

No. 719 OF 1925.

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
JANJIRA-MURUD, 31st MAY 1925.

FROM

RAO BAHADUR

YESHWANT BALAPPA BORKAR, B. A.,

DEWAN, JANJIRA STATE.

To

HER HIGHNESS

KULSUM BEGUM SAHEBA,

REGENT OF JANJIRA.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of the Janjira State, including the Dependency of Jafarabad, for the Official year 1924-1925.

I am glad to observe that, as last year there has been perfect peace in the whole State and that all the subjects of the State have been sincerely and thoroughly loyal to the Gadi and the British Government.

I am,

Your Highness,

Your Highness's most obedient servant,

Y. B. BORKAR.

Dewan, Janjira.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
JANJIRA STATE

(INCLUDING JAFARABAD)

For the year 1924-25.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. The first class State of Janjira lies to the South of Bombay and is bounded on the North by the Revdanda Creek, on the East by the Kolaba District, on the South by the Bankot Creek and on the West by the Arabian Sea.

Its area is 324 square miles and population according to the Census taken in March 1921, 87,534. The gross revenue calculated on an average of the last five years, is about Rs. 6,89,519.

The dependency of Jafarabad is situated in the extreme South of Kathiawar. Its area is 53 square miles and population according to the Census taken in March 1921, 10,996. Its gross revenue is about Rs. 82,445.

2. The State does not pay any tribute to the British Government or to any State. It receives from Junagadh an annual tribute of 360 Rayals (paid in that coin).

3. His Highness the young Nawab Saheb is learning in the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. The College closed for the summer vacation on 26th April 1924, and His Highness with his small retinue returned to Janjira on the 29th idem. After enjoying the summer vacation in Janjira, His Highness returned to Rajkot on 21st July 1924. Her Highness Begum Saheba with a small retinue had been to Bombay, *via* Alibag, to entrain him for Rajkot, and returned to Janjira (Murud), on the 24th idem. The College closed for winter vacation and His Highness with retinue returned to Bombay by train on 28th September 1924, stayed in Bombay for a day and half in the Taj Mahal Hotel and returned to Janjira by steamer on 30th idem. His Highness passed his terminal examination in Standard III with credit. In the progress and conduct report for the monsoon term 1924, the Principal Mr. Turner says, "Has done an excellent Term's work in every way and I am very pleased with his progress in class and outside. A very promising Kumar. Conduct excellent." At the close of the winter vacation His Highness started from here on 5th November 1924, accompanied by his mother Her Highness Kulsum Begum Saheba, the Regent of Janjira and party, and reached Rajkot in good time to be present on the re-opening day of the Rajkumar College, *viz.*, 9th November 1924.

The twelfth birthday of His Highness fell on 7th March 1925, and His Highness was then at Rajkot in the Rajkumar College. There congratulatory

telegrams poured in from ladies of the Palace, from the Khanzadas, Sidi Bhaibands, Janjirkars, etc., and State Officers, merchants and gentlemen and also from the people of Jafarabad. Those telegrams were duly acknowledged by His Highness the young Nawab Saheb and his mother Her Highness Begum Saheba.

At Rajkot, in March 1925, His Highness had an attack of measles, but he soon recovered therefrom by the Grace of God. About the same time, Plague broke out at Rajkot, and therefore the Rajkumar College was closed rather earlier for the summer vacation, and as His Highness had just recovered from measles and an attack of fever consequent thereon, Mr. Turner, the principal of the College, took care to send the Kumar by train back to Bombay, in charge of a medical attendant, for which fatherly care on his part, the Darbar are most thankful to him. His Highness with his small retinue alighted in Bombay on 24th March 1925, stayed that day in Bombay, and arrived safely in Janjira (Murud), by the next day's steamer.

His Highness finished his studies in the College in Standard III, and was promoted to Standard IV. In the progress and conduct report of His Highness for the Winter term 1924-25 the Principal writes, "Has done an excellent term's work and I am very pleased with his general progress. A most promising Kumar in every way. Conduct excellent."

4. A great political change—the transfer of the political relations of the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawar from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India—was inaugurated officially by the appointment of an Agent to the Governor General, Western India States, in August last, and this change was consummated by the Viceroy's visit to Rajkot. His Excellency Lord Reading accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Reading arrived in Rajkot on 24th November 1924, and the Viceroy held a Darbar at Rajkot on 25th idem for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawar. In this Darbar, His Excellency made a formal public announcement of the transfer of the control of Kathiawar States to the Government of India. On behalf of our Jafarabad State in Kathiawar, invitations for the Darbar were received by Her Highness the Regent Saheba and arrangements to sit in Pardah in the Darbar for Her Highness and two other ladies of the Palace, were made, as desired by Her Highness. Her Highness had already accompanied as reported above, His Highness Minor Nawab Saheb with a view to be present at the forthcoming Darbar, and she had the privilege of attending the same with two other ladies of the Palace. Rao Bahadur Y. B. Borkar, B.A., the Dewan of Janjira, also, availed himself of the opportunity and had the honour of himself being present in the Darbar. It was arranged that His Highness the young Nawab Saheb Sidi Mahomed Khan should take part in the Darbar functions with other Kumars learning in the Rajkumar College, and accordingly was present in the Darbar and met His Excellency the Viceroy with those Kumars. His Highness had also the privilege of having some recitation work in Urdu on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to the Rajkumar College.

5. During the X'mas Vacation, Her Highness took with her the young Nawab Saheb from Rajkot to Jafarabad, halted there till the end of the vacation and returned to Rajkot with His Highness before the re-opening of the Rajkumar College.

Her Highness and party remained in Rajkot till 31st January 1925, and returned to Janjira *via* Bombay on 9th February 1925.

6 J. Abbott, Esquire, B.A., I.C.S., Political Agent, Janjira, visited the State on 10th March 1925. He returned to Alibag on 14th idem.

7. The Armistice Day, 11th November, was observed by entire suspension of work for two minutes after 11 A.M.

PERSONNEL OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

8. There was no change in the personnel of the Administration except that Miss F. Gibson was appointed companion to Her Highness Begum Saheba the Regent of Janjira from 16th January 1925.

The services of Rao Saheb D. B. Nesarikar, lent by the Government of Bombay as Settlement Officer, Janjira, were availed of by the Darbar till 30th November 1924, and he was relieved of his appointment here on that date after office hours to take up his new appointment as Settlement Officer, Mudhol State. The work of writing his report on the proposed rates for the Shriwardhan and Mhasla Mahals which he could not finish here, will have to be done by him at Mudhol, as agreed upon by him.

ZAMINDAR SABHA.

9. The meeting of this Sabha was held on 2nd April 1924. Seventeen members out of 55 invited attended. A good deal of interest was shown in the proceedings and the inconveniences experienced by the rayots in several matters as also their difficulties and needs were brought to notice.

10. Since 1st October 1920, a Darbar Gazette is published every month for the information of officers and rayots. All important orders of a general nature are published in part I, and part II is assigned to private advertisements, notices, etc., for fixed moderate charges. The Gazette is supplied to private persons for an annual subscription of rupee one and annas eight only.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.*

REVENUE SURVEY.

11. The total number of villages in the State proper is 286, of which 257 are unalienated and 29 alienated.

The Survey Settlement rates are in force in all the unalienated and in 17 out of the 29 alienated villages; and the rayots have been paying them easily and punctually.

No further progress in the Settlement work of the villages of Ranowli and Pangeloli was made during the year. Measuring and classification work has been completed in the Inam villages of Shighre, Nagseth, Bhaikhar, Mandle and Chikhlap. As the Inamdars of these villages have not accepted the Survey Settlement, nothing further has been done.

The total number of villages in Jafarabad is 12, all of which are unalienated. The Survey Settlement rates are in force in all the villages.

(* The figures in this Chapter are for the Jamabandi year ending July 1924.)

LAND TENURES.

12. The following are the tenures in force in the State :—

(1) Inam.	}	Janjira.
(2) Kowli.		
(3) Dhara or Khalsa (Survey Tenure)		
(4) Khoti-Junekul.		
(5) Khoti-huk.		
(1) Giras.	}	Jafarabad.
(2) Pasaita or Barkhali.		
(3) Dhara or Khalsa.		

