ...	1,27,327	2	5
Charitable relief...	4,897	2	0
Grain compensation ...	8,201	13	8
Increase in Khasgi expenses ...	2,321	10	11
Do. in Paga do. ...	4,122	6	8
Do. in Jail rations ...	2,077	13	9
Extra village establishment ...	655	15	10
	1,49,604	1	3
Extra expenditure in the months of June and July ...	18,086	12	10
Total ...	4,14,810	11	9½

Revenue.

Contrasted statement.

73. The subjoined table shows the revenue receipts for 1876-77, as compared with the preceding year:—

Heading.	1875-76.	1876-77.	In 1876-77.	
			More.	Less.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Land Revenue	2,07,536 6 10	1,19,964 0 10	.....	87,572 6 0
Sayer Revenue	36,843 11 2	21,198 10 6	.....	15,645 0 8
Judicial	3,018 13 7	3,941 11 5	922 13 10	.....
General	96,431 14 8	20,040 11 2	.....	76,391 3 6
Total ...	3,43,830 14 3	1,65,145 1 11	922 13 10	1,79,608 10 2

More than half of the outstanding balances have been collected in the course of the current year, and the remainder will probably be cleared next year.

The decrease under "general" revenue is only nominal. In the statement given under this head last year, items of mere adjustment, such as receipts under advances, deposits, &c., appear to have been wrongly included; excluding these items, which amounted to Rs. 80,107-13-6, the receipts during the year under report show an increase over the preceding year's receipts.

74. The following statement will show the receipts and disbursements of the Local Funds in the different talukas of the State:—

Local Funds.

Receipts.

Balance on 1st June 1876—				
Miraj Taluka ... ..	...	5,580 9 10½		
Lakshmeshwar ... ..	...	4,541 2 2		
Modnimb ... ..	...	3,315 0 8		
			13,436 12 8½	
Receipts—				
Miraj Taluka ... ..	...	6,719 4 8		
Lakshmeshwar ... ..	...	1,845 14 6		
Modnimb ... ..	...	823 4 5		
			9,388 7 7	
... ..	... ..	Total ...	22,825 4 3½	

Expenditure.

On Local Funds Public Works in				
Miraj Taluka ... ..	...	8,830 1 5½		
Lakshmeshwar ... ..	...	2,806 5 0		
Modnimb ... ..	...	1,661 2 2		
			13,297 8 7½	
On Education in				
Miraj Taluka ... ..	...	3,469 13 1		
Lakshmeshwar ... ..	...	2,640 5 11		
Modnimb ... ..	...	387 14 4		
			6,498 1 4	
			19,795 9 11½	
Balance on 31st July 1877—				
Miraj Taluka ... ..	...	.....
Lakshmeshwar ... ..	...	940 5 9		
Modnimb ... ..	...	2,089 4 7		
			3,029 10 4	
			22,825 4 3½	

75. Although the collection of revenue was deferred on account of the entire failure of the crops, no general remissions were granted.
76. The abstract statement of receipts and expenditure of the State for four years, from 1874-75, called for in Government Resolution No. 79 of 1878, para. 6, is appended, marked F.
77. A budget estimate, marked E, is appended, showing the probable receipts and expenditure during the year 1878-79 as compared with the estimates for 1877-78 and the actuals for 1876-77.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

78. The births and deaths as recorded in the village registers, are given below:—

	Births.	Deaths.
1875-76	1,169	1,209
1876-77	1,346	1,776
1877-78	641	4,299

The great increase in the mortality during the year under report is reported as having been due to cholera, and to a bad type of malarious fever, which prevailed nearly throughout the year, and no doubt also partly to the privations caused by the famine.

79. The Miraj Dispensary continued under the efficient management of Mr. Trimback Sukharam, L. M., during the year, and was the means of rendering essential service during the famine.

Great number of suffering people were sent to it from the relief works for treatment. The accommodation being quite insufficient under this unusual strain, an extra establishment was engaged, and chuppers and huts were erected in the compound; altogether accommodation was provided for 200 in-patients.

Special arrangements were made to guard against the spread of epidemics.

The cost of maintenance was Rs. 3,525, of which amount Rs. 494 were paid from Local Funds, and Rs. 3,031 from State funds against Rs. 2,420 the preceding year.

80. There were 716 in-door patients, of whom 528 were discharged and 181 died, 3 absented themselves and 4 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Average daily attendance was 33.9.

81. There were 6,267 out-door patients, of whom 5,775 were discharged and 397 absented themselves, 37 died and 58 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

The average daily attendance was 71.63.

The total average daily attendance was 104.9 against 64.65 in the preceding year.

There were 31 major and 239 minor surgical operations performed during the year, against 337 in the preceding year.

82. Cholera broke out in epidemic form at the close of the year 1876-77, and continued during the year under report, until it was checked by the monsoon in June 1877.

Epidemics.

There were 603 attacks, of which 348 died, and 255 recovered as against 539 attacks in the preceding year, of which 248 proved fatal, and 291 recovered.

Small-pox of a bad type appeared at Lakshmeshwar in October and November; 24 unvaccinated persons were attacked, of whom 19 died and 5 recovered. Five vaccinated persons were attacked, and they all recovered.

83. The following table shows the number of operations performed by each of the vaccinators during the year of report, as contrasted with those of the preceding year :—

Vaccination.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1877-78.	
			More.	Less.
Miraj	1,423	706	...	717
Lakshmeshwar	756	261	...	495
Modnimb	611	201	...	410

The decrease in vaccination during the year under report was due to less number of births during the year and also to the fact that the villagers had left the villages in search of relief for a portion of the year.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

84. At the close of the year of report there was 1 Anglo-Vernacular school, 25 Vernacular schools, 2 Girls' schools, and 3 Night schools in the State, making a total of 31 schools as against 30 at the end of 1876-77.

The new school opened was one at Warawde in the Modnimb district. There was an increase of 67 scholars, the number being 1,449 as against 1,382 in the preceding year. The average attendance 998, which is not satisfactory, may be attributed to the scarcity which prevailed during so many months in the year.

85. The Anglo-Vernacular school at Miraj (the only one in this State) had 65 scholars on the rolls at the end of the year.
Condition of schools. This school is reported by the Deputy Educational Inspector to have improved during the year.

The most successful vernacular schools in the district are—

1. Miraj Marathi School, No. 1,
2. Shigli (Lakshmeshwar district) Canarese School.
3. Modnimb Marathi School.

The Deputy Educational Inspector, Kolhápúr, states that the Miraj Marathi School, No. 1, is the largest, and the most efficient in the district. It had 223 boys on its rolls at the end of the year, including a class of 24 young men, studying the 6th vernacular standard for the Public Service Examination.

The Deputy Educational Inspector, Dharwar, reports that the Shigli School has done most satisfactory work. "The Master, Yeshwant Ganesh, a most valuable teacher, has made his school the best school. It is better than the best Government schools under my control." When on tour in January last, I visited this school, and was struck by its evident superiority to the vernacular schools I had seen elsewhere.

I found that the Vernacular school No. 1 at Lakshmeshwar had been entirely neglected by the school-master, who has since been removed on lower pay to another district,

Increase of schools and scholars.

86. The following table shows the increase and the decrease of schools and scholars in the different districts, as compared with the return of last year :—

	Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Miraj District.</i>						
Anglo-Vernacular School ...	1	1	66	65		1
Vernacular Schools ...	12	12	627	650	23	...
Night Schools... ..	3	3	84	87	3	...
Girls' School	1	1	46	48	2	...
Total	17	17	823	850	28	1
<i>Lakshmeshwar District.</i>						
Vernacular Schools ...	5	5	332	332	...	...
Girls' School	1	1	49	51	2	...
Total	6	6	381	383	2	...
<i>Modnimb District.</i>						
Vernacular Schools ...	7	8	178	216	38	...
	7	8	178	216	38	...
Grand Total	30	31	1,382	1,449	68	1

87. The statement given below shows the principal castes of the pupils educated in the three districts :—

Talukas.	HINDUS.			Mahomedans.	Total.
	Brahmins,	Lingayets.	Others.		
Miraj	378	117	244	111	850
Lakshmeshwar	63	267	83	30	383
Modnimb... ..	58	18	137	3	216
Total	499	342	464	144	1,449

88. The following table shows the amount of expenditure on account of education and the percentage cost per pupil :—

Talukas.	Number of Scholars.	Cost of education.			Cost per head.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Miraj	850	7,221	13	8	8	7	11
Lakshmeshwar	383	2,840	2	0	7	6	7
Modnimb	216	1,299	14	3	6	0	3
Total	1,449	11,361	13	11	.....	

The total amount is less by Rs. 217-6-11 than the expenditure of the preceding year.

89. There is a lithographic press maintained by the State, particulars regarding which are given in Appendix O. It is principally used in printing forms, notifications, and Native Almanacks, &c.

Printing Press.

MIRAJ (JUNIOR BRANCH.)

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

90. The death of the late Chief took place since the commencement of the official year, viz., on 13th May 1877, but my predecessor having in his administration report for 1876-77 noticed the Chief's character during his short career, it appears unnecessary to say more on the subject.

The Chief was succeeded by his infant son Luxumanrao Anna Saheb.

91. On the death of the Chief, his mother Girjabai Saheb did not lose a day, and a telegram was sent to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department, by that lady, requesting that Government might be pleased not to issue orders regarding the appointment of a Karbhári, pending the receipt of a memorial from herself and her daughter-in-law, the widow of the late Chief.

In the meantime the Political Agent recommended the appointment of Mr. Bhikdeo Wassudeo Athale, his Native Agent, who had been acting as Karbhári of the Senior Miraj State, to be Karbhári of the Junior Miraj State. This appointment made in June was approved by Government in their Resolution No. 4110 dated 20th July 1877, and Government was pleased to add that before finally sanctioning the arrangements for the management of the estate any representations Girja Bai Saheb might desire to make, would be considered.

92. The Bais accordingly forwarded a memorial to Government, in which they prayed that they might be appointed joint administrators of the property of the minor Luxumanrao Anna Saheb and of his Jahagir during his minority assisted by their old karbhári.

In his report on this memorial, the Assistant Political Agent brought to notice the fact, that Girja Bai Saheb, who had enjoyed the sole control and management of the State, during her husband's life time, had contrived in one way and another, to obtain possession of the savings out of the State revenues for years. At the time of the death of her husband Luxumanrao Anna Saheb, the State funds were in Girja Bai's possession, and her son, the late Chief, on his accession, obtained from her the sum of Rs. 1,46,186-11-0.

93. Government in their Resolution No. 1523, dated 22nd March 1878, were pleased to decide that sufficient reasons had been given for the exclusion of Girja Bai Saheb from the administration, and that Parwati Bai Saheb, the widow of the late Chief should be invited to appoint a karbhári, who would act with the karbhári appointed by Government, by whom the administration of the State would be carried on.

Parwati Bai Saheb has not up to the present time made a selection, and the work is temporarily being carried on by the Government nominee.

94. Mr. Bhikdeo Wassudeo Athale whose appointment has been mentioned above, continued to hold the office till the end of the official year. On the 11th April 1878, a few days after his return to Miraj from a long tour in the distant outlying districts.

This promising young officer died suddenly of fever, and the duties of the office have since been temporarily entrusted to Rao Bahadur Y. M. Kelker, State Karbhári of Miraj Senior.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

95. The districts comprised in this State, viz., the talukas of Kowthe, Gudgeri, and Kuroli, and some detached villages are widely scattered. Kowthe is a few miles to the south of Tásgaon. The residence of the family and Karbáris office are at Miraj. Gudgeri is in the heart of the Dharwar Collectorate, a few miles to the north of Savánur, outlying villages extend to the bank of the Tungabhadra river. Karoli is in the Sholápur Collectorate, a few miles to the north-west of Pandharpur.

The Revenue Survey and Assessment has not been introduced into any part of the districts. The Assessment on the land is the old fixed rent plus the addition of "Surputtee" on fertile lands. The assessment appears to be high, but where highest, the land is undoubtedly of very superior quality; this remark refers to the Gudgeri district.

The ryots are everywhere anxiously looking forward to the introduction of the Revenue Survey and Assessment.

96. The lands not having been surveyed, the exact extent of arable waste lands cannot be ascertained. Much of the land which is waste, and actually used as pasturage is entered in the accounts as cultivated at reduced rates (Lawun tola). In last year's report, 195 bighas, assessed at Rupees 1,112-1-6, were stated to be the extent of the cultivable lands lying waste, but at present, there are no means of verifying the accuracy of the figures given.

97. There are two private estates or sheri lands which are looked upon as the private property of the Chief; 1st, that of "Miraj Mulla," the family residence, area 90 acres 30 guntas assessed at Rs. 298. It is under the management of Girja Bai Saheb, the grandmother of the infant Chief, who claims it as having been assigned to her by her husband Luxumanrao Anna Saheb during his life time. The validity of the claim will doubtless form the subject of further inquiry. The other estate is at Kowthe and measures 91 bighas, it is under the direct management of the Khasgi Department, and brought in during the year a profit of Rs. 682-0-0.

98. The only wards estate under the management of the State authorities is that of Purushram bin Pira Patel mentioned in last year's report.

III.—PROTECTION.

Police.

99. In 1876-77 Fouzdars were appointed to Kowthe and Gudgeri.

2 Fouzdars.
68 Police constables.
15 Sowars.

The strength of the police borne on the establishment is shown in the margin. In addition there are 31 Village Police patels and 68 shetsundeeds.

85

100. The cost of the stipendiary police was Rs. 9,004-4-6 as against Rs. 9,809-0-0 in the preceding year. The men are neither properly trained nor armed, and require to be organized.

101. The following table shows the work done by the police during the year as contrasted with the preceding year:—

Name of Taluka.	Number of offences reported to the Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Kowthe ..	108	136	188	223	188	223	54	136	37	97	..	..	..	..
Gudgeri ..	33	61	69	145	69	143	26	120	26	22	..	..	..	..
Kuroli ..	23	32	46	69	46	69	7	39	23	30	..	..	..	..
Total ..	168	229	293	437	293	434	87	295	86	139	29.6	67.9	29.6	67.5

The number of offences reported to the police exceeds that of the preceding year by 60.

This increase is accounted for under the head of thefts, petty thefts having largely increased owing to the distress caused by the protracted scarcity.

The number of accused persons sent for trial was 434 as against 293, and of 295 convictions as against 87 in the preceding year.

The number of accused persons who were acquitted was 139 as against 86 in 1876-77.

The percentage of convictions was 67·9 as against 48·9 in 1876-77.

102. The following statement will show the amount of property destroyed by fire during the year 1877-78 as compared with that in the preceding year :—

Description of Property.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Houses and huts...	68 0 0	4 0 0
Grain	.....	.....
Clothing	.....	.....
Karbi	614 8 0	128 0 0
Miscellaneous	.....	.....
Total	682 8 0	132 0 0

103. The following table shows the number of accidental deaths as contrasted with that of the last year :—

Cause of Death.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Drowned in tanks and wells...	5	22
Ditto in rivers and streams	.....	4
Killed by animals	1	.....
Ditto by falling of walls, &c.	2	.....
Ditto by snake-bite	3	.....
Total	11	26

The apparent increase in the year under report is probably due to greater accuracy in keeping the registers.

Criminal Justice.

104. The Courts having Criminal Jurisdiction in the State were as follows :—

1. The Political Agent having the powers of Sessions Judge.
2. The Assistant Political Agent having the powers of Assistant Sessions Judge.
3. The State Karbhári with the powers of a District Magistrate.
4. The Mámledár of Gudgeri with the powers of 2nd Class Magistrate.
5. The Mámldárs of Kowthe and Kuroli with the powers of 3rd Class Magistrate.
6. The Head Kárkun of Kowthe with the powers of 3rd Class Magistrate.

During the famine the Mámldárs of Kowthe and Kuroli were temporarily invested with powers to try 2nd Class Magisterial cases. Those powers were withdrawn when the extra work due to famine was reduced. No other officers were invested with special powers.

105. The following table gives the number of persons tried by Criminal Courts during the year under report:—

Name of Taluka.	Persons remaining untried on 31st March 1877.	Persons sent for trial in cognizable cases.	Persons arrested by order of Magistrates.	Total of columns 2, 3 and 4.	Persons convicted.	Persons discharged before trial.	Persons acquitted.	Persons transferred to other Courts.	Persons remaining untried on 31st March 1878.	Total of columns 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kowthe	108	223	3	334	141	69	94	1	29	334
Gudgeri	8	142	19	169	136	1	31	1	...	169
Kuroli	18	69	...	87	39	19	21	...	8	87
Total	134	434	22	590	316	89	146	2	37	590

From the above table it will appear that at the time of the death of the late Chief, a large number of criminal cases in which 134 persons were implicated had remained undisposed of. Most of these cases have since been disposed of. Of the 590 persons that were presented before the Criminal Courts 316 or 53·5 per cent. were convicted. The percentage of convictions in the different courts to persons sent for trial was as follows:—

	Persons presented for trial.	Persons convicted.	Percentage convicted to persons presented.
Assistant Political Agent	1	1	Ten per cent.
Karbhári (District Magistrate)... ..	95	53	55·7
2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates	494	262	53

106. Comparing the number of persons convicted with the whole population of the district, the result is one offender to 90 persons of the population.

107. The following table gives an analysis of the crimes. offences that occurred during the year:—

Description of offence.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
1 Attempt of murder ... ..	...	1	1	...
2 Robbery	5	1	...	4
3 Attempt of suicide	2	1	...	1
4 Breach of trust	1	4	3	...
5 Theft	61	116	55	...
6 Hurt	53	15	...	38
7 Mischief	13	32	19	...
8 House trespass	11	20	9	...
9 Intentional Insult	3	...	...	3
10 Miscellaneous	10	9	...	1.
Total	159	199	87	47

108. On a review of the foregoing table it would appear that the chief increase in crime was under 5 "theft" and 7 "mischief." As observed before this increase is attributable to the famine, during which poor people somewhat freely resorted to petty thieving to earn their livelihood.

109. The 199 offences shown in the above table were disposed of by the different criminal courts as follows:—

Name of Court.	Number of Cases.
In the Court of the Assistant Political Agent	1
Ditto Karbhári	37
Ditto 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates	161
	199

110. The convicted persons were sentenced as follows:—

Description of Sentence.	1876-77.			1877-78.		
	In the Courts of the Political Agent, Assistant Political Agent and the Karbhári.	Subordinate Courts.	Total.	In the Courts of the Political Agent, Assistant Political Agent and the Karbhári.	Subordinate Courts.	Total.
Imprisonment	10	48	58	19	200	219
Fine... ..	...	36	36	...	31	31
Bound over for good behaviour ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	2
Transportation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanging ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whipping ... ..	...	...	...	34	30	64
Total	10	84	94	55	261	316

111. The punishment of whipping as shown in the above table, was chiefly inflicted in cases of theft committed by labourers and vagabonds during the famine.

112. The following table shows the details of fines inflicted:—

Unrecovered at the end of 1876-77.	Inflicted during the year 1877-78.	Total.	Recovered during the year.	Unrecovered at the close of the year.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
50 0 0	705 8 0	755 8 0	255 13 10	499 1 2

113. There were no appeals filed during the year either against the decisions of the District Magistrate or the lower Courts.

Property stolen and re-covered.

114. The following table compares the property stolen and recovered during the year :—

Year.			Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1876-77	...	...	10,017 0 9	8,328 8 6	82.3
1877-78	...	...	1,326 10 0	852 10 6	64.2

The decrease in the amount of property stolen is very marked.

115. There is no Jail in this State. Prisoners are confined in lock-ups. That at Bhadgaon, which is the largest, consists of a verandah, divided into cells with iron bars in front, completely exposed to the weather, it is outside the new wadda, commenced by the father of the late Chief, and is very insecure. Other arrangements will have to be made.

Jails.

116. The following table will show the number of prisoners in the three Jails during the year, their castes, and the periods of imprisonment :—

Prisoners.

On hand at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Caste.		Term of Imprisonment.						Released during the year.	Remaining in the jail at the close of the year.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Below 1 month.	Below 3 months.	Below 6 months.	Below 1 year.	Below 3 years.	Below 7 years.		
13	216	229	219	10	197	20	3	1	5	3	212	17

117. The increase in the inmates of the Jails during the year was due to the increase of crime on account of the last famine. The number has, however, since fallen to its normal state.

Cause of Increase.

Expenditure.

118. The cost of maintenance and clothing of the prisoners was Rs. 1,177-1-11.

119. No record has been kept of the conduct of prisoners and the punishments inflicted for misconduct, &c., but it is presumed their conduct was generally satisfactory. There were no escapes of convicts from the prisons.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

Employment of Prisoners.

120. The prisoners sentenced to hard labour were chiefly employed on road work.

Civil Justice.

121. Final orders respecting the carrying on the administration of the State, during the minority of the infant Chief, not having yet been issued, the business of the principal Courts and their powers.

Appellate Civil Court in the district has been in abeyance. The Courts exercising original civil jurisdiction were as follows :—

1. The Court of the Munsiff of Kowthe (Mámlatdár) with powers to hear suits up to Rs. 1,000.
2. Do. of Gudgeri do. do. do.
3. Do. of Kuroli with powers to hear suits up to Rs. 500.

122 There remained on the files at the close of the preceding year 48 suits for disposal, 37 suits were filed during the year, making a total of 85, of which 58 were disposed of, and 27 remained on the files at the close of the year.

Original suits.

123. The aggregate value of suits disposed of was Rs. 6,212-7-5, the particulars of this sum are as follows:—

Value of suits.

Relating to moveable property	...	...	...	...	310	2	0
Money transaction...	...	...	...	...	5,702	5	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	200	0	0
Total Rs.					...	6,212	7 5

124. Of the total number of suits disposed of 3 were for possession of immoveable property, 37 for money transactions, and 18 for miscellaneous claims.

Nature of suits.

125. Of the suits disposed of 57 were for sums below 500, and 1 for sum below 1,000 Rupees.

Suits according to value.

126. Of the original suits disposed of 12 were contested, 34 decided *ex parte*, and 12 were struck off the file. Of the 12 contested suits, 11 were decided in favour of the plaintiffs and 1 in favour of defendant.

Mode of disposal.

127. The average duration of the suits is as follows :—

Average duration.

Name of Court.	Suits for immoveable property.			Money suits.		
	Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.
1 Kawthe Munsiff's Court	1	4	26
2 Gudgeri do.	0	2	13
3 Kuroli do.	1	11	15

128. The applications for execution of decrees remaining undisposed of at the close of the year 1876-77 were 69, and 12 were received during the year under report, making a total of 81. Of these two were disposed of. The execution of decrees almost stopped during the year on account of famine.

Execution of decrees.

129. There were no civil prisoners admitted into the Jail during the year.

Civil prisoners.

130. The stamp revenue due to the plaints filed during the year was Rs. 302-9-0.

Stamp receipts.

131. Four appeals and one original suit were presented during the year in the principal Civil Court, but as the Karbhári was not authorised to hear them, they have simply been registered and kept on the Court records.

General remark on Civil Justice.

132. The registration of documents is not compulsory, and is not systematically carried on. There are no rules on the subject. The registration is done after the old fashion. A fee of 5 per cent. being charged on the value of the bond.

Registration.

Nine documents were received for registration during the year, and the fees amounted to Rs. 31-12-0.

Municipalities.

133. There are no Municipalities in this State.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

134. The season of 1877-78 was not on the whole a favourable one. The timely rainfall at the commencement of the season enabled the sowing of the khariff crop to be done at the right time.

Weather and crops.

The long break in the monsoon during July and August caused considerable apprehension and much distress, owing to the great pressure caused by the highest prices known since the famine began. The rain returned at the end of August, and continued during September and October. The crops suffered from excessive rain.

The outturn of the khariff crops is, however, said to have averaged fairly a 12 anna crop.

Heavy rain fell in December, and the rabi crop suffered more it is said than the khariff.

The wheat was destroyed by blight, throughout the whole of the Southern Maratha Country and the Sholu or late jowari failed. The toor pulse yielded an indifferent crop.

The cotton and safflower yielded fair crops. On the whole the outturn of rabi is said to have been half the average, or a 6 anna crop.

135. There is a rain-gauge only at Budgaum. The rainfall registered at that station in 1877 was 32.22. In 1876 it was 10.25.

Rainfall.

136. There is no important Bazaar as trading centre in the district. Prices in the adjoining market towns in the British and other Native States regulate the prices in this State.

Prices of provisions.

The price list given in para. 58 of my report on the Senior Miraj State will be applicable to the districts of which this State is composed, and the remarks in connection with it will apply here.

137. There is no part of the Southern Maratha Country more backward than this State as regards public works. Under the late Chief's father (who died only a little more than two years ago, viz. in February 1876) absolutely nothing was done to provide his district with roads, tanks, dhuramsallas, chowdis, &c. The late Chief was more liberal than his father, and during the short time he lived after succeeding to his estate, several Famine Relief Works, chiefly roads and tanks, in the Gudgeri district were begun, and were in progress at the time of his death.

Public Works.

During the year under report Rs. 1,633-11-9 were spent on ordinary public works, and Rs. 33,194-13-4 were expended on Famine Relief Works.

The details of these works will be seen from the following list :—

No.	Description of Work.	Amount expended.
PUBLIC WORKS.		Rs. a. p.
1	Erecting a chopper at Budgaum for in-door patients	96 0 6
2	Building a parapet wall to the Shidoba's well at Budgaum	30 3 6
3	Repairing the Marutee's well at Kawthe	13 11 0
4	Repairs to the Wada at Budgaum	36 0 3
5	Building the compound wall to the Yadwadkur's house	129 6 0
6	Erecting a Chowk in the Mulla	187 2 9
7	Repairs to the Wada at Mala	835 12 6
8	Repairing the Tulsi Chowk of the Wada at the Mala	226 10 6
9	Repairs to the front hall of the Wada at the Mala	78 13 4
Total of Public Works ...		1,633 11 9
RELIEF WORKS.		
<i>Kawthe Taluka.</i>		
1	Repairs to the Miraj and Pandharpur road	4,618 6 2
2	Erecting a chopper for the use of labourers	27 15 2
3	Road from Mala to Join the main road from Miraj to Sàngli... ..	1,071 12 7
4	Deepening and improving the tank at Kawthe	2,423 9 6½
5	Removing the grass roots from the Sheri land at Kawthe	578 14 10½
6	Road in the village of Kawthe	971 10 3
7	Road from Budgaum to Sàngli	6,236 10 11½
8	Reclaiming land near the Kuran at Haripur	110 3 6
9	Erecting a chopper in the Miraj Dispensary for the use of patients	94 12 1½
10	Surveying the road from Miraj to Budgaum	11 10 7
11	Road from Sàngli, west of the Miraj town, to the Mala	452 8 1
12	A Branch road from Bargaum to join the Miraj-Pandharpur road	121 7 6
13	Repairs to the Miraj-Budgaum foot-path	13 9 6
14	Tools and plant	201 8 8
<i>Gudgeri Taluka.</i>		
15	Road from Pushpottihol to Hubli	3,969 13 0
16	Road from Gudgeri to Savshi	3,696 4 9
17	Deepening and improving the Shidhanhoud tank at Gudgeri... ..	5,741 1 5
18	Deepening and improving the Harajgeri tank at Gudgeri	1,999 6 9
19	Deepening and improving the tank at Gulganjekop	188 9 9
20	Tools and plant	41 11 6
<i>Kuroli Taluka.</i>		
21	Deepening and improving the tank at Kuroli	418 4 0
22	Prickly-pear clearances at Kuroli	30 1 0
23	Do. do. at Korheri	123 0 0
24	Deepening and improving a well at Korheri	51 13 9
Total of Relief Works ...		33,194 13 4½
Grand Total of Public and Relief Works Rs. ...		34,828 9 1½

138. The following abstract shows the total expenditure on Public and Relief Works under different heads:—

Expenditure.

Description of Work.	Ordinary.			Famine Relief Works.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Roads ... ..	.....			21,163	13	4½	21,163	13	4½
Water supply	43	14	6	11,401	12	1	11,445	10	7
State buildings	1,589	13	3	122	11	3½	1,712	8	6½
Miscellaneous ... ..	.....			506	8	8	506	8	8
Total ...	1,633	11	9	33,194	13	4½	34,828	9	1½

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

139. The revenue year commences in this State from the 6th June (the Fusli reckoning). The revenue accounts of the year are therefore for 1876-77, namely 6th June 1876 to 5th June 1877.

140. At the close of the revenue year 1876-77 the cash balance in the Treasury amounted to Rs. 96,393-9-0. There is no reserve fund nor invested sums of any kind.

During the time of Luxumonrao Anna Saheb, the father of the late Chief, the administration of this State was entirely in the hands of his wife Girja Bai Saheb. Out of a total sum of more than Rs. 4,94,000 the accumulation of excess of revenue over expenditure, this lady has obtained possession of Rs. 3,53,346-13-9.

141. The following statement will show the Jamabandi of gross income and expenditure, including cash balance during the year 1876-77:—

Income.			Expenditure.				
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Balance on 6th June 1876							
Cash balance ... ..	.....			Establishments, Khasgi and other fixed expenses... ..	75,967	14 1
State funds	42,841	13	9	Schools	365	2 2	
Outstanding revenues	60,335	15	8	Adjustment of alienated lands	24,589	12 6	
Loans and advances ... ..	.....			Deposits	4,849	1 9
			1,03,177	13 5	Public Works	10,695	5 5½
<i>Receipts.</i>				Loans and advances	53,605	0 7½	
Land and Sayer Revenue.	1,44,880	9	8	Miscellaneous	3,882	5 2	
School fees... ..	53	0	0	Adjustments	46,874	0 2	
Adjustments of alienated land, service and non-service	24,589	12	6			2,20,828 9 11	
Deposits	11,523	7	11	Balance on 6th June 1877—			
Attached revenues	815	0	7	Cash ... ..	.....	
Cash paid by Girjabai Saheb to the late Chief.	85,014	6	8	State Funds	96,393	9 0	
Debts recovered	31,257	6	8	Outstanding revenues.	1,45,125	12 6	
Advances recovered	6,316	13	6			2,41,519 5 6	
Adjustments	51,665	7	3			4,62,347 15 5	
Miscellaneous	3,054	1	3				
			3,59,170	2 0			
Total ...	4,62,347	15	5				

Amongst the receipts is shown an item of Rs. 85,014-6-8, which was a sum paid to the late Chief by his mother Girjabai Saheb out of the State Funds appropriated by her as stated in para. 140; the item of Rs. 31,257-6-8 is the amount realized by the collection of some outstanding debts, and an item of Rs. 51,665-7-3 is on account of adjustments.

142. The outstanding balance on 6th June 1876 is shown as being Rs. 60,335-15-8, at the close of the year this balance had increased to Rs. 1,45,125-12-6, which was owing to

the year's revenue not having been realized an account of the famine. Of this amount the sum of Rs. 56,000 has been collected during the year 1877-78, and the balance will probably be recovered before the close of the year.

143. A detailed statement marked G is appended, from which the details of Receipts and expenditure receipts and disbursements during the year under report will be known in detail.

Actual receipts and disbursements.

144. The following table will show the actual receipts and disbursements during the year 1876-77:—

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Ordinary	60,905	13 5	Ordinary	71,552	10 0
Extraordinary	2,999	7 0	Extraordinary	16,970	8 1½
				88,523	2 1½
			Deduct receipts ...	63,905	4 5
			Balance defrayed from savings	24,617	13 8½
Total	63,905	4 5			

145. The following table gives the net revenue receipts for 1876-77 as compared with those of the previous year:—

Items.	1875-76.	1876-77.	In 1876-77.	
			More.	Less.
Land Revenue	85,787 11 10	58,040 0 3	.....	27,747 11 7
Sayer	2,315 8 6	2,865 13 2	550 4 8	.....
Judicial	896 12 1	491 3 4	.....	405 8 9
General	*	2,508 3 8	.....	.....
	*.....	63,905 4 5	.....	.....