WASTE LANDS.

13. The total arable waste land at the end of the last year was 6,166 acres and 28½ gunthas assessed at Rs. 1,617-2-9. Land to the extent of 675 acres and 32½ gunthas assessed at Rs. 129-10-6 was resumed as there were complaints regarding the land. Thus the total arable waste land available for cultivation was 6,842 acres and 21 gunthas assessed at Rs. 1,746-13-3. Out of this 86 acres and 12½ gunthas assessed at Rs. 26-9-6 were given out for cultivation and 10½ gunthas assessed at Rs. 0-5-0 were assigned for Gavthan, and 6,755 acres and 38½ gunthas assessed at Rs. 1,719-14-9 remained waste land at the end of the year. Besides this forest land, unassessed waste land, and land given under special terms totalling 23 acres and 38½ gunthas were resumed owing to their not having been brought under cultivation, in the stipulated period, and 81 acres and 15½ gunthas were given out for cultivation, during the year under report.

In Jafarabad the area of assessed waste land in the preceding year was 5,211 acres and 12 gunthas. Out of these 395 acres and 11 gunthas were taken up for cultivation, but 433 acres and 9 gunthas were relinquished, the total unoccupied area at the close of the year being 5,249 acres and 10 gunthas. Here although Survey rates have been introduced, the Survey tenure has not been accepted by many people; and many lands are held on annual tenancies. Although the State is now free from the raids of dacoits, some lands near the boundary limits far away from the villages are still lying waste, as the tenants have not yet regained confidence in their safety.

ALIENATION SETTLEMENT.

14. No settlement of Inams, Kowls, etc., was made during the year.

In Jafarabad, no settlement was effected during the year under report, but as reported in para 13 of the last year's report, on the occasion of the arrival of His Highness the young Nawab Saheb and Her Highness the Regent Saheba at Jafarabad, during the X'mas, to encourage the tenants to bring the waste lands under cultivation, it was announced to them after due enquiry that the Settlement rates of lands in which it was found that they were higher than those in the adjoining territory of other States, were reduced in a fixed proportion and it was also ordered that the arrears of revenue before the year 1916, should not be collected during the Minority Administration.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

15. The enquiry of the small boundary dispute regarding State land in the bed the river in the village Talekhar of this State and the village Kharkhardi in the Roha Taluka of the Kolaba District, in which the Khot of the said village had trespassed on the State land, was completed and the encroachment was removed by personal inspection of the land by the Kolaba Authorities.

Inquiry regarding another boundary dispute in which the fishermen of the village of Nhave in the Roha Creek contend that they are entitled to carry on fishing operations up to the limit of half the smaller creek ; while the fishermen of the village of Chordhe in the State assert that the portion which the people of Nhave are claiming is entirely theirs for carrying on fishing operations from the time of their ancestors, and their vahivat extends as far the site of land called Juyethe near the mouth of the Roha Creek, is still proceeding.

No fresh dispute arose during the year under report.

In Jafarabad there was no boundary dispute either with the British Government or with any Native State during the year.

TAKAVI ADVANCES.

16. During the year Takavi to the extent of Rs. 1,250 was advanced. The total amount due was Rs. 5,244. Out of this, Rs. 723 were recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,521. The amounts were applied towards the purposes for which they were given.

As well-sinking, along the coast where only there are cocoanut and betelnut plantations, does not cost much, there is little demand for Takavi for well-digging.

In Jafarabad no Takavi was advanced during the year. The total amount, for recovery there, was Rs. 7,393, out of which Rs. 379-8-7 were recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,013-7-5 at the close of the year. The Mamlatdar is asked to expedite recovery of the arrears.

LAND REVENUE.

17. In the State proper the Land Revenue demand, Collection and balance were as under :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Arrears outstanding		1,616
Current Year's demand—		
Fixed Land Revenue	1,98,723	
Miscellaneous and fluctuating Revenue ...	6,536	
Total demand ...	2,05,259	
Suspensions	Nil	
Remissions	47	
Total deduction ...	47	
Balance for collection		2,06,828
Amount collected		2,04,079
Balance outstanding ...		2,749

The increase under fixed Land Revenue as well as miscellaneous and fluctuating revenue is due principally to higher rate of paddy this year, and income from authorised cultivation, trees, fines imposed for unauthorised cultivation and sale proceeds of occupancy of lands.

Almost the whole of the Revenue was collected without difficulty. The number of notices issued under Section 152 of the Land Revenue Code was 275 against 151 last year. In no case was co-ercive action under Sec. 148, 154, 155, 153 and 157 of the Land Revenue Code found necessary.

The amount remitted was only Rs. 47. The total outstandings Rs. 2,749 are divided between Murud, Shrivardhan and Mhasla Mahals.

The Total area under cultivation was 1,04,311 acres and 1,239 bighas against 1,04,859 acres and 1,239 bighas last year. Out of the unassessed waste land given out for cultivation this year 48 acres and 20 gunthas have been exempt from assessment for a certain period and out of that given out for cultivation in previous years, land to the extent of 32 acres and 8 gunthas has become liable to assessment, and therefore the net area that remains exempted this year is 16 acres and 12 gunthas, and the same is not included in the area under cultivation this year. The apparent decrease of 548 acres is due to the fact that some lands were resumed as there were complaints regarding them.

In Jafarabad the Land Revenue demand, collection and balance were as shown below:—

					Rs.
Arrears outstanding	...	...	...	...	29,250
Current Year's demand	...	...	...	...
Fixed Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	30,705
Miscellaneous and fluctuating	...	...	...	...
Revenue	...	...	...	...	7,858
				Total demand	67,813
Remissions	...	...	...	...	Nil
Suspensions	...	...	...	...	Nil
				Total deduction	Nil
Balance for collection	...	...	...	...	67,813
Amount collected...	...	...	...	...	39,081
				Balance outstanding	28,732

The number of notices issued was 43 against 1 last year. As many of the tenants are annual tenants the land revenue demand is always varying. However, the Mamlatdar has been ordered to clear up the arrears as soon as possible.

REVISION SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

18. Rao Saheb D. B. Nesarikar, Settlement Officer, Janjira, first completed the revision Settlement of the Murud Tahashil, and submitted his careful report on 1st July 1924. His recommendations on the whole were approved by the Settlement

Commissioner, Mr. Anderson. The revised rates for the various kinds of lands in all the villages of the Murud Tahashil proposed were published for the information of the public on 30th June 1924 and fifteen days' time was allowed to enable them to bring to the notice of the Darbar their objections, if any, and further on representation of the rayots that the time allowed was not sufficient and that two months' time according to the practice in the British Territory may be allowed, the same was granted and the period for submitting objections was in all extended to 31st August 1924.

The petitions raising objections were all sent to the Settlement Officer, for favour of remarks. That Officer sent in his detailed report of remarks thereon which dealt with all the objections raised very satisfactorily. No case was made out for any great change. The Settlement Officer's conclusions were based upon facts and figures whereas those of the petitioners were based on dogmatic assertions unsupported by facts and figures.

On careful consideration of the objections and the Settlement Officer's report the Darbar is of opinion that no alteration in the proposed revised rates of the Bagayat and Varkas lands need be made.

The rate for I Class Kharif was raised to Rs. 15 per acre, at the recommendation of Mr. Anderson. No doubt it is quite justifiable considering the circumstances mentioned in the Settlement Officer's report but the Darbar has decided to reduce it to Rs. 14, the second class rate being kept at Rs. 12-8.

As regards real Khari lands the old rates have been kept as they are, without increase as those lands are liable to damage from inundation of salt water and extraordinary expenses on that account. This will require inspection of all the Khari and the separation of Godi lands from the real Khari lands.

The rate for rice lands newly brought under cultivation has been raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 as recommended by the Settlement Officer.

The proposals and recommendations of the Darbar were sent to the Political Agent, for favour of his advice and he has given his approval to the proposed rates and the suggestions of the Darbar.

The Record of Rights and the Pot Hissa Survey of the Murud Tahashil are in progress, and the revised rates to remain in force for a period of 30 years will shortly be announced to the rayots of the Murud Tahashil.

The reports on the Shriwardhan and Mhasla Mahals are under preparation by the Settlement Officer, and the Record of Rights and the Pot Hissa Survey of these Mahals will be taken up in hand in due course.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

19. During the year under report, the Indian Usurious Loans Act (X of 1918), the State Opium Law, adopted from the International Opium Convention, the Indian Stamp Act (II of 1899) and the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), with up-to-date amendments, except Article I (A) in Schedule 2 of the Court Fees Act, were enacted mutatis mutandis, and introduced into the Janjira State, including Jafarabad. The Indian Registration Act (XVI of 1908) with up to-date amend-

ments and the Record of Rights (Chapter 10 A of the Bombay Land Revenue Code V of 1879), were enacted mutatis mutandis and introduced into the Janjira State excluding Jafarabad, during the year under report.

The Acts in force in the State are enumerated in Appendix II.

MILITARY FORCE.

20. The sanctioned total strength of the Military Force, during the year, was 231 as against 235, as particularised in Appendix III. The decrease is due to the fact that among Janjirkars, one man died, among Chhorwads two men died, and among the men of the Fort Garrison, one man died, and their vacancies have not been filled up. The Force consists of 22 Fort Garrisons, 13 Gunners, and 196 irregulars. They are all Sidi Sardars, Habshi Bhaibands, Janjirkars and Chhorwads. They carry old fashioned swords or old match-locks of native manufacture. The Gunners fire guns on ceremonial occasions. They have received no military training and are not fit for active service. Their duties are confined to the Janjira Fort where they live mostly in their family houses, although some of them have sought homes outside the Fort also. They watch the Fort and attend Darbars. The total cost of the Force was Rs. 35,281, against Rs. 32,410 during the previous year. They are old hereditary retainers and paid mostly in kind (paddy). The increase is due to the fact that some Sanadis who remained unpaid at the close of the last year were paid in this year and also due to the increase in the purchase price of paddy.

It is the desire of Her Highness the Regent Saheba, that the question of reducing these hereditary servants should be stayed over till His Highness the minor Nawab Saheb attains majority. The process of slowly reducing them by not filling in the vacancies wherever possible, and by employing those from among them, who will be found fit for active service, in Police and other working Departments of the State, is in progress.

The Military Force in Jafarabad was 9 as against the same number in the previous year. It consisted of 9 irregulars. Their cost was Rs. 800 against Rs. 768 the year before.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

21. As reported before, the Janjira Imperial Service Signalling Units were disbanded in April 1917 as they were found unfit for active service. The question of re-employment of this Force has to be held in abeyance, as the State is under Minority Administration.

POLICE.

22. The total sanctioned strength of the Police Force in the State proper was 150 against the same number last year. It consisted of 1 Inspector, 4 Chief Constables, 29 Head Constables, 115 Constables and 1 Drill Instructor, ranking as Head Constable. Out of these, one Head Constable and 13 Constables are employed on Abkari duty. Care is taken to keep the equipment and the discipline of the Force as near the Standard of the Bombay Police, as practicable. Of the total Force, nearly one-third can read and write. Those who at the time of entering the service are unable to read and write are taught after enlistment.

At the instance of the Political Agent, Mr. Abbott, two Head Constables from the Police Force were specially sent to the Police Head Quarters Alibag, for being trained in Drill. They went through the course for nearly three months, and one of them was certified as competent to teach Drill to the State Police. Under him and under the supervision of the Inspector of Police, the whole Force has been receiving instruction in Rifle and Manual Exercises, Physical and Company Drill, Scot Drill, Ceremonial and Guard Sentry Duties, Firing Exercise and Bayonet Exercise.

The whole Force is under the supervision of an Inspector who has passed through the regular course in the Central Police Training School, Nasik.

The question of reducing the number of Police Guards at the Palace if possible, and maintaining an efficient trained Police Guard, even at still higher pay, is engaging the attention of the Darbar.

The total cost of the Police Department was Rs. 30,524, against Rs. 24,846 in the previous year. The increase is mostly due to the cost incurred in providing the Force with new dresses this year.

The strength of the permanent Police in Jafarabad was the same as before, *viz.*, 29, consisting of 1 Chief Constable, 3 Head Constables and 25 Constables. Of these nearly one-third can read and write, others are receiving instruction. Instruction is also given in drill and firing.

To prevent dacoities, extra Police Force consisting of 1 Head Constable and 5 Constables, was engaged in Jafarabad throughout the year.

The total cost of the Police in Jafarabad was Rs. 8,086 against Rs. 9,012, last year.

Further details as regards the cost, discipline and education of the Force are given in Appendix IV.

23. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases dealt with by the Police in the State proper, including 39 pending at the close of the last year, was 104 ; of these 27 were non-cognizable. Of the 77 cognizable cases, 21 were committed to the Courts of the Magistrates, 21 were struck off the Register, 7 placed on the dormant file, and 28 remained with the Police under investigation, against 39 the year before.

In addition to these, there were 14 cases sent by the Magistrates under Section 202 Criminal Procedure Code, for investigation with the Police. Thirteen of these were disposed of during the year under report and one remained pending under investigation with the Police. The Police took up 65 cases under Section 61 of the District Police Act 1890, and 55 accused in 55 cases out of these, were convicted and fined, five accused in five cases were acquitted, two cases were dismissed by the Magistrates' Courts and 3 cases remained pending in the Magistrates' Courts.

Of the 21 cognizable cases committed to the Courts of the Magistrates, convictions were obtained in 14, in 3 cases the accused were acquitted, and 4 cases

remained pending at the end of the year in the Magistrate's Court. Last year, 25 cases were committed to the Courts of the Magistrates in 15 of which convictions were obtained, in 7 cases the accused were acquitted, and the remaining 3 cases were compromised.

The number of persons apprehended by the Police in cognizable cases was 34. Of these, 29 were committed for trial, and 5 remained under remand, at the close of the year. Of the 29 persons committed for trial, 19 were convicted, 6 were acquitted, and 4 remained pending trial in the Magistrates' Courts, at the end of the year.

Of the 38 offences registered during the year, 1 was of culpable homicide, 19 were of theft, 4 of house-breaking and theft, 3 of grievous hurt and 11 were other offences.

The total number of cognizable cases, dealt with by the Jafarabad Police, during the year, including 20 pending at the close of the last year, was 27, as compared with 41 last year. Of these, 25 were cognizable and 2 non-cognizable. Of the 25 cognizable cases, 6 were committed for trial, 2 were struck off the Register, one placed on the dormant file, and 16 remained under investigation. Out of the six cognizable cases committed for trial, convictions were obtained in 3, in one the accused was acquitted, in one, while the case was proceeding, the two accused in it, died, and one case remained pending in the Magistrate's Court, at the close of the year. Last year, the number of cases committed was 10, in 9 of which convictions were obtained and in one the accused was acquitted. The number of persons arrested by the Police in cognizable cases was 7. Three were remaining under remand at the close of the last year. Out of the total 10, 9 were committed for trial, and of these 5 were convicted, and one was acquitted, two died while the case against them was proceeding, and one remained under remand at the close of the year, and one remained under investigation with the Police.

In addition to these, one case was sent this year by the Magistrate, under Sec. 202, Criminal Procedure Code for investigation, and it was disposed of during the year.

Further particulars as regards the working of the Police are given in Appendix V.

24. The total value of property reported as stolen during the year was Rs. 2,711 in the State proper, and Rs. 159 in Jafarabad against Rs. 3,697 and Rs. 537 the year before. The value of the property found was Rs. 2,109 and 34 or 77.8 and 21.4 per cent. respectively. The corresponding figures for the last year were Rs. 1,066 and Rs. 409 or 21.8 and 76.1 per cent. respectively. The details are given in Appendix VI.