*The accounts of 1875-76 have not been posted, and hence the figures are not obtainable.

146. The decrease in land revenue was due as explained above to the non-realization of the whole revenue owing to the distressed condition of the people. But although the collection of revenue was postponed, no general remissions were granted, and the arrears are now being collected.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

147. There were 449 births and 2,216 deaths registered during the year under report (1877-78) as against 755 births and 787 deaths in the preceding year.

The increase in mortality was due to cholera and fever epidemics, and to the privations caused by the famine.

Great as was the decrease in the number of births, it was less in proportion than in either of the other two States, Miraj (Senior Branch) and Jamkhandi, in which the births registered during the year under report were less than half the number registered in the preceding year.

148. The late Chief opened a small dispensary at Budgaum on 3rd October 1876. After the death of the Chief, and at a critical period of the famine (from 1st June to 20th September 1877), the dispensary was temporarily closed, and the services of the Hospital Assistant and Staff were transferred to the State dispensary at Miraj when the number of in-door patients had largely increased, and the services of extra Assistants had become necessary.

Dispensary at Budgaum. During the year 1,391 persons were treated at the dispensary, the average attendance was 22. No major surgical operations were performed, but the dispensary has been of great use to the people living in the neighbourhood, who freely resort to it for treatment.

The total cost of the dispensary was Rs. 1,181-3-0.

149. Cholera broke out in an epidemic form at the close of the year 1876-77 and continued in the year under report; it was of a mild type, 21 cases were treated at the Budgaum dispensary, of which 18 recovered and 3 proved fatal.

Epidemics.

The total number of persons attacked in the district was 212, of these 116 or more than 50 per cent. recovered and 96 died.

150. Small-pox appeared in epidemic form throughout the districts; 218 persons were attacked, of whom 44 died and 174 recovered.

Small-pox.

151. There is a vaccinator for Kowthe Taluka. The vaccinator of Lakshmeshwar (Senior Miraj) carries on the work of vaccination in the adjoining district of Gudgeri, and the Modhe vaccinator visits the three villages of the Kuroli Taluka.

Vaccination.

The work done by the vaccinators in the year under report is given below :

Kowthe Taluka	...	...	...	...	320
Gudgeri do.	...	...	...	...	129
Kuroli do.	...	...	...	...	82
				Total	531

As against 519 operations in the preceding year.

152. The general health of the people was far from satisfactory, owing to the privations caused by the famine, and to its after effects. Fever of a very bad type prevailed in all parts of the country, as also did cholera, bowel complaints, and other diseases for the greater part of the year.

General health.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

153. There are only two vernacular Schools in this State, one at Kowthe and the other at Gudgeri. Both are under untrained masters. The average number of scholars attending the Kowthe School was 37, that at Gudgeri was 50. Instruction is only given in elementary standards. The school fees collected amounted to Rs. 56-4-0. The cost of education was Rs. 629-14-10.

Schools.

154. There are no large towns in the district requiring costly schools, but schools are much wanted in a few other villages and the existing schools will have to be reorganized and put under trained masters. It will also be desirable to open some scholarships for the subjects of the State who may wish to study at the Miraj Anglo-Vernacular School and at the Kolhápur High School.

New schools and scholarships.

Printing Press.

155. There is neither a Press nor a Library in this State.

KURUNDWAD (SENIOR BRANCH.)

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

156. There have been no changes in the administration of this State during the year of report which was conducted by the Chief Chintamanrao Balasahib. I regret to be unable to report favourably on the administration of this State, during the year there have been many complaints, and I have found the conduct of business dilatory and unsatisfactory.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

157. No survey or settlement operations have been carried on in the State during the year under report, and the financial condition of the State does not hold out much prospects of the Chief being able to introduce the Revenue Survey for some time to come.

Survey and settlement.

158. It is alleged that owing to the lands never having been surveyed, the extent of land lying waste cannot be shown, but it is not believed to be large.

Waste Lands.

159. There are two Wards estates under the management of the State authorities; one, that of Mahadaji Jiwaji Panawelkar, is managed by the Mamledar of Angal in whose Taluka it is.

Wards Estates.

The net income of this Estate during the year is said to have been Rs. 575-5-0 and the expenditure Rs. 370-0-3.

There was therefore a surplus of Rs. 205-4-9 which, being added to the balance of the previous year, makes up a sum of Rs. 1,704-9-3 to the credit of the Estate at the close of the year.

The heir, whose name is Mahadaji Jiwaji, is now 19 years of age, he was being educated at Kurundwad, but went to his village during the year, and has not returned.

The other Estate, that of Parshapa bin Laxmana Teli in the Tikota Taluka, is under the management of the Mamledar during the minority of the heir, a boy 7 years old. The property consists chiefly of gold ornaments. The income was Rs. 200 and the expenditure Rs. 96, leaving a balance of Rs. 104, which added to last year's balance and value of property, give a total of Rs. 3,551-8-0 as the value of the Estate. The heir and his sister are being brought up by their maternal uncle.

III.—PROTECTION.

160. The stipendiary police are 34, of whom 25 are stationed at Kurundwad, 5 at Angal, and 4 at Tikota. The pay of these men is too low, viz. Rupees 4 per month; total charge on account of pay Rs. 1,632-0-0. There are also 127 Shetsandis, who assist the Police, the rental of the lands held by them is Rs. 4,903-0-0; 10 sowars assist the Police when required, their pay is Rs. 6 per month each, or Rs. 720 per annum.

Police.

161. There were 323 offences reported to the Police, in which 520 persons were implicated and apprehended during the year of report. Of the persons apprehended 468 were sent for trial and 52 are not accounted for in the return furnished by the Karbhari. Of the 468 persons sent for trial, 265 are said to have been convicted, and 184 to have been acquitted or discharged, leaving 19 persons unaccounted for. The report from the Karbhari of this State was sent in weeks after it was due, and now at the

Work done by the Police.

last moment, it is impossible to correct or to reconcile the discrepancies and omissions found in it. The percentage convicted of accused arrested was apparently 50·9 and of accused sent for trial 56·6.

These figures, however, I consider wholly unreliable.

162. The value of property alleged to have been destroyed by fire was Rs. 540-10-0, as against Rs. 1,198-4-6 in 1876-77, the decrease being Rs. 657-10-6.

Accidental deaths. 163. There were 10 accidental deaths reported as against 8 in 1876-77, viz:—

Death by drowning ...	...	...	8
Do. „ Snake-bites ...	...	...	1
Do. „ Falling of walls ...	...	...	1
		Total	10

164. The value of the property stolen during the year is stated to be Rs. 6,767-8-9, as against Rs. 4,700-10-6 in the preceding year, and that of the property recovered Rs. 2,524-4-10, as against Rs. 1,254-1-9 in 1876-77. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen is therefore Rs. 37·3.

Criminal Justice.

Criminal courts. 165. The number of courts were the same as in 1876-77, viz:—

1. The Court of the Chief with unlimited jurisdiction.
2. Do. of the Karbhári (Magistrate, 2nd Class).
3. Do. of Mámledár, Kurundwád, Magistrate, 3rd Class.
4. Do. do. Angal do.
5. Do. do. Tikota, empowered to pass sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month, and fine Rs. 15.
6. Do. of Manager of Wategaon, with powers to pass sentence of imprisonment not exceeding 10 days, and fine of Rs. 5.

Cases tried and how disposed of. 166. There were altogether 333 offences reported during the year.

The number of cases sent up for trial was 323.

553 persons were brought to trial, of whom 249 were discharged or acquitted, 235 were convicted, 2 were pardoned, 1 died or transferred, and 16 remained for trial at the end of the year in 4 cases.

The percentage of convicted to accused sent for trial was 51·5. This is not a satisfactory result, and shows how much room for improvement there is both in the working of the police and of the courts.

Crimes and punishments. 167. There was no case of murder nor of dacoity; nor of highway robbery, during the year.

The more serious crimes were 2 of forgery, 1 of issuing counterfeit coins. There were 146 cases of theft and 37 of mischief, 99 petty assaults and criminal insults, and two of “traga” (criminal annoyance), 3 of removing land marks, 8 of defamation, and 5 offences relating to religion.

Fines. 168. Fines were inflicted to the amount of Rs. 1,603-5-6, of which Rs. 1,533-5-6 were recovered.

Appeals. 169. There were no appeal to the court of the Chief during the year.

There were 14 appeals from the decisions passed in the subordinate courts to the Karbhári. Of these appeals 10 were disposed of—decisions in 5 being confirmed, in 2 modified, and in 3 reversed; while 4 were pending at the close of the year.

170. Nothing has yet been done by the Chief to improve the place used as a jail at Kurundwád, and which was reported last year as very unsuitable for the purpose. This place is distinct from that used as a jail at Kurundwád by the Chiefs of the junior branch. The Chief's attention has been again drawn to the subject. There are also lock-ups at Tikota and at Angal. Seventeen prisoners remained from the preceding year, 81 were admitted during the year, total 98; of whom 77 were released during the year, and 21 remained at its close. The daily average number of prisoners in confinement was 18, as against 11 in 1876-77.

The total cost of the jail and prisoners for the year was Rs. 1,082-8-9; of which the following detail is given:

1. Maintenance	...	...	Rs. 1,015	3	9	
2. Clothing	...	...	"	57	5	0
3. Medicines	...	...	"	7	9	0
4. Miscellaneous	...	...	"	2	7	0

The average monthly cost per head was Rs. 3-12-0.

Civil Justice.

171. There are four courts exercising original civil jurisdiction in this State.

1. The Court of the Karbhári, with powers to hear suits up to Rs. 5,000 for moveable property, and to Rs. 2,000 value for immoveable property.

2. The Court of the Munsiff (Mámletdár) of Kurandwád, with powers to hear suits not exceeding Rs. 100 in value for immoveable property, and Rs. 500 for moveable property.

3. Court of the Munsiff (Mámletdár) of Angal, with powers similar to those held by the Munsiff of Kurundwád.

4. Court of the Munsiff (Mámletdár) of Tikota, with powers to hear suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value for immoveable property, and Rs. 200 for moveable property.

Appeals from the decisions of these courts lie to the Chiefs.

172. There were 135 cases remaining on the files at the close of 1876-77, Work done by the Civil Courts. 128 suits were filed in the different courts during the year, making a total of 263, as against 300 in the preceding year: of these 149 were disposed of, and 114 remained on the files.

This cannot be considered satisfactory work, and the Chief has been addressed on the subject.

173. There were 17 appeal suits remaining on the file in the Chief's court at the end of 1876-77; 19 appeals were filed during the year, making a total of 36; of which 22 were disposed of and 14 remained in arrears.

174. Nothing has yet been done by the Chief to introduce a system of registration of documents. The Chief's attention will again be invited to the matter, and it is hoped that something may be done during the year.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

175. In Kurundwád Taluka excessive rain in the months of August, September and October injured the jowári crops, and the outturn was not as good as was expected. In the Angal Taluka the rice crops were tolerably good. In the Tikota Taluka the kharif crops failed owing to the scanty rainfall at the beginning of the monsoon, but rabi crops, jowári and karoda were good.

176. The famine continued till the end of October, and only those works set on foot for the relief of the people were carried out. No new work of importance was undertaken.

The total expenditure incurred during the year appears to have been Rs. 9,986-14-0.

The following is a list of these works, showing the total expenditure incurred, *i.e.*, inclusive of that in 1876-77.—

No.	Description of Work.	Amount.
<i>Roads.</i>		Rs. a. p.
1	Road from the Town of Kurundwád to the river Krishna ...	} 7,978 5 9
2	Other pieces of road in the Town ...	
3	Improving and widening the streets and roads at Tikota ...	
		808 6 9
		8,786 12 6
<i>Tanks and Wells.</i>		
1	Well at Alas ...	926 5 0
2	Do. at Yergutteh ...	243 13 0
3	Do. in the Nowbag at Kurundwád ...	1,500 0 0
4	Tank at Tikota ...	795 11 0
		3,465 13 0
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
1	Turning the course of the Nalla at Yetval at Sausudi ...	4,524 2 6
2	Repair to Wada at Tikota ...	99 14 0
		4,624 2 6
	Total Rs. ...	16,876 12 0

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

177. The income of the State for the revenue year ending 5th June 1877, derived from all sources, is said to have amounted to Rs. 1,05,000, and the expenditure to have been Rs. 90,000.

The sum of Rs. 15,000 is said to have been paid off during the year in liquidation of the debt, which now amounts to Rs. 1,00,000. Of the amount of debt Rs. 25,000 is said to have been incurred by reason of the famine.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

178.—There were 494 births and 1,324 deaths during the year of report, as against 657 and 818 respectively in the preceding year.

The same causes which everywhere prevailed, explain the great decrease in the number of births and increase in the number of deaths, *viz.*, the privations caused by the famine and the exceptional unhealthiness of the seasons.

179. Cholera prevailed in the Kurundwád District during the months of April and May 1877, and carried off, it is said, 247 persons.

180. The towns of Kurundwád and Tikota are said to have been improved by side drains to the roads having been made and by the removal of rubbish-heaps.

181. There were 697 children vaccinated during the year, as against 764 the preceding year: no particulars have been given as to the number of operations which were successful or the reverse.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

182. The number of schools in this State was the same during the year of report as in the preceding year, as shown below:—The monthly average attendance is given, contrasted with that of the preceding year. The decrease is unsatisfactory, but may probably be attributed to the famine. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 1,011-6-0, as against Rs. 1,006-4-3 in the preceding year:—

No.	Name of School.	No. of Scholars.	
		1876-77	1877-78
1	Kurandwád Anglo-Vernacular School	121	100
2	Ditto Girls' School	21	20
3	Tikota Vernacular School	25	21
		167	141

KURUNDWA'D (JUNIOR) BRANCH.

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

183. There have been no changes in the administration of this State during the year under report. Gunapatrao Bapu Saheb, the younger Chief, has continued to exercise the full control over its affairs at the wish of his cousin Hariharrao Daji Saheb.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

184. As mentioned in last year's report, the State has not been properly surveyed, nor has any revised settlement been introduced.

Taluka.	Acres.	Revenue.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
1 Yellore	40,000	67,858	14	9
2 Mandargi	40,500	34,370	6	9
3 Ghalanath and Devankatta	2,100	1,217	8	0
Total	82,600	1,03,446	13	6

The exact area cannot be given, but the approximate area in acres and revenue derived therefrom of the different talukas is given in the margin, and includes Dumala lands.

185. There was no arable land lying waste during the year of report; but in 1876-77 not an acre of land was sown in the villages of Ghatnatti and Devankatta, situated in the Athni and Chikori talukas of the British district, on account of the drought; and the whole of the land revenue, Rs. 1,217-8-0, was lost. About two-thirds of the remainder of the lands were sown in 1876-77. It was through mistake stated in last year's report that no arable land in this State was lying waste.

186. The only Ward's estate under the management of the State authorities is that mentioned in last year's report, of Kuberapa, Desai of Navaye, in the Yellur Taluka, who is insane. His grandson and heir, a minor aged 12 years, was sent to school at Belgaum, but was removed on account of ill health; and he is now at his native village being taught by a private tutor as formerly. The chiefs have been requested to recommend that he may be sent to the Sirdars' High School at Belgaum, to be educated there.

The income of the estate during the year was Rs. 8,403-9-11 which, added to the last year's balance, made a total of Rs. 10,986-13-5, to meet the expenditure of the year, which amounted to Rs. 7,055-0-5, leaving a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 3,931-13-0. Debts were paid off to the amount of Rs. 290-13-0. The estate is still in debt to the amount of Rs. 2,000.

III.—PROTECTION.

187. The strength of the police was maintained at 85, the number to which it was raised the preceding year from 45; and 6 sowars and 59 shetsandis assisted the police in their duties when required. The cost of the stipendiary police amounted to Rs. 3,382; that of the sowars to Rs. 432; and shetsandis hold lands assessed at Rs. 2,360. The chiefs, therefore, report the amount of the police charges to have been Rs. 6,174 in all. The population being estimated at 25,874, there was one stipendiary policeman to every 304 of the population.

188. There were 382 offences reported to the police, connected with which 314 prisoners were arrested. This shows an increase of 25 offences and a decrease of 83 offenders, as compared with the returns for 1876-77. All the persons arrested were brought before the criminal courts: 162 were convicted and 152 acquitted or discharged. The percentage convicted of accused arrested was 51·5. The police are reported to have rendered much assistance to the Railway Police at Dhudhani in suppressing thefts of grain during the late famine.

189. The value of the property stolen during the year was estimated at Rs. 4,211-10-0, as against Rs. 3,209-13-3 in the preceding year. The increase is considerable, being a little over Rs. 1,000.

The value of the property recovered is stated to be Rs. 1,260-14-0. The percentage, 29·8, is an improvement on that of the preceding year, which was 13·4.

190. The damage caused by fires during the year is estimated at Rs. 2,090-1-0, as against Rs. 1,669-8-0 in the preceding year.

The property so destroyed was chiefly fodder, corn in sheaves, and haystacks, and the damage is attributed to incendiaries: 43 cases having been tried by the criminal courts.

191. The number of accidental deaths recorded is reported to have been 11, of which 9 were occasioned by drowning.

Criminal Justice.

192. There have been no changes in the constitution of the criminal courts during the year. They are four in number, viz., the Chief's, the Karbhári's (specially deputed to Mundargi, and invested with the powers of First Class Magistrate), and the Mámlatdárs of Yalur and Mundargi.

193. There were 579 cases in which 832 persons were implicated brought before the Magistrate's courts, as against 581 cases implicating 1,047 persons in the preceding year. Of the 832 persons brought before the courts 446 were convicted, 264 acquitted, 55 discharged without trial, 54 committed, 9 transferred, 1 died, and 3 remained for trial in 2 cases, at the close of the year. The percentage of persons convicted to those brought before the courts was 53·5, which is an improvement on that of the preceding year, which was only 29·7.

194. The Sessions Court is presided over by the Chief. The work done in this court is reported to have been as follows: 2 cases, in which 39 accused persons were implicated, remained at the close of 1876-77. There were received during the year 19 cases, in which the number of accused was 54; total 21 cases and 93 accused persons: of these 15 cases were tried, in which 54 persons were convicted and 27 persons were acquitted. There remained at the close of the year 6 cases undisposed of, in which 12 accused persons were for trial.

Court of Sessions.

195. The classes of crime in which there has been a marked increase during the year, are those of theft, viz, 345 as against 230 in the preceding year, increase 115; cheating 11, and issuing counterfeit coins 9.

Crimes.

There occurred 1 case of murder, 1 of dacoity, and 2 of rape, 3 of highway robbery and 45 of mischief. The other crimes call for no special remark.

196. Of the accused convicted, 5 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 3 years, 8 for one year, 7 for six months, and 198 for three months and under.

Punishment inflicted.

Fines to the amount of Rs. 1,527 were inflicted, out of which the recoveries amounted to Rs. 1,214.

197. No appeal to the Chief from the decisions of the Magistrates was filed during the year, one appeal remained on the file at the close of 1876-77, which was heard, and the finding and sentence passed by the lower court was confirmed.

Appeals.

198. The places used as jails in this State are—(1) a building at Kurundwád which has recently been repaired and otherwise improved, to hold 25 to 30 prisoners; (2) a lock-up at Mundargi; (3) do. at Wargaum in the Yalur taluka; 20 prisoners remained in the jails at the close of 1876-77, and 218 were admitted during the year; total 238, as against a total of 92 in the preceding year—a very large increase, attributable to the abnormal distress caused by the famine.

Jails.

The total cost of the maintenance of the prisoners was Rs. 2,675-3-6. This includes Rs. 960 the cost of establishment; Rs. 588 jail repairs; Rs. 32-10-6 for clothing; Rs. 75-0-7 medical charges; miscellaneous Rs. 50; and Rs. 969-2-0 cost of rations for the prisoners.

The prisoners are chiefly employed on out-door work. There was no escape during the year.

Civil Justice.

199. At the close of 1876-77 there remained on the files of the three courts of original civil jurisdiction in the State, viz; that of the Nayayadhish at Kurundwád, and of the Munsiffs at Yalur and at Mundargi, 62 suits for disposal, and 73 were filed during the year, making a total of 135, as against 160 in 1876-77: of this number 76 were disposed of and 59 remained for disposal at the close of the year. This result is even more unsatisfactory than that commented on in last year's report, the suits disposed of being fewer by 20 than in the preceding year.

I regret to be obliged to point out that the Nayayadhish of Kurundwád only disposed of 5 suits out of 23 pending in his court during the year; whilst the Munsiff at Mundargi—in whose court there were 14 suits pending, arrears of 1876-77, no fresh suit having been filed in his court during the year—did not dispose of a single one. The attention of the Chiefs has been directed to this most unsatisfactory state of things, and it is hoped that some improvement may follow. The total valuation of the suits disposed of during the year is said to be Rs. 9,112-0-3.

200. The number of appeals remaining undisposed of on the file of the Chief's court, at the close of 1876-77, was 31. There were filed during the year 8 suits, total 39; of this number 18 were disposed of, and 21 remained for disposal at the close of the year. The Chief's attention has again been invited to the subject.

201. It has been reported that the value of the stamp paper used for suits, bonds, and other purposes during the year, was Rs. 1,551-4-0 as against Rs. 1,536-5-0 in the preceding year.

202. There were 51 applications for the execution of decrees presented to the courts at Yalur and Mundargi, which together with 54 on the file, made a total of 105: of this number only 30 were executed, as it was thought advisable "to postpone execution for some days on account of the distressed condition of the subjects." Such is the reason assigned. The possible loss and inconvenience to judgment-creditors appears to have been lost sight of.

IV.—PRODUCTIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

203. The season of the year 1877-78 was not considered a favourable one in the districts which form this State. In the Mundargi taluka the rainfall was barely sufficient, and the yield was middling. The jowári was a 10 anna crop; and cotton failed altogether. In the Yalur taluka, near Belgaum, 34·83 inches of rain were registered during the year. The rice yielded a 10 anna crop.

Rain fell at the wrong time, and other crops suffered.

204. There are no manufactures in this State. Coarse cotton cloth and kambliis, and dyed cotton twist, are produced at Mundargi and at Dhudhani.

205. There is no trade of importance in these districts, but during the famine, grain was imported by rail in large quantities for the Mundargi districts at Dhudhani, a station on the line, which was invaluable at such a critical time.

206. The opening of relief works during the famine of 1876-77 at Mundargi and in the Yalur districts was noticed in last year's report. The protracted distress and scarcity during the year of report rendered the continuance of relief works unavoidable.

The amount expended on ordinary public works during the year was Rs. 1,115-14-6, and that on famine relief works Rs. 24,092-10-3; total Rs. 25,208-8-9. The total amount expended on public works since the commencement of the famine in 1876 is Rs. 42,224-11-0.

207. Considering the resources of the State, the Chief's hope that they may take credit for having done their best to meet the heavy responsibilities which rested on them at such a crisis, compelled as they were to borrow money for the purpose.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

208. The total income of the State for the Fasli year 1286 is reported to have amounted to Rs. 1,26,954-5-8, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,51,801-3-0. The deficit was met by raising a loan of Rs. 30,000. Owing to the famine part the revenue was not collected. It was also found necessary to make advances (Taggai) to the cultivators. The expenditure on Famine relief works was great; and the cost of maintaining the different departments of the State was greatly in excess of the cost in ordinary years. The interest on the debts contracted in the preceding year was an additional charge on the treasury.

The liabilities of the State are reported as amounting to Rs. 90,000 at the present time. Remissions were granted during the year to the amount of Rs. 9,369-7-0.

The cash balance at the close of the year was only Rs. 1,250-8-0.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

209. The births registered during the year were 690 and the deaths 2,100
Births and deaths. as against 858 and 929 in 1876-77.

The increase in the number of deaths is due to the causes which have, in all parts of the Southern Mahratta Country, resulted in great and exceptional mortality in the year under report. The births were fewer by 168 during the year than in 1876-77; but this disparity is far less than that in any other State, so far as the returns can be relied on.

210. Cholera is reported to have carried off 605 persons, and fever 529.
Epidemics. There were 24 deaths from small-pox.

211. One vaccinator is usually employed in the State, but a second was
Vaccination. employed temporarily during the year. The following table shows the work done:—

1876-77.			1877-78.		
Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful or not known.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful or not known.	Total.
475	22	497	709	25	734

The increase in the number of operations is satisfactory, but still falls short of the work done in 1875-76.

212. A charitable dispensary was temporarily opened at Mundargi during
Charitable Dispensary. the year of report. Five hundred and forty-five cases are reported as having been treated, of which 395 were cured, 102 proved fatal and 48 left before recovery.

The total expense incurred amounted to Rs. 600.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

213. There were three vernacular schools in the State during the year,
Schools. viz., 1 at Yalur, 1 at Mundargi, and 1 at Dhudhani. The attendance at the two last is said to have fallen off during the famine as was so commonly the case elsewhere. The number of scholars in all three schools was only 131 during the year as against 169 in 1876-77, and the cost of maintaining the schools was Rs. 790-11-0 as against Rs. 693-15-8 in the preceding year.

JAMKHANDI.

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

214. There has been no change in the administration of this State during the year under report. The State Karbhari, Rao Bahadur Narayen Bhikaji Jogleker, whose appointment was mentioned in last year's report, has given entire satisfaction to the Chief, and his administration has been marked by many improvements.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

215. It was mentioned in last year's report that the question as to whether the cost of the survey and assessment of the two talukas in this State by the Revenue Survey Department (which the Chief desired to have carried out) should be defrayed by the Chief or not, had been referred for orders.

No orders have yet been received by this Department.

216. There were 11,983 bhigas of waste specially reserved as "Gairav" and forest, and 3,474 bhigas of waste arable land; total 15,457 bhigas in the year under report as against 13,268 bhigas in the preceding year.

The increase in area of the arable land lying waste is 1,330 bhigas. The increase is attributed to the famine and consequent destruction of cattle.

III.—PROTECTION.

217. The Karbhári reports the strength of the Police to be as follows:—

1. Stipendiary Police—53 Sowars, 236 Sepoys; total 289. Cost Rs. 38,853.

2. Shetsandis—294 Foot, value of service lands Rs. 11,114.

Total strength 583 and of cost Rs. 49,967.

The cost of the Stipendiary Police Rs. 38,853 is Rs. 8,988 more than in the preceding year, and is owing to compensation for dearness of grain having been paid to the Force on account of high prices during the scarcity.

There is one policeman to 172 persons.

218. About 100 men are armed with percussion-muskets obtained from the Government Arsenal, and the rest are armed with swords and clubs.

219. The returns show that there was in this State, as everywhere else, a considerable increase in crime during the year under report. There were 646 offences reported to the Police against 275 in the preceding year. There were 980 persons arrested against 460; 955 persons were sent for trial against 405, and 831 were convicted as against 390 in the preceding year. The number of persons acquitted was 123 against 115 in 1876-77. The percentage convicted of accused arrested was the same in both years 84. This increase of crime is to be attributed to the scarcity and distress prevailing during a great part of the year. There was no case of dacoity during the year.

220. The value of property stolen is entered at Rs. 6,504 as against Rs. 13,847 during the preceding year, and that of the property recovered was Rs. 3,773 against Rs. 2,938 in 1876-77. The percentage of recoveries is therefore 58 for the year under report against Rs. 21 in 1876-77.

221. The loss caused by fire was Rs. 698-8-0, which is less than that of the preceding year by Rs. 4,115-8-0.

Criminal Justice.

222. The number of courts exercising magisterial jurisdiction was 13. Of these courts 1 is presided over by the Karbhári who exercises the powers of District Magistrate; 2 by the District Deputy Collector and the Munsiff of Jamkhandi respectively, who exercise the powers of a Magistrate, 1st Class; 3 by Magistrates of the 2nd Class and 7 by Magistrates of the 3rd Class.

The Court of Sessions and the Appellate Court are presided over by the Chief and his Karbhári.

223. The following statement shows the number of offences committed during the year 1877-78 as compared with that of the preceding year :—

No.	Description of Offences.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Homicide ... ..	...	1	1	...
2	Robbery	5	2	...	3
3	Attempt at Suicide ... ..	...	6	6	...
4	Breach of Trust	9	7	...	2
5	Theft	151	485	334	...
6	Hurt	34	30	...	4
7	Mischief	13	44	31	...
8	House trespass	6	12	6	...
9	Intentional Insult	2	...	...	2
10	Cheating ... ..	...	7	7	...
11	Criminal Force and Assault	22	15	...	7
12	Receiving Stolen Property	11	34	23	...
13	Miscellaneous	138	108	...	30
	Total ...	391	751	408	48

224. Of 1,297 persons dealt with by the Magistrates, there were 132 discharged without trial, 59 acquitted, 1,088 convicted, 13 committed for trial by Court of Sessions, or transferred, 2 died and 3 remained at the end of the year.

Accused how dealt with by the criminal courts.

There were only 6 accused persons committed for trial by the Sessions Court in two cases, of whom 1 was convicted and 5 were acquitted.

225. There were only 5 criminal appeals during the year under report, viz., 3 to the Chief, of which 2 were confirmed and 1 remained for further inquiry, and 2 to the Karbhári, both of which were reversed.

Appeals.

226. Seventy-two prisoners remained at the beginning of the year, eight hundred and fourteen were received during the year, total 886; of which 53483 and 546 at the Jamkhandi Jail.

Jails.

The daily average number in jail throughout the year at Jamkhandi was 117 as against 58 in the preceding year, and for the whole State 142.

The total cost of the jails is stated to have been Rs. 10,830, of which Rs. 6,812 on account of rations and Rs. 4,018 the cost of the Establishment, Jail guard, improvement of the Jamkhandi Jail, &c. The cost per head amounts to Rs. 76-4-3 or to Rs. 6-5-8 per head per month. Thus, owing to the prevailing scarcity, the increased expenditure under this head during the year under report was Rs. 4,690.

Civil Justice.

Work done by the civil courts.

227. The four Courts exercising Original Civil Jurisdiction are :—

1. That of Munsiff at Jamkhandi.
2. Do. do. Kundgol.
3. Thánadár at Watar
4. Do. at Potkhal.

Forty-four suits remained on the file at the beginning of the year, 281 suits were filed during the year, total 325. These figures show a great falling off as compared with the preceding year, when the number of suits on the file amounted to 746; in 1875-76 the number was 838.

Of these 325 suits, 221 have been disposed of and 104 remain in arrears. This is a very unsatisfactory result. The Karbhári's explanation that it is owing to the employment of the Jamkhandi Munsiff on famine relief and other duties scarcely accounts for the great decrease in the work done by his court.

The value of the property in litigation in suits filed during the year under report was Rs. 16,191.

228. The Karbhári has cleared the file of a number of appeals of long-standing. Eleven appeals remained on the file at the close of 1875-76, fifteen appeals were filed during the year under report, making a total of 26; of which 25 have been disposed of, and 1 remained at the close of the year, having been remanded to the lower court for further inquiry.

Civil Appeals.

Thirty-two appeals to the Assistant Political Agent from the decisions of the Karbhári and of his predecessor were disposed of during the year, with the result that 2 were compromised, 1 reversed, and 29 were confirmed, and 20 appeals remained on the file at the end of the year.

229. There remained on the file 61 applications for the execution of decrees at the end of the preceding year. There were filed during the year under report 223 applications, total 284, of which 243 were disposed of and 41 remained at the end of the year.

Execution of Decrees.

230. Three Registration Offices were open during the year. The number of documents registered were 176, and the amount realised by fees was Rs. 923-12-0. The cost of the establishment was Rs. 1,716-12-3.

Registration.

These offices were opened during the preceding year in which 95 documents were registered, and the fees realised Rs. 543. The cause of the department not paying its way is attributed to the famine.

231. The statement made in the Karbhári's Report for 1876-77 to the effect that two new Municipalities had been established at Bunhatti and at Kundgol, was premature, as regards Bunhatti, owing to the distress caused to the weavers of that town by the protracted scarcity and consequent loss of trade, it has been found necessary to postpone the establishment of the Municipality for some years to come.

Municipalities.

Something has been done during the year at Kundgol to improve the communications in the town and to promote cleanliness.

Improvements continue to be carried out at Jamkhandi.

The funds at the disposal of the Municipal Committee during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,401-9-3, to which the Chief contributed Rs. 1,423-1-0, besides granting a loan of Rs. 1,286.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,350-15-9, the house-tax, which is the only Municipal cess levied, yields Rs. 1,039, which amounts to 2 annas and one pie per head, as the population of the town which is 12,493. It is not explained in the Karbhári's report, why the house-tax which in 1876-77 yielded Rs. 1,998-4-0 has diminished by nearly one-half.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

232. Owing to excessive rain at the close of the monsoon, the khárif crops suffered, whilst the rabi harvest was injured by unseasonable rain. Still the harvest of both bájri and cotton was good.

Weather and the crops.

233. The expenditure on Public and Relief Works in this State during the year under report, is stated to have amounted to Rs. 30,310, of which Rs. 15,839 were spent on roads as follows:—

1 Construction of Road between Sawalgi to Jamgi and Sawalgi to Gotah...	3,022	0	0
2 Construction of Road between Jamkhandi and Jamgi...	4,419	0	0
3 Construction of portion of Road between Kundgol and Hubli...	2,433	0	0
4 Construction of Road between Sawanur and Hubli ...	3,560	0	0
5 Roads in the villages of Gotah, Sawalgi, and Tudalbagi.	1,375	0	0
6 Construction of Road in town of Jamkhundi ...	482	0	0
7 Miscellaneous ...	548	0	0
Total ...	15,839	0	0

I regret that only the small sum of Rs. 258 was expended on the road from Jamkhandi to Mygur on the frontier, which would, as stated in last year's Report, open direct communication with Miraj and Sánгли, and thence to Kolhápur and Satara.

The other works were:—

1 Construction of Public Offices at Jamkhandi ...	6,838	0	0
2 Clearing out the Kutegiri Tank and repairing the dam	3,400	0	0
3 On school buildings at Kundgol, Sawalgi and Kumalee	2,230	0	0
4 Library at Kundgol ...	579	0	0
5 Dharmasalla at do. ...	150	0	0
6 Four Chowdis ...	504	0	0
7 Clearing prickly-pear ...	422	0	0
8 Repairing a well at Wattar ...	79	0	0
9 Do. do. Sawalgi ...	269	0	0
Total ...	14,471	0	0

The great want of the districts in this State is good roads, and notwithstanding the outlay reported on account of construction of roads, as shown above, I do not think that either the Chief or his Karbhári have shown that they have realised this fact. There is hardly a more backward district to be found as regards the means of communication. Kundgol, the centre of a most thriving cotton district, is quite isolated, though only a few miles from Hubli, a road was made for about a mile in the direction of Hubli, and there it has stopped. From what I have seen, I am led to believe that the work of road-making is not conducted by competent men, that in short, the work is badly done and money is wasted. The roads, such as they are, being very inferior, and this would scarcely be the case if the Chief were in earnest in wishing to provide his country with tolerably good roads.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

234. The gross revenue of the Jamkhandi State is reported to have amounted to Rs. 3,95,403-10-10 as against 4,04,029 in the preceding year.

The land revenue was ...	3,23,007	10	4
Do. Sayer do. ...	72,396	0	6
Total Rs....	3,95,403	10	10

The actual receipts were Rs. 3,11,877-2-2 as against Rs. 3,53,502-0-0 in 1876-77, or in round numbers Rs. 41,600 less. The decrease is attributed to famine.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,68,882 or Rs. 57,000 in excess of the receipts as against Rs. 3,75,165 in 1876-77.

The Karbhári reports that the deficiency was met by a loan from the Khasgi Department, and that no debt has been incurred.

235. The local cess brought in Rs. 12,544 as against Rs. 9,955 in 1876-77 or Rs. 2,589 more. The increase is owing to the *ad interim* settlement of land revenue made with the ryots pending the introduction of the Revenue Survey and Assessment referred to in last year's report.

Local Funds.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

236. Nine hundred and twenty-one births and 2,616 deaths are reported as against 1,854 births and 2,167 deaths in 1876-77. The decrease in the former and increase in the latter is attributed to the effects of the famine. The difference between the two years is 933 fewer births, and 449 more deaths in the year 1877-78.

Births and deaths.

237. Two hundred and seventy persons are reported to have died of cholera as against 395 in the preceding year.

Cholera.

238. There were 124 in-patients and 8,527 out-patients treated at the Civil Hospital at Jamkhandi as against 118 of the former and 7,480 of the latter in 1876-77. The increase in the number of out-patients was therefore 1,047.

Medical relief.

Of the 124 in-patients, 6 died in the hospital. The Karbhári reports that "most of the in-door patients were fed at the cost of the Chief." It was reported last year that "all the in-door patients are fed at the cost of the Chief," and the annual expenditure on this account is Rs. 462-2-0. It is, I believe, customary in all *hospitals* to maintain in-patients at the cost of the institution.

The cost of maintaining the hospital was Rs. (not given) as against Rs. 6,372-12-0 in 1876-77. The Medical Officer in charge of the hospital, a graduate of the Grant Medical College, was discharged by the Chief in the month of October last, and his place has not yet been filled up. Four hundred and two surgical operations are reported as having been performed during the year.

239. The following statement shows the work done by the two Vaccinators employed in the State, and it will be seen that there is a great falling off as compared with the preceding year viz., 1,378 operations:—

District.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Re-vaccination.		1877-78.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	More.	Less.
Jamkhandi	2,127	1,162	3	3	...	...
Kundgol	1,018	629	30	6	...	...
Total	3,145	1,791	33	9	...	1,378

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

240. There is nothing to add to the remarks made under this head in last year's report.

Number of schools and scholars. 241. There were 15 schools open during the year against 16 in the preceding year. One of the 5 Vernacular schools opened last year having been closed for want of attendance.

Of these, one is a 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular school, one a Girls' school, and 13 Vernacular schools. The number of pupils receiving instruction was 638 as against 686 in the preceding year. The average monthly attendance was 512·4 against 502·3.

242. The total expenditure on education in the year under report is stated to have been Rs. 5,672-13-0 as against Rs. 5,632-3-9 in 1876-77, and besides the sum of Rs. 2,230 was spent on school buildings.

243. There are 17 indigenous schools at which 220 children receive instruction. The number of these schools in 1876-77 was 38; but 21 were closed owing to the famine.

244. Information regarding printing press in the State is given in the Appendix O.

MUDHOL:

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

245. There have been no changes in the administration of this State during the year.

On the death of the Chief of Rámdurg in February last, the Mudhol State Karbhári, Mr. Sudaseo Raghunath Joshi, was appointed as a temporary measure to the charge of the Rámdurg State, and rejoined his appointment at Mudhol on the 13th May 1878.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

246. The area of arable land thrown out of cultivation during the year was 1,102 acres 12 guntas, assessed at Rs. 348-9-0, as against 993 acres 24 guntas, assessed at Rs. 228-9 0 in the preceding year. The increase is owing to the effects of recent bad seasons, but the lands are said to be of inferior quality. Land measuring 245 acres 30 guntas, assessed at Rs. 249-8-0, was set apart for grazing.

247. The estate of Sukroji Rao Ghorpude of Macbacknur, mentioned in last year's report, continues to be the only one under the management of the State authorities. The minor is being educated at Kolhápur. The receipts, including the balance at the commencement of the year, amounted to Rs. 15,485-9-0 and the expenditure to Rs. 7,009-13-9, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,475-11-3 at the close of the year, of which Rs. 4,000 invested in Government securities and Rs. 4,475-11-3 in cash.

A Statement marked H is appended, giving details. The estate is free from debt.

III.—PROTECTION.

248. The stipendiary police force consists of one chief constable, two 1st class constables, two 2nd class constables, nine 3rd class constables and 87 constables, of whom 38 men are armed with percussion muskets. In addition 78 shetsundis, and 16 hereditary sowars aid the police in the performance of their duties when necessary.

The population of the State being estimated at 49,396 this year, there is one policeman to every 493 persons of the population, and to every 3·5 square miles of the area.

The total cost of the stipendiary police was Rs. 9,660 during the year, as against Rs. 8,652 in the preceding year.

249. The following table shows the results of the work done by the Police during the year as compared with that done in the preceding year.

The number of offences reported was 174, that of persons arrested 238, and that of those sent for trial 214 more in the year under report.

The percentage of convictions to arrests was 83·6 as against 62·3, and that of convictions to accused sent for trial was 95·5 as against 69·5 in the preceding year. These results show a marked improvement.

Name of State.	Number of offences reported to the Police.		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Mudhol.	316	490	264	502	236	450	164	430	38	20	62·3	83·6	69·5	95·5

The increase in the number of offences and arrests was owing to the prevailing distress which led to many petty thefts.

250. The value of property stolen during the year is estimated at Rupees 5,679-7-6 as against Rs. 6,387-14-4 in 1876-77. The value of property stolen. Value of that recovered was Rs. 3,767-5-3 as against Rs. 485-8-3 in the preceding year. The percentage is 66·5 as against 9.

251. The following table shows the value of property destroyed by fire as compared with that in 1876-77:

Description of property destroyed.	1876-77.			1877-78.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Houses and huts	726	13	0	20	0	0
Grain	32	12	0	7	0	0
Clothing	23	0	0	.....	
Kurbi and other articles	8,301	4	0	753	0	0
Total	9,083	13	0	780	0	0

It is satisfactory to note the large decrease in the value of property so destroyed during the year under report, viz., Rs. 780 as against Rs. 9,083-13-0.

252. The number of deaths reported under this head was 24 during the year as against 11 in the preceding year. Details are given in the following table:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
Drowned in wells and tanks	4	17
Drowned in rivers and streams	1	4
Struck by lightning	...	...
Died by snake-bite	2	...
Do. from burning	1	...
Do. from excessive drinking	...	...
Do. from sudden and unknown causes	3	3
Total.	11	24

Criminal Justice.

Courts of Criminal Justice. 253. The Courts of Criminal Justice during the year of report were—

- 1 That of the Political Agent exercising the powers of Session Judge.
- 2 That of the Assistant Political Agent exercising the powers of Assistant Session Judge.
- 3 That of the Karbhári exercising the powers of a 1st Class Magistrate.
- 4 That of the Nyayadhish of Mudhol temporarily invested with the powers of 1st Class Magistrate to assist the Karbhári when necessary.
- 5 A Kárkun in the Karbhári's office was invested with powers of 3rd Class Magistrate to the end of September 1877.

254. The number of persons brought to trial was 540 connected with 303 offences as against 273 in 173 offences in the preceding year. There was an increase of 267 offenders and 130 offences. Particulars are shown below:—

Courts.	Persons tried.		Persons convicted.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Political Agent's Court	1	6	1	6
Assistant Political Agent's Court	1	7	1	7
Karbhári's Court	212	225	161	169
Nyayadhish's Court ... ..	...	16	...	14
3rd Class Magistrate's Court	59	286	15	274
Total	273	540	178	470

Of the 540 persons tried 470 were convicted.

The large increase in the number of offences and of offenders, was owing to the prevailing distress caused by the famine; the increase in offences as against property alone being 124.

The percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial was 85·7 as against 64·5 in the preceding year.

Punishments:

255. The punishments awarded to convicted persons as contrasted with those of the previous year were as follows:—

Description of Sentences.	1877-78.			1876-77.		
	In the Court of the Political Agent and Assistant Political Agent.	In the Court of the Magistrate.	Total.	In the Court of the Political Agent and Assistant Political Agent.	In the Court of the Magistrate.	Total.
Imprisonment	9	412	421	2	139	141
Fines ... ..	...	12	12	...	32	32
Flogging ... ..	...	33	33	...	7	7
Transportation	1	...	1	...	...	...
Death	3	...	3	...	...	...
Total	13	457	470	2	178	180

The amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 1,317 as against Rs. 542, of which Rs. 736-14-1 were recovered as against Rs. 370-1-1 in the preceding year.

256. The following table shows the number and description of offences committed during the year of report as contrasted with those in 1876-77 :—

Description of Offences.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murder and attempt to murder ... ..	...	4	4	...
Tort and criminal force	20	4	...	16
Theft and misappropriation of property... ..	63	187	124	...
Breach of trust	2	3	1	...
Dacoity	3	1	...	2
House-breaking and theft	9	30	21	...
Miscellaneous	17	41	24	...
Total	114	270	175	19

It will be seen that the increase of crime during the year was very serious, more than double the number of offences having been committed. There were four murders, while in 1876-77 there was not one.

The dacoity case was a robbery of corn.

Thefts and misappropriation of property were nearly in the proportion of three to one as compared with 1876-77, viz., 187 against 63.

257. The proportion of persons brought to trial to the entire population during the year of report was 540 to 49,396, or nearly 11 per 1,000.

258. There was no appeal or special appeal to Government in criminal cases during the year. There was one appeal from the decision of the Assistant Political Agent to the Political Agent, in which the sentence passed by the Assistant Political Agent was reversed.

There was one special appeal to the Political Agent against the decision of the Assistant Political Agent passed on appeal from the Karbhári's finding and sentence, in which the Assistant Political Agent's decision was reversed.

In two appeals from the decision of the Karbhári to the Assistant Political Agent, one appeal was rejected, and in the other the sentence was confirmed.

259. There were two appeals filed from the decision of the 3rd Class Magistrate to the Karbhári, in both of which the decisions of the Magistrate were upheld.

Jail.

260. The main building of the New Jail is completed; out-houses are under construction. It has cost so far Rs. 26,259-0-0. It stands on rising ground to the south-east of the town of Mudhol, which is about half a mile off, and is very well and strongly built of basalt, surrounded by a high wall of the same construction.

The New Jail at Miraj has been built on its model.

261. There were 33 prisoners in the jail at the close of the last year, and 457 were admitted during the year; total 490. This large increase was owing to the prevailing scarcity and distress. Of the total number 422 were males and 68 females.

Four hundred and fifty-seven prisoners were discharged on the completion of their sentences and 33 remained at the close of the year.

262. The prisoners admitted in the jail were sentenced as follows :—

397 under three months.	1 Transportation for life.
15 from 3 to 6 months.	3 Death.
7 from 6 to 12 months.	31 Flogged.
1 from 12 months to 3 years.	—
2 from 3 to 7 years.	457
	—

The daily average number of prisoners in the jail throughout the year was 56.4 as against 32.5 in the preceding year.

263. The average cost of maintenance and guarding of the prisoners per head for the year was 96-6-0 as against 91-1-0 in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,515-5-3 as against Rs. 2,955-8-0 in the preceding year.

264. The health of the prisoners was generally good. About 80 suffered from fever, dysentery, cholera, and skin diseases. There were three deaths in the jail, one from cholera, one from dysentery, and one from fever.

Civil Justice.

265. The court of the Nyayadhish is the only one exercising original civil jurisdiction in the State. Appeals lie to the Political Agent, and are disposed of by the Assistant Political Agent.

This court was invested with Small Cause Court powers on money suits up to Rs. 50 in value from 1st July 1876.

266. The following statement shows the number of suits in arrears at the beginning of the year, the number filed and disposed of during the year, and the number remaining undisposed of at its close, as contrasted with the corresponding figures for the preceding year :—

Year	Number of suits in arrears at the beginning of the year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of during the year.	Number remaining undisposed of at the close of the year.
1876-77	42	409	451	422	29
1877-78	29	300	329	287	42

It will be seen that the number of suits filed during the year was 109 fewer than in 1876-77. That 135 fewer cases were disposed of during the year than in the preceding year, and that 42 suits remained on the file at the end of the year.

I have no doubt that this falling off of the work of the court is partly owing to the time of the Nyayadhish having been occupied for little more than one and a half months in discharging the duties of the Kārbhāri (for whom he was acting) in addition to his own, but he has been requested to clear of the arrears without delay.

The decrease in the number of suits filed is owing, no doubt, to the impoverished condition of the people.

267. The total value of suits under adjudication in the court during the year was Rs. 38,916-4-6 as against Rs. 51,399-10-7 in the preceding year. The particulars are as follows:—

		1877-78.	1876-77.
Relating to land and house property ...	...	6,917 15 0	19,761 10 2
Money ...	...	21,790 2 1	24,555 6 3
Miscellaneous ...	...	10,208 3 5	7,088 10 2
Total ...		38,916 4 6	51,399 10 7

Of the total number of suits disposed of during the year two were for sums in excess of Rs. 1,000, four were in excess of Rs. 500 and 162 were for sums below 50.

This last number (162) includes 74 Small Cause Court suits.

268. Of the 287 suits disposed of, 166 were decided on their merits, 157 being in favour of plaintiffs and 9 in favour of defendants. Ninety-two were disposed of *ex-parte*, all of which were in favour of plaintiffs; 10 were struck off the file and 19 were withdrawn.

269. The average duration of suits disposed of during the year in this court was 77 days.

270. The following table shows the number of applications for the execution of decrees filed and disposed of during the year and in the preceding year:—

Years.	Arrears at the beginning of the year.	Application filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
1876-77 ...	63	232	295	263	27
1877-78 ...	27	162	189	149	40

In 48 out of 149 applications disposed of, the decrees of the court were fully executed by the sale of property, in 61 satisfaction was entered before the full execution of the decrees, and 40 were otherwise disposed of.

No judgment-debtor was imprisoned during the year under report.

271. The following statement shows the number of appeals from the decisions of the court filed and disposed of in the court of the Assistant Political Agent during the year, as contrasted with the preceding year:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	More.	Less.
Pending at the commencement of the year ...	6	11	5	...
Filed during the year ...	15	14	...	1
Total ...	21	25	5	1
Disposed of during the year ...	10	22	12	...
Pending at the close of the year...	11	3	..	8

272. In 6 of the 22 appeals disposed of by the Appellate Court, the decisions of the lower court were confirmed, in 1 it was reversed, and 15 appeals were struck off the file for non-attendance of the appellants.

273. There was no special appeal to Government during the year under report.

274. The value of stamps used in the suits disposed of during the year was 2,199-6-0 as against Rs. 3,104-14-0 in 1876-77. The following is an account of stamp receipts during the year under report as contrasted with those of the preceding year :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
For Court purposes and deeds	6,091 2 0	5,572 4 0
Stamping deeds... ..	21 0 0	1 4 0
Total ...	6,112 2 0	5,573 8 0
<i>Deduct.</i>		
Vendor's fees	167 13 0	159 9 0
Refund of stamps	29 1 3	3 6 3
Cost of carriage and price of paper from England ...	31 13 0	2,090 7 7
Total ...	228 11 3	2,253 6 10
Net Receipts ...	5,883 6 9	3,320 1 2

275. A large stock of paper for the purpose of stamps was brought from England during the year, hence the large decrease in the net profits. The supply of paper brought will suffice for about eight years.

276. The rules in force in the Kolhápúr State for the registration of documents, were introduced into the Mudhol State as mentioned in last year's report from the beginning of August 1876. The following table shows the receipts and expenditure on account of registration for the last two years :—

	1876-77			1877-78.		
	Number of deeds.	Value of deeds.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of deeds.	Fees realised.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Sale deeds ...	184	21,735	399 12 0	73	7,808	157 0 0
Mortgage deeds ...	2,100	3,20,597	4,448 4 0	338	56,239	1,094 0 0
Deeds of property presented ...	17	200	34 12 0	1	366	5 0 0
Other deeds ...	409	20,712	851 4 0	3	265	11 12 0
Total ...	2,710	3,63,244	5,734 0 0	415	64,678	1,267 12 0
<i>Deduct Expenditure.</i>						
Pay of Sub-Registrar and Peon				432	0 0	
Grain Compensation for Peon				9	0 0	
Books, &c., for the Sub-Registrar's office				74	3 0	
Contingent expenses				60	0 0	
Furniture, &c., for the Sub-Registrar's office				35	0 0	
						610 3 0
Net Profit ... Rupees.						657 9 0

Municipal Administration.

277. No new Municipality was established in the Mudhol State during the year. The existing Municipalities are those of Mudhol, Mahalingpur and Lokapur.

Income and expenditure.

278. The following is an abstract of the receipts and expenditure of these Municipalities.

Mudhol.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.				
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1877 ...	853	12	0	Establishment including conser-			
Grant from the State for 1877-78.	1,500	0	0	vancy ...	1,225	14	6
Conservancy tax ...	475	10	3	Lighting streets and contingen-			
Fines ...	6	6	0	cies ...	47	13	6
Miscellaneous ...	12	0	0	Construction and improvement			
				of roads and other sanitary			
				works ...	1,331	9	11
				Total ...	2,605	5	11
				Balance on 31st March 1878 ...	242	6	4
Total ...	2,847	12	3	Total ...	2,847	12	3

Mahalingpur.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.				
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1877 ...	944	11	9	Establishment including con-			
Grant from the State for 2 years.	3,000	0	0	servancy servants ...	1,150	5	0
Conservancy ...	899	2	0	Lighting streets and con-			
Fines ...	9	6	0	tingencies ...	63	8	2
				Construction and improvement			
				of roads and other sanitary			
				works ...	1,852	14	7
				Total ...	3,066	13	9
				Balance on the 31st March			
				1878 ...	1,786	8	0
Total ...	4,853	3	9	Total ...	4,853	3	9

Lokapur.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Balance on the 1st April 1877.	301	8 0	Establishment	59	5 8
Grant from the Desai of Lokapur	100	0 0	Contingencies	7	10 4
Fines	3	13 0	Construction and improvement of roads	252	0 0
			Total	319	0 0
			Balance on the 31st March 1878	86	5 0
Total	405	5 0	Total	405	5 0

Much has been done at Mudhol and at Mahalingpur to improve the appearance and condition of those towns.

Mahalingpur is an open town, free from the disadvantage of being enclosed by a wall and ditch as at Mudhol.

I was most struck by the cleanliness and regularity apparent at Mahalingpur which may truly be called a model Indian provincial town.

At Mudhol nuisances were rife, and maunds of rubbish extended along the outside of the town wall, the sweepings and refuse thrown down from the wall above.

Orders were given to put a stop to these nuisances.

278. The principal new work carried out by the Mudhol Municipality were two roads and five public latrines.

The works at Mahalingpur were two roads, and clearing the ground for a new road.

The village of Lokapur is nine miles from Kaladgi on the road from that place to Belgaum. The receipts of its Municipality are very small and much cannot be done, but a new road from the Bazaar to the western gate of the town was commenced during the year.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

279. The season was again very unfavourable to agriculture throughout the year under report. The damage was this year caused by excessive moisture.

The rainfall registered at Mudhol during the year was 41 inches 38 cents, double the yearly average. The kharif crops which had been sown with great difficulty for want of bullocks (it is estimated that 50 per cent. of the cattle perished during the famine) promised well at first, but were destroyed by the continued rain when nearly ripe, and I am informed that the outturn was hardly one-tenth of what it should have been.

I was in the district in November 1877 and saw the jowari in the fields all black and rotten. At Mudhol from 9th to 14th December 1877, 3.61 inches of rain were registered, and this caused much damage to the crops. The crop of wheat and of grain were a total failure.

280. The effects of the famine of 1876-77 were most severely felt in this district during the months of June, July, August and September 1877, when prices rose to their highest. In July and August jowári and bájri were 9 lbs. the rupee, in June and September jowári was 11 and bájri 12 lbs. the rupee. It was necessary, therefore, to continue the employment of the people on Famine Relief Works during the year from 1st April to the end of November; the cost for this period amounted to Rs. 36,617-3-4 which, added to Rs. 22,412-3-6 spent on Famine Relief Works in 1876-77, gives a total of Rs. 59,029-6-5 expended on this account since the beginning of the famine.

The poor-houses were closed in November 1877.

281. The highest daily average of persons employed on Relief Works during this period was in May 1877, viz., 2,780·25 and the lowest daily average was in November, viz., 93·33. The highest daily average number of persons at the Relief-houses was in August 1877, viz., 364·14. These numbers gradually fell to 77·32 in November, and in December there were only 2 persons left receiving charitable relief.

282. The two Sowkars of Mahálingpur, Messrs. Mallapa Ghatanbath and Appaya Kulhali, mentioned by my predecessor in last year's report, continued to afford charitable relief to all comers from April to the end of June 1877.

283. The following table shows the prices of the principal food grains at the close of the year of report as contrasted with those of the previous year :—

						Rate in seers of 80 Tolas per rupee on the 31st March 1877.	Rate in seers of 80 Tolas per rupee on the 31st March 1878.
Jowári	...	...	...	...	...	8	15
Bájri	...	...	...	...	...	8½	14
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	8	5¾
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	8½	8
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	6	6½
Tur dal	...	...	...	...	...	7	11

284. The Public and Relief Works completed and in progress in this State during the year are shown, with the expenditure on each from different sources, in the following list :—

Public Works.

No.	Description of Works.	State Funds.	Local Funds.	Contribution.	Total.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
PUBLIC WORKS.						
<i>Communication.</i>						
1	Bridge on the Jamkhandi road ...	138 8 0	.....	.....	138 8 0	Completed.
2	Drains on the road from the town of Mudhol towards the Chief's Bungalow ...	31 7 11	.....	.....	31 7 11	Do.
3	Nine drains and two culverts on the Kaládgi road ...	2,265 10 5	.....	.....	2,265 10 5	Four drains are completed, the rest are in progress.
4	Levelling and muruming portions of the Kaládgi road between the abovementioned drains and culverts ...	521 9 0	.....	.....	521 9 0	In progress.
5	Culvert on the Lokapur road ...	19 0 0	.....	.....	19 0 0	Completed.
6	Do. on the Jamkhandi road ...	544 9 3	.....	.....	544 9 3	In progress.
7	Two drains on the road from the town of Mudhol to the new Jail ...	122 13 1	.....	.....	122 13 1	Do.
8	Two drains near the town of Mudhol on the Mahalingpur road ...	18 9 6	.....	.....	18 9 6	Do.
9	Improving portion of the Lokapur road between the river Ghatprabha and the village of Chenokkhandi ...	253 8 5	.....	.....	253 8 5	Completed.
10	Roads in the town of Mudhol ...	.....	187 3 9	.....	187 3 9	In progress.
11	Two roads at Lokapur ...	38 14 6	10 1 10	.....	49 0 4	Completed.
12	Repairs to roads ...	4,371 11 3	259 10 4	.....	4,631 5 7	Do.
	Total ...	8,325 8 6	456 15 11	.....	8,782 8 5	
<i>Buildings.</i>						
13	New Jail at Mudhol ...	2,741 5 9	.....	.....	2,741 5 9	Nearly completed.
14	Two compound walls to Mudhol ...	1,947 8 6	.....	.....	1,947 8 6	Do.
15	Latrines for male and female prisoners in Mudhol ...	90 11 0	.....	.....	90 11 0	In progress.
16	Out-houses to the Mudhol Dispensary ...	1,911 12 8	.....	.....	1,911 12 8	Nearly completed.
17	Chowri at Mugalkhod ...	.....	75 1 8	.....	75 1 8	Completed.
18	Do. at Halgali ...	.....	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	Do.

19	Do. at Wazarmatti	...	...	.....	36 2 0	.....	36 2 0	Nearly completed.
20	Do. at Belgali	...	...	.....	38 9 8	.....	38 9 8	Do.
21	Do. at Ingalgi	...	...	.....	65 4 9	.....	65 4 9	In progress.
22	Do. at Gulgaljambgi	...	...	.....	62 1 8	.....	62 1 8	Do.
23	Repairs to buildings	...	...	143 13 8	229 3 7	.....	378 0 10	Completed.
Total				6,839 3 2	521 7 4	.....	7,360 10 6	
<i>Educational.</i>									
24	Repairs to school-houses	...	...	.....	450 9 2	.....	450 9 2	Completed.
<i>Water-supply.</i>									
25	Excavating a well and improvements to other wells in the Sitaram Bag at Mudhol	...	...	2,078 0 11	.....	.....	2,078 0 11	Completed.
26	Excavating a tank at Gulgaljamgi	...	...	.....	.....	618 6 11	618 6 11	Do.
27	Deepening a well in the garden at Mahalingpur	...	...	185 3 4	.....	.....	185 3 4	Do.
28	Do. do. at Halki	...	...	.....	245 15 5	.....	245 15 5	Do.
29	Repairs to wells	...	...	.....	3 6 6	.....	3 6 6	Do.
Total				2,263 4 3	249 5 11	618 6 11	3,131 1 1		
<i>Accomodation for Travellers.</i>									
30	Dharamshala at Halki and Mugalkhod	...	...	.....	543 8 6	.....	543 8 6	Nearly completed.
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
31	Preserving road-side trees	...	...	3,898 3 11	.....	.....	3,898 3 11	Completed.
32	Do. trees in the compounds of school-houses	...	...	.....	105 1 0	.....	105 1 0	Completed.
33	Cattle-pound at Yedhali	...	...	9 13 3	.....	.....	9 13 3	Completed.
34	Do. at Belgali	...	...	12 4 10	.....	.....	12 4 10	Do.
35	Do. at Hoskot	...	...	.....	221 8 7	.....	221 8 7	Do.
36	Do. at Shirol	...	...	.....	223 10 3	.....	223 10 3	Nearly completed.

No.	Description of Works.	State Funds.	Local Funds.	Contribution.	Total.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
PUBLIC WORKS—continued.						
<i>Miscellaneous—continued.</i>						
37	Re-building a portion of the fort wall at Mudhol ...	100 10 8	.....	.....	100 10 8	In progress.
38	Gate at Halgali ... ..	.....	72 15 11	.....	72 15 11	Completed.
39	Prickly-pear clearances ... ..	.....	0 5 5	.....	0 5 5	Do.
40	Miscellaneous	140 4 8	127 2 6	.....	267 7 2	Do.
	Total ...	4,162 5 4	750 11 8	.....	4,913 1 0	
	Total of all Public Works ...	21,590 5 3	2,972 10 6	618 6 11	25,181 6 8	
<i>Completing the unfinished Relief Works.</i>						
41	Tank at Mahalingpur	788 9 8	.....	.....	788 9 8	¾ of the work has been done.
42	Do. at Melligedi... ..	42 2 2	.....	.....	42 2 2	In progress.
43	Do. at Rugi	3 7 3	.....	.....	3 7 3	Do.
44	Do. at Mallapur	35 7 11	.....	.....	35 7 11	Completed.
45	Do. at Pettur	85 0 3	.....	.....	85 0 3	In progress.
46	Embanking and muruming the road near Jergal ...	209 8 4	.....	.....	209 8 4	
	Total ...	1,164 3 7	.....	.....	1,164 3 7	
	Grand Total ...	22,754 8 10	2,972 10 6	618 6 11	26,345 10 3	

No.	Description of Work.	Expenditure up to the 31st March 1876.			Expenditure up to the end of November 1877.			Total.			REMARKS.
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
RELIEF WORKS.											
47	Road from Mahalingpur to Madbhavi	2,626	5	6	783	13	8	3,410	3	2	
48	Road towards Rámdurg	1,770	3	11	3,772	13	5	5,543	1	4	
49	Muruming the slope of the embankment on the Yádwád road	1,165	3	5	774	5	4	1,939	8	9	
50	Embanking and muruming portion of the Lokapur road between the river and Mudhol ... ..	.....			2,973	10	10	2,973	10	10	
51	Do. do. of the black soil portion of the Kaládgi road ... ..	.....			5,827	6	5	5,827	6	5	
52	Do. do. of the Lokapur road between Chinchkhandi and Lokapur. ....	.....			2,277	7	6	2,277	7	6	Completed.
53	Do. do. Yádwád road ... ..	.....			2,717	0	10	2,717	0	10	
54	Branch road from the Kapadatti Gate at Shirol to join the Jamkhandi line ... ..	.....			225	14	6	225	14	6	Completed.
55	Improving streets at Shirol ... ..	.....			24	14	6	24	14	6	Do.
56	Puddling and raising of the bund of the Mudhol Tank... ..	4,913	3	2	5,444	6	4	10,357	9	6	Do.
57	Tank at Pettur	1,383	6	10	1,486	3	4	2,869	10	2	
58	Do. at Mantoor	868	9	7	780	15	2	1,649	8	9	Completed.
59	Do. at Dadanhatti	3,110	11	10	849	5	6	3,960	1	4	
60	Do. at Mahalingpur	2,737	11	4	584	11	4	3,322	6	8	
61	Do. at Wazarmatti	3,836	11	6	841	12	8	4,678	8	2	Completed.
62	Do. at Rugi ... ..	.....			1,031	5	8	1,031	5	8	
63	Do. at Mellogedi... ..	.....			3,322	10	4	3,322	10	4	
64	Do. at Mallápur ... ..	.....			920	3	1	920	3	1	
65	Do. at Halki ... ..	.....			1,005	11	1	1,005	11	1	Completed.
66	Do. at Halgalj ... ..	.....			301	6	2	301	6	2	
67	Deepening a well at Lokapur ... ..	.....			277	1	4	277	1	4	Completed.
68	Kalwa for feeding the tanks at Mudhol ... ..	.....			274	5	6	274	5	6	
69	Cutting prickly-pear at Shirol ... ..	.....			61	1	2	61	1	2	Completed.
70	Sheds for coolies ... ..	.....			58	9	8	58	9	8	
	Total ...	22,412	3	1	36,617	3	4	59,029	6	5	

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the total cash and other balances at the close of the revenue year ending on 31st July 1877, amounted to Rs. 7,93,570-6-5. Deducting from this sum Rs. 6,000, included in the item of Loans and Advances, which had to be written off on the adjustment of accounts as not recoverable, and Rs. 5,049-9-5 on account of deposits, for which the State was liable; the actual assets at the close of the revenue year 1876-77 may be estimated at Rs. 7,82,520-13-0.