25. No case of dacoity occurred in Jafarabad, during the year under report.

26. The two culprits in the Postal Mail Bag Robbery which occurred last year near Mitiala in Jafarabad, were committed for trial with most of the muddemal, but during the course of the trial, the two culprits fled from the Jail at Jafarabad but were done to death among the dacoits with whom they appeared to have

mingled, during the skirmish with the dacoits which took place at Bachadar in Bhavnagar jurisdiction, and in which they were shot dead by the Bhavnagar Police.

One Karna Devanand who was implicated in receiving stolen property from the above two culprits was also brought to book, tried and convicted and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 1½ years and to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

The muddemal in the two cases was handed over to the Postal Authorities.

27. The ratio of the Police to population and area was 1 to 583 souls, and 1 to 2.2 square miles in the State proper and 1 to 379 souls and 1 to 1.8 square miles in Jafarabad.

28. There are no village Police in the State.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

29. The following Courts were at work during the year:—

1. Sadar Court.
1. Sessions Judge's Court, Janjira.
1. Additional Sessions Judge's Court, Janjira.
1. Sessions Judge's Court Jafarabad.
1. Additional Sessions Judge's Court, Jafarabad.
1. District Magistrate's Court.
5. First Class Magistrates' Courts.
1. Second Class Magistrate's Court.
3. Third Class Magistrates' Courts.

30. The year opened in the State proper with a balance of 6 cases involving 10 persons. 234 new cases involving 515 persons were sent for trial during the year, against 171 cases involving 335 persons last year. There were thus 240 cases implicating 525 persons for disposal, out of which 235 cases involving 503 persons were disposed of leaving 5 cases implicating 22 persons at the close of the year.

There was no case pending at the close of the last year in the Courts at Jafarabad. During the year 24 cases involving 36 persons were sent for trial against 17 cases involving 38 persons last year, all of which were disposed of before the close of the year.

The details as regards the disposal of cases and the persons sentenced or otherwise dealt with, are shown in Appendices VII and VIII.

31. The following Courts of Appeal were at work during the year:—

1. Sadar Court.
1. Sessions Judge's Court Janjira.
1. Additional Sessions Judge's Court Janjira.
1. Sessions Judge's Court, Jafarabad.
1. District Magistrate's Court.
1. First Class Magistrate's Court.

32. There were two appeals involving two persons pending before the Appellate Courts at the beginning of the year. Nine appeals involving 9 persons were subsequently presented. There were thus 11 appeals involving 11 persons for disposal all of which were disposed of before the close of the year.

Further details are given in Appendix IX.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

33. The following are the Civil Courts at work in the State :—

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Sadar Court of Appeal. | |
| 1. Sar Nyayadhish Court with Appellate Jurisdiction. | |
| 1. Munsiff Court, Janjira. | |
| 1. Court of Mamlatdar, and Sub-Judge. | } Jafarabad. |
| 1. Court of Madatnis Kamgar or Sub-Judge. | |

ORIGINAL WORK.

34. In the State proper the number of original suits instituted was 427 against 383 last year. Including 103 suits pending at the beginning of the year, the total was 530, of which 368 were disposed of leaving a balance of 162. The corresponding figures, for the last year, were 393 disposed of and 103 pending. The average duration of suits was 90.8 days as against 103.3 days in the preceding year. The increase in the number of suits instituted was due to the fact that there was a heavy rush of suits in December 1924, as the Indian Court Fees Act was made applicable to this State from 1st January 1925, and the increase in the closing balance was due to the fact that the Plague at Shriwardhan retarded the Court work in February and March, as parties and witnesses from Shriwardhan found it difficult to attend the Court.

One hundred and forty-six suits of the value of Rs. 92,336 related to landed property and other rights and 281 of the value of Rs. 52,023 related to money transactions. Last year there were 142 suits of the value of Rs. 27,910 under the first head and 241 of the value of Rs. 44,410 under the second head. The nature and value of suits are given in Appendix X.

In the Madatnis Kamgar's Court at Jafarabad, 49 suits were instituted during the year and 3 were pending at the beginning of the year. Of these 50 were disposed of and 2 remained pending, against 16 and 3 respectively, last year. The average duration was 77 days against 44 days in the previous year. There were no suits in the Mamlatdar's Court.

Of the total number, 2 suits of the value of Rs. 275 related to landed property, and 47 of the value of Rs. 11,404 related to money transactions, the figures for the last year being 1 suit of the value of Rs. 160 and 16 of the value of Rs. 4,181 respectively.

EXECUTION OF DECREES.

35. Including the opening balance of 94, the total number of applications for disposal in the Courts of the Sar Nyayadhish and the Munsiff during the year of

the report was 624 against 630 last year. Out of these, 507 were disposed of and 117 remained pending at the close of the year. The results have been particularised in Appendix XI.

In the Courts of Jafarabad, no application was pending at the close of the last year. This year 11 applications came before the Madatnis Court for disposal, and they were all disposed of.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS.

36. Including the opening balance of 6, the total number of applications for disposal during the year was 23 out of which 13 were disposed of and 10 remained pending at the close of the year.

No application was pending in the Courts of Jafarabad at the end of the last year and none was filed during the year.

APPELLATE WORK.

37. Seven appeals were pending before the Appellate Courts of the State at the beginning of the year and 25 were filed during the year; of these 22 were disposed of and 10 remained pending. Last year, there were 38 appeals for disposal out of which 31 were disposed of. Further particulars are given in Appendix XII.

WORKING OF THE MAMLATDAR'S COURTS' ACT.

38. There are three Tahashildars' Courts in the State under the Mamlatdars' Courts' Act, one at each Mahal. There was no case pending at the close of the last year, and no new plaint was filed and disposed of during the year.

No plaints were filed in the Mamlatdar's Court at Jafarabad during the year.

EXTRADITION.

39. One person was handed over during the year to the State by the British Authorities. No person was made over to the British Authorities and the neighbouring States. In Jafarabad no person was handed over to the British Government or any neighbouring State, and no person was surrendered to the Jafarabad Authorities.

In the matter of extradition there was no want of reciprocity on the part of the neighbouring States or the British Authorities.

PRISONS.

40. There is one Central Jail at Murud under the superintendence of the Chief Medical Officer and a resident Jailor. The building is two storied in front and is strong and commodious. It has in all 14 cells and 2 wards with kitchen rooms for male and female convicts. The Jail Guard is placed at the entrance gate on the ground floor. The upper floor is used for office purposes.

At the close of the last year there were 12 prisoners in the Jail. During the year, 13 more were received. Of these, one female convict was released on bail,

and one convict undergoing transportation for life was sent to Jafarabad Jail to suffer his sentence. Two convicts whose sentences were partially remitted were released on 18th July 1924, on the occasion of the departure of His Highness Minor Nawab Saheb to Rajkot, and 16 convicts were released on completing their sentences. The number left at the close of the year was 5. Of these 2 are convicts undergoing transportation for life, 2 long term prisoners and 1 short term prisoner. The total cost of maintenance and control was Rs. 1,584 against Rs. 2,409. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 186. The prisoners are employed in the Jail garden and on the Public Works. Instruction is also given to prisoners in weaving Navar as a beginning to prison industry. The proceeds of their labour amount to Rs. 7 against Rs. 107 in the last year. The decrease is due to the fact that the sale-proceeds of rice cultivated with prisoners' labour were not credited during the year under report. Further particulars are given in Appendix XIII.

No lunatic was admitted in the Central Jail during the year under report.

No civil prisoner was received this year in the Central Jail.

There is one Jail at Jafarabad under the superintendence of the local Medical Officer. It has 9 cells and 2 cook rooms. There were two prisoners at the close of the last year, and 6 were admitted during the year including one from Central Jail Janjira Murud. Out of the total 8, 4 were released on completing their sentences, one was sent to the Central Jail at Janjira Murud to undergo his sentence there, and 3 remained undergoing their sentences at the end of the year. The work of making Jail-grounds, spacious and commodious, is under consideration. The total cost of the maintenance and control was Rs. 501, against Rs. 232, last year. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 119 against 120 last year. The sale proceeds of the convicts' labour were Rs. 23 against Rs. 25 in the previous year.