291. The actual receipts and disbursements for the last revenue year, exclusive of Local Funds, are shown in the following table:—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
Ordinary	...	1,71,145 9 2	Ordinary	...	1,58,988 3 6
Extraordinary	...	36,903 12 6	Extraordinary	...	1,34,615 10 7
Total	...	2,08,049 5 8			
Deficit	...	85,554 8 5			
Total	...	2,93,603 14 1	Total	...	2,93,603 14 1

It will be seen from the above, that the total expenditure during the year exceeded the actual receipts by Rs. 85,554-8-5. This large excess was due to the unusually large amount of the extraordinary expenditure, partly on account of famine relief and other public works, amounting to Rs. 70,165-0-0, grain compensation, and other expenses consequent on the famine.

The excess in the expenditure was met from the surplus balance of the preceding year.

292. A statement showing the details of receipts and expenditure during the last revenue year is appended, marked I. A similar statement for the last four years, marked J, is appended, *vide* Government Resolution No 79, of 8th January last.

Local Funds. 293. The income and expenditure of Local Funds is shown in the following table:—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
Balance on the 1st August 1876.		9,007 4 1	On local works	...	9,269 5 9
<i>Receipts.</i>			Education	...	5,396 3 2
One anna cess	...	7,577 0 9	Total	...	14,665 8 11
School fees	...	441 2 0			
People's contribution	...	186 0 0	<i>Balance on 31st July 1877.</i>		
Toll and ferries	...	1,264 10 0	Local works allotment	...	3,476 12 9
Cattle-pound fines	...	778 2 0	Educational allotment	...	1,190 8 2
Miscellaneous	...	78 11 0	Total	...	19,332 13 10
Total	...	19,332 13 10			

The expenditure, it will be seen, was Rs. 4,339-15-2, in excess of the actual receipts, which is owing to the large outlay on public works.

Appendix K. shows the details of receipts and expenditure of the Funds.

Revenue.

294. The following is a contrasted statement of the revenue receipts under different heads for the years 1875-76 and 1876-77:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1876-77.	
			More.	Less.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Land revenue ...	1,17,441 13 0	1,04,583 1 10	...	12,858 11 0
Sayer do. ...	15,611 0 6	15,280 13 3	...	337 3 3
Judicial do. ...	16,140 14 10	8,003 2 11	...	8,137 11 11
General do. ...	50,622 5 7	35,888 15 5	...	14,733 6 2
Local Funds ...	11,911 2 4	10,325 9 9	...	1,585 8 7
Total ...	2,11,734 4 3	1,74,081 11 2	...	37,652 9 1

Land Revenue.

295. The decrease in the land revenue is owing to a larger amount being in arrears on account of the famine.

The arrears at the close of the revenue year 1876-77 being Rs. 12,314-14-0; whilst the arrears at the close of 1875-76 were only Rs. 235-14-7.

296. The decrease under this head is owing (1) to one item (cattle-pound fees) included in it in the preceding year having been transferred to Local Funds; (2) to the amount of Magis-

Judicial Revenue. terial fines realised in the revenue year under report being less than that realised in the preceding year; (3) the receipts on account of registration of documents in the year under report were less than in the preceding year.

297. The decrease under this head is owing to (1) the item of tolls having been transferred from this head to the Local Funds; and (2) to the receipts on account of forests being less

General Revenue. in the year of report than in the preceding year.

298. The decrease under this head is owing to a falling off in popular subscriptions and to outstanding arrears of the one anna cess attributable to the famine.

Local Funds.

299. A budget estimate, marked L, of receipts and expenditure for the year 1878-79, as contrasted with the estimate for 1877-78 and the actuals for 1876-77, is appended. It will be observed that the estimated receipts amount to Rs. 2,30,822-15-3, and the expenditure provided for amounts to Rs. 1,92,888-9-2, the surplus being Rs. 87,934-6-1. Included in the estimated expenditure is the amount of Rs. 46,597-12-8 on account of public works, chargeable to the State Funds, and the sum of Rs. 14,539-5-8, on the same account, to be met by the Local Funds; total Rs. 61,137-2-4.

The balance of the State Funds invested in Government securities will amount to about Rs. 6,50,000 at the close of the year.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

300. The following table shows the number of births and deaths in the year of report, as contrasted with the corresponding number in 1876-77:—

Births and deaths.

	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births	1,181	600	...	581
Deaths	1,712	2,829	1,117	...

The large decrease in the number of births and the increase in the number of deaths is doubtless to be attributed to the combined effects of famine and of the unhealthiness of the climate during many months of the year, during which fever and ague of a bad type prevailed throughout the district. Cholera carried off 202 persons.

Medical Relief.

301. The number of patients treated at the Mudhol Dispensary during the year is reported to have been 7,968 as against 4,952 in the preceding year. The daily average attendance was 74.6 as against 57 in 1876-77.

The increase in the number of patients is no doubt attributable to the increased amount of sickness prevailing during the year; but the local authorities are inclined to think that the present Hospital Assistant being a Brahmin, whilst his predecessor was a Sonar, may have contributed to the increased attendance, as there was a prejudice on the part of the people against taking liquid medicines from the hands of the latter.

The cost of maintaining the dispensary during the year was Rs. 1,913-0-3, of which Rs. 900 was contributed by the State, and the remainder from the Local Funds. The cost in 1876-77 was Rs. 1,485-8-5.

302. The prevailing diseases during the greater part of the year were fever of bad type, and during part of the year cholera and bowel complaints.

Epidemics.

303. The following table shows the number of attacks, recoveries, and deaths from cholera during the year of report :—

Number of persons attacked.	Number of persons recovered.	Number of persons died.	Number of persons suffering at the end of the year.	Proportions of attacks per 1,000.	Percentage of deaths.
344	126	202	16	6.97	64.54

161 cases of small-pox are reported to have occurred, of which 19 proved fatal.

304. The number of persons vaccinated was 1,159 as against 1,323 in the preceding year. In the town of Mudhol the work was done by the Hospital Assistant in charge of the dispensary, while in the district it was performed by the Vaccinator.

The following table shows the number of operations as contrasted with that of the previous year :—

1876-77.			1877-78.		
Successful.	Unsuccessful, and doubtful.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful, and doubtful.	Total.
1,313	15	1,323	1,159	...	1,159

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

305. The number of schools in the State at the close of the year 1877-78 was the same as that in the preceding year, viz., 21, but some changes have taken place, viz., the school at Mantoor closed on account of famine in January 1877 was re-opened in November 1877. The Higher Grade Vernacular school at Mahalingpur was incorporated with the Lower Grade Vernacular school in the month of November, in consequence of the attendance at the former having fallen too low to admit of a separate teaching staff being kept up.

The 21 schools on the 31st March 1878 were as follows :—

- 1 Anglo-Vernacular school.
- 18 Lower-Grade Vernacular schools.
- 1 Girls' school.
- 1 Night school.

306. The following statement shows the number of pupils on the rolls of the schools at the close of the year under report as contrasted with that of the previous year :—

No.	Schools.	Number of boys on rolls on the 31st March 1877.	Number of boys on rolls on the 31st March 1878.
1	Mudhol Anglo-Vernacular school ...	51	50
2	Do. Lower-Grade Vernacular school, No. 1 ...	33	28
3	Do. do. do. No. 2 ...	93	35
4	Mahalingpur High-Grade Vernacular school... ..	25	...
5	Do. Lower-Grade Vernacular school ...	67	60
6	Dhowleshwar do. do. ...	15	17
7	Miraj do. do. ...	21	13
8	Malali do. do. ...	14	7
9	Belgali do. do. ...	25	20
10	Shirol do. do. ...	30	22
11	Gulgaljambgi do. do. ...	19	15
12	Yedhali do. do. ...	44	30
13	Kasbajambgi do. do. ...	17	17
14	Halgali do. do. ...	27	8
15	Lokapur do. do. ...	54	39
16	Machkunur do. do. ...	22	14
17	Metgood do. do. ...	34	26
18	Bhantnoor do. do. ...	18	12
19	Mantoor do. do. ...	...	6
20	Bargi do. do. ...	25	18
21	Mudhol Girls' schools	25	22
22	Night School at Mudhol	23	14
	Total ...	682	473

307. It will be seen from the above statement that the number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1878 was 473 as against 682 at the close of the preceding year. This large decrease is attributed partly to people having left their villages during the famine with their families, and partly to the cultivators having withdrawn their children from the schools to work in their fields. The attendance is now said to be improving, and it is hoped will equal that of 1876-77. The average daily attendance in the schools was 376.27 against 560.2 in the preceding year.

This decrease is partly to be attributed to the great amount of sickness which prevailed during the year, owing to which many boys were prevented from attending school.

The amount of the fees realized was Rs. 368-8-0 as against Rs. 433 in 1876-77.

308. Up to 1876-77 the expenditure on schools was partly defrayed by the State Funds and partly from the Local Funds, and was shown separately in the two accounts. It was ordered that a fixed sum of Rs. 3,000 from the State Funds should be annually credited to the Local Funds Accounts, and the whole expenditure shown in one place in the Local Funds accounts. This will take effect in the accounts for the Revenue year 1877-78. The total expenditure on education in this State during the year of report was Rs. 6,277-8-10 as against Rs. 7,812-4-3 in the year 1876-77.

309. There is only one lithographic press at Mudhol mentioned in last year's report; it publishes a weekly vernacular newspaper, the "Sanmarga Darshaka." Particulars are given in Appendix O.

RA'MDURG.

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

310. The administration of this State was conducted during the year by the late Chief Yogirao Ram Bhawey Bapu Saheb, who died after a few days illness at Rámdurg, on the 11th February 1878, aged 26 years. He was adopted by his predecessor Ramrao Narayen on 22nd April 1867 whom he succeeded on 14th March 1873.

He therefore ruled the State during 4 years and 11 months.

The late Chief was an amiable, well-disposed man, but indolent in the conduct of the business of his State. Extraordinary expenditure was unavoidably incurred during the short period of his administration, and the debt of the State now amounts to a little over Rs. 1,15,000.

311. The late Chief married on 14th May 1867, Taae Saheb, the only daughter of the Chief of Sángli. This lady died on the 6th September 1877, two months after giving birth to her first child, the present Chief Venkatrao Rao Saheb born on 26th June 1877.

312. The State Karbhári, Mr. Vithal Mahadeo Datey, with whose assistance the Chief carried on the administration, having left Rámdurg on account of his private affairs, his nephew, Mr. Wamon Krishna Datey, was appointed to act for him. After the death of the Chief, Rao Bahadur Sudaseo Rughonath Joshi, State Karbhári of Mudhol, was temporarily appointed by the Political Agent to the charge of the State which he conducted from 14th February 1878 to the 11th May following with the assistance of Mr. Wamon Krishna Datey, who has since been in sole charge of the State, and has been invested by the Political Agent with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

313. The question of the arrangements for the future administration of the State is now pending.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

314. The survey of the lands which was mentioned as having been commenced by a local establishment, in last year's report, has not been continued, and no settlement of the land revenue was made during the year.

There appears to be reason to believe that the land assessment is too high and it is most desirable that the revenue survey and assessment of the lands should be introduced.

315. The area of the State being about 140 square miles, the returns give a total of 89,905 acres 21 goontas, of which 12,143 acres are unculturable and about 77,000 acres are arable.

The following table shows the extent of Khalsa land paying rent, and of alienation from which revenue is collected. The Khalsa land is thus a little more than two-fifths of the whole culturable area, and the average rate of assessment is a little more than Rs. 2 per acre, which, having regard to the average quality of the land, seems high.

316. The following table shows the extent of arable land, the number of acres cultivated and uncultivated of Khalsa lands. Judi and other lands held in Inam for the year under report contrasted with the preceding year:—

Year.	ARABLE LAND IN ACRES.				CULTIVATED.				UNCULTIVATED.			
	Khalsa land wholly paying revenue to the State.	Judi lands partly paying revenue to the State.	Perpetual Inam lands, service Inams, &c.	Total.	Khalsa.	Judi lands.	Perpetual Inam lands, &c.	Total.	Khalsa.	Judi lands.	Perpetual Inam lands, &c.	Total.
	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A.
1876-77 ...	31,369 16	14,863 5	30,882 21	77,120 2	4,963 9	2,347 5	3,883 20	11,193 34	26,406 7	12,521 0	26,999 1	65,926
1877-78 ...	31,610 29	14,868 5	31,628 27	77,107 21	28,785 0	13,562 1	29,628 38	71,975 39	2,825 29	1,306 4	999 29	5,131

It will be seen that of a total of 77,107 acres of arable land, there were 5,131 uncultivated during the year under report as against 65,926 acres in 1876-77. This district suffered severely from the drought of that year which was the cause that nearly six-seventh of the land lay waste, as mentioned in last year's report.

Ward's estate.

317. There are no ward's estates at present under the management of the State authorities.

III.—PROTECTION.

318. There is no regular Police force in this State. The return shown in last year's report under this head, gives a total of 5 mounted men and 44 Foot stipendiary, and 229 shetsundis who hold land. The mounted men are taken from the Shilledars, of whom there are 52.

Police.

The other belong to the "Hosham" a body which includes nearly all the sepoy and other servants on the establishments who receive trifling pay. Such as they are these men act as Police, and the cost of the 49 men is shown as having been Rs. 2,784. Two hundred and twenty-eight shetsundis, who hold land valued at 7,645-14-0, are told off to assist the Police and work under the village Kumavisdárs and Pátels and help to preserve order in the villages, but it is misleading to class them as Police.

319. There were 154 offences reported to the Police connected with which 307 persons were arrested or 114 more than last year. The increase is attributed to the distress caused by the prolonged scarcity. Of the 307 persons arrested 257 were sent for trial, 218 were convicted and 33 were acquitted; 2 died and 4 remained for disposal at the end of the year.

The percentage convicted of accused arrested was 71, and that convicted of accused sent for trial was 84.8.

These results show an improvement upon the work of the preceding year when the percentage was 48.2 and 58.8 respectively.

320. The value of the property destroyed by fire is a trifle compared with that reported in the preceding year, viz., Rs. 80, value of fodder chaff, as against Rs. 2,278-8-0.

Property destroyed by fire.

321. I believe the return furnished under this head to be unreliable, only two accidental deaths are reported as having occurred during the year as against five in 1876-77.

Accidental deaths.

322. The value of property stolen was Rs. 2,777-15-2 and that of the property recovered Rs. 1,459-14-2 as against Rs. 2,437-1-11 and Rs. 1,412-9-0 in 1876-77. The percentage of property recovered was 52·5 as against 58·2 in the preceding year.

Value of stolen property.

Criminal Justice.

323. The Chief Court in the State exercising criminal jurisdiction was that presided over by the Chief and his Karbhári and after the Chief's death by the Mudhol State Karbhári who was placed in temporary charge.

Tribunals.

324. Mr. Bhimaji Jivaji was invested by the late Chief with the powers of a magistrate to try petty offences, but as he was employed on other work no proceedings were held in his court.

325. The acting Karbhári in charge, Mr. Wamon Krishna Datey, was entrusted by the Political Agent with the powers of 2nd Class Magistrate, but as his whole time was taken up in collecting and furnishing information required by the Assistant Political Agent no proceedings were held in his court.

326. A Mr. Mahadeo Náráyen was invested with authority as Magistrate to deal with offences against the Cotton Frauds Act. (Act IX. of 1863) in the year 1876.

There were no proceedings held in his court during the year under report.

327. There were 68 accused persons remaining to be disposed of at the end of 1876-77, and during the year under report 273 prisoners how disposed of. persons were arrested.

Of the total 341, there were dismissed 58, sentenced 239, died 5, escaped 3, and 36 remained undisposed of at the end of the year in 18 cases.

No appeal was preferred during the year.

The number of offences reported during the year was 113 as against 94.

That of the accused was 273 as against 183 in the preceding year. The increase in the number in 1877-78 is attributed to the protracted scarcity and distress.

328. No heinous offences were committed during the year under report. There was no case of murder, homicide or dacoity.

Crimes.

There were 94 thefts as against 34 in the preceding year.

329. Thirty-six persons were sentenced to imprisonment for a term of years, 56 to imprisonment and fine, 18 to imprisonment, fine and whipping, 26 to fine only, 19 to fine and whipping, and 65 to whipping only.

Punishments awarded.

Fines were inflicted to the amount of Rs. 5,134, and the amount realised is reported to be only Rs. 438-6-0.

330. The building used as a Jail at Rámdurg has been recently built, and with a few alterations to improve the ventilation of the rooms; which I ordered to be made when last at Rámdurg, will answer the purpose. The following statement shows the number of prisoners confined, set at liberty, and remaining in the Jail at the close of the year :—

Year.	REMAINING.		RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		SET AT LIBERTY IN THE YEAR.		REMAINING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		DESCRIPTION OF SENTENCE.					Daily Average.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Under 3 Months.	Under 6 Months.	Under 1 Year.	Under 3 Years.	Above 3 Years.	
1876-77	24	4	68	10	92	14	55	10	37	4	40	8	10	19	1	31.04
1877-78	37	4	111	18	148	22	118	20	30	2	95	13	11	10	..	30.8

The total number received in the Jail during the year was 129 (111 men 18 women) which added to 41 remaining from 1876-77 gives a total of 170, of whom 138 were set at liberty during the year. Thirty men and two women remained in the Jail at the close of the year.

The daily average was thus 30.8.

331. The cost of feeding the prisoners is stated to have been Rs. 1,289-5-9, that of clothing Rs. 40-14-9, that of the pay of the guard of sepoy Rs. 624, total Rs. 1,954-4-6.

The monthly average cost of each prisoner was Rs. 5-3-4.

332. Five prisoners died of fever, but on the whole the health of the prisoners is reported to have been fair. The sick were attended by Native doctors.

The conduct of the prisoners during the year was fair. No prisoner escaped. The prisoners are employed in making roads, clearing prickly-pear, &c.

Civil Justice.

333. There were two Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction in the State, that of the Chief and that of the Nyayadhish, with authority to investigate suits not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value. Appeals lay to the Chief's court.

334. The number of original suits filed during the year was 74, added to which 27 remaining on the file at the end of 1876-77 gives a total of 101, of which 45 suits were disposed of by the Nyayadhish Mr. Máhádeo Náráyen during the period of 10 months 21 days he held office, and 41 by Mr. Chinto Dhondeo, temporarily appointed, in 1 month and 9 days. No explanation is given of the reason of so little work having been done by the Nyayadhish. There remained 15 suits undisposed of at the close of the year.

335. Of the suits disposed of 35 were decided *ex-parte* in favour of plaintiffs; 30 disputed cases were decided in favour of plaintiff and 1 in favour of defendant; 6 suits were struck off the file and 14 were withdrawn.

Two original suits remained undisposed of in the Huzur Court of the Chief at the end of 1876-77, and remain undisposed of. None were filed during the year.

336. There were 24 appeals in arrears, in the Huzur Court, at the beginning of the year; one appeal was filed during the year, total Appeals. 25; all of which remain undisposed of.

The fact is, that the late Chief altogether neglected the work of this court.

337. The value of the property decreed by the court of the Nyayadhish is reported to have been Rs. 6,373-10-8. Value of property decreed.

The value of the property in litigation in two of the suits exceeded Rs. 1,000. There were no suits, the value in which was above Rs. 500 and less than Rs. 1,000. The number of suits, in which the value was less than Rs. 500 was 84.

338. The proceeds from the sale of stamps amounted to Rs. 1,893-0-9 as against Rs. 2,431-9-3 in the preceding year. Stamp receipts.

339. There is no proper system of registration in the State. During the year under report no document was registered. Registration.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

340. The season is reported to have been an unfavourable one for agriculture. Thirty-two inches of rain fell, but much of it fell at the wrong time, and caused damage. Weather and crops.

The kharif was everywhere sown at the proper time, but after the young plants came up, there was no rain from the last week in June till the middle of August, excepting a few light showers which were of little use, and the yield of these crops was deficient.

The sowing of the rabi was delayed for want of rain; and then excess of rain caused damage.

The jowári was in some places damaged by locusts. The wheat crop was a total failure owing to blight after the ear had formed. This blight extended throughout the Southern Mahratta Country. Cotton crops were poor. Jowári was partly destroyed by want of rain at the beginning of the season, and then by excessive moisture after the proper season. The safflower everywhere yielded excellent crops.

On the whole the outturn may be estimated at an 8 anna crop.

No cotton was produced in 1876-77. During the year under report 12,070 acres were sown, and the produce was 655 candies: 619 lbs or about 42 lbs per acre.

The following statement shows the average rates of prices of the staple kinds of grain and other articles of food, during the year, as compared with the preceding year:—

Name of Article.	1876-77.			1877-78.		
	Average lbs. per Rupee.	Average lbs. per Rupee at the end of March 1877.	Average lbs. per Rupee during the Year.	Average Rs. per Rupee at the end of the Year.		
Jowári and bájri	28	17	19½	32		
Gram	22	16	12¼	12		
Rice	20	12	11½	14		
Wheat	20	13	9¾	11		
	Value of per maund in rupees.					
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Raw sugar	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 14 0	2 4 0		
Ghee	9 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0		

341. The only industry found in the State is that of manufacture of dhoturs, saris, cholkhuns, khadi, &c., for home consumption and for export. There are said to be 1,928 looms at work at Rámdurg, Surchan, Manihol and Halgatti. The goods are sent to Mahád, Rájápur, and to other places on the coast for export. Yarn is imported, and some is made in the country. Indigo is brought from Padatoor and Tadpatri in the Madras Presidency.

342. The value of the cotton goods produced and exported during the year, as compared with 1876-77, is shown below:—

Year.	The value of the Cloth produced.	Value of the Cloth exported.	Value of the Cloth now remaining in store.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	2,82,687	1,75,471	1,07,216
1877-78	2,06,464	1,43,264	63,200

It will be seen that the value of the goods manufactured during the year was less by Rs. 76,223 than in 1876-77, and the value of that exported less by Rs. 32,207.

The cause of the falling off in the trade was the general distress, caused by scarcity and high prices, and the weavers are said to be reduced to great distress.

343. The trade in grain was brisk during the first six months of the year, after which it declined. Six hundred and one candies of grain were imported at Rámdurg during the first six months, the value of which was Rs. 430 per candy—Rs. 2,58,430.

The value of the corn imported in 1876-77 was Rs. 3,28,352.

344. The total amount expended on public works during the year was Rs. 8,915-0-9, of which Rs. 7,652-8-6 were spent on Public Works, these last were—

1 Roads in the town of Rámdurg	5,409 15 9
2 Bund at Hoskira... ..	1,943 13 0
3 Panchgaon road	247 12 0
4 Miscellaneous	50 15 9
Total	7,652 8 6

Ordinary Public Works were—

Roads in the town	Rs. a. p.
Miscellaneous	386 11 0
	875 13 3
	1,262 8 3

Grand Total 8,915 0 9

Men	25,082
Women	45,163
Children	8,431
Total... ..	78,676

The number of persons employed on the relief works is shown in the margin, and the average pay they received was $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas.

345. This State is most backward as regards public works, no outlay on this account was ever incurred by the late Chief's predecessors.

Under the pressure caused by the Famine of 1876-77, and the necessity of employing the people to keep them alive, a good deal of money has been spent. The town of Rámdurg has been much improved by the roads that have been made in and approaching it.

But very little has been done to meet the great want of this district, viz., a cart-road from Rámdurg to join the high road from Belgaum to Kaládgi at Panchgaon, the distance being about 10 miles in a direct line.

There is hardly so much as a cart-track, and it is with great difficulty that carts can be taken to Rámdurg from the high road.

The country is more open in the direction of Sureban on the road to Nár-gund, but the road mentioned in last year's report as being under construction on that line was never completed, it was not properly made, and is now quite out of repair.

346. Poor-houses were opened at Rámdurg and at Sureban, grain was distributed and some money was given in charity. The Charitable relief. total expenditure under these heads during the year was Rs. 4,877-12-1, of which the sum of Rs. 2,500 were contributed by private subscription. The number of the recipients of relief is stated to have been 78,044 and that of the persons borne on the rolls was 23,180.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

347. The total revenue realised in 1876-77, including outstanding balances, Rs. 45,563-14-9 and a sum of Rs. 49,718-15-9 borrowed during the year amounted to Rs. 95,282-14-6, to which sum the balance of Rs. 5,977-14-6 at the beginning of the year being added, a total of Rs. 1,01,260-13-0 is obtained as available to meet the expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 99,510-13-7, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,749-15-5 to be carried on to next year's (1877-78) account.

The above expenditure included Rs. 13,123-2-11 on account of famine-relief. Rs. 4,783-6-11 payments on account of debts, and Rs. 4,025-0-2 advances recoverable.

348. Nothing can be more irregular than the conduct of business at Rámdurg; up to the present time the accounts of last three years have not been made up. The estimated gross revenue is Rs. 1,14,290-7-6, as shown in the margin, but this estimated revenue has not been realised for some years past. The outstandings on account of un-realised land revenue alone amount, it is stated, to the sum of Rs. 82,843-6-4, but this includes Rs. 58,853-11-9 on account of 1877-78, which will leave Rs. 23,989-10-7 on account of former years.

	Rs.	a.	P.
1. Land revenue ...	82,170	1	9
2. Sayer ...	18,895	1	9
3. Other receipts ...	2,678	6	0
4. Inams ...	2,773	8	0
5. Miscellaneous ...	7,783	5	6
Total...	1,14,290	7	6

349. There was no fixed budget of expenditure, and no attempt appears to have been made of late years to bring the expenditure within the revenue.

The ordinary cash expenditure in 1876-77 is shown to have amounted to Rs. 67,464-3-10, but it is not clear what sums, which should have been paid, remained unpaid at the end of the year.

350. The late Chief succeeded to a debt owing by his father of Rs. 23,000 and had to pay Rs. 24,000 Nazarana on adoption on his succession. Rs. 20,830-13-10 were expended on famine-relief. Altogether the extraordinary expenditure that had to be met on various accounts, including the above debt, amounted to Rs. 1,07,830.

351. Government were pleased to sanction the grant of a loan of Rs. 25,000 to the Chief on account of the Famine. The total amount of the debt at the time of the late Chief's death appears to have been Rs. 1,12,162-14-11, of which Rs. 7,008 have since been paid off, leaving the amount of Rs. 1,05,054-14-11 still to be paid.

It is needless to observe that it will be necessary to practice strict economy for some years, in order to discharge these liabilities and to make provision for the cost of the revenue survey, and of some public works that ought to be carried out.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

352. Three hundred and forty-four births and 2,709 deaths are reported for 1877-78 as against 1,001 and 1,119 in the preceding year.

Births and deaths.

The great decrease in the number of births and the increased mortality during the year are attributed, and no doubt with perfect reason, to the effects of the famine, and prolonged privations and distress; for the figures under these heads, given for the other States, tell the same tale.

353. The general health of the people is said to have been wretched, debilitated by privation, fever of a bad type spread like an epidemic during the last half of the year and carried off numbers; about 500 it is said.

Epidemic.

354. Cholera prevailed from April to June 1877; of 218 cases 161 proved fatal and 57 recovered.

Small-pox.

355. There were 101 cases of small-pox.

Dispensary.

356. There is no dispensary in this State.

Vaccination.

357. There were only 284 operations of vaccination as against 940 in the preceding year. The reason assigned for the great decrease is—

That parents emigrated with their children, and no doubt the decrease in the number of births may also have been partly the cause.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

358. There has been no increase in the number of schools during the year. The number of schools is 3, viz., 1 Anglo-Vernacular school and 1 Vernacular school at Rámdurg and 1 Vernacular school at Surebans. These schools are not flourishing. The number of scholars was 108 during the year against 190 in the preceding year. The average daily attendance has greatly fallen off, at Sureban, it was 46·9 in 1877-78 against 82·54 in 1876-77.

Schools and Scholars.

The total expenditure incurred under this head during the year was Rs. 1,011, viz., 986 to the teaching staff and Rs. 25 contingencies. The fees amounted to Rs. 69-8-0 against Rs. 1,194 in 1876-77. The cost is defrayed by the State.

I believe that all that is necessary to bring these schools into more satisfactory condition is that supervision should be exercised, and interest taken in the work by the Karbhári.

Printing Press.

359. There is no press of any kind at Rámdurg.

MHYSAL.

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

360. The management of this petty estate, which is a Sub-Saránjám of the Sánгли State, has been conducted under the supervision of the Assistant Political Agent during the year under report.

Mr. Ganesh Narshenva continued to hold charge of the office of the Wahiwatdar, as mentioned in last year's report, and has given satisfaction.

361. The Huzur and Taluka forms of accounts of Mr. T. C. Hope, C. S., were introduced during the year under report, and this arrangement has led to the change of the commencement of the revenue year from 5th June to 1st August. The new forms are found to work well, and the accounts are made up much more speedily than before.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

362. The area of the culturable land, not under cultivation, has been slightly increased by lands measuring 72 acres and 21 guntas having been thrown up during the year of report. The assessment on the lands so thrown up is Rs. 110-3-0. The lands are of inferior quality. The reason of this increase is that the holdings were thrown up by their holders in consequence of their inability to pay the rent which they allege is too high. The total culturable land lying waste is estimated at 612 acres 26 guntas, and assessed at Rs. 290-3-0.

III.—PROTECTION.

363. There are 8 sepoy who perform the duties of Police in addition to their other duties. Their pay is Rs. 336-0-0.

364. The number of offences reported to the Police were 19 as against 28 in the preceding year. The persons apprehended were 28 and 50 respectively. The decrease, especially in a time of great distress, is satisfactory, and may be attributed to the good arrangements of the Police.

365. The value of property destroyed by fire was Rs. 24 as against Rs. 5 in the preceding year. The property destroyed was karba, huts, corn, &c.

366. One person died during the year, by a tree falling upon him.

Criminal Justice.

367. Of the 28 persons arrested 27 were brought to trial and one absconded. Of the 27 tried, 19 were convicted and 8 acquitted and discharged. This gives a percentage of 67.9 as against 48 in the preceding year.

368. The following table shows the number and description of different offences committed during the year 1877-78 as compared with those of the preceding year 1876-77 :—

Description of Offences.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
Theft	9	4	...	5
Hurt	8	4	...	4
Insult	4	3	...	1
Assault	2	1	...	1
Committing public nuisance	2	4	2	...
Mischief	2	1	...	1
Attempt to commit mischief	1	...	...	1
Escape from lawful custody...	...	1	1	...
Restraint to a public servant in the discharge of his public duties	...	1	1	...
Total	28	19	4	13

There was no case of murder or dacoity. One case of too serious a nature to be tried by the 2nd Class Magistrate was tried and disposed of by the Miraj Karbhári under the orders of the Assistant Political Agent.

Punishment. 369. The convicted persons were sentenced as follows, during the year under report:—

Eight persons were punished with imprisonment not exceeding 3 months.

Eleven persons with fine.

Fines were inflicted to the amount of Rs. 77-4-0 as against Rs. 149-8-0 in 1876-77. All of which were recovered.

Appeals. 370. There was no appeal from the decision of the Magistrate.

Value of property stolen. 371. The value of property stolen during the year is estimated at Rs. 6-4-0 as against Rs. 139 in the previous year. The property stolen was all recovered.

Jail. 372. Eight persons were admitted in the lock-up at Mhysal to which, two remaining at the end of the previous year, being added gives a total of 10. Of these, three, sentenced to lengthened periods, underwent their sentences in the Miraj Jail. The total expenditure on the maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 69-11-3, the average cost of each prisoner being Rs. 6-15-6 per month.

Civil Justice.

373. The following statement gives the number of suits pending at the commencement of the year, the number filed during the year, and the number remaining undisposed of at the close of the year, in the Wahiwatdar's Court, who exercises civil jurisdiction to the value of Rs. 200 in suits for immoveable property, and of Rs. 500 for moveable property.

Number of suits pending at the commencement of the year.	Number of suits filed during the year.	Total.	Number of suits disposed of during the year.	Number of suits remaining at the close of the year.
5	22	27	24	3

Of the total number disposed of twenty were in favour of plaintiffs; two in favour of defendants; one compromised; and one struck off the file. The total value of suits under adjudication was Rs. 2,697-15-5, of which Rs. 903-6-1 were for immoveable property in six cases and Rs. 1,794-9-4 in eighteen cases for moveable property. The average duration of suits in the Wahiwatdar's court was 3 months and 18 days.

Of the suits disposed of, eighteen were filed by the inhabitants of Mhysal and six by persons belonging to other Native States.

Appeals. 374. Of the two appeals remaining on the file of the Assistant Political Agent at the commencement of the year, and six filed during the year of report from the decisions of the Wahiwatdar, two were disposed of, in which the decrees of the lower court were upheld, and six remained for disposal at the end of the year.

There was no special appeal to Government.

375. The total value of stamps used during the year amounted to Rs. 420-8-0 as against Rs. 357-7-9 in the preceeding year. The following is on account of stamp receipts.

Value of stamps used.					
For civil suits	...	...	...	Rs.	296 8 0
For deeds ...	...	...	...	„	124 0 0
					Total... Rs. 420 8 0

376. There was one application for the execution of decrees remaining on the file at the close of 1876-77 and eighteen were received during the year, making a total of nineteen. Of these fourteen were disposed of during the year and five remained on the file at the end of the year.

377. The system of registration of documents in force at Miraj and Mudhol was introduced in the Mhysal State during the year 1876-77. The Wahiwatdar performs the duties of a Sub-Registrar, and is allowed 20 per cent. as commission on fees realized. Thirteen documents were registered and the fees realized therefrom were Rs. 54-4-0. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 10-3-7, leaving a net receipt of Rs. 33-6-5 to the State.

IV.—PRODUCTIONS AND DISTRIBUTIONS.

378. The season was unfavourable as in other States. Damage was caused to the kharif crops for want of rain at the beginning of the monsoon and by excessive rain at harvest times. The outturn of the kharif is stated to have been 10 annas in the rupee. The rabi crops suffered much injury. The outturn is estimated to have been from 6 to 8 annas in the rupee. The prices of grain were the same as at Miraj, and the same quantity of rain is said to have fallen at Mhysal as registered at Miraj, distant about five miles.

379. The sum of Rs. 3,554-8-1 was expended on Relief and Public Works in the Mhysal estate during the year under report. The following is a list of the works carried on during the year :—

No.	Name of Work.	Amount expended.
	<i>Public Works.</i>	Rs. a. p
1	New road from the village to the river Krishna	325 14 0½
2	Roads in the village	455 11 10
3	Repairs to Miraj-Mhysal road	232 2 11
4	Do. to 4 gates at the village	205 7 4
5	Do. to Dharmasalas	118 14 11
6	Filling up an old well	126 12 0
7	Repairs to Wahiwatdar's Office	272 11 7
	Total ...	1,737 10 7½
	<i>Relief Works.</i>	
8	Clearing out and improvements to an old tank at Mhysal	1,816 13 5½
	Total ...	1,816 13 5½
	Total of Public and Relief Works ...	3,554 8 1

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

380. Exhibit M is a statement of actual income and expenditure including cash balances and surplus funds for the year 1876-77, ending on the 31st July 1877.

Income and Expenditure. It will be observed that the total amount of cash and other balances at the close of the year was Rs. 17,938-2-0½, which sum is less by Rs. 2,338-2-8½ than the balance at the close of the previous year.

The explanation is that the State was put to heavy expenditure on account of the famine, and the sum of Rs. 5,000 had to be withdrawn from the amount invested in Government Securities to meet the expenditure.

381. The actual receipts and disbursements during the revenue year 1876-77, as contrasted with those of the previous year, are shown in the subjoined table :

Receipts.	1875-76.		1876-77.		Disbursements.	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Ordinary	11,823	9 1	8,764	1 1	Ordinary... ..	4,608	13 1	6,629	8 4½
Extraordinary	458	14 2	673	2 2	Extraordinary	6,242	12 10	9,108	14 7
					Balance ... Rs.	10,851	9 11	15,738	6 11½
						1,430	13 4	.....	.....
Total ...	12,282	7 3	9,437	3 3	Total ... Rs.	12,282	7 3	.....	.....
	* Defecit.		6,301	3 8½					
	12,282	7 3	15,738	6 11½		12,282	7 3	15,738	6 11½

* This amount was met from Reserved Funds.

It will be seen that the actual expenditure during the year under report was greater than the receipts by Rs. 6,301-3-8½. The cause of this excess of expenditure over receipts is owing to the failure of crops and consequent postponement of the collection of revenue and to the large expenditure caused by the late famine.

382. The total land revenue realized during the year 1876-77 amounted to Rs. 7,263-5-6 and the Sayer Revenue to Rs. 586-10-9, giving a total of Rs. 7,850-0-3. In the preceding year the total of both these items was 11,001-6-3. There was, therefore, a decrease of Rs. 3,151-6-0. The reason of this decrease in the land revenue is that the season of 1876-77 was very unfavourable, and in consequence the collections of considerable balance due by the ryots was unavoidably postponed.

383. A Budget Estimate, marked N, of receipts and disbursements for 1878-79, as compared with the actuals for 1876-77 and the Estimates for 1877-78, is appended. The receipts are estimated at Rs. 13,241-0-0, the expenditure provided for amounts to Rs. 9,138-13-6. The probable surplus will, therefore, be Rs. 4,102-2-6 which, added to the cash balance and invested funds at the beginning of the year, will give a total credit of Rs. 24,897-11-7, and the finances of the estate may be considered satisfactory.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Births and deaths.

384. The following is a statement of births and deaths during the year of report, as contrasted with those in the previous year :—

		1876-77.	1877-78.	More.	Less.
Births ...	...	77	43	...	34
Deaths...	...	81	110	37	...

As already noticed the decrease in the births and increase in the mortality is partly owing to the unusual amount of sickness prevailing during a great part of the year, and partly to the privations caused by the famine. Cholera prevailed in the month of April 1877: out of 49 cases 26 proved fatal.

General health. 385. The general health of the public on the whole suffered during the year of report.

Dispensary. 386. There is no dispensary at Mhysal, but people resort to the Miraj dispensary whenever necessary.

Vaccination. 387. As noticed in the last year's report, the work of vaccination in the village is performed by the Miraj Vaccinator.

He vaccinated 36 persons as against 220 in the preceding year; the cause of decrease is that there were comparatively few persons unprotected at the commencement of the year, so many having been vaccinated in 1876-77.

Small-pox. 388. Small-pox broke out in an epidemic form; out of nineteen cases three proved fatal.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

389. The Vernacular school maintained in the village of Mhysal is favourably noticed by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Schools. Kolhápúr, under whose supervision it is placed. There were 44 scholars on the roll at the close of the year as against 50 in the preceding year.

The average daily attendance of the school was 34.6. The total cost of the school during the year of report was Rs. 276 as against Rs. 272-8-0 in the preceding year. The amount of fee realized during the year of report was Rs. 30. The cost of each pupil's education during the year was Rs. 6-0-9.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

390. An unusual strain has been put on the resources of the different States by the Famine of 1876-77. The Miraj States, Senior and Junior, Mudhol and Jamkháñdi, having funds in reserve, Effects of the Famine. were better able to meet the extraordinary expenditure incurred, but both the Kurundwád States and Rámdurg, already involved in debt, have been obliged to borrow funds to meet this extra expenditure: and it will be necessary that strict economy should be observed for some time to come, to enable these States to discharge their liabilities. The total amount expended collectively by the States of the Southern Mahratta Country under my charge on Relief Works and on Famine Relief was Rs. 5,02,787-10-10.

391. The two statistical tables required by Government in their Resolutions Nos. 4862 and 4489, dated respectively the 8th and 18th September 1871, are appended.

392. In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge the very able assistance I have at all times received from Ráo Báháður Yeshwant Moreshwar Kelkar, State Karbhári of Miraj, whose excellent report on the Famine in the Miraj State, it is my duty, to submit with this report.

I regret that the untimely death of Mr. Bhikdeo Wassudeo Athale, Karbhári of the Junior Miraj State, has deprived the Service of a very promising officer, to whom my thanks were due, for the way in which he conducted his duties. My acknowledgements are also due to Ráo Báhádur Sadáshiv Raghunath Joshi, State Karbhári of Mudhol; to Mr. Ganesh Dhondeo, Nyayadhish of Mudhol; to Mr. Vithal Hari Lemaye, Nyayadhish of Miraj, and to Mr. Trimbak Sakharam, L.M., Medical Officer of the Miraj Dispensary, all of whom rendered excellent service during the Famine, and lastly I beg to mention the names of Mr. Ganesh Ramchandra, Overseer of Miraj; Mr. Narayen Sakharam and Mr. Chintaman Govind, Overseers of Mudhol, in recognition of their industry and ability in projecting and in carrying out the many Public and Famine Relief Works that have been executed during the year.

T. M. BAUMGARTNER, Colonel,
Assistant Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Mahratta Country.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

APPENDIX A.

Native States.

Name of State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	TRIBUTE IN MEN OR MONEY.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed Gross Revenue	Military Force.	Transit dues realized or not.	Principal articles of Production, Manufactures, and Mines.
		Amount.	To whom payable.									
Miraj (Senior Branch)	Feudatory.	Rs. a. p. 12,557 13 0	British Government.	82,201	32	1,449	1,168	Cholera, fever and ague.	2,76,462	62 sowars and 535 sepoy.	No transit dues realized.	<i>Products</i> .—Jowári, wheat, gram, cotton and sugar-cane. <i>Manufactures</i> .—Coarse country cloth and native musical instruments. <i>Mines</i> .—None.
Miraj (Junior Branch).	Do.	6,412 8 0	Do.	35,601	2	87	531	Do.	1,59,642	32 sowars and 257 sepoy.	Do.	<i>Products</i> .—Jowári, wheat, gram, cotton. <i>Manufactures</i> .—Coarse country cloth. <i>Mines</i> .—None.
Kurnndwád (Senior Branch) ...	Do.	9,612 8 0	Do.	39,420	3	180	697	Do.	1,05,000	11 sowars and 257 sepoy.	Do.	<i>Products</i> .—Jowári, rice, wheat, gram, cotton. <i>Manufactures</i> .—Coarse country cloth and Loogdis. <i>Mines</i> .—None.

Name of State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	TRIBUTE IN MEN OR MONEY.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit dues realized or not.	Principal articles of Production, Manufactures, and Mines.
		Amount.	To whom payable.									
Kurundwád (Junior Branch)	Feudatory.	Rs. a. p. The tribute levied on account of the shares in the estate of these Chiefs is included in the amount paid by the elder Chief.	British Government.	30,251	3	131	734	Cholera, fever and ague.	1,02,829	18 sowars and 286 sepoy.	No transit dues are realized.	<i>Products.</i> —Jowári, rice, wheat, gram, cotton. <i>Manufactures.</i> —Coarse country cloth and Loogdis. <i>Mines.</i> —None.
Jamkhandi	Do.	20,840 10 0	Do.	102,346	15	638	1,812	Do.	3,86,000	57 sowars and 852 sepoy.	Do.	Do. do.
Mudhol	Do.	2,671 14 0	Do.	58,921	21	473	1,159	Do.	1,46,475	48 sowars and 655 sepoy.	Do.	Do. do.

Kámdurg	Do.	38,031	3	108	284	Do.	1,04,044	52 sowars and 700 sepoys.	Do.	Do	do.
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The number of persons vaccinated during the year 1877-78 is given in column 8.

The number of sowars entered in column 11 includes shotsandis and peons. No regularly drilled or efficient military force is kept up in any of the States, but there are about 80 men in the Mulhol Constabulary who are disciplined to some extent. About three-fourths of the sepoys in each State are armed with swords only, the rest with swords and guns. The sepoys and sowars maintained in the different States are available for police, revenue, and other ordinary duties. They are also employed as guards over treasure, prisons, escorts to the Chiefs, and on other duties devolving on the police of British districts. In Kámdurg and Jamkhandi all the sepoys maintained are not armed at all times. Arms are only given to them when they are required to perform any particular duty for which it is necessary that they should be armed.

In column No. 6 the schools maintained from State and Local Funds only have been entered.

The persons being taught, entered in column No. 7, are those attending public schools maintained from State and Local Funds.

T. M. BAUMGARTNER, Colonel,
Assistant Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Mahrátta Country.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

APPENDIX—B.

Native Chiefs, Principal Members of their Families, Principal Members of their Courts.

Name of individual, State and Family to which he belonged.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	REMARKS.
Gangadhar Rao Ganpat, <i>alias</i> Bala Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj. (Senior Branch).	Miraj	1st Class Sirdar..	Brahmin...	13	Is being educated and trained at Kolhápur under the supervision of Mr. A. Steward, C. S.	Being educated...	Has Sanad authorizing adoption.	Family follows Primogeniture..	None ...	
Luxumon Rao Hariher, <i>alias</i> Anna Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj. (Junior Branch).	Miraj ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	
Chintaman Rao Raghunath, <i>alias</i> Bala Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwád. (Senior Branch).	Kurundwád..	Do. ...	Do. ...	28	Has passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, attended the Kolhápur Rajaram High School and received instruction from a private Tutor.	Administers the affairs of his Estate.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has a Male heir.	

Konher Rao Shivram Patwardhan of Wári.	Miraj ...	2nd Class Sirdar..	Do. ...	60	Has received an elementary education from a private Tutor in his own vernacular	Do. ...	Has no Sanad authorizing adoption.	Family does not follow Primogeniture.	Has two Male heirs.
Ganpatrao Harihar, alias Bapu Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwád. (Junior Branch).	Kurundwád..	1st Class Sirdar..	Do. ...	40	Educated by a private Tutor at Kurundwád, has some knowledge of English, knows Sanskrit fairly.	Do. of the Junior Branch's] Estate.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has a Male heir.
Harihar Rao Vináyak alias Daji Saheb Patwardhan, younger Chief of Kurundwád.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	27	Educated by a private Tutor, and at the Kolhápur and Poona High Schools.	Assists his cousin in the management of the State	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...
Ramchandra Rao Gopal, alias Appa Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Jamkhánda.	Jamkhánda...	Do. ...	Do. ...	45	Educated in the Belgaum Sirdars' School both in Marathi and English.	Administers the affairs of his Estate.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption.	Family follows Primogeniture.	None ...
Venkutrao Yogirao, alias Rao Saheb Bhwé, Chief of Rámdurg.	Rámdurg ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...
Venkat Rao Balwant Rao Raji Ghorpude, alias Balla Saheb, Chief of Mudhol.	Mudhol ...	Do. ...	Marathi ..	17	Is being educated in the Rajkumar College at Rájkot.	Being educated...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...

T. M. BAUMGARTNER, Colonel,
Assistant Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Mahratta Country.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the extraordinary fluctuations in prices in the Miráj State.

Fortnights.				Jowári, price in seers of 80 Tolas per rupee.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.
1st	Fortnight	April	1876	22	23	17	22	10
2nd	Do.	do.	do.	19	21	18	20	12
1st	Do.	May	do.	20	21	17	19	8
2nd	Do.	do.	do.	19	19	17	19	8
1st	Do.	June	do.	19	18	15	16	8
2nd	Do.	do.	do.	19	19	16	16	8
1st	Do.	July	do.	19	19	16	16	8
2nd	Do.	do.	do.	18½	18	16	16	8
1st	Do.	August	do.	19	19	16	16	8
2nd	Do.	do.	do.	20	18	17	16	8
1st	Do.	September	do.	19	17	16	14	8
2nd	Do.	do.	do.	16	15	13	12½	8
1st	Do.	October	do.	10	9	9	10	7
2nd	Do.	do.	do.	8½	8½	7	8	6
1st	Do.	November	do.	8½	8½	7	8½	6
2nd	Do.	do.	do.	8	8	7	8	6
1st	Do.	December	do.	10	10	9	9½	7
2nd	Do.	do.	do.	10	11	8½	11	7
1st	Do.	January	1877	9	9½	8½	10	6
2nd	Do.	do.	do.	9	9	8½	9½	7
1st	Do.	February	do.	10	10	9	9½	7
2nd	Do.	do.	do.	10	10	9	9½	7
1st	Do.	March	do.	10	10	9½	9½	7
2nd	Do.	do.	do.	10	10	9½	10	7
1st	Do.	April	do.	9	9½	9	9	7
2nd	Do.	do.	do.	8½	8½	8	8½	6½
1st	Do.	May	do.	8½	8	8	8½	6½
2nd	Do.	do.	do.	7½	7½	7	7½	6½
1st	Do.	June	do.	7	7½	7	7	6
2nd	Do.	do.	do.	6½	7	6½	7	5½
1st	Do.	July	do.	6½	6	6	6	5½
2nd	Do.	do.	do.	5	5	5	5	4½
1st	Do.	August	do.	5	5	4½	5	4½
2nd	Do.	do.	do.	5½	5½	5	5½	4½
1st	Do.	September	do.	7	6½	6	7	5
2nd	Do.	do.	do.	7	9	7	8	5
1st	Do.	October	do.	8	10	6½	8	5
2nd	Do.	do.	do.	8	10	5	6	4½
1st	Do.	November	do.	10	13	6½	5	7
2nd	Do.	do.	do.	18	22	7	7	7
1st	Do.	December	do.	18	18	7	9	7
2nd	Do.	do.	do.	22	19	7	9	7
1st	Do.	January	1878	20	18	7	9½	7
2nd	Do.	do.	do.	19	17	7	10	7
1st	Do.	February	do.	17	16	7	10	7
2nd	Do.	do.	do.	19½	15	7	8½	7
1st	Do.	March	do.	13	13½	7	8	6½
2nd	Do.	do.	do.	14½	14½	7½	7	7

T. M. BAUMGARTNER, Colonel,
Assistant Political Agent.

APPENDIX D.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Miraj State (Senior Branch) or the Year 1876-77, i. e., from 1st June 1876 to 31st July 1877.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.											
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	a.
I	Balance on 1st June 1876.												
	(a) Cash Balance—												
	State Funds Rs. 1,77,577 0 7½												
	Local Funds „ 13,436 12 8½												
		1,91,013	13	4									
	(b) Loans and Advances	97,103	9	0									
	(c) Investment in Government Securities and Deposit in the Bombay Bank	6,17,820	7	6									
	(d) Outstanding revenues	1,63,562	9	2									
II.	Land Revenue	2,67,315	9	6	10,69,500	7	0						
	Deduct—												
	Adjustment of Alienated Lands												
	Rs. 42,260 10 6												
	Wasto lands ... „ 7,648 12 0												
	Deficiency in the amount of assessment on account of losses and												
	Tainats ... „ 857 6 6												
	Remissions „ 140 15 0												
		50,907	12	0									
					2,16,407	13	6						
1	Pay of Establishments, &c....	10,880	15	9									
2	Revenue of Tainat Lands	3,969	3	3									
3	Payments to Village and District officers & other Charitable allowances.	36,454	11	6									
4	Khasgi Department	92,178	4	5									
5	Paga	19,603	4	9									
6	Contribution to the Sirdar's High School at Belgaum	350	0	0									
7	Allowances to the three Ladies of the palace	13,157	8	0									
8	Remissions	2,091	12	6									
9	Public Works and famine relief from State Funds	1,78,188	13	6½									
10	Local Funds—												
					Rs.	a.	p.						
	Educational Fund	6,498	1	4									
	Public Works Fund	13,297	8	7½									
		19,795	9	11½									
11	Grant-in-aid to Education from State Funds	6,653	4	5									
12	Commutation money paid to the British Government for Sowar service	12,557	13	0									
13	Miscellaneous	1,11,420	6	11									
					5,97,301	12	0						

APPENEIX D.—continued.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.								
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
III Sayer Revenue—					Balance at the close of the year.						
1 Sayer Revenue, proper... ..	37,313	6 2			Cash—	Rs.	a. p.				
2 Profits	8,104	6 0			State Funds...	16,361	0 8				
3 Stamps'	7,759	3 10			Local Funds...	3,029	10 4				
4 Fines	2,869	15 0									
5 Civil Court fees... ..	1,071	12 5									
6 Miscellaneous	6,733	14 5									
			63,852	9 10							
IV Interest on Government Securities.	.....		.....		Investment in Government Securities and Deposit in the Bombay Bank	4,93,101	8 0		
V Local Funds Receipts—					Outstanding Balances	2,74,025	5 0				
Educational cess, including School Fees, &c., amounting to Rs. 643-8-0	4,798	10 8			Loans and Advances	1,15,578	8 2				
Public Works cess	4,589	12 11						9,02,096	0 2		
			9,388	7 7							
VI Miscellaneous		1,40,248	6 3						9,02,096	0 2
Grand Total		14,99,397	12 2	Grand Total				14,99,397	12 2

T. M. BAUMGARTNER, Colonel,
Assistant Political Agent, Kolhápúr and Southern Mahratta Country.

APPENDIX E.

Budget Estimate of Probable Receipts of the Miraj State (Senior) for the Year 1878-79.

B 305-31

No.	Description.	Actuals for 1876-77.	Estimated for 1877-78.	Estimated for 1878-79.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Cash Balance at the commencement of the year...	1,77,577 8 0	68,941 0 7	1,36,817 2 0	
2	Interest on Promissory Notes	.....	.....	20,000 0 0	
	<i>Land Revenue.</i>				
3	On account of past year	18,842 12 0	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	
4	Do. of current year	1,01,121 4 10	2,10,000 0 0	2,10,000 0 0	
	Total	1,19,964 0 10	2,60,000 0 0	2,60,000 0 0	
	<i>Sayer Revenue.</i>				
5	Stamp paper	7,759 3 10	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	
6	Registration fees	5,354 15 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	
7	Liquor Farms	4,388 7 9	9,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	The farms have fetched less on account of last year's drought.
8	House tax	8,045 12 9	14,500 0 0	14,000 0 0	There have been some reductions during the year on account of the reduced state of the payers; less sum is therefore provided.
9	Octroi duties, &c.	8,764 6 0	14,500 0 0	12,000 0 0	Same as for No. 7.
	Total	34,312 13 4	47,000 0 0	41,000 0 0	
10	Nazarana	337 9 5	400 0 0	400 0 0	
	<i>Law and Justice.</i>				
11	Magisterial Fines	2,784 10 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	
12	Unclaimed property	85 5 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	
13	Summons Batta	1,071 12 5	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	
	Total	3,941 11 5	2,900 0 0	2,900 0 0	
14	Revenue Fines	58 7 3	100 0 0	100 0 0	

APPENDIX E—continued.

No.	Description.	Actuals for 1876-77.	Estimated for 1877-78.	Estimated for 1878-79.	REMARKS.
	<i>Press.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
15	Proceeds from work done by printing press	76 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	This is an item of adjustment, it is therefore omitted from the estimate of receipts.
16	Unadjusted advances ... ..	.....	4,000 0 0	.....
	Total ...	76 0 0	4,150 0 0	150 0 0	
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
17	Process fees	1 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	
18	Interest from Contractor, &c., on failing to pay the State dues at stipulated periods	15 7 6	100 0 0	100 0 0	
19	Proceeds from the sale of old timber and grain	916 13 4	500 0 0	500 0 0	
20	Discount on salaries paid in cash to Hashams	4,070 6 5	2,100 0 0	2,100 0 0	
21	Antar Khasgi and Khasgi	95 2 6	.....	.....
22	Exchange on payment made to Hakdars in Government instead of Hukeri rupees	52 10 6	200 0 0	200 0 0	
23	Savings on salaries of absentees	1,302 15 5	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	
	Total ...	6,454 7 8	4,400 0 0	4,400 0 0	3,28,950
	Total, inclusive of Balance ...	3,42,722 9 11	3,87,891 0 7	4,65,767 2 0	
	LOCAL FUNDS.				
	<i>Educational Allotment.</i>				
24	Cash Balance at the commencement of the year	1,762 12 9	349 0 6	.....

<i>Receipts.</i>					
25	Proceeds of local cess (one-half) ...	4,155 2 8	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	
26	School fees	643 8 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	
27	Interest on Government Securities...	.....	150 0 0	130 0 0	
	Total ...	4,798 10 8	7,750 0 0	7,730 0 0	
<i>Local Public Works Allotment.</i>					
28	Cash balance at the commencement of the year	11,673 15 11	3,521 1 10	5,385 0 0	
<i>Receipts.</i>					
29	Proceeds of local cess (one-half) ...	3,801 5 11	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	
30	Toll on Miraj and Pandharpur road...	4 8 0	2,225 0 0	225 0 0	
31	Cattle-pound fees	511 3 0	200 0 0	300 0 0	
32	Ferry boats	272 12 0	251 0 0	250 0 0	
	Total ...	4,589 12 11	9,676 0 0	7,775 0 0	
	Total, Local Funds ...	22,825 4 3	21,296 2 4	20,890 0 0	
	Grand Total ...	3,65,547 14 2	4,09,187 2 11	4,86,657 2 0	

The Government Securities yield less interest on account of the rate having been reduced; less amount is therefore estimated for.

T. M. BAUMGARTNER, Colonel,
Assistant Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Mahratta Country.

Budget Estimate of Expenditure of the Miraj State (Senior) for the Year 1878-79.

No.	Description.	Actuals for 1876-77.	Estimated for 1877-78.	Estimated for 1878-79.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Khasgi Department.</i>					
1	Food expenses	8,807 2 11	5,560 0 0	5,560 0 0	The full amount fixed has been provided, hence the increase.
2	Dewasthan	946 2 5	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	
3	Charitable allowances	4,886 13 7	5,436 0 0	5,436 0 0	
4	Clothing expenses	826 15 9	800 0 0	800 0 0	
5	State Gardens	722 2 3	730 0 0	730 0 0	
6	Extraordinary expenses in connection with the entertainment of guests, purchase of perfumes, medicines and gifts to mendicants, &c.	5,116 6 7	6,615 0 0	6,615 0 0	
7	Allowances to the Chief's relations...	13,157 8 0	13,505 0 0	13,505 0 0	
8	Tutor to the Chief	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	
9	Rent for the Chief's residence at Kolhápur,	448 4 5	300 0 0	400 0 0	
10	Chief's subscription to the Miraj Library.	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	
11	Miscellaneous	108 8 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	
		36,787 15 11	35,964 0 0	36,064 0 0	
<i>Establishments.</i>					
12	Revenue, Judicial, and other Establishments.	86,654 1 1	72,000 0 0	77,800 0 0	Full amount of the <i>sanctioned</i> Establishments has been provided. The last year's amount did not include the increases sanctioned in the last three years, hence the increase. The fixed travelling allowance of the officers and the Establishments with the Chief have been provided. This had been omitted last year, hence the increase. The petty supply allowances were revised during the year and in some cases increased allowance was sanctioned, the full sanctioned amount has been provided. Rs. 200 have been provided for printing new forms of accounts, hence the increase.
13	Batta for do.	2,238 10 8	2,000 0 0	2,900 0 0	
14	Contingent expenses for Karbhári's Nyayadhish's and Mámlutdár's Kutcherry.	1,322 5 1	1,000 0 0	1,350 0 0	
15	Paga	19,603 4 9	13,000 0 0	13,000 0 0	
		1,09,818 5 7	88,000 0 0	95,050 0 0	

<i>Hereditary Assignment.</i>				
16	Hereditary village servants and Dewasthans in the 3 Talukas.	36,454 11 6	35,000 0 0	35,000 0 0
<i>Judicial.</i>				
17	Maintenance of prisoners and batta to accused persons and witnesses.	5,577 13 9	4,500 0 0	3,000 0 0
<i>Press.</i>				
18	Current expenditure of a printing press.	40 4 6	375 0 0	75 0 0
<i>Postal.</i>				
19	Postage for all Establishments	487 15 0	350 0 0	600 0 0
<i>Stamps.</i>				
20	Paper for stamps ... ..	.....	1,200 0 0	.....
21	Fee to Stamp Vendors	19 8 7	40 0 0	40 0 0
		19 8 7	1,240 0 0	40 0 0
<i>Tolls.</i>				
22	Arrears of 4 year's share of proceeds of toll payable to British Government ... ..	.....	3120 0 0	.....
	...Rs. 1,416 0 0			
	Sangli State ... ,, 1,239 0 0			
	Miraj (Junior) ... ,, 465 0 0			
	3,120 0 0			
<i>British Government.</i>				
23	Contribution in lieu of service of sowars.	12,557 13 0	12,557 13 0	12,557 13 0
24	One anna cess on State lands in the Belgaum and Poona Collectorates.	44 8 0	36 13 6	36 13 6
		12,602 5 0	12,594 10 6	12,594 10 6

As the number of convicts in the Jail has been reduced, it is expected less amount will be sufficient for their rations, &c. It is considered Rs. 3,000 will suffice under this head.

Last year Rs. 300 were provided for purchase of stones. That charge has been omitted this year.

On account of the introduction of the new system of accounts, the Taluka transactions are daily communicated to the Huzur, this has increased the postal expenses. Rs. 250 extra have been provided under this head to meet the increased expenses.

Rs. 3,120 were provided last year for payment to the British Government, the Sangli Chief for their shares in the tolls collected by this State. This item has been omitted, as such amount is now credited to deposits and disbursed by debit to that head.