Strict discipline was maintained in the Jails. The health of the prisoners was good.

LOCK-UPS.

41. There are three lock-ups in the State, *viz.*, at Murud, at Shriwardhan and at Mhasla. The one at Murud is attached to the Central Jail. The other two were used for under-trial prisoners as well as for convicts sentenced to imprisonment for terms not exceeding one week. No such short term prisoner was confined in these lock-ups during the year. Three under-trial prisoners were confined in the lock-up at Shriwardhan, and 1 under-trial prisoner was confined in the lock-up at Mhasla, during the year. At Murud, 15 under-trial prisoners were confined in the Central Jail. The average period of detention in custody of under-trial prisoners was 6.6 against 20.1 days last year. The cost of maintenance of these prisoners was Rs. 99 as compared with Rs. 235 last year. Further particulars are given in Appendix XIII.

There is no separate lock-up at Jafarabad and under-trial prisoners are confined in the Jail. Inclusive of three remaining in the Jail at the end of the year

before, the number confined was 10 against 36 in the preceding year. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 118 against Rs. 32 in the preceding year.

REGISTRATION.

42. One hundred and thirty-eight documents remained unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the last year. The number of documents received for registration during the year was 1,286. Of the total 1,424 documents for registration 1,414 were registered, two were refused and 8 remained unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year. The number of documents received and registered in the previous year was 1,411 and 1,273 respectively. The aggregate value of the documents registered was Rs. 13,86,348, against Rs. 10,17,288 last year, details of which are given in Appendix XIV. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,200 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,508 the corresponding figures for the last year being Rs. 5,770 and Rs. 776. The increase in expenditure is due to better paid efficient and qualified establishment and the Books and forms etc., of British India adopted in the State. Further details are given in Appendix XV.

Mr. Anderson, the Settlement Commissioner and Inspector-General of Registration, Bombay Presidency, finding that the Registration work done in Janjira was worthless recommended important improvements one of which was to get a person selected by the Darbar, trained in the Registration work at Alibag. Accordingly a clerk from the State was sent to Alibag for training, and he returned duly trained. The new Central Office was opened from 1st September 1924, at Murud, the Sub-Registrar paying visits monthly in the busy season to the other two Talukas, and the forms and the mode of transacting business in British India, were adopted.

In Jafarabad, the Mamlatdar is the Sub-Registrar and work is done by his establishment. The number of documents received and registered was 60 against 36 last year. The value of the documents registered was Rs. 90,605 against Rs. 13,727 last year. The total receipts were Rs. 1,270 against Rs. 215 in the previous year. No extra expenditure is incurred on account of registration there.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

43. There are three Municipalities in the State, one at Murud, the second at Shriwardhan and the third at Jafarabad. The Murud Municipality held 8 General Meetings and 32 meetings of the Managing Committee. The Shriwardhan Municipality held 14 General Meetings and 30 meetings of the Managing Committee. The Jafarabad Municipality held 4 General Meetings. The total income of the three Municipalities amounted to Rs. 16,466 and the expenditure to Rs. 12,147. The chief source of income of Murud and Shriwardhan Municipalities are Octroi and House Tax. In Jafarabad the only source of income is a cess called Sudhara (Improvement Tax) levied on all goods exported from and imported at the port of Jafarabad. This was granted to the Municipality temporarily when the Municipality was first established but the Municipality is conducting its work practically on that source of income only without resorting to taxation under the local Municipal Act and the attention of the Municipality has been drawn to this point.

and it has been advised to look to its own sources of income and that the State grant temporarily granted is liable to be withdrawn at any time. All the Municipalities paid special attention to road repairs and lighting. The Municipalities do not contribute anything towards primary education or medical relief. The contribution of Rs. 500, by the Shriwardhan Municipality towards the local Dispensary is made up by an equal contribution to that body from the Local Funds. The Municipalities have done satisfactory work during the first year of the new election held for a period of three years commencing from 1st April 1924, according to the new franchise conferred upon the people by His Late Highness's Government.

CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(a)—WEATHER AND CROPS, (1924).

44. The monsoon set in, in the second week of June. There was good fall in June, heavy falls in July and at the end of August and again good fall in September. On the whole the rainfall was seasonable. Taking the average crop at 12 as. the rice crop was 11 as., Warkas (Nagli and Wari) 10 as., and Tag 9 as. Wal as second crop was also good. The yield of cocoanut and betelnut was good and fetched good price.

The total rain-fall from June to end of October was 83.73 inches.

In Jafarabad the monsoon set in on the 17th June 1924. The total rainfall was 15.34 inches as compared with 12.85 inches last year. The fall was normal and well distributed. The average yield of Bajri and Jwari was as. 14 and Sesamum and Cotton was as. 10 in the rupee.

Further details as regards the rain-fall are given in Appendix XVII.

(b)—WAGES AND LABOUR.

45. The wages of unskilled labourers ranged from 8 as. to 11 as. The wages of ordinary carpenters and masons who are treated as skilled labourers were from as. 12 to Rs. 1-8 per day. The high rates of wages are due to the large demand for labour from Bombay and not to any economic improvement in the condition of labour or to a greater intelligence on its part. At present large numbers migrate from every village to Bombay. As many of these do not return during the monsoon, the work in the rice fields suffers.

In Jafarabad, the wages of unskilled labour were from 6 to 8 as., and of skilled labour from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2. These high rates of wages are due partly to high prices of food stuff articles and partly to the large demand for labour from Bombay.

Persons from Janjira also go to Mohomera and Bagdad.

PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS.

46. The prices of staple food grains were lower in this part of the State except Nagli and Wari in which case they were stationary. In Jafarabad also, the prices.

were lower as compared with the prices in the previous year. The Rabi crops such as wheat and gram are not grown in the State proper. The prices of all grains are generally regulated by the Bombay Market. This year the price of the Rangoon Rice was a little higher, as there was a demand for that rice in the World Market owing to floods, but as there was not much demand from outside for the local paddy, the price remained almost stationary.

The details are given in Appendix XVIII.

(c) FORESTS.

47. The total Strength of the Forest Department was 68 against 74 in the previous year. It consisted of 1 Inspector, 2 Rangers, 23 Round Guards and 42 Beat Guards. In Jafarabad the Forest Establishment consists of 1 Karkun with two peons under him. Here the Forest lands are poor and grow only small Babul and Gorad Trees.

The Forests in the State proper are valuable and form one of the chief sources of the State Revenue. Working plans were prepared long ago and coupes for cutting are selected every year after considering the growth of the trees in them, though not strictly according to the working plan. The question of having a fresh working plan for the State forests is under consideration as the old ones are practically of little use. The total area of the reserved forests is 34,131 acres and 2,612 bighas. The Department also looks after the tree-growth in Varkas lands classed as protected forests and also after the reserved trees in other lands.

The total receipts from forests (exclusive of Jafarabad) were Rs. 1,40,341, against Rs. 1,62,058 the year before. The decrease is due to less amount realised in the sale of Jungles given out by public auction this year. The expenditure was Rs. 15,462 against Rs. 15,177 last year. The increase is due to the fact that new dresses were supplied to the Round Guards and Guards this year.

In Jafarabad the receipts were Rs. 122 and expenditure Rs. 230, against Rs. 107 and Rs. 252 respectively last year.

Free grants of timber for rebuilding houses destroyed by fire were made, during the year to the value of Rs. 70. Grants for religious and other public purposes amounted to Rs. 44 against Rs. 28 in the preceding year.

After a coupe is cleared, care is taken to foster the natural growth in it and seeds are also planted. A large quantity of Teak, Ain and Harda seed was sown in parts of Murud, Shriwardhan and Mhasla Talukas and the plants are reported to be doing well. Bherli Mad (wild palm) was also sown in the Rahatis of the Mhasla Mahal which had latterly been denuded of these trees. Mango and Kaju seeds were also sown in portions of all the three Mahals. The new growth is reported to be doing well.