No.	Description.	Actuals for 1876-77.	Estimated for 1877-78.	Estimated for 1878-79.	REMARKS.
	<i>Medical Department.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
25	Pay of the Medical officer in charge of the Charitable Dispensary.	2,100 0 0	1,800 0 0	2,100 0 0	The pay of the Medical officer was increased during the year from Rs. 150 to 175, hence the increase. This includes the cost of food expenses of in-door patients.
26	Contingent expenses	390 11 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	
27	Pay of the Vaccinator and his peon...	490 0 0	.....	408 0 0	
28	Pay of the Hospital Assistant of the Dispensary.	200 12 4	200 0 0	200 0 0	
29	Medicines	199 15 9	800 0 0	800 0 0	
30	Two peons for the Dispensary	140 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	
		3,521 7 1	3,120 0 0	3,828 0 0	
	<i>Education.</i>				
31	State Grant for Education	6,653 4 5	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	
32	Contribution to the Sirdár High School at Belgaum.	350 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	
		7,003 4 5	5,500 0 0	5,500 0 0	
	<i>Public Works Department.</i>				
33	State Public Works	1,68,678 10 10	88,370 0 0	79,139 0 0	The amount of the Public Works Budget for 1878-79 has been provided.
	<i>Municipality.</i>				
34	Miraj Municipal Works	4,956 0 0	4,956 0 0	5,106 0 0	
35	Lakshmeshwar do.	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	
		6,956 0 0	6,956 0 0	7,106 0 0	

	ishments.				
37	Contingent allowance to the Overseer's office.	.....	80 0 0	104 0 0	The petty supply allowance of the Taluka Sub-overseers was fixed in the current year. Full sanctioned sum is provided under this head, hence the increase.
38	Drawing and surveying instruments for the office of the Overseer.	3,612 10 8	.....	.....
		6,988 12 4	3,240 0 0	2,219 0 0	88,464.
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
39	Temporary Karkuns...	805 3 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	As the dress of the Police requires renewal Rs. 2,000 are provided for the dress expenses.
40	Dress of Police Constables and Sowars.	399 0 9	1,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	
41	Gun-powder for salutes ...	120 7 3	150 0 0	150 0 0	As the Supernumerary Establishments have been reduced, it is unnecessary to provide under this head.
42	Supernumerary Bargirs and sepoy...	.....	2,000 0 0	.....
43	For unforeseen minor works...	.....	10,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	2,91,565-10-6.
		1,324 11 0	14,350 0 0	11,350 0 0	
	<i>Local Funds.</i>				
44	Out of Educational allotment ...	6,498 1 4	7,720 0 0	7,720 0 0	
45	Out of Local Public Works allotment.	13,297 8 7	13,193 0 0	7,948 0 0	
		19,795 9 11	20,913 0 0	15,668 0 0	
	Grand Total ...	4,16,057 7 3	3,23,592 10 6	3,07,233 10 6	

T. M. BAUMGARTNER, Colonel,
Assistant Political Agent.

APPENDIX F.

Statement of Receipts of the Miraj State (Senior) from the Year 1873-74 to 1876-77.

No.	Headings.	1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.			REMARKS.
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Interest on investments	13,884	6	6	12,866	12	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The interest in the last two years was received and re-invested by the Secretary, Bombay Bank. Arrangement has been made to show all interest received as credit and debit the sums invested from the current year.	
2	Land Revenue	2,13,838	1	10	1,97,441	9	9	2,07,536	6	10	1,21,592	0	11	
3	Nazarana ... ..	.....			.....			.....			.....
4	Customs ... ..	.....			.....			.....			.....
5	Stamps	8,860	15	0	7,369	15	9	8,658	14	6	7,759	3	10	
6	Salt, opium and liquor	33,333	8	9	33,730	6	11	36,692	11	2	21,662	6	11	
7	Magisterial fines, unclaimed property, &c.	2,526	8	1	1,939	4	0	1,735	4	3	2,869	15	0	
8	Revenue fines	58	8	0	112	6	0	97	15	0	58	7	3	
9	Educational fees and contributions	653	13	6	684	11	6	664	9	6	643	8	0	
10	Road and Ghát tolls and receipts of ferries and cattle-pounds.	1,531	7	0	1,889	1	0	1,895	14	0	4	0	0	These receipts have been transferred to the "Local Funds" from 1876-77, hence the decrease.
11	Loans, advances, debts and deposits	38,194	15	7	31,758	15	5	1,10,777	11	3	80,837	9	2	
12	Miscellaneous	17,518	12	9	39,737	12	9	9,745	6	9	*1,54,212	0	6	* In this Rs. 1,13,000 are included on account of old adjustments effected within the year.
	Total	3,29,941	1	0	3,27,530	15	1	3,77,804	13	3	3,89,639	3	7	
13	Local cess	16,184	11	3	14,689	1	1	14,089	14	8	8,744	15	7	
14	Municipal Receipts... ..	5,710	9	0	5,905	9	0	5,953	14	6	6,078	2	2	
	Grand Total	3,51,836	5	3	3,48,125	9	2	3,97,848	10	5	4,04,462	5	4	

T. M. BAUMGARTNER, Colonel,
Assistant Political Agent, Kolhápúr and Southern Mahratta Country.

Statement of Expenditure of the Miraj State (Senior) from the Year 1873-74 to 1876-77, excluding Expenditure in the shape of Alienated Revenue.

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No.	Headings.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Investment in Government Loan ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Political Agency ... ..	.....	25,115 10 0	1,841 2 0	12,557 13 0	The general increase in expenditure under all the heads in 1876-77 is due to the expenditure of 14 months having been debited in this year and owing to famine prices which increased the expenses under Khasgi and on establishments.
3	Khasgi, ordinary	66,505 0 10	37,651 0 11	34,198 5 10	54,191 9 11	
4	Khasgi, extraordinary					
5	Military	* Includes Rs. 66,000 of old adjustments.
6	Revenue, Magisterial, Police and other State establishments.	1,13,333 2 7	1,02,941 9 1	1,02,004 1 10	1,32,075 0 1	
7	Magisterial and Police establishments ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	All the establishments were paid by one general abstract, hence no expenditure under this head can be shown separately, but steps have been taken to show this expenditure separately from the current year.
8	Judicial (Batta to convicts)	1,223 5 1	701 1 3	1,725 3 11	5,577 13 9	
9	Stamp office	19 11 9	17 15 9	51 11 4	19 8 7	
10	Education	10,052 2 8	11,159 2 4	9,999 6 0	13,151 5 9	
11	Medical ... ..	.....	2,288 14 10	2,176 12 6	1,084 9 3	
12	Vaccination ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Public works, ordinary	15,913 1 11	16,213 0 8	21,026 5 7	58,177 8 6	

No.	Headings.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
14	Public works, extraordinary ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Revenue Survey ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Loans, advances, debts and deposits ...	45,975 11 2	26,689 5 1	98,114 13 5	1,58,640 1 8	
17	Famine relief ...	.....	.....	.....	1,32,224 4 5	
18	Nazarana...	.....	.....	76,737 14 8	.....
19	Miscellaneous ...	16,064 7 2	7,667 9 1	11,829 12 9	*56,279 2 10	*Includes Rs. 30,000 on account of old adjustments.
	Total ...	2,69,086 11 2	2,81,673 12 6	3,96,220 10 2	6,94,726 5 0	
20	Municipality ...	5,400 4 10	5,476 4 9	7,481 12 0	8,451 1 6	
	Grand Total ...	2,74,487 0 0	2,87,150 1 3	4,03,702 6 2	7,03,177 6 4	

T. M. BAUMGARTNER, Colonel,
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APPENDIX G.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Miraj (Junior Branch) for the Year 1876-77, i. e., from 6th June 1876 to 5th June 1877.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.—Balance on 6th June 1876—						
(a) Cash balance—						
State Funds...	42,841 13 9	42,841 13 9		1. Pay of establishments, &c. ...	41,733 1 10	
(b) Loans and advances ...	.....	.....		2. Payments to village officers, and other charitable allowances ...	1,260 15 0	
(c) Outstanding revenues ...	60,335 15 8	60,335 15 8		3. Khasgi Department ...	23,310 11 6	
			1,03,177 13 5	4. Paga ...	9,663 1 9	
II.—Land Revenue ...		1,64,417 6 5		5. Contribution to the Sirdars' High School at Belgaum ...	.....
Deduct—	Rs. a. p.			6. Remissions ...	24 14 0	
Adjustment of alienated lands ...	24,589 12 6			7. Public works and famine relief State Funds ...	10,695 5 5½	
Waste lands ...	255 8 0			8. Educational Fund ...	365 2 2	
Deficiency in the amount of assessment on account of leases and Tainats ...	351 5 3			9. Miscellaneous ...	1,04,836 7 11½	
		25,196 9 9		10. Deposits ...	4,849 1 9	
			13,39,220 12 8	Rs. a. p.		1,96,238 13 5
III.—Sayer Revenue—				Balance at the close of the year—		
1. Sayer Revenue proper ...	6,474 13 7			Cash ...	96,393 9 0	
2. Profits ...	1,127 6 11			Outstanding revenues ...	1,45,125 12 6	
3. Stamps ...	1,210 14 0				2,41,519 5 6	2,41,519 5 6
4. Fines ...	439 0 4					
5. Civil court fees ...	52 3 0					
6. Miscellaneous ...	1,74,478 11 1		1,83,783 0 11			
IV.—School fees ...	53 0 0					
V.—Miscellaneous ...	11,523 7 11					
Total		11,576 7 11			
Grand Total		4,37,758 2 11	Grand Total	4,37,758 2 11

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T. M. BAUMGARTNER, Colonel,
Assistant Political Agent, Kolhápúr and Southern Mahratta Country.

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Machaknur Estate for the Year 1876-77.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.				
			Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.
Balance on the 1st August 1876—				Food and private expenses of the Machaknurker and his family			4,125 5 9
Cash Balance	...	6,290 4 10		Village expenses			728 8 0
Invested in Government Securities	...	2,000 0 0		Advances			2,108 0 0
			8,290 4 10	Miscellaneous			48 0 0
Receipts during the year—				Balance on the 31st July 1877—			7,009 13 9
Land and Sayer Revenue	...	2,714 11 2		Cash Balance			4,475 11 3
Cash allowance from the Mudhol State	...	3,750 0 0		Invested in Government Securities			4,000 0 0
Deposit and Tasalmat	...	703 0 0					
Miscellaneous	...	27 9 0	7,195 4 2				87,475 11 3
				Grand Total ...			15,485 9 0
		Grand Total ...	15,485 9 0	Grand Total ...			15,485 9 0

T. M. BAUMGARTNER, Colonel,
Assistant Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Mahratta Country.

APPENDIX I.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Mulhol State for the Year 1876-77.

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RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
No.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	<i>Ordinary.</i>				<i>Ordinary.</i>		
1	Land Revenue	1,04,583	1 10	1	Revenue Establishment	11,010	2 10
2	Sayer Revenue, including Stamps	18,986	8 8	2	Chief's Khasgi, including Kothi and Paga	42,874	3 7
3	Forest	546	10 9	3	Judicial Department	7,566	4 11
4	Fines in Magisterial Department	781	7 11	4	Police Department	12,134	11 11
5	Fines in Revenue Department	10	10 0	5	Contribution for Education... ..	1,916	5 4
6	Civil Fines	17	12 0	6	Public Works Establishment	3,367	7 0
7	Bhatta in Civil Processes... ..	545	2 0	7	Medical Department, exclusive of Contribution from the Local Funds	846	1 5
8	Do. Revenue	31	4 0	8	Forest	144	0 0
9	Sale of unclaimed Property	241	15 9	9	Postal Department for District delivery Peons... ..	96	8 6
10	Registration Fees... ..	1,167	12 0	10	Village Officers	13,641	14 2
11	Nominal Allowances to Dewasthan, Inámdar, &c.	44,293	4 3	11	Repairs to Public Roads and Buildings..	11,058	11 7
			1,71,145 9 2	12	Pensions... ..	1,322	6 8
	<i>Extraordinary.</i>			13	British Government for Sowars	2,985	10 5
12	Balance of Maintenance Batta to Judgment Debtors ... ..	.....		14	Municipalities	3,150	0 0
13	Interest for default in paying Revenue at proper time	152	1 0	15	Maintenance of Prisoners in the Jail...	2,060	5 1
14	Sale of useless Animals of the State	989	0 4	16	Hakdars on Sayer Revenue... ..	89	1 10
15	Sale of old wood	58	6 5	17	Nominal Allowance to Inámdars and Dewasthan	44,293	4 3
16	Do. of old stores	158	9 3	18	Registration	481	0 0
17	Do. of bad karbi	132	5 9		<i>Extraordinary.</i>		
18	Proceeds from Jail Manufactures ... ..	.....		19	Expenses of the Chief	6,185	10 7
19	Revenue from Patels and Kulkarnis on account of excess of previous year	39	6 6	20	Purchase of Paper for Stamps	2,099	3 7
						1,58,988	3

No.	RECEIPTS.			No.	DISBURSEMENTS.		
	<i>Extraordinary—continued.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		<i>Extraordinary—continued.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	Debt recovered	415 0 0		21	Dress to the Police and Sowars ... ..	.....
21	Sale of Wada at Poona	925 0 0		22	New Jail at Mudhol	8,673 1 11	
22	People's Contribution for the Dispensary building	45 11 0		23	Public Works	62,260 0 9	
23	Tasalmat on account of School-houses previously given in cash from the State Funds	23,294 9 6		24	Miscellaneous	5,373 4 7	
24	Profits in the Grain of Umrawati	776 10 11		25	Prosecutor's Fee and Batta to the Accused	1,348 4 1	
25	Miscellaneous	654 7 8		26	Deposits... ..	.....
26	Deposits... ..	4,797 3 8	36,903 12 6	27	Tasalmat... ..	43,498 7 9	
				28	Debts given	50 15 0	
				29	Salary of Temporary servants in the Sub-Registrar's Office and Purchase of Books	222 11 8	
				30	Tagai Advances	800 0 0	
				31	Batta to State servants on account of the Famine	4,103 14 8	
	Total Receipts		2,08,049 5 8				1,34,613 10 7
27	Deficit... ..		85,554 8 5				
	Grand Total		2,93,603 14 1		Grand Total		2,93,603 14 1

T. M. BAUMGARTNER, Colonel,
Assistant Political Agent, Kolhápúr and Southern Mahratta Country.

APPENDIX J.

Statement of Receipts of the Mudhol State from the Year 1873-74 to 1876-77.

No.	Item.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Interest on Investment	1,95,927 6 5	.....	37,000 0 0	33,311 11 6	
2	Land Revenue	1,17,234 1 5	1,16,750 0 1	1,17,441 13 0	1,04,583 1 10	
3	Nazrana	443 8 6	210 3 9	0 15 0	.....
4	Customs	3,726 0 0	3,103 0 0	3,146 0 0	3,177 12 6	
5	Stamp	6,713 14 0	11,580 8 0	7,009 15 6	5,294 13 3	
6	Salt, Opium and Liquor	4,800 0 0	5,438 0 0	3,349 0 0	3,573 13 0	
7	Magisterial Fines, Unclaimed Property	1,726 4 11	1,046 4 10	1,199 13 4	1,023 7 8	
8	Revenue Fines	67 12 11	19 12 0	53 13 4	10 10 0	
9	Educational Fees and Contributions ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	This item is included in the Local Funds.
10	Miscellaneous	11,329 13 10	23,104 15 7	17,777 0 5	40,880 3 6	
11	Roads and Ghat Tolls	2,672 6 9	2,289 0 0	2,598 11 0	.....	Do. do.
12	Loans, Advances, Debts and Deposits	5,910 13 10	1,106 7 6	10,246 0 4	5,212 3 8	
	Total	3,50,552 2 7	1,64,648 3 9	1,99,823 1 11	1,97,097 12 11	
13	Local Cess	12,117 8 1	9,490 13 7	11,911 2 11	10,325 9 9	
14	Municipal Receipts	3,471 7 0	3,816 11 0	3,893 14 0	6,006 5 3	
	Total	15,588 15 1	13,307 8 7	15,805 0 11	16,331 15 0	
	Grand Total	3,66,141 1 8	1,77,955 12 4	2,15,628 2 10	2,13,429 11 11	

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T. M. BAUMGARTNER, Colonel,
Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.

APPENDIX J.—continued.

Statement of Expenditure of the Mudhol State from the Year 1873-74 to 1876-77, excluding expenditure in the shape of Alienated Revenue.

No.	Headings.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Invested in Government Loan ...	1,95,927 6 5	.....	37,000 0 0	33,341 11 6	
2	Political Agency ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Khasgi, Ordinary ...	32,938 0 10	39,203 0 6	38,065 3 0	42,874 3 7	
4	Khasgi, Extraordinary... ..	2,117 14 6	16,355 4 7	14,117 2 11	7,943 14 3	
5	Military ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Revenue Establishment	12,813 5 10	12,066 2 11	12,079 13 3	11,016 2 10	
7	Magistrate and Police Establishment	13,540 13 1	13,631 4 3	13,731 13 7	15,816 4 1	
8	Judicial	4,066 14 1	5,202 7 10	5,510 2 0	5,400 1 2	
9	Stamps	194 9 3	585 13 2	241 9 3	2,099 3 7	
10	Education	1,977 12 0	1,794 5 5	8,082 12 1	1,939 10 4	
11	Medical	1,474 12 5	800 6 8	712 13 6	612 11 7	
12	Vaccination	254 7 3	285 0 0	279 12 11	276 0 0	
13	Public Works, Ordinary	12,679 10 3	12,571 1 4	13,147 0 7	14,426 2 7	
14	Do. Extraordinary	13,537 0 3	15,590 10 0	7,722 11 11	23,907 11 0	
15	Revenue Survey ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Relief Works ... ..	.....	.....	.....	47,165 5 8	
17	Miscellaneous... ..	28,932 9 8	42,704 5 10	35,654 2 9	75,839 3 2	
	Total	3,20,255 3 10	1,60,789 14 6	1,86,345 1 9	2,82,652 5 4	
18	Local Funds	12,374 14 11	7,843 12 3	12,517 12 1	14,665 8 11	
19	Municipal Funds	3,408 1 2	3,652 10 4	3,824 3 7	5,991 1 8	
	Total	15,783 0 1	11,496 6 7	16,341 15 8	20,656 10 7	
	Grand Total	3,36,038 3 11	1,72,286 5 1	2,02,687 1 5	3,03,308 15 11	

T. M. BAUMGARTNER, Colonel,
Assistant Political Agent, Kolhápúr and Southern Mahratta Country.

APPENDIX K.

General Summary of Receipts and Expenditure of Local Funds in the Mudhol State for the Year 1876-77.

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No.	RECEIPT.	Educational Allotment.	Local Works Allotment.	Total.	No.	EXPENDITURE.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Balance on the 1st August 1876	2,338 13 1	6,668 7 0	9,007 4 1		<i>Out of Local Works allotment.</i>		
					1	Paid to the Mámlatdár of Koregaon on account of Cess collected in the Village of Kunth, &c. .	.....	486 10 8
2	Half of One Anna Cess ...	3,542 1 11	3,542 1 3	7,084 3 2		<i>Original Works.</i>		
3	People's contribution ...	186 0 0	.....	186 0 0				
4	School Fees	441 2 0	.....	441 2 0	2	Communication	1,181 4 6	
5	One Anna Cess on Lands in the Satara Collectorate...	.....	492 13 7	492 13 7	3	Buildings	1,342 0 6	
6	Proceeds from Tolls ...	.....	928 10 0	928 10 0	4	Miscellaneous	1,102 6 10	3,625 11 10
7	Do. from Ferries ...	.....	778 2 0	778 2 0		<i>Repairs.</i>		
8	Cattle-pound Fines ...	.....	336 0 0	336 0 0	5	Communication	428 10 3	
9	Contribution from the Machaknurkar	78 11 0	.....	78 11 0	6	Buildings	70 11 4	
					7	Miscellaneous	187 6 3	686 11 10
					8	Charitable Dispensary at Mudhol..	.....	716 11 10
					9	Remuneration to Patels and Kulkarnis for collecting the One Anna Cess ... ..	.....	101 14 0
					10	Establishment and Contingencies..	.....	180 0 0
					11	Fee paid to Patels and Kulkarnis on the Proceeds of Cattle-pound Fines ... ..	.....	193 13 3

No.	RECEIPTS.	Educational Allotment.	Local Works Allotment.	Total.	No.	EXPENDITURE.		
					12	Contribution to the Lokapur Municipality		50 0 0
					13	Repaid to the Dowlat for the cost of the Dispensary Building		3,068 3 0
					14	Tasalmat Advances given for the purchase of Medicines to the Mudhol Dispensary		259 9 10
						<i>Out of Educational Allotment.</i>		9,269 5 9
					15	Maintenance of Schools and Repairs to School buildings ...	4,789 3 9	
					16	Books for Prizes	75 0 0	
					17	Remuneration to Patels and Kulkarnis for collecting the One Anna Cess... ..	101 14 0	
					18	Advances given to the Principal Training College, &c., to be adjusted in the next year ...	311 1 5	5,396 3 2
								14,665 8 11
					19	Balance—		
						Out of Educational Allotment...	1,190 8 10	
						Do. Local Works Allotment...	3,476 12 1	
								4,667 4 11
	Total ...	6,586 12 0	12,746 1 10	19,332 13 10		Grand Total ...		19,332 13 10

T. M. BAUMGARTNER, Colonel,
Assistant Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Mahratta Country.

APPENDIX L.

Budget Estimate of Probable Receipts of the Mudhol State for the Year 1878-79.

No.	Description.	Actuals for 1876-77.	Estimated for 1877-78.	Estimated for 1878-79.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Cash balance at the commencement of the year	1,07,019 6 0	8,901 13 3	62,849 2 6	
	<i>Receipts.</i>				
2	Sum realized by sale of Government Securities ... ..	.....	50,000 0 0	.....
	<i>Land Revenue.</i>				
3	On account of arrears of past year ...	187 15 1	30,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	
4	Do. current year ...	1,04,895 2 9	1,17,000 0 0	1,09,145 0 0	
		1,04,583 1 10	1,47,000 0 0	1,18,145 0 0	
	<i>Sayer Revenue.</i>				
5	Liquor farms	3,499 0 0	3,400 0 0	3,400 0 0	
6	House tax	6,049 14 11	10,300 0 0	7,232 0 0	
7	Octroi duties	3,177 12 6	8,500 0 0	3,552 0 0	
8	Minor items	2,514 1 10	1,584 0 0	781 0 0	
		15,280 13 3	18,734 0 0	14,965 0 0	
	<i>Judicial.</i>				
9	Stamps	5,294 13 3	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	
10	Magisterial fines	781 7 11	700 0 0	700 0 0	
11	Registration fees	1,107 12 0	900 0 0	1,100 0 0	

APPENDIX L—continued.

No.	Description.	Actuals for 1876-77.	Estimated for 1877-78.	Estimated for 1878-79.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
12	Summons batta and Civil fines ...	562 14 0	800 0 0	800 0 0	
13	Unclaimed property ...	241 15 9	433 0 0	433 0 0	
14	Miscellaneous ...	14 4 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
		8,003 2 11	7,853 0 0	8,053 0 0	
	<i>General.</i>				
15	Batta in Revenue cases ...	31 4 0	22 10 0	25 0 0	
16	Forests ...	546 10 9	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	
17	Revenue fines ...	10 10 0	53 0 0	53 0 0	
18	Refunds ...	43 9 6	.....	43 0 0	
19	Instalments of debts ...	28,506 13 2	685 0 0	685 0 0	
20	Sale of old useless stores ...	5,510 1 4	.....	100 0 0	
21	Assessment on lands of absent Shetsandis, &c. ...	198 13 8	250 0 0	250 0 0	
22	Profit in the sale of corn brought for Unrawati ...	1,030 9 3	.....	250 0 0	
23	Miscellaneous ...	10 7 9	.....	20 0 0	
		35,888 15 5	2,010 10 0	2,426 0 0	
	Total of Receipts ...	1,63,756 1 5	2,25,647 10 0	1,88,589 0 0	
	Total with Balance ...	2,70,775 7 5	2,29,549 7 3	2,06,418 2 6	
	LOCAL FUNDS.				
	<i>Educational Allotment.</i>				
24	Cash balance ...	2,338 13 1	2,060 13 1	1,957 1 1	
		2,338 13 1	2,060 13 1	1,957 1 1	

	<i>Receipts.</i>					
25	Half of one anna cess including out- standing balances	3,542 1 11	4,000 0 0	3,878 10 0		
26	School fees	441 2 0	450 0 0	350 0 0		
27	State Grant for Education ... ..	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	
28	People's Contribution	186 0 0	.....	.....
29	Contribution from the Machaknurkar.	78 11 0	70 0 0	70 0 0		
		4,247 14 11	7,520 0 0	7,298 10 0		
	<i>Local Works Allotment.</i>					
30	Cash balance	6,638 7 0	7,562 2 8	8,259 14 4		
		6,638 7 0	7,562 2 8	8,259 14 4		
	<i>Receipts.</i>					
31	Half of one anna cess	3,542 1 3	4,000 0 0	3,878 0 0		
32	Cattle pound fines	336 0 0	1,300 0 0	300 0 0		
33	Toll funds	928 10 0	1,000 0 0	1,065 0 0		
34	Ferry funds	778 2 0	200 0 0	248 2 0		
35	Sand and Quarry fees ... ..	.....	9 0 0	.....	
36	Local cess on lands in the Satara Collectorate	492 13 7	498 1 4	498 1 4		
37	People's Contribution ... ..	.....	125 0 0	.....	
38	State Grant for the Mudhol Dispen- sary ... ..	.....	900 0 0	900 0 0	
		6,077 10 10	8,032 1 4	6,889 3 4		
	Total Local Funds ...	19,302 13 10	25,175 1 1	24,404 12 9		
	Grand Total ...	2,90,078 5 3	2,54,724 8 4	2,30,822 15 3		

T. M. BAUMGARTNER, Colonel,
Assistant Political Agent.

APPENDIX L—continued.

Budget Estimate of Probable Expenditure of the Mudhol State for the Year 1878-79.

No.	Description.	Actuals for 1876-77.			Estimated for 1877-78.			Estimated for 1878-79.			REMARKS.
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Expenses of the Chief and his family.	6,235	0	8	5,953	15	0	8,253	0	5	The food expenses of the Chief and his mother were hitherto debited to the Ratter head, but it is proper to enter them under this head. Hence the increase.
2	Dowasthan and charitable allowances.	19,675	10	4	22,969	5	7	22,580	6	6	The remuneration to Patels and Kulkarnis, which is one of the items under this head, is a fluctuating item according to the amount of Land Revenue. This item is estimated to be less this year than in the preceding one.
3	Allowance to the Chief's relations and servants	19,075	0	4	21,060	14	3	20,161	3	3	The decrease is owing to some of the Chief's servants being transferred to the Police Department.
4	Kothé and Paga	7,905	2	6	7,368	8	0	8,036	12	0	The fodder expenses of the horses, elephants, and camels were hitherto entered under a separate head "Ganji Khana", but that head is hereafter abolished and those expenses entered under this head.
5	Ganji Khana	1,423	14	4	1,504	0	0	.....			This item has been divided and entered under the head of "Paga" and State Garden.
6	Batta to servants with the Chief	2,961	15	8	1,225	5	0	1,297	5	0	
7	Annual repairs to the Chief's Wada and out-buildings	297	4	6	310	0	0	321	0	0	The expense of repairing the State Wada in Poona was hitherto debited to the head of "Kumtha Kumavisdar." It is now entered under this head. Hence the increase.
8	Subscription to the Mudhol Library	50	0	0	80	4	0	80	4	0	
9	State Garden	651	4	8	771	4	0	996	4	0	Vide remark against item No. 5 "Ganji Khana."
10	Extraordinary	6,185	10	7	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	This item is entered to provide for unforeseen expenses of the Chief.
	Total	64,460	15	9	71,243	7	10	71,726	3	2	

<i>Revenue Department.</i>				
11	Allowance to the Duftardar of Kolhápur and karkun employed to audit State accounts	180 0 0	360 0 0	360 0 0
12	Batta to do.	129 6 1	120 0 0	120 0 0
13	Karbhári and his Establishment ...	8,868 14 8	8,514 8 0	8,478 0 0
14	Batta to do.	805 12 11	475 0 0	475 0 0
15	Pay of clerk and peon attached to the Assistant Political Agent's Office	208 3 9	240 0 0	240 0 0
16	Batta to do. do.	82 7 0	115 0 0	115 0 0
17	Kamavisdár at Kumtha and his Establishment	892 12 10	1,232 7 3	1,336 8 0
18	Batta to do. do.	255 8 11	60 0 0	100 0 0
19	Judi paid to the Desai of Gokák ... ..	.....	19 1 0	19 1 0
Total ...		17,423 2 2	11,436 0 3	11,543 9 0
<i>Forest Department.</i>				
20	Peons	185 1 0	144 0 0	144 0 0
<i>Judicial Department.</i>				
21	Paper and fee of Vendor of Stamps ...	2,274 2 4	230 0 0	230 0 0
22	Nyayadhish and his Establishment...	5,400 1 2	5,484 0 0	5,484 0 0
23	Sub-Registrar and his Establishment...	703 11 8	492 0 0	492 0 0
24	1st Class Magistrate	2,100 0 0	2,100 0 0	2,100 0 0
25	Batta to do.	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
26	Batta to accused persons and witnesses, &c.	1,313 4 1	550 0 0	550 0 0
27	Miscellaneous	35 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0
Total ...		12,126 3 3	9,231 0 0	9,231 0 0

The pay of 8 peons is increased by Rs. 2 per mensem.

APPENDIX L—continued.

No.	Description.	Actuals for 1876-77.	Estimated for 1877-78.	Estimated for 1878-79.	REMARKS.
<i>Police Department.</i>					
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
28	Pay and Contingencies... ..	11,789 15 8	12,775 0 0	13,748 4 0	
29	Batta to Police officer	1,626 4 5	500 0 0	500 0 0	
30	Arms and clothing, &c., for peons... ..	.....	100 0 0	277 4 0	
	Total	13,416 4 1	13,375 0 0	14,525 8 0	
<i>Education.</i>					
31	State Grant for Education	1,939 10 4	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	
32	Contribution to the Sirdar's High School, Belgaum ... ..	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	
	Total	1,939 10 4	3,200 0 0	3,200 0 0	
<i>Public Works Department.</i>					
33	Permanent Establishment	2,899 8 0	3,296 0 0	3,200 0 0	
34	Batta to do.	607 13 0	530 0 0	530 0 0	
35	State Public Works	81,991 14 3	64,000 0 0	42,867 12 8	
	Total	85,499 3 3	67,826 0 0	46,597 12 8	
36	Pensions	1,480 6 8	1,553 10 0	1,401 4 0	
<i>Medical Department.</i>					
37	Charitable Dispensary... ..	596 1 1	900 0 0	900 0 0	
38	Vaccinator and his peons	287 15 0	288 0 0	288 0 0	
39	Contingent charges of do.	4 11 6	10 0 0	10 0 0	
	Total	888 11 7	1,198 0 0	1,198 0 0	

Details given in a separate Budget.

	<i>Postal.</i>			
40	Rural Messengers ...	123 14 6	96 0 0	96 0 0
	<i>British Government.</i>			
41	Contribution in lieu of service of sowars ...	2,671 14 0	2,671 14 0	2,671 14 0
42	Judi on lands in the Satara Col- torate ...	313 12 5	313 1 5	348 0 8
	Total ...	2,985 10 5	2,984 15 5	3,019 14 8
	<i>Municipalities.</i>			
43	Mudhol Municipality ...	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
44	Mahalingpur do. ...	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
45	Lokapur do. ...	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
	Total ...	3,150 0 0	3,150 0 0	3,150 0 0
	<i>Sayer.</i>			
46	Haks payable to the Desai of Lokapur ...	89 1 10	45 0 0	45 0 0
	<i>Jail.</i>			
47	Maintenance of prisoners ...	2,053 12 1	1,360 0 0	2,300 0 0
48	Contingent Expenses ...	6 9 0	23 0 0	3 0 0
	Total ...	2,060 5 1	1,383 0 0	2,303 0 0
49	Miscellaneous ...	5,373 4 7	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
	<i>Local Funds.</i>			
50	Allotment for Education ...	4,966 6 5	6,873 12 0	7,168 0 0
51	Do. for Public Works ...	2,415 13 7	5,942 5 8	14,539 5 8
	Total ...	7,382 4 0	12,816 1 8	21,707 5 8
	Grand Total ...	2,12,534 2 6	2,02,682 3 2	1,92,887 9 2

Increase owing to high price.

Particulars given in a separate Budget.
Do. do.