The number of offences committed during the year was 104 involving 436 persons. The number of old cases under investigation was 64 involving 190 persons, the total cases being 168 against 167 last year. Of these 79 cases

involving 222 persons were detected and disposed of during the year. They were all compounded departmentally. The fine recovered was Rs. 820. The number of undetected cases at the end of the year was 89.

There were 4 forest fires as against 14 last year. The forest area involved was 66 acres. No damage was done.

During the year, one Round Guard and one Guard were fined for negligence in duty.

Enquiry as regards amounts to be paid to the owners of lands for their trees cut by the contractors, was completed in 4 villages during the year under report. In all, it has been completed in 27 villages and orders as regards payment of the amount of Rs. 29,965 have already been issued and the amount paid is Rs. 24,996.

In order to enable the Darbar to decide the question of Malki rights, at first the coupes of State Forests as well as Malki Forests, have to be prepared in accordance with the new arrangement proposed by the Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba. The Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, was consulted in this matter and he suggested that a competent officer from the British Service might be engaged to draw a regular working plan for the State forests. Accordingly the Chief Conservator of Forests was asked to communicate what would be the cost of having a regular working plan drawn up for the State Forests and whether he would be in a position to depute a competent officer on a small pay to the State in the near future, and also to state what time the work will take. The Chief Conservator in reply states that it is very difficult to make an estimate of the cost that would be required for preparing a working plan of the total forest area of the Janjira State as it is understood that the topo sheets are not available. He thinks that all blocks and coupes will have therefore to be shown on the village maps. Again of the 200 square miles some 60 square miles are classed as Reserved Forest and the remaining 140 sq. miles consist of malki lands of which the forest growth will have to be classified first, as the Janjira State exercises rights over the forest growth on these lands.

The Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, considers and the Chief Conservator agrees with him that the most economical method of preparing a working plan will be:—

(a) to depute Mr. G. R. Patkar, Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, to supervise the work of the Working Plan Party in addition to his own duties.

(b) to grant Mr. Patkar an honorarium of Rs. 500 for the period of about 2 months he will have to spend in the Janjira State and for his subsequent labour of classifying and arranging the results obtained by the Working Plan Party.

(c) to depute Mr. D. V. Phatak, Range Forest Officer, Alibag, (Kolaba Division), to be in charge of the Working Plan Party consisting of 2 efficient Surveyors, one clerk, 2 peons and about a dozen temporary coolies, during the whole of the fair season of 1925-26.

Mr. Patkar will issue instructions to the Working Plan Party at the commencement of the working season and pay visits when required at convenient times

to supervise the work of the Party which should complete all the field work within six months (1st November 1925 to 30th April 1926). Mapping work can then be completed at Alibag, the Head-quarters station of the Kolaba Division. This would probably be finished within 4 months *i.e.* by the 30th September 1926 at the latest.

The estimate of the cost exclusive of the cost of maps, mounting, printing etc., for the operation, if carried on the above lines, would be roughly Rs. 7,000.

The above proposals have been sent for favour of advice of the Political Agent.

(d)—TRADES AND MANUFACTURES.

48. The imports rose from Rs. 13,52,648 to Rs. 14,19,252 a net increase of Rs. 66,604. The exports decreased from Rs. 6,87,405 to 5,96,082, a net decrease of Rs. 91,323. Cloth, Food-stuffs, Ghee and Oil, Salt, Tobacco and miscellaneous merchandise showed the increase under imports. The export trade of the State proper consists of fire-wood, timber, paddy, dried fish, betel-nut, cocoanut, myrobalans, etc. The decrease under exports was under corn, fuel, timber, betel-nut and cocoanut and myrobalans.

In Jafarabad, the exports increased from Rs. 8,67,161 to Rs. 10,90,667 a net increase of Rs. 2,23,506. The imports decreased from Rs. 10,68,556 to Rs. 9,42,945, a net decrease of Rs. 1,25,611. The exports from this port consist principally of grain, cotton, ghee, dried fish and chunam; and the imports consist of rice, grain, cotton and woollen stuff, metals, fire-wood, timber, sugar and kerosene oil.

The import and export trade of the State is all by sea. The freight rates are still high. The ports on the Janjira coast are being gradually blocked up by sand bars.

There are no factories or special industries in the State. There are a few weavers in Shriwardhan, who weave ordinary sarees. There are small industries in several villages where articles such as copper pots, wicker work, earthen-ware, shoes etc., are made to meet local wants; but the articles are of inferior quality and not even sufficient to meet the local wants.

In Jafarabad, woollen blankets, coarse cotton cloth and native shoes are made for local consumption.

There is one flour mill at Jafarabad worked by an oil engine; oil is also extracted there. There is also one mill at Murud where wood-sawing, chunam-grinding, paddy-husking, etc., is done with an oil engine. Both are working well.

The weaving factory at Hareshwar, formed into a Joint Stock Company with a capital of a lakh of rupees, is working fairly well. To finance the Company the Darbar have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 8,000.

The large demand of bricks in Bombay and the high prices prevailing there have lately encouraged the construction of two brick kilns, but the bricks prepared are not of a superior quality.

(e)—PUBLIC WORKS.

49. The total expenditure on Public Works including Local Fund Works in the State proper during the year was 80,198, as compared with 1,24,609 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that last year large amounts shown as Tas-almat in previous years were shown under the proper head, and that the special expenditure of pipe laying under Water Works was incurred. The details are given in Appendix XIX.

The country is covered by high hills and cut up by numerous creeks. The construction and maintenance of roads is therefore difficult and costly. There are about 100 miles of pucca road connecting all large places and markets, in the State. Repairs were done to all those and special repairs were made to some roads at a cost of Rs. 10,048 and Rs. 12,830 respectively. A new road from the Local Funds was constructed from the village Borli Mandla to go to the public well of drinking-water, at a cost of Rs. 508. The work of constructing a new road from Usroli to Talekhar to connect Roha with Murud was not proceeded with, as the Salav Kokban road prepared by the District Local Board, Kolaba, is now ready for traffic, and it is under contemplation to make special repairs to the Murud Salav road, and Salav Kokban Road as far as lies in the State limits. Much difficulty was felt in crossing the creeks at Majagaon and Borli Mandla on the Murud Borli Road at high tide. To get over this difficulty and to make motor traffic along the road from Murud to Salav possible at any time, a bridge has been constructed at Majagaon at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,750, and the bridge over the other creek is under contemplation.

The new Dharmashala building at Murud has been completed. The amount spent this year on its completion is Rs. 8,654. The opening ceremony of this building was performed at the hands of His Highness the young Nawab Saheb on 27th April 1925. It was then decided that the beautiful building constructed with such a big sum should not be utilised as an ordinary Dharmashala as in that way the building is certainly apt to be made unclean and damaged, but that some parts of it should be reserved for use of respectable travellers and guests, and the remaining portion availed of for some Public Office. A new building for the Dispensary in the town of Murud is nearing completion. The amount expended thereon this year is Rs. 3,533. A monument on His Late Highness's tomb is being constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,000, partly with the State Funds and partly with the Khasa Sarkar Funds. The work is nearing completion.

Situated as the public buildings at Murud, Rajpuri and the Janjira Fort are, the work of monsoon repairs to these is costly and very difficult. The total cost of these repairs during the year was Rs. 7,898. The special repairs cost Rs. 11,725.

The difficulty of getting sufficient labour, skilled and unskilled, continues to increase, as many of these persons go to Bombay where they get high wages.

An amount of Rs. 2,092 was spent on improvement of water supply during the year. The maintenance of the Victoria Water Works cost Rs. 10,767 of which Rs. 2,156 were spent on repairing work, Rs. 1,582-14 one establishment,

etc., and Rs. 7,028 on laying new 4" pipes in the main line. Besides Rs. 680 were spent on the maintenance of the Mhasla Water Works. Hitherto the Mhasla Water Works were maintained from the Local Funds but from this year the control is transferred to the Public Works Department and the expenses meted out from the State Funds, to be recovered from the people by means of water tax. Rs. 2,033 were spent on petty works and repairs to reclaimed salt lands. The maintenance charges of the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 9,429.

The total expenditure during the year under report on Public Works in Jafarabad was Rs. 6,238. Out of this Rs. 2,133 were spent on annual repairs to the public buildings, Rs. 3,252 on petty works and Rs. 853 on establishment.

(f)—POST OFFICES.

50. There are two combined Sub-Post and Third Class Telegraph offices in the State. One of them is at Murud and the other at Jafarabad. There is also a Sub-Post office at Shriwardhan and Branch Post offices at Mhasla, Borii Panchatan, Borli Mandla, Nandgaon and Harehwar, the last four being under the village school masters. All these are British Post Offices and work under the direct control of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India.

(g)—MINT.

51. His Highness the Nawab Saheb possesses Coinage Rights but there are at present no mints in the State.

(h)—GENERAL CONDITION OF THE STATE AND THE PEOPLE.

52. The season was favourable and rain-fall timely. The yield of rice and varkas crops was therefore good. The yield of wal was good. The yield of Bagayat crops such as cocoanut and betelnut was good and fetched good price to the owners. In Jafarabad, the yield of Bajri and Jwari was good, and that of sesamum and cotton was fair.

The prices of staple food grains were lower in this part of the State as well as in Jafarabad as compared with the prices of the previous year. The price of Rangoon Rice remained almost stationary.

The condition of the middle class and the salary-earning class did not improve.

The condition of the labouring classes, skilled and unskilled, was good. They now show a great deal of independence as regards wages and places of work. They often go to Bombay where unskilled labourers get 14 as. to 1 rupee a day. Here in their own villages they demand 8 to 11 annas a day, and are often given something more as "Post" or "Tip" per day. This increase in wages is not accompanied by any improvement in their labour. Often the labourer will sit idle instead of accepting work at lower wages. They also sometimes combine to reduce rents of lands, and prevent persons from their own village or from a neighbouring village from taking up the land left by one of them except at the stated

rent. As in Konkan the population per mile is comparatively small and large numbers are migrating to Bombay, the effect of such combinations is sometimes injurious to the land-holders.

The water supply was adequate and the agricultural stock sufficient.

There was considerable increase in imports.

The Abkari revenue showed a decrease and that was mainly due to less consumption of liquor.

The State receipts showed a decrease of Rs. 30,882 as compared with the receipts of the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to less receipts realised from Abkari and Forest Revenue. The Revenue from Forests was less because less amount than the last year was fetched in the sale of forests by public auction and owing to market for fire wood being dull in Bombay some instalments from forest contractors have fallen in arrears. The receipts also showed increase in land Revenue, Customs and Stamps. The expenditure showed a decrease of Rs. 48,896, as compared with the last year's amount. It was due to the fact that last year special expenditure was incurred in laying out new pipes in the line of the Victoria Water Works. In Jafarabad the receipts increased by Rs. 11,655 and the expenditure decreased by Rs. 9,567 as compared with the previous year's figures. The increase in receipts was mainly due to the increase in Customs Receipts, under Wharfage, and Dhakkabhade. The decrease in expenditure was mainly due to the fact that last year some amount was spent in making special repairs to the Public Buildings, and no chests of opium had to be purchased this year for local consumption.

The money transactions of the people showed a large decrease under "Mortgages." Owing to the tightness of the money market, the rate of interest continues high and hampers the development of business.

The progress of primary education is hindered by the difficulty of getting good teachers trained and untrained. This is specially the case as regards the Mahomedan teachers.

No dacoity took place in Jafarabad, during the year under report. On the Janjira side there were no disturbances of peace.

It is a matter of satisfaction to see the people in the State exerting themselves to improve their condition and educate their children. An Anjuman-i-Islam has long been established at Janjira, and is doing useful work amongst the Mahomedans. The Bhandaris have got a Boarding House for their boys at Murud. It is maintained entirely by contributions from the Bhandari people.

There is a growing desire to start new business. A new weaving mill which is formed into a Joint Stock Company with a capital of a lakh of rupees is working fairly well at Harehwar.

Small brick and lime kilns are being worked to supply the demand in Bombay.

The great need of the State is the improvement of the land communication to Salav, Roha and other places by constructing bridges etc., and the improvement of the harbours, both of which require large expenditure and can only be taken up gradually as funds permit. A bridge at Majgaom on the Murud Borli Road has been constructed at the estimated cost of Rs. 13,750 and another bridge at Borli Mandla will be soon undertaken.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

53. The financial year of the State commences on 1st April and ends on 31st March. The following statements show the total receipts and expenditure of the State for the year under report as compared with those of the last year :—

RECEIPTS.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	1924-1925.	1923-1924.	Increase.	Decrease.	
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Land Revenue ... {	Janjira ...	2,42,806	2,39,998	2,808	...
		Jafarabad ...	34,814	39,335	...	4,521
2	Taxes ... {	Janjira ...	4,354	4,215	139	...
		Jafarabad ...	4,100	2,009	2,091	...
3	Customs ... {	Janjira ...	33,485	26,662	6,823	...
		Jafarabad ...	19,577	8,670	10,907	...
4	Abkari ... {	Janjira ...	1,44,689	1,50,734	...	6,045
		Jafarabad ...	11,951	11,700	251	...
5	Fisheries ... {	Janjira ...	3,743	2,655	1,088	...
		Jafarabad ...	3,848	3,978	...	130
6	Forest ... {	Janjira ...	1,40,341	1,62,058	...	21,717
		Jafarabad ...	122	107	15	...
7	Opium, Tobacco and drugs. {	Janjira ...	5,368	8,076	...	2,708
		Jafarabad ...	8,700	9,429	...	729
8	Salt... {	Janjira ...	18,517	27,685	...	9,168
		Jafarabad..	632	954	...	322
9	Stamps ... {	Janjira ...	14,221	8,527	5,694	...
		Jafarabad...	1,685	730	955	...
10	Criminal Courts Jail and Police. {	Janjira ...	932	3,880	...	2,948
		Jafarabad ...	621	531	90	...
11	Civil Courts and Registration. {	Janjira ...	14,233	13,758	475	...
		Jafarabad...	1,742	452	1,290	...
12	Education ... {	Janjira ...	1,310	4,307	...	2,997
		Jafarabad..	239	252	...	13
13	Local Funds ... {	Janjira ...	17,405	17,936	...	531
		Jafarabad ...	...	...	...	...
14	Miscellaneous ... {	Janjira ...	27,082	28,817	...	1,735
		Jafarabad ...	5,239	3,468	1,771	...
	Total ...	7,61,756	7,80,923	...	19,167	
15	Deposits unadjust- ed. {	Janjira ...	1,41,641	1,71,991	...	30,350
		Jafarabad ...	10,759	6,046	4,713	...
16	Advances adjusted. {	Janjira ...	67,346	1,35,482	...	68,136
		Jafarabad ...	1,122	1,790	...	668
	Grand Total ...	9,82,624	10,96,232	...	1,13,608	

Under receipts in Janjira the noticeable increases are under Land Revenue (Rs. 2,808) due to higher rate of paddy this year, and income from authorised cultivation, trees, fines imposed for unauthorised cultivation, and sale-proceeds of the occupancy of lands ; under Customs (Rs. 6,823) due to Landing and wharfage fees levied this year ; under Fisheries (Rs. 1,088) due to recovery of previous arrears ; under Stamp (Rs. 5,694) due to the more income derived from the Indian Stamp Act II of 1899 with up-to-date amendments brought in force this year ; under Civil Court and Registration (Rs. 475) due to more income derived from Registration fees. The noticeable decreases are under Abkari (Rs. 6,045) due to less consumption of liquor ; under Forest (Rs. 21,717) due to less amount bid in the auction sales and arrears of some instalments owing to the market in fire-wood being dull ; under Opium, Tobacco and Drugs (Rs. 2,708) due to less consumption of Opium ; under Salt (Rs. 9,168) due to the fact that the rate of sale per Bengal maund of salt was reduced from Rs. 3 to Rs. 1-12 this year ; under Criminal Courts, Jail and Police (Rs. 2,948) due to the fact that last year fines in large sums inflicted in criminal offences of serious nature were recovered ; and under Education (Rs. 2,997) due to the fact that last year the sum of Rs. 3,000 contributed by the Local Board for giving promotions to teachers in Primary Schools, were included in the Receipts under Education.