APPENDIX N.

Budget Estimate of the Probable Receipts of the Mhysal Estate for the Year 1878-79.

No.	Heading.	RECEIPTS.			REMARKS.
		Actuals for 1876-77.	Estimated for 1877-78.	Estimated for 1878-79.	
1	Cash balance at the commencement of the year—				
	Invested Capital ...	Rs. 15,000 0 0	Rs. 10,000 0 0	Rs. 15,000 0 0	
	In the Mhysal, Miraj and Kolhápur Treasuries ...	5,043 6 3	7,863 11 6	5,795 9 1	
	Total ...	20,043 6 3	17,863 11 6	20,795 9 1	
2	Land Revenue—				
	On account of former year ...	38 3 0	3,000 0 0	500 0 0	This is on account of the arrears of Revenue for 1876-77.
	On account of current year ...	6,270 3 6	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	
Total ...	6,308 6 6	13,000 0 0	10,500 0 0		
3	Sayer Revenue ...	208 12 9	246 0 0	211 0 0	The decrease is owing to the liquor contract having fetched smaller sum.
	Total ...	208 12 9	246 0 0	211 0 0	
4	Judicial—				
	Registration fees ...	251 8 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	Entered in proportion to the amount actually realized in 1877-78.
	Fines ...	178 4 0	200 0 0	100 0 0	
	Stamps ...	377 14 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	
	Unclaimed property...	11 5 11	10 0 0	10 0 0	
	Summons Butta ...	8 3 4	15 0 0	20 0 0	
Total ...	827 3 3	675 0 0	580 0 0		

APPENDIX N.—continued.

No.	Heading.	RECEIPTS.						REMARKS.			
		Actuals for 1876-77.			Estimated for 1877-78.				Estimated for 1878-79.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
5	Miscellaneous—										
	Nuzrana on succession ...	264	14	0	300	0	0	100	0	0	The Estimate for 1877-78 has been found to be too high. Hence the reduction.
	Revenue fines ...	.....			10	0	0	10	0	0	
	Attached property ...	81	13	0	425	0	0	450	0	0	Part of Tagai given to Sowars on account of dearness of grain in 1876 is to be recovered.
	Recoverable advances ...	.....			407	0	0	400	0	0	
	Fees on restoration of attached property ...	49	10	1	25	0	0	25	0	0	This is on account of Survey rules having been introduced.
	Process fees ...	.....			.....			25	0	0	
	Interest in default of payment of Revenue, &c. ...	20	9	1	.....			5	0	0	
	Miscellaneous ...	22	8	0	.....			15	0	0	
	Total ...	439	6	2	1,167	0	0	1,030	0	0	
	Local Funds ...	579	0	1	1,000	0	0	875	0	0	This amount is the net receipt, whereas the Estimate for 1877-78 introduced arrears on account of former year.
	School fees ...	62	6	6	30	0	0	25	0	0	
	Cattle-pound fees ...	19	13	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	On account of the levy of local cess the rates of fees have been reduced.
	Total ...	661	3	7	1,055	0	0	920	0	0	
	Grand Total ...	8,445	0	3	16,143	0	0	13,241	0	0	
	Grand Total, including Cash Balance.	28,488	6	6	34,006	11	6	34,036	9	1	

T. M. BAUMGARTNER, Colonel,
Assistant Political Agent.

APPENDIX N—continued.

Budget Estimate of the Probable Expenditure of the Mysal Estate for the Year 1878-79.

B 305-38

No.	Heading.	EXPENDITURE.						REMARKS.			
		Actuals for 1876-77.			Estimated for 1877-78.				Estimated for 1878-79.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
	<i>Khasgi Department.</i>										
	Expenditure on account of salaries of servants, and food, clothing, &c., of the Relations of the Sub-surunjamdars.	1,053	0	0	874	0	0	787	0	0	
	Personal expenses of Kedarrao Scinde at Kolhápúr ...	239	13	11	300	0	0	400	0	0	The increase is on account of keep of a new horse purchased for the use of Kedarrao.
	Compensation to Relations and servants of the Surunjandar on account of high prices of grain ...	119	0	0	115	0	0	.....			The reduction is owing to Famine prices having ceased.
	Miscellaneous ...	.....			25	0	0	25	0	0	
		1,411	13	11	1,314	0	0	1,212	0	0	
	<i>Establishments.</i>										
	Revenue, Judicial, and other Establishments ...	1,256	0	4	1,224	8	0	1,402	8	0	The increase is owing to the lands of the Shet-sandis having been resumed and cash payment substituted.
	Registration Books, fees, &c. ...	89	15	0	.....			10	0	0	Entered at the fixed amount.
	Salaries of three stipendiary sowars serving in the Sângli State ...	291	6	8	336	0	0	336	0	0	
	Compensation on account of high prices of provisions to sowars, sepoy, and other menial servants drawing a salary of Rs. 16 and under.	281	10	7	300	0	0	.....			Compensation no longer necessary, prices having fallen.
	Batta to sowars serving in the Sângli State when sent on duty away from Sângli ...	258	4	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	
	Batta to karkuns and peons ...	5	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	
	Dead Stock articles for Wahiwatdar's office ...	6	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	
	Service Stamps ...	.....			25	0	0	25	0	0	
	Tagai advances to 16 sowars ...	800	0	0	.....			.....
		2,988	4	7	2,405	8	0	2,293	8	0	

APPENDIX N.—continued.

No.	Heading.	EXPENDITURE.						REMARKS.				
		Actuals for 1876-77.			Estimated for 1877-78.				Estimated for 1878-79.			
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
	Hereditary village servants, Dewas- thán, &c. ...	202	1	6	1,300	0	0	1,400	0	0	* Arrears for previous years are included in the amount, Entered at the fixed amount. This amount not having been paid in 1877-78 is again entered. Ditto ditto.	
	Deshmukhi hacks payable to Sângli Chief ...	3,547	0	0	1,787	0	0	1,787	0	0		
	Property released from attachment .	803	13	5	400	0	0	400	0	0		
	Refund of assessment realized on lands held by four sowars ...	.....			319	5	6	319	5	6	
	Maintenance of prisoners and batta to accused persons and witnesses...	50	0	0	100	0	0	50	0	0		
	Pay of vaccinators and contingent charges ...	25	0	0	27	0	0	27	0	0		Entered at the fixed amount.
	Miscellaneous incidental expenditure, of which details will be given ac- cording as occasion arises ...	.....			500	0	0	330	0	0	
	Educational charges ...	233	0	10	301	0	0				To be met from Local Funds.
	Total ...	4,860	15	9	4,734	5	6	4,313	5	6		
	<i>Public Works.</i>											
	Salary of the Maistri at Rs. 20 per mensem ...	214	3	1	240	0	0	240	0	0	Entered at the fixed amount.	
	Public and Relief Works ...	4,788	6	10½	5,749	0	0	215	0	0	Separate budget-estimate, giving the details, has been submitted for the Political Agent's sanction.	
	Total ...	5,002	9	11½	5,989	0	0	415	0	0		
	<i>Local Funds.</i>											
	Local Public Works			579	0	0	Ditto ditto.	
	Education ...	.....			.....			286	0	0
	Total ...	.....			.....			865	0	0
	Grand Total ...	14,263	12	2½	14,442	13	6	9,138	13	6		

T. M. BAUMGARTNER, Colonel,
Assistant Political Agent, Kolhápúr and Southern Mahratta Country.

APPENDIX O.

Statement of Presses in the States of the Southern Mahratta Country for the Year 1876-77.

1	2	3	4	
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.
States.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat.	
1 Miraj (Senior Branch).	State Press	Chief of Miraj	Used for printing forms, returns, &c..	None.
2 Jamkhandi	1 Purshu	Bhaskar Damodhar	Weekly newspaper "Purshu."	None.
	2 Chief's Printing Press.	Chief of Jamkhandi	Used for printing forms, &c.	None.
3 Mudhol	"Sunwary Darshak."	Krishnaji Raoji Ven-gurleker.	Weekly paper, "Sunwary Darshak."	None.

T. M. BAUMGARTNER, Colonel,
Assistant Political Agent.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Government of Bombay.

Principal Geographical Division.							Total Area in Square Miles.
NATIVE STATES AND TERRITORIES.							
<i>Tributary.</i>							
1	Miraj (Sinor Branch)	...	...	...	...	...	340
2	Miraj (Junior Branch)	...	...	...	...	...	208
3	Mudhol	...	...	...	...	...	362
4	Kurundwád (Sinor Branch)	...	...	...	...	...	102
5	Kurundwád (Junior Branch)	...	...	...	...	...	114
6	Jamkhandi	...	...	...	...	...	492
7	Rámdurg	...	...	...	...	...	140
8	Mhysal	...	...	...	...	...	21
Total							1,859

T. M. BAUMGARTNER, Colonel,
Assistant Political Agent.

Statement showing the RELIEF WORKS sanctioned and carried out in the SA'NGLI STATE, from the commencement of the Famine up to 30th November 1877.

No.	Description of Work.	Estimated Amount of Expenditure.			REMARKS.
		Rs.	a.	p.	
<i>Sángli and Miraj Prant.</i>					
1	Tank at Agalgaw	5,299	11	3	
2	Do. Bastowda	9,099	13	6	
3	Road to Kowte Máhánkál from Kuchi	407	6	0	
4	Making heaps of metal and spreading it on the Miraj-Pandharpur road.	578	2	7	
5	Repairs to a well near the Mat at Kuchi	20	0	0	
6	Do. do. at Thabdiachiwadi	32	0	0	
7	Road from Kuchi to Jayagavan	150	0	0	
8	Do. to Ghát Nandre	8	2	9	
9	Tank in the Kuran at Salgar	4,652	5	9	
10	Do. at Ranjani	4,521	3	6	
11	Repairs to a well in the Kuran at Ranjani	47	2	9	
12	Tank in the Kuran at Jakhapur	1,762	6	9	
13	Repairs to culverts, &c., on the SÁNGLI portion of the Miraj-Pandharpur road.	414	3	3	
14	Road from Ugár to the Athni road	349	2	0	
15	Repairs to a Matt at Ugár	54	10	6	
16	Do. to the Dharmasalla at Ugár	27	1	3	
17	Making an embankment on the banks of the Krishna at Ugár.	329	13	3	
18	Do. do. on the bank of the Krishna at Katral.	334	6	3	
19	Tank at Kowlapur	1,323	12	0	
20	Do. Nágán	857	0	0	
21	Do. Uplávi	2,029	14	3	
22	Do. Shirgopi	1,063	6	0	
23	Do. Farridwadi	846	14	10	
24	Repairs to a well near the Maruti's temple at Uplávi	25	0	0	
25	Do. do. at Nágán	20	0	0	
26	Do. do. at Matkunki	25	0	0	
27	Clearing out the well at Kharsing	12	0	0	
28	Repairs to a stream at Kowlapur	14	2	0	
29	Road from SÁNGLI to Udgan... ..	2,220	6	3	
30	Do. SÁNGLIWÁDI to Tung	6,738	1	9	
31	Do. SÁNGLI to Budgan, Kowlapur, Uplávi and Kumta.	10,590	12	3	
32	Do. SÁNGLI to Karnal	15,387	13	0	
33	SÁNGLI portion of the Miraj road	1,671	5	0	A sum of Rupees 317-8-9 was expended for the purchase of tools, chunam, &c.
34	Do. of the Haripur road	2,117	1	6	
35	Repairs to the tank at Swanandbhuwan	208	10	6	
36	Do. to the ghát on the bank of the Krishna at SÁNGLIWÁDI.	106	15	6	
37	Clearing out the well in the Miraj Malla	353	15	3	
38	Do. in the Garmalla	34	5	0	
39	Repairing one of the embankments of the tank in the Miraj Malla.	49	3	6	
40	Clearing out the well in the Malla, called Raw Saheb's.	21	7	0	
<i>Terdál Taluka.</i>					
41	Clearing out the Jirigiri Tank	499	5	0	
42	Do. &c., the freshwater tank	4,596	3	3	
43	Do. the Golanbhavi Tank and extending the embankment.	3,711	11	7	

No.	Description of Work.	Estimated Amount of Expenditure.	REMARKS.
<i>Terdál Taluka—continued.</i>		Rs. a p.	
44	Road from Terdál to Rabkavi	5,634 7 8	
45	Do. to Yebarhatti	3,130 6 1	
46	Do. to Palbhavi	3,518 7 7	
47	Do. to Satti	2,034 9 3	
48	Repairs to the roads at Terdál	1,598 14 9	
<i>Sháhápur Taluka.</i>			
49	Deepening the tank at Kakti	141 2 11	
50	Repairing the roads in the Town	623 8 6	
<i>Dodwád.</i>			
51	Cutting and burning Prickly-pear	581 14 6	
52	Metalling the road leading from Dodwád to Dodbhavi.	104 1 9	
<i>Mangalvedha Taluka.</i>			
53	Road from Mangalvedha to Jatt <i>viá</i> Khudki and Dongargav.	3,955 0 0	
54	Do. do. to Maroda <i>viá</i> Khomnal and Talsangi.	3,449 0 9	
55	Do. do. to Maroda	4,589 15 5	
56	Do. do. to SÁNGOLA as far as Andhargav.	1,463 9 3	
57	Do. do. to Nándur	689 11 9	
58	Do. do. to Borralla	1,036 11 4	
59	Do. do. to Sholápur as far as Bramhapuri.	2,228 3 3	
60	Do. do. Borala to Nándur.	423 1 9	
61	Do. do. to Siddápur	555 5 8	
62	Do. Mangalvedha to Pandharpur as far as Mallewadi.	2,057 7 4	
63	Do. Dongargav to Hajápur	447 9 9	
64	Do. Jallihal to Khadki	611 2 6	
65	Do. Khomnal to Bhalowni	708 9 9	
66	Repairs to the roads in the Town of Mangalvedha	14,686 15 6	
67	Making pits for the plantation of the trees by the side of the road from Mangalvedha to SÁNGOLA.	30 12 0	
68	Sowing Babul seed by the roadside from Mangalvedha to other villages.	296 9 3	
69	Clearing out the Krishna Tank at Mangalvedha	13,015 9 9	
70	Making an embankment to the Kumbhar Tank at Mangalvedha.	333 9 6	
71	Clearing out the tank at Mundewadi	1,972 7 3	
72	Do. do. at Boralla	1,698 6 10	
73	Do. do. at Bhalewadi	1,170 9 3	
74	Deepening the western portion of the Talsangi Tank.	200 3 3	
75	Do. the southern portion of the Talsangi Tank.	16,354 12 0	
76	Clearing out the tank at Shirsi	343 13 0	
77	Do. do. at Marroda	460 11 0	
78	Do. the Kaikad well in the Fort at Mangalvedha.	154 10 0	
79	Do. the well at Borralla	59 11 6	Rs. 7-10-1 were expended in the purchase of stationery.
80	Do. the well at Marroda	87 14 10	
81	Sinking a new well at Mallewadi	24 2 0	

No.	Description of Work.	Estimated Amount of Expenditure.			REMARKS.
<i>Mangalvedha Taluka—continued.</i>		Rs.	a.	p.	
82	Building a new Chawdi and a Dharmasala at Bhalewadi.	225	0	0	
83	Cutting and burning Prickly-pear at Mangalvedha ...	716	2	6	
84	Road from Shirsi to Medshingi	115	2	0	
<i>Shirhatti Taluka.</i>					
85	Shirhatti portion of the road from Gadag to Pála ...	13,641	8	3	
86	Clearing out and repairs to the tank at Yelwatti ...	5,752	5	0	
87	Road from Shirhatti to Belhatti	4,801	8	4	
88	Do. do. to Magdi	4,423	14	4	
89	Do. Belhatti to Bágewári	8,768	7	7	
90	Repairs to the tank at Chiksawnur	1,488	13	1	
91	Do. at Dewihal	1,259	4	0	
92	Road from Adarkatti to Lakshmeshwar... ..	263	8	0	
93	Repairs to the roads in the Town of Shirhatti ...	3,198	6	8	
94	Clearing out the Gudadvahir at Magdi	3	7	6	

E. W. WEST,
Joint Administrator.

APPENDIX M.

Memorandum on the Famine of 1876-77 in the Miraj State.

The general progress of the Famine of 1876-77 has been reported upon in weekly statements and periodical reports submitted from time to time, but Government in their Resolution No. 79 dated 8th January 1877 directed that the subject of famine should be reported comprehensively with the Administration Report of 1877-78. This narrative is therefore compiled to supply the information required by Government, and at the same time to form a complete record of the progress of the famine at its different stages and the measures adopted to alleviate the distress consequent thereof.

2. In writing this narrative the arrangement and method adopted in compiling the narratives of the Bombay Presidency, published in the *Government Gazette*, will be followed as far as possible.

3. The Miraj State comprises three Talukas, namely, Miraj, Lakshmeshwar and Modnimb. The drought of 1876-77 extended over all the three districts. The following table will show the area and population of the distressed districts:—

Talukas.	Population according to Census of 1872.	CULTIVATED AREA.			
		Garden.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Total.
		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
Miraj	49,450	3,136 34	89,789 29	26 10	92,952 33
Lakshmeshwar	18,966	171 4	35,691 4	29 0	35,891 8
Modnimb... ..	13,773	2,147 18	47,721 16	40 34	49,909 28
Total	82,189	5,455 16	173,202 9	96 4	178,753 29

4. The northern district of this State, namely Modnimb taluka, is situated in the "Deccan" near the "Bársi Road Station," and the two other districts, *i.e.* Miraj and Lakshmeshwar, are situated in the Southern Mahratta Country.

5. Both the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country are periodically subjected to famine or scarcity according as the failure of the monsoons are total or partial. No accurate accounts of the previous visitations are obtainable. The State records do not throw any light on the subject, but there is no doubt that the famine of 1876-77 was far more severe in its character and of much longer duration than its predecessors within the last 100 years, except the famine of 1804-5, which is still remembered by the people for its disastrous results.

6. The Famine of 1876-77 was not the result of a single year's drought, the outturn of crops in the previous two years was considerably below the average. The monsoon of 1876 set in about the usual time, but the fall of rain was scanty and its abrupt stoppage in the month of September caused apprehensions of serious distress. The early crops were irrecoverably lost in all the three districts with the exception of a small strip of land which was submerged by the Krishna floods; still the people hoped that the impending calamity would be averted by copious fall of the Eastern Monsoons; but when the Diwali passed away, without the usual October rains, the fearful reality of a full 12 months' distress threw the whole population in a disturbed state. A short time previous to this crisis, it was anticipated that it would be necessary for the State to undertake the relief of a large number of the agricultural and urban population of the district.

7. On the representation of the Lakshmeshwar Mámlatdár, orders were issued to him on 19th September 1876, to commence such of the local works as could be carried out by the employment of unskilled labour. On 7th October 1876, the first relief work* was opened at Miraj, and from that time up to the end of December 1877, or for a period of 15 months, the State unremittingly continued its efforts to save its subjects from the calamity which had over-fallen them.

*Udgaon Road.

8. The above is a general outline of the distress that affected the district; the measures adopted by the State to mitigate, and if possible to avert, the effects of this calamity will now be noticed.

Grain Supplies.

9. As soon as all hope of autumnal rains was cut off, the prices of cereals rose suddenly and the holders of grain stock kept back their supplies from the markets, and a state of panic prevailed for one or two weeks. Faithful to the old traditions, the people expected that the State should at such a crisis interfere in the market by undertaking the importation of large supplies of grain and regulating the prices of cereals, but it was deemed desirable to adhere in this instance to the non-interference policy acted upon in the British districts, and the result amply proved the wisdom of the course adopted. Private trade continued active from the beginning to the end, and the markets were well supplied with the different kinds of cereals. On account of the universal demand that continued, the prices were necessarily high, sometimes treble and quadruple the ordinary rates, but they were never monopoly prices at any time. The prices at the local bazaars were strictly regulated throughout the year by the prices at the coast or the nearest railway station, and the charge of carriage to the local markets.

10. The following information is extracted from the Administration Report 1877-78, to show the fluctuations in the prices of the different cereals in the several fortnights of the Famine period:—

Fortnights.	Price per Seer of 80 Tolas per Rupee.				
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.
2nd Fortnight August 1876...	20	18	17	16	8
1st do. September " ...	19	17	16	14	8
2nd do. do. " ...	16	15	13	12½	8
1st do. October " ...	10	9	9	10	7
2nd do. do. " ...	8½	8½	7	8	6
1st do. November " ...	8½	8½	7	8½	6
2nd do. do. " ...	8	8	7	8	6
1st do. December " ...	10	10	9	9½	7
2nd do. do. " ...	10	11	8½	11	7
1st do. January 1877...	9	9½	8½	10	6
2nd do. do. " ...	9	9	8½	9½	7
1st do. February " ...	10	10	9	9½	7
2nd do. do. " ...	10	10	9	9½	7
1st do. March " ...	10	10	9½	9½	7
2nd do. do. " ...	10	10	9½	10	7
1st do. April " ...	9	9½	9	9	7
2nd do. do. " ...	8½	8½	8	8½	6½
1st do. May " ...	8½	8	8	8½	6½
2nd do. do. " ...	7½	7½	7	7½	6½
1st do. June " ...	7	7½	7	7	6
2nd do. do. " ...	6½	7	6½	7	5½
1st do. July " ...	6½	6	6	6	5½
2nd do. do. " ...	5	5	5	5	4½
1st do. August " ...	5	5	4½	5	4½
2nd do. do. " ...	5½	5½	5	5½	4½
1st do. September " ...	7	6½	6	7	5
2nd do. do. " ...	7	9	7	8	5
1st do. October " ...	8	10	6½	8	5
2nd do. do. " ...	8	10	5	6	4½
1st do. November " ...	10	13	6½	5	7
2nd do. do. " ...	18	22	7	7	7
1st do. December " ...	18	18	7	9	7
2nd do. do. " ...	22	19	7	9	7

11. Jowári and bájri being the principal staple foods of the district, it was the extraordinary rise in prices of these two grains that pressed most heavily on the population of the country. In the 2nd fortnight of September 1876, jowári was sold at 16 seers or 32 pounds. Its sudden rise in the two following fortnights caused the first panic. The highest rise was in the month of August 1877, when jowári and bájri were selling at 10 pounds a rupee. This rise was due to the holding off of the monsoon about that time, and to the apprehensions that were felt of a second impending famine. The prices fell immediately, the bájri crop was ripe for reaping, and during the reaping time, *i.e.*, the months of December and January, the prices of jowári and bájri had almost been restored to their normal rates, but on account of the indifferent state of the harvest in other parts of India, quantities of grain were exported from the country which has again caused a rise in prices.

12. At the commencement, when doubts were entertained whether private trade would supply the grain required by importation, some inquiries were made as to the reserve stocks in the country. It was difficult to obtain any reliable information on this point on account of the extreme unwillingness of the people to give accurate information. Roughly it was calculated that there was about

* Candy equal to 5,120 pounds. 477 candies* of grain in Miraj taluka, 500 candies in Lakshmeshwar and 50 candies in Modnimb. From the

state of the markets, however, it could easily be perceived that there was not much reserve stock in the country, as from the early stage of the famine, the imported grains were the only cereals sold in the market, and till the harvest of 1877 was reaped, Jabalpur jowári was the common staple food of the people.

13. From the scattered state of the villages in this district, it was impossible to ascertain with accuracy, the quantity of grain imported into the district, but there is no doubt that a large quantity was imported, and the supply was equal to the demand of the district. The importations at Miraj, Lakshmeshwar and Modnimb were registered. They amounted to 8,422 candies, but the real importations must be greatly in excess of this figure.

Relief operations.

14. The measures taken to relieve distress were two-fold, *i.e.*—

1st.—The organisation of relief works.

2nd.—The distribution of charitable relief.

15. With the exception of a few cases in the town of Miraj, in which Mahomedan Pardha women were allowed subsistence in return for spinning works allotted to them, all persons able to do *some* work, and who were in need of relief, were employed on relief works. Owing to the limited extent and scattered nature of the area comprising this State, it was not possible to draw clear lines of distinction between large works on which able-bodied labourers were to be concentrated and small works which were to be made available for old and non-able-bodied persons unable to undertake distant journeys, but the principle was constantly kept in view and adopted as far as the circumstances permitted.

16. The relief works were generally simple in design, and such as could be executed by the employment of unskilled labour. All the works executed may be divided into three classes, namely:—

- 1 Construction of new roads and improvement of the old ones.
- 2 Excavation of tanks and wells.
- 3 Miscellaneous works, such as removing of prickly-pear, filling in of unhealthy pits, &c.

17. As no designs for irrigation tanks were ready, it was not found feasible to undertake any works of this nature.

18. The first relief-work was started on 7th October 1876, and the operations were finally wound up on 30th November 1877, thus the relief operations were uninterruptedly continued for a period of nearly 14 months. The following table will show the number of people who were on relief-works in different weeks between 7th October 1876 and 30th November 1877, and the percentage they bore to the whole population of the district:—

Weeks.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	Percentage of the Number employed to the entire population.	Weeks.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	Percentage of the Number employed to the entire population.
From 7th to 15th October 1876 ..	282	·34	From 2nd to 20th May 1877 ...	8,404	10·22
Do. 22nd do. ...	417	·50	Do. 27th do. ...	11,754	14·29
Do. 31st do. ...	519	·63	Do. 3rd June 1877 ...	13,157	16·00
Do. 7th November 1876.	685	·83	Do. 10th do. ...	13,167	16·00
Do. 15th do. ...	1,626	1·97	Do. 17th do. ...	10,688	13·00
Do. 24th do. ...	1,896	2·30	Do. 24th do. ...	9,994	12·15
From 24th Nov. to 2nd Dec. 1876.	2,230	2·71	Do. 1st July 1877 ...	8,731	10·62
From 2nd to 9th do. ...	2,279	2·97	Do. 8th do. ...	7,814	9·50
Do. 16th do. ...	2,907	3·53	From 8th to 15th do. ...	8,621	10·04
Do. 24th do. ...	2,608	3·17	Do. 22nd do. ...	4,664	5·67
Do. 31st do. ...	2,947	3·58	Do. 29th do. ...	5,353	6·51
Do. 7th January 1877 ...	2,998	3·64	Do. 5th August 1877 ...	6,244	7·59
Do. 14th do. ...	2,997	3·64	Do. 12th do. ...	4,659	5·66
Do. 21st do. ...	3,097	3·76	Do. 19th do. ...	4,421	5·37
Do. 28th do. ...	2,954	3·59	Do. 26th do. ...	3,370	4·09
Do. 4th February 1877 ...	2,659	3·23	Do. 2nd September 1877.	2,168	2·27
Do. 11th do. ...	2,622	3·18	Do. 9th do. ...	1,352	1·64
Do. 18th do. ...	2,924	3·55	Do. 16th do. ...	1,325	1·63
Do. 25th do. ...	2,524	3·06	Do. 23rd do. ...	2,206	2·44
Do. 4th March 1877 ...	2,588	3·14	Do. 30th do. ...	779	·94
Do. 12th do. ...	3,416	4·15	Do. 7th October 1877 ...	1,045	1·27
Do. 18th do. ...	3,741	4·53	Do. 14th do. ...	743	·90
Do. 25th do. ...	3,607	4·37	Do. 21st do. ...	518	·63
Do. 1st April 1877 ...	4,381	5·32	Do. 28th do. ...	654	·78
Do. 8th do. ...	3,947	4·80	Do. 4th November 1877.	640	·77
Do. 15th do. ...	3,984	4·81	Do. 11th do. ...	283	·34
Do. 22nd do. ...	4,650	5·65	Do. 18th do. ...	287	·34
Do. 29th do. ...	5,248	6·38	Do. 25th do. ...	272	·33
Do. 4th May 1877 ...	7,345	8·93	Do. 30th do. ...	155	·18
Do. 13th do. ...	7,532	9·16			

19. The largest number on relief-works was in the 2nd week of June 1877. The number of persons employed in that week was 13,167, or 16 per cent. of the whole population. If to this number were added the recipients of charitable relief and children below 7 years who were allowed quarter of an anna for subsistence, the total number depending upon the State relief approached very nearly 20 per cent. of the population, which was the estimate originally framed (*vide* para. 14 of my report, No. 77, dated 20th October 1876). Immediately after the commencement of the monsoon the agriculturists voluntarily left the works, the number of people then steadily decreased week after week from the month of June, till at last on 11th November the number was the same as that at the starting of the relief-works. Towards the end of July and in August, when the rains had held off, agricultural labourers were again for a time compelled to fall back upon the State relief and the number on the relief-works slightly increased, but the copious falls in the month of September removed all apprehensions of a second year's drought, and all persons connected with agriculture of the land, left the relief-works as soon as they could resume their old occupations. The sudden falling off in the number in the months of January, February and March was due to the reluctance of the people at first to submit to the distance and other tests enjoined by Government. When these tests were introduced, people misled by the idea that Government would help them at all hazards, even when they did not help themselves, refused to go to any distance and submit to the task work assigned to them, but after a time when they found the authorities were firm in their resolution, they submitted and returned to the relief-works, but in many cases, in a much more reduced condition than when they left.

20. *Rates of wages.*—At the commencement, the rates of wages allowed on relief-works were 2 annas for men, 1½ anna for women and 1 anna for children, but from January 1877, the rates allowed were those authorised by Government in the sliding scale that accompanied Government Resolution No. 268 C. W.—1038, dated 13th December 1876.

21. All the relief-works in Miraj taluka were executed under the direct supervision of the Miraj State Overseer. The works in Lakshmeshwar and Mod-nimb talukas were carried out under the supervision of the Mámlatdárs, assisted by the Sub-Overseers attached to their districts. There were not, therefore, two separate agencies to carry out two classes of works, namely "Civil Agency Works" and "Public Works Agency Works" as was the case in the British districts, but the persons on relief works were divided into two classes—"able-bodied" and "non-able-bodied." Able-bodied persons were employed on large works; they were allowed wages according to the Public Works sliding scale, and they were obliged to submit to all the tests applied to the works under the Public Works Agency in the British districts. The non-able-bodied persons were grouped separately, they were paid a lower rate of wages according to the Civil Agency scale, were employed on petty works, and the task work was not rigorously enforced from them.

22. *Distance test* was applied as far as the circumstances permitted. From the limited extent of the operations it sometimes happened that there were not sufficient number of relief works open at one time to admit of the distance test principle being fully enforced, but whenever a number of works were open, advantage was taken to draft all able-bodied work-people within 6 miles of their homes to more distant works.

Relief Works carried out.

23. From October 1876 to the end of November 1877 Rs. 1,65,712-3-7 were expended on the several works carried out to afford relief. The following is a detail of the works executed and the amount expended on each work:—

No.	Description of Work.	Amount expended on each Work.
	ROADS.	Rs. a. p.
	<i>Miraj Taluka.</i>	
1	Miraj and Udgaon road	9,154 10 6
2	Improvements to the Miraj and Pandharpur road	6,820 7 8
3	Spreading moorum on the Miraj and Vijápur road	8,626 6 10
4	Stacking moorum on the Miraj and Sángli road	1,912 7 10
5	Do. do. and Pandharpur road	3,877 9 8
6	Improvements to the Miraj and Malgaum road	1,067 12 0
7	Digging pits for road-side trees on the Miraj and Malgaum road .	1,793 3 5
8	Stacking moorum for the Municipal roads	1,722 13 2
9	Stacking moorum on the Miraj and Vijápur road for the 2nd year.	1,782 5 8
10	Stacking moorum on the Miraj and Pandharpur road for the 2nd year	1,568 14 11
11	Stacking moorum on the Miraj and Sángli road for the 2nd year .	509 11 9
12	New road between Miraj and Pátgaon	3,591 10 7
13	Stacking moorum on the Miraj and Udgaon road for the 2nd year.	2,091 15 10
14	Embanking approaches of the nallas on the Miraj and Udgaon road.	2,733 3 3
15	Stacking moorum on the roads about the town of Miraj	3,233 12 0
16	Branch road from Tanag to join the main road	245 4 5
17	Branch roads in the town of Miraj	4,026 2 8
18	Collecting moorum and sand for the roads in the town of Miraj...	2,007 15 9
19	Slopes to the ford near the Krishna Ghát	2,412 13 1
20	Drains on the Udgaon road... ..	2,796 5 0
21	Road from Kuchi to join the Karoli and Malangaon road	4 6 0
22	Road round the rampart in the Miraj fort	1,606 4 9
23	Road from Hirabag to new bangalow	269 6 6
24	Clearing the ground in front of the wada	342 4 4
25	Improving the approach to the Krishna Ferry	67 7 1
26	Repairs to the Naobag bangalow, and a branch road from bangalow to join the Mhaisal road	250 2 10

No.	Description of Work.	Amount expended on each Work.
ROADS— <i>continued.</i>		Rs. a. p.
<i>Miraj Taluka—continued.</i>		
27	Road from Molla gate to join the nalla	187 15 9
28	Road between Málgaon and Gondewadi... ..	772 1 6
29	Filling the pit near the Vitoba's temple... ..	1,321 9 3
30	Road from Kempwad to join the nalla	152 4 2
31	Drain near the Patgaon dharmsalla	397 6 5
32	Stacking moorum on the Jath and Nagaj road	466 14 10
33	Drain near the Bolwad road	36 14 0
		67,850 11 5
<i>Lakshmeshwar.</i>		
34	Road from Gadag to Lakshmeshwar	16,466 8 2
35	Do. Hubli to do.	7,908 9 11
36	Road in the town of Lakshmeshwar	997 0 1
37	Road from Lakshmeshwar to Shigli	1,240 2 10
38	Do. from Annigiri to Lakshmeshwar	560 0 6
39	Do. from Ittigiri gate to Agasti Tirth... ..	170 13 11
40	Do. from Annigiri to join the main road	163 4 6
41	Do. from Adarkatti gate to Majlápúr	135 11 9
42	New road at Dádúr	58 4 3
		27,700 7 11
<i>Modnimb.</i>		
43	Road from Modnimb to join the Bársi and Pandharpur road	2,055 7 0
44	Roads Nos. 1 and 2 in the town of Pimpalner	1,728 11 7
45	Road in the town of Warawade	162 3 3
46	Surveying roads in the Modnimb taluka	9 9 1
		3,955 14 11
Total of Roads		99,507 2 3
TANKS, WELLS, &c.		
<i>Miraj Taluka.</i>		
47	Clearing the well in the Wasantbag	155 7 6
48	Digging a trench near the head waterwork	853 6 9
49	Clearing wells of Narsoba and Bhairagi in the fort	166 11 8
50	Improving the tank near Tásgaon gate	1,953 1 3
51	Clearing the tank in the Mangalwar Peith	956 4 3
52	Surveying the irrigation tank at Málgaon	47 0 0
53	Trial wells at Shidewadi	70 4 3
54	Tank at Dhalgaon	3,016 1 7
55	Clearing the well at Shidewadi	45 10 9
56	Well on the Ghorpadi toll bar	36 9 9
57	Clearing the well of Tunadevi at Miraj	280 10 10
58	Clearing a well in the trench outside the fort	111 4 11
59	Clearing a well near the Udgaon gate	85 1 5
60	Clearing Radhabaisaheb's well, &c.	357 4 8
61	Tank at Kavathe Piran	1,076 6 1
62	Tank on the Tanag road	939 7 0
63	Tank at Málgaon	569 0 11
64	Opening the channel to the Mangalwar tank at Miraj	617 14 3
		11,337 11 8

No.	Description of Work.	Amount expended on each Work.
		Rs. a. p.
<i>TANKS, WELLS, &c.—continued.</i>		
<i>Lakshmeshwar.</i>		
65	Improving the tank at Lakshmeshwar	1,686 6 0
66	Do. do. at Rattigiri	727 10 9
67	Do. do. at Ranegiri	594 3 0
68	Tank at Sultánpur	552 1 0
69	Improving the tank at Shigli	470 8 11
70	Repairs to the tank at Dodur	457 8 2
71	Do. do. at Dharmapuri	323 14 1
72	New well at Ankli	13 12 4
73	Improving the tank at Motalkatti	151 9 0
74	Clearing the Laxmanling well at Lakshmeshwar	47 7 6
75	Well at Sultánpur	6 0 0
76	Improving the tank at Basapur	496 10 0
77	Do. do. at Kempkeri	457 2 3
		5,984 13 0
<i>Modnimb.</i>		
78	Deepening and improving the tank at Hobkhurd	5,157 9 0
79	Do. do. at Mendhapuri	2,933 15 2
80	Well at Modnimb	885 11 4
81	Do. at Warowade	688 2 10
82	Deepening the tank at Warowade	128 12 0
83	Improving the well at Rople Budruk	54 4 3
84	Clearing the well at Meudhapuri	31 15 0
85	Do. do. at Hivrewadi	25 0 0
86	Clearing wells at Holekhurd	15 9 10
		9,920 15 5
Total of Tanks, Wells, &c.		27,243 8 1
<i>MISCELLANEOUS.</i>		
<i>Miraj Taluka.</i>		
87	Clearing prickly-pear at Miraj	2,191 5 4
88	Filling the pits in the town of Miraj	4,996 4 5
89	Levelling the ground near the New Jail at Miraj	699 5 8
90	Levelling the ground near the Lakadkhana	339 11 9
91	Clearing prickly-pear at Narwad	193 6 10
92	Do. do. at Karoli	18 13 9
93	Filling the pits near the Nadi gate	784 4 3
94	Pulling down the Buruj near the New Jail at Miraj... ..	350 10 9
95	Diversion of the Miraj nalla near Vijápur gate	1,761 0 8
96	Cutting prickly-pear at Sawali	11 4 6
97	Do. do. at Malangaon	99 0 6
98	Do. do. at Shirdhan	46 9 6
99	Turning the course of rain-water to protect Sanglikar's Malla	96 12 0
100	Erecting three spurs in the State Kuran	1,658 11 11
101	Levelling the ground on the western side of the New Jail at Miraj	1,908 14 3
102	Levelling the ground in front of the Miraj Fort gate	1,286 9 7
103	Levelling the ground on the northern and southern sides of the New Jail at Miraj	2,697 6 9

No.	Description of Work.	Amount expended on each Work.
	<i>MISCELLANEOUS—continued.</i>	Rs. a. p.
	<i>Miraj Taluka—continued.</i>	
104	Pulling down Supari Bag building	2,027 3 10
105	Filling the pit behind the Malkarjun temple	5,064 12 6
106	Filling up the old well of Babasaheb	608 12 6
107	Clearing prickly-pear near the Malgao Tank	326 13 3
108	Filling the pit near the Vitoba's temple	2,724 15 7
109	Do. do. Tanksali's house	121 14 5
110	Diversion of the Pátgaon Nalla	641 9 3
111	Digging pits for road-side trees on the Tásgaon road	35 6 3
112	Erecting Chappars for relief-labourers	291 15 0
113	Chappars for sick men in the dispensary compound	135 12 6
114	Tools and Plant	2,874 8 11
115	Establishment	452 5 3
		34,446 5 8
	<i>Lakshmeshwar.</i>	
116	Clearing prickly-pear at Lakshmeshwar... ..	1,916 10 11
117	Filling the pits in the town of do.	1,884 2 8
118	Repairing the Fort wall at do.	499 6 1
		4,300 3 8
	<i>Modnimb.</i>	
119	Turning the course of a small stream near the town of Pimpalner.	200 15 11
120	Erecting a raised surface to the Maruti temple	14 0 0
		214 15 11
	Total of Miscellaneous...	38,961 9 3
	Grand Total ...	1,65,712 3 7

24. The following is an abstract of the above expenditure according to Talukas:—

Talukas.	Roads.	Tanks, Wells, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Miraj	67,850 11 5	11,337 11 8	34,446 5 8	1,13,634 12 9
Lakshmeshwar	27,700 7 11	5,984 13 0	4,300 3 8	37,985 8 7
Modnimb... ..	3,955 14 11	9,920 15 5	214 15 11	14,091 14 3
Total... ..	99,507 2 3	27,243 8 1	38,961 9 3	1,65,712 3 7

25. As parts of this district were very backward in point of good communications, laying out of new lines and improvement of old ones were the principal works undertaken to afford relief, and nearly two-thirds of the money spent on relief works has been spent on road-works. The most important lines of communication constructed or improved from the famine funds are as follows:—

- 1 Miraj and Udgaon road, 4 miles.—This is a part of the Kolhápúr and Bijápúr road, and after the completion of the Krishna Bridge at Udgaon will be an important road for monsoon traffic.
- 2 Miraj and Pandharpur road, 10 miles.—This is the road to the nearest Railway station from the district. All grain usually exported from the district is carried by this road to the “Bársi Road Station.”
- 3 Miraj and Athni road, 7 miles.—This is a section of the Kolhápúr and Bijápúr road, which is principally serviceable for the cotton-trade of the district.
- 4 Lakshmeshwar and Gadag road, 5 miles.
- 5 Lakshmeshwar and Hubli road, 5 miles.—Lakshmeshwar, which is situated in the centre of the Dharwar districts was hitherto cut off from the principal cotton marts of the district, namely, “Gadag” and “Hubli.” Rs. 24,375-2-1 were expended last year in the construction of these two roads (4 and 5) which connect Lakshmeshwar with Gadag and Hubli respectively.

26. Many other minor branches of roads, connecting the villages in the Modnimb taluka with the nearest roads to the G. I. P. Railway and the town roads of Miraj, &c., were executed as famine works. Thus, although the money spent under this head, namely, Rs. 99,507, was incurred as a famine charge, it has greatly contributed to the material prosperity of the district.

27. The expenditure under the second head, namely, “Tanks and Wells,” was Rs. 27,243. This money was also usefully expended in improving the capacity of reservoir tanks in the black-soil villages of Lakshmeshwar and Modnimb and in otherwise improving the water-supply of the village wells, &c.

28. The only expenditure of doubtful utility was that incurred under the third head, namely, “Miscellaneous.” Rs. 38,961 were spent on Miscellaneous works, such as filling up of pits, removing of debris in the uninhabited parts of the town, cutting of prickly-pear, bushes, &c. Although these works have undoubtedly conduced to the general improvement of the sanitary condition of the places affected, it may be said that their usefulness is not, at all events, so great as that of the works under the first two heads, but these works had to be executed under unavoidable circumstances. Notwithstanding the concentration of labour on large works, a certain number, composing of old labourers, destitute children, pregnant women, &c., always remained on hand and who had to be employed on “Miscellaneous works.” The unexpected prolongation of the famine beyond the month of July 1877, also swelled for a short time the number of labourers employed on miscellaneous works.

29. At the commencement of the season children of relief labourers below 7 years were allowed a daily dole of food from the charity fund. This arrangement continued till 15th April 1877; but as the works then became scattered, the Committee of Charitable Relief was unable to distribute the cooked food on different works, the system of paying $\frac{1}{4}$ anna to such children, laid down in the British districts, was therefore adopted, and the daily dole of food was discontinued. The total amount expended on account of children was Rs. 3,784. The

number of children who received subsistence allowance in different weeks from 15th April 1877, was as follows:—

Weeks.	Number.	Weeks.	Number.
From 15th to 22nd April 1877 ...	308	From 5th to 12th August 1877 ...	509
Do. 29th do. ...	944	Do. 19th do. ...	958
Do. 6th May 1877 ...	510	Do. 26th do. ...	417
Do. 13th do. ...	992	Do. 2nd September 1877	261
Do. 20th do. ...	1,545	Do. 9th do. ...	212
Do. 27th do. ...	2,227	Do. 16th do. ...	150
Do. 3rd June 1877 ...	1,812	Do. 23rd do. ...	230
Do. 10th do. ...	3,111	Do. 30th do. ...	161
Do. 17th do. ...	2,945	Do. 7th October 1877 ...	185
Do. 24th do. ...	2,859	Do. 14th do. ...	72
Do. 1st July 1877 ...	2,086	Do. 21st do. ...	94
Do. 8th do. ...	1,764	Do. 28th do. ...	95
Do. 15th do. ...	2,015	Do. 4th November 1877.	26
Do. 22nd do. ...	1,180	Do. 11th do. ..	4
Do. 29th do. ...	1,235	Do. 18th do. ...	3
Do. 5th August 1877...	1,696	Do. 25th do. ...	5
		Do. 30th do. ...	4

30 The above statement will show that the number of children below seven years varied with the number of relief labourers. In the second week of June, when the number of relief labourers had reached its maximum, the number of children was also higher than in any other week. With the decrease in the number of labourers, the number of charity-receiving children also fell.

Charitable Relief.

31. About the beginning of November 1876 it was found necessary to afford charitable relief to the old, infirm, and destitute persons who were usually supported by private charity, but who now could not earn sufficient for their livelihood. The Political Agent, on perceiving this state of things, sanctioned discretionary grants for the different talukas for this purpose, and the needy persons were allowed one meal a day from this money. To assist the efforts of the State a popular meeting was convened on the 23rd November 1876, which was presided over by Mr. Winter, Assistant Political Agent. A Committee of the executive officials and influential individuals in the town of Miraj was appointed to collect subscriptions and devote the money in feeding the destitute persons. The committee commenced their work from 13th December 1876. At first the committee had the management of the funds collected by private subscriptions only, and the State grant for charity was spent separately in relieving the old, infirm, blind, &c. The committee then directed their exertions solely towards relieving the children of the distressed people of the town, and of the relief-work people whose wages were barely sufficient to maintain themselves. So long as the applications for charitable relief were limited, it was possible to dispense charity by this double agency without any practical difficulty or apparent abuses creeping in; but as the number of recipients of charity gradually increased with the advance of the season, it was deemed desirable to amalgamate the two funds and entrust the future management of the charity fund to the committee, the State grant being looked upon as a grant-in-aid to the charity fund of the committee. This amalgamation took place on 15th April 1877; from this date to 30th November, on which the poor-houses were closed, the committee had the exclusive management of the charity dispensed from all sources. In Lakshmeshwar and Modnimb the Mámlatdárs had chiefly to manage the charity funds.

32. From 10th November 1876 to 15th April 1877, the period during which the State charity was dispensed independently of the relief committee, about 490 persons on an average were relieved daily from the State funds in the whole

Ilakha, and the relief committee relieved about 300 persons daily, these mostly consisting of young children unable to work. The number of recipients of charity in poor-houses after the amalgamation of the State and private funds were as follows :—

Weeks.	No.	Weeks.	No.
From 15th to 22nd April 1877 ...	357	From 12th to 19th August 1877 ...	1,253
Do. 29th do. ...	417	Do. 26th do. ...	1,480
Do. 6th May 1877 ...	903	Do. 2nd Sept. 1877 ...	1,703
Do. 13th do. ...	874	Do. 9th do. ...	1,670
Do. 20th do. ...	1,300	Do. 16th do. ...	1,714
Do. 27th do. ...	1,379	Do. 23rd do. ...	1,648
Do. 3rd June 1877 ...	1,232	Do. 30th do. ...	1,556
Do. 10th do. ...	1,174	Do. 7th October 1877 ...	1,581
Do. 17th do. ...	1,250	Do. 14th do. ...	867
Do. 24th do. ...	1,265	Do. 21st do. ...	669
Do. 1st July 1877 ...	1,355	Do. 28th do. ...	554
Do. 8th do. ...	1,212	Do. 4th Nov. 1877 ...	444
Do. 15th do. ...	1,168	Do. 11th do. ...	167
Do. 22nd do. ...	1,051	Do. 18th do. ...	963
Do. 29th do. ...	1,141	Do. 25th do. ...	455
Do. 5th August 1877 ...	1,158	Do. 30th do. ...	427
Do. 12th do. ...	1,202		

33. Poor-houses were established in four places in the district, namely, Miraj, Lakshmeshwar, Sigli, and Modnimb. These houses were managed on the model of the charity kitchen opened by Mr. Shaw at Belgaum. Each recipient was allowed 18 ounces of bread and a ladle-full of dal soup in addition. Old persons and children were also allowed a small quantity of gruel or ambil. Light work was enforced from such of the people as were able to do *some* work, but the majority of the recipients were too weak to do anything.

34. Free distribution of clothes was discouraged as far as possible ; but those that were really needy, were relieved by the grant of sarees, kambles, dhotars, and angarkhas. Colonel Westropp and Colonel Baumgartner kindly placed Rs. 25 and Rs. 50, respectively, at the disposal of the committee for the distribution of clothes. This money was expended for the desired purpose.

35. Acknowledgments are due to the Bombay Central Committee for their liberal donation of Rs. 3,250 for the relief of the distressed people in this State.

36. The following abstract will show the total expenditure on charitable relief and the sources from which the Funds were made available :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
State Grant	...	...	12,092	15	3
Local Subscriptions...	...	...	2,597	11	3
Grant by the Bombay Central Committee	...	...	3,250	0	0
			<hr/>		
Total	...	...	17,940	10	6

Other Protective Measures.

37. Besides the relief-works and poor-houses, it was found necessary to adopt several other protective measures to save the people from extreme distress.

38. Tagai advances were made in the early part of the famine to enable the ryots to sink new wells and improve the old ones. The execution of these works, besides improving the water-supply of the garden wells, afforded employment to the labourers of the village.

39. The worst feature of the last year's famine was that it was a famine both for *cattle* and men. As there was not a blade of grass to be seen anywhere in the country in November 1876, it was apprehended that a fearful mortality of cattle would be the inevitable result of this drought, but it was felt that the State assistance could not, except in a few cases, avail much to avert this disastrous result. The holders of Bagayet lands who could not send their cattle to the hills applied for advances to purchase fodder for their cattle. Their request was complied with, and some money was advanced on good security for the purchase of fodder.

40. As the monsoon of 1877 approached, the destitute condition of the tillers of the soil necessitated advances for purchase of seed. Rs. 16,000 were sanctioned for advances under this head. Most of this sum was advanced to the people.

41. Most of the menial servants of the State are lowly paid; Rs. 4-12-0 is generally the rate of pay allowed to the peons, but as part of this remuneration, nearly half, is in land, the entire failure of crops virtually reduced these men to half pay. It was therefore found necessary to advance them small sums for purchase of grain. The State Silledars were likewise allowed advances for purchase of grain and fodder for their horses.

42. The total amount advanced under the different heads noticed in paras. 38 to 41, was as shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Advances for sinking wells and purchase of fodder ...	5,666	4	0
Do. for seeds	15,396	13	0
Do. for keep of Silledar horses	960	0	0
Do. to Hasham peons and other menials ...	8,142	0	0
Total ...	*30,165	1	0

Of this sum Rs. 15,331-13-0 have since been recovered, and the balance will mostly be cleared before the close of the next year.

43. Grain compensation was allowed to all State servants drawing salaries below Rs. 16 according to the scale adopted in the British districts. The total charge incurred by the State under this head amounts to Rs. 12,067-15-2.

44. As the conduct of the people throughout this trying period was remarkably peaceful, it was not found necessary to augment materially the Police and Magisterial Establishments. Ten extra Policemen were enrolled temporarily at Lakshmeshwar, and the village menials or Rámusis were allowed subsistence allowance as an inducement for them to stop in the village. The total extra cost to the State was Rs. 1,659-4-2.

45. As village to village inspection was an important part of the organization of the famine relief, this work was carefully attended to, and it is believed with good results. Circular orders were issued to all the village officers, pointing out in distinct terms their responsibility as regards the prevention of distress in their villages. By these orders they were bound to bring promptly to notice any cases of distress in their villages, and they were allowed discretionary powers to spend small sums to relieve distress in urgent cases. In the talukas of Lakshmeshwar and Modnimb, kárkuns from the Mámlatdár's Establishments were deputed specially to visit the villages constantly and assist the village officers in taking measures to relieve distress. In Miraj taluka two kárkuns were appointed for inspection duty in two detached portions of the taluka, and the Huzur Hashaumis was

* NOTE.—In para. 19 of my report, No. 77, dated 20th October 1876, I had estimated that Rs. 25,000, would be necessary for advances.

deputed in the most critical months of the famine to perform searching inspection in each village. From the number of people in distress that were sent from time to time to the relief-works and poor-houses from all parts of the talukas it was clear that this inspection duty was fairly performed.

Indirect effects of the Famine; Collection of Revenue and Remissions.

46. On account of the total failure of crops it was impossible to collect the whole of the land revenue, and other branches of revenue also yielded smaller sums. The collections on account of Land and Sayer revenues in the year preceding, that is, in 1875-76, were Rs. 2,44,380, while the collections of the famine year (1876-77) amounted to Rs. 1,41,162, or 1,03,218 less than the amount of the previous year.

47. In the British districts most of the revenue was collected during the year, but the adoption of that course would have unduly pressed upon the ryots of this State, who are more impoverished than the British subjects, and who have to pay far heavier assessment than the ryots in the affected parts of the British territory.

48. Although the condition of the ryots was not such as to enable them to pay the Government revenue during the year, it was from the beginning considered necessary to grant any general remissions. All possessors of garden lands and such of the dry-crop land-holders who had the means to pay the Government Assessment were required to pay within the year, notice and process fees alone being remitted. In the case of other ryots who, on account of poverty, were unable to pay, the collection was postponed.

49. Amongst the other indirect effects of the famine was the increase in expenditure under the different departments of the State, but especially the increase under the heads given below is noted:—

Khasgi including Paga	Rs. 12,000
Jail... ..	5,000
Cost of feeding the in-door patients	3,555
	20,555

50 The exorbitant rise in prices of cereals, gram and fodder in 1876-77, and the maintenance of the same high prices, except for fodder, in 1877-78, has very materially added to the expense of the Khasgi. The abnormal increase in the inmates of the Jail in the famine time caused an increase of Rs. 5,000 in the cost of feeding the prisoners. The Miraj Charitable Dispensary was made a sick ward for all the persons employed on relief-works and their emaciated children. This largely swelled the number of in-door patients of the dispensary, and hence the increase in the subsistence charge.

Effects of Famine.

51. Having briefly narrated the various steps taken by the State to afford relief to its famine-stricken subjects it now remains to consider the several effects of the famine. Its effect on the finances of the State will be noticed first.

52. The total expenditure from the *State Funds* in connection with the Famine of 1876-77 may be summed up as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Relief works	1,65,712	3	7
2 Charitable relief	12,092	15	3
3 Grain compensation	12,067	15	2
4 Additional Police, &c.	1,659	4	2
5 Increase in Khasgi and Paga	12,000	0	0
6 Jail charges	5,000	0	0
7 Subsistence of in-door patients	3,555	0	0
Total	2,12,087	6	2

Besides the above, Rs. 5,847-11-3 were contributed towards charitable relief from private subscriptions.

The State had to make advances of Rs. 30,165-1-0 for purchase of seed, sinking wells, &c. (para. 42).

The State had also to postpone the collection of a part of their revenue (Rs. 1,03,218.—*vide* para. 46).

Such were briefly the financial effects of the famine. Fortunately there were large balances to the credit of the State, and all the extra expenditure due to famine was met from these balances.

On the condition of the People.

53. There is no doubt, that the prolonged distress of 1876-77 greatly affected the prosperity of the agricultural and labouring classes of the district; and it will take some years before they entirely shake off the effects of the disastrous famine of last year. Notwithstanding all the measures of relief organised by the State, the self-sustaining power of the three-fourths of the population, who did not avail of the Government relief, was severely taxed; and many families were reduced to privation and misery unknown to them before. Deaths from cholera, small-pox, fevers, and diarrhœa produced from ingestion of indifferent food, also materially aggravated the sufferings of many hundreds of families. But on the whole the people bore the effects of the distress with remarkable patience. Their conduct was throughout peaceful and law-abiding. There was marked absence of crime of aggravated nature, and they were generally grateful for the efforts of the State to assist them.

Emigration.

54. At the commencement of the distress several people left their homes and emigrated towards Bala Ghât and the Western Ghâts. Majority of these persons were owners of cattle, which were driven towards the hills in the hope of obtaining forage. Some emigrated with their families in the hope of settling in more favourable parts of the country. These mostly belonged to the labouring class, who had probably owned no lands in their village and had no immoveable property, except a hovel of trifling value. The total number of persons emigrated cannot accurately be known, but it is ascertained by local inquiry that about 3,000 persons had emigrated, and that nearly half of them returned either before or after the monsoon of 1877, and 4,000 persons are still abroad. It is impossible to estimate how many of these have perished, but there is reason to believe that majority of them are alive, and have comfortably settled in other parts of the country. When I visited Modnimb in January last, I met several families who were returning to their villages. On speaking to them I learned that most of the persons who emigrated to the Nizam's territory found work as agricultural labourers, and that they were tolerably well off. One man belonging to the Malsirus Taluka of the Satara District, who was going back to Bala Ghât, told me that he had returned in hope of finding employment near his home, but as the rabi crops were indifferent, he had determined to go back to the Nizam's country with his family, as he was sure of finding good employment there. It must also be remembered that emigration of the labouring classes is not an unusual thing in the Deccan. When the harvest of one part of the country is indifferent, the labouring classes who are generally known in the village by the name of "Uplanu" (उपलानु) readily transfer themselves to more favourable localities, and the emigration of these people, which is prompted as if by instinct of self-preservation, need not be looked upon as an unmixed evil.

Mortuary Returns.

55. The next important point in connection with the condition of the people is the probable mortality, due to famine causes. In the early part of the famine, that is, the months of October, November and December 1876, the death-rate

had not abnormally increased, and there is no reason to suppose that any of the mortality in these three months was due to famine causes. The following table, which shows the mortality in each of the distressed districts in the last three calendar years, will therefore give a fair idea of the increase in mortality due to famine causes in 1877 :—

Districts.	Population according to the Census of 1872 plus an assumed Increment of 1 per cent. per Annum.	Total Deaths in 1877.	Percentage on Population	Total Deaths in 1876.	Percentage on Population	Total Deaths in 1875.	Percentage on Population
Miraj	51,982	2,277	4.4	831	1.5	559	1.7
Lakshimeshwar...	19,867	1,606	8.	473	2.3	355	1.7
Modnimb	14,461	672	4.6	321	2.2	293	2.
Total	86,310	4,555	5.2	1,725	1.9	1,207	1.4

56. From this it would appear that the average mortality in 1877 was 5.2 per cent. of the population. This compares favourably with the mortality during the famine time, *i.e.*, from January to September 1877, in the British collectorates of the Southern Mahratta Country, as shown in the margin. The mortality in this Ilakha during the same period was 3,569, which gives a still more favourable percentage of 4.1.

57. It is difficult to say what part of this increased mortality in 1877 was due to starvation. It cannot be denied that there were some cases of individual hardship here and there, but the number who died from want and privation cannot be larger than in the adjoining British districts similarly affected, may confidently be assumed from the comparison of percentage mortality instituted in the preceding paragraph.

58. The following detail of mortality in 1877 will also have some bearing on the consideration of this question :—

1877.	Deaths from Cholera.	Deaths from Small-pox.	Deaths from Fever.	Deaths from Bowel Complaint.	Deaths from other Diseases.	Total
January	54	1	58	21	44	178
February	32	12	63	13	40	160
March	95	15	69	30	41	250
April	156	9	106	29	54	354
May	165	6	122	27	52	372
June	157	4	167	25	125	478
July	29	9	256	49	207	550
August	1	1	283	81	377	743
September	1	...	253	34	196	484
October ... ..	...	...	211	28	188	432
November ... ..	...	...	225	55	57	337
December ... ..	...	2	180	4	31	217
Total	690	59	1,998	396	1,412	4,555

59. The figures given above are certainly in exact accordance with the facts noticed at the time. The months of June, July and August were supposed to be the months of hardest pressure upon the people, as the effects of famine were most felt at that time, and the mortality of those months, which is higher than in any other months, affords corroborative testimony of the assumed fact. Another reason of the increase in mortality is to be found in the great loss of life caused by epidemic malarious fever, which appeared about the advent of the monsoon of 1877 and continued unchecked till the end of the year. Of the total number died in the year, nearly 4·4 per cent. were carried away by this epidemic disease, and the mortality statistics in the current year will no doubt also be materially affected by the same cause. It is not known how far this fever epidemic is the effect of famine, but the abnormal increase in general leaves an impression that, though a *very* small part of the mortality can be attributed directly to "famine," the progress of the several diseases was unfortunately facilitated by the pre-disposing causes arising from want and suffering, which the poor people had to endure last year.

Cattle.

60. Greater calamity than the scarcity of food was the want of fodder in the country. Owing to the failure of late rains, there was a general want of fodder throughout the district except in the villages on the Krishna side, which were able to rear fodder for their cattle. Some of the owners of cattle drove their cattle to the hills, but it is reported that a very small percentage of these returned, as most of them perished in the jungles. Those who had some garden lands in addition to dry-crop fields, managed to feed the most serviceable of their cattle on the garden produce. Most of the old and useless cattle inevitably perished, some who were not immediately serviceable were sold for trifling values. It is estimated that about 10,000 heads of cattle perished during the year. Last year the want of plough cattle was not felt so keenly as was anticipated, because the lands prepared for sowing in the previous year had remained fallow, and as no weeds had grown in them, they could be sown last year without much trouble, but owing to the heavy rain in the latter part of the monsoon in 1877 the lands everywhere are overgrown with weeds this year, and the want of sufficient plough cattle is much complained of by the ryots. It will take at least five years before the necessary live stock of the country is restored by breeding and importation.

Water-supply.

61. The long-continued drought of 1876 also caused deficiency in some places of fresh water-supply. Some part of the relief money was devoted specially to the excavation of wells and tanks. The detail of the works done under this head is given above in paragraph 23. From this statement it will be seen that the water-supply of the district was very considerably improved last year by improving the capacities of old reservoir tanks in some places and fresh excavations in others. Amongst the most successful works were the following:—

1. Mangalwar Tank at Miraj.
2. Tank at Holekhurd, Modnimb.
3. Do. at Mendhapuri.
4. Do. at Lakshmeshwar.
5. Do. at Ramgiri.
6. Do. at Sultánpur.
7. Do. at Rattigiri.
8. Well at Modnimb.
9. Do. at Warawade.

Conclusion.

62. Having detailed the progress of the famine of 1876-77 at its different stages, and the remedies adopted by the State to avert the bad consequences of such a visitation, it now remains for me to bring to the notice of the Assistant Political Agent and the Political Agent the valuable services rendered by the State officers and other private individuals on whom devolved the arduous task of carrying out the several measures described in the forgoing part of this narrative :—

No.	Names of Officers.	Designation.	Branch in which distinguished service was performed.
1	Mr. Vithal Hari	Nyayadhish	Supervision and carrying out of relief works.
2	„ Ganesh Ramchandra... ..	Overseer	
3	„ Sakharam Waghoji	Sub-Overseer, Modnimb	
4	„ Raghunath Wasudeo... ..	Sub-Overseer, Lakshmeshwar.	
5	Azam Sadashiv Wasudeo	Mámílatdár, Miraj,... ..	Collection of revenue and supervision of relief works and charitable relief.
6	„ Narso Ganesh	Mámílatdár, Lakshmeshwar.	
7	„ Gopal Vinayak	Mámílatdár, Modnimb	
8	Mr. Trimbak Sakharam, L.M.	Medical Officer, Miraj	Personal exertions in managing the charitable relief and poor-houses.
9	„ Ganesh Govind	Khasgi Kárbhári	
10	„ Hari Narayan	Foujdar, Miraj	
11	„ Moro Waman... ..	Foujdar, Modnimb... ..	
12	„ Balaji Vithal... ..	Foujdar, Lakshmeshwar	
13	„ Vinayak Janardan	Head Kárkun, Miraj	
14	„ Daji Saheb Patwardhan ... ..	... ... ..
15	„ Janardan Appaji	Vakil	
16	„ Swamirao Anant Shikhare ... ..	... ..

J. M. KELKAR,
State Kárbhári.

Miraj, 19th June 187