In Jafarabad under Receipts noticeable increases are under Taxes (Rs. 2,091) due to more income derived from tax on sale of houses ; under Customs (Rs. 10,907) due to Wharfage and Dhakka rent ; under Stamp (Rs. 955) due to more income derived from fees consequent on the introduction of the Indian Stamp Act II of 1899, with up-to-date amendments, under Civil Court and Registration (Rs. 1,290) due to more income of Registration fees ; and under Miscellaneous (Rs. 1,771) due to the recovery of interest on loans and State Ware-house rent. The noticeable decreases are under Land Revenue (Rs. 4,521) due to the fact that last year more previous arrears were recovered ; under Opium, Tobacco and Drugs (Rs. 729) due to less consumption of Opium ; and under Salt (Rs. 322) due to less consumption of Salt.

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1924-1925.	1923-1924.	Increase.	Decrease.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Inam Grants ...	Janjira ...	46,502	48,018	...	1,516
		Jafarabad ...	...	50	...	50
2	Charities and Religious Grants.	Janjira ...	24,146	23,589	557	...
		Jafarabad ...	782	733	49	...
3	Public Works ...	Janjira ...	71,825	1,17,083	...	45,258
		Jafarabad ...	6,233	9,177	...	2,939
4	Revenue Administration.	Janjira ...	63,161	55,487	7,674	...
		Jafarabad ...	8,077	7,838	239	...
5	Military Force ...	Janjira ...	35,281	32,409	2,872	...
		Jafarabad ...	800	768	32	...
6	Civil Courts and Registration.	Janjira ...	14,790	14,205	585	...
		Jafarabad ...	1,816	1,991	...	175
7	Criminal Courts Jail and Police.	Janjira ...	46,597	42,597	4,000	...
		Jafarabad ...	8,700	9,277	...	577
8	Marine ...	Janjira ...	8,873	8,846	27	...
		Jafarabad ...	316	689	...	323
9	Education ...	Janjira ...	48,185	43,184	5,001	...
		Jafarabad ...	5,375	4,686	689	...
10	Toskhikhana ...	Janjira ...	1,775	1,698	77	...
11	Modiktana ...	Janjira ...	93	94	...	1
12	Darbar ...	Janjira ...	1,45,187	1,57,774	...	12,587
		Jafarabad ...	1,399	3,382	...	1,983
13	Salt ...	Janjira ...	6,129	10,110	...	3,981
		Jafarabad ...	234	175	59	...
14	Stables and cattle.	Janjira ...	28,017	22,707	5,310	...
		Jafarabad ...	1,669	2,396	...	727
15	Forest ...	Janjira ...	15,462	15,177	285	...
		Jafarabad ...	230	252	...	22
16	Vaccination ...	Janjira ...	1,380	1,271	109	...
		Jafarabad ...	22	18	4	...
17	Refunds ...	Janjira ...	16,902	20,426	...	3,524
		Jafarabad ...	1,658	1,571	87	...
18	Abkari ...	Janjira ...	19,491	19,875	...	384
		Jafarabad ...	...	...	...	...
19	Survey ...	Janjira ...	...	...	...	...
		Jafarabad ...	129	169	...	40
20	Customs ...	Janjira ...	11,515	8,697	2,818	...
		Jafarabad ...	3,700	3,571	129	...
21	Dispensaries ...	Janjira ...	18,340	15,454	2,886	...
		Jafarabad ...	2,274	1,720	554	...
22	Local Funds ...	Janjira ...	9,866	12,430	...	2,564
23	Opium ...	Janjira ...	4,769	2,226	2,543	...
		Jafarabad ...	...	4,452	...	4,452
24	Plague ...	Janjira ...	160	...	160	...
25	Relief Works ...	Janjira ...	...	...	...	...
26	Pensions ...	Janjira ...	7,972	8,181	...	209
		Jafarabad ...	540	384	156	...
27	Agency ...	Janjira ...	...	...	...	...
		Jafarabad ...	1,405	2,529	...	1,124
28	Miscellaneous ...	Janjira ...	10,891	24,664	...	13,773
		Jafarabad ...	1,555	711	844	...
	Total ...		7,04,228	7,62,691	...	58,463
29	Deposits adjusted...	Janjira ...	1,15,931	1,47,321	...	31,390
		Jafarabad ...	3,498	2,813	685	...
30	Advances unadjusted.	Janjira ...	1,29,941	1,00,878	29,063	...
		Jafarabad ...	1,517	791	726	...
	Grand Total ...		9,55,115	10,14,494	...	59,379

Under Expenditure in Janjira the noticeable increases are under Revenue Administration (Rs. 7,674) due to promotions to clerks and settlement and Pot Hissa Survey-office establishments; under Military Forces (Rs. 2,872) due to the fact that some sanadis who remained unpaid at the close of the last year were paid in this year and also due to increase in the purchase price of paddy; under Civil Court and Registration (Rs. 585) due to more expenditure on Registration establishment and purchase of British books and forms; under Criminal Court, Jail and Police (Rs. 4,000) due to cost of dresses supplied to the Police Force; under Education (Rs. 5,001) due to the fact that promotions were given to teachers; under Stables and Cattle (Rs. 5,310) due to purchase of a new Motor car; under Customs (Rs. 2,818) due to expenditure incurred in improving landing places; under Dispensary (Rs. 2,886) due to more amount debited this year for purchase of medicines from the Government Medical Store, Bombay, and under Opium (Rs. 2,543) due to the fact that two chests were purchased this year; as against one in the preceding year. The noticeable decreases in Expenditure are under Inam Grants (Rs. 1,516) due to the fact that one Inamdar died during the year and her allowance was not paid; under Public Works (Rs. 45,258) due to the fact that last year new pipes were laid in the main line of the Victoria Water Works; under Salt (Rs. 3,981) due to a smaller quantity of salt purchased this year; under Refunds (Rs. 3,524) due to the fact that last year larger amounts were refunded on account of Malki rights on trees; under Local Fund (Rs. 2,564) due to (Rs. 3,000) given out for granting promotions to teachers in Primary Schools having been deducted from the Local Fund Accounts in the source; and under Miscellaneous (Rs. 13,773) due to the fact that last year a sum of Rs. 15,000 granted as a loan to a certain Inamdar and remitted to him by order of His late Highness was adjusted and placed under its proper head.

The increase in Expenditure in Jafarabad noticeable under Education (Rs. 689) is due to promotions granted to teachers and an appointment of one more teacher; under Customs (Rs. 129) due to promotions granted in the Customs Department; and under Dispensary (Rs. 554) due to Recovery Orders on account of cost of medicines purchased from the Government Medical Stores having been paid this year.

The decrease noticeable under Public Works (Rs. 2,939) is due to the fact that last year some special repairs were done to the State Buildings; under Criminal Court, Jail and Police (Rs. 577) is due to less travelling Bhatta expenses; under Marine (Rs. 323) is due to the fact that last year special repairs were done to the State Boat; under Darbar (Rs. 1,983) is due to the fact that last year swari expenditure on account of Her Highness the Regent Saheba's sojourn in Jafarabad, was on a higher scale; under Stables and Cattle (Rs. 727) is due to less expenditure on purchase of grass and grain; under Opium (Rs. 4,452) is due to the fact that no Opium was purchased during the year; and under Agency (Rs. 1,124) is due to the fact that less amount on account of bills from the state Vakil was disbursed this year.

LOCAL FUNDS.

54. The sub-joined statement shows the receipts and expenditure under this head in the State proper:—

Class of Funds.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1924.	Receipts in 1924-1925.	Total.	Expenditure in 1924-1925	Closing Balance on 31st March 1925.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General	29,666	9,861	39,527	11,246	28,281
Educational ... ..	...	7,544	7,544	7,544	...
Total ...	29,666	17,405	47,071	18,790	28,281

The amount of Rs. 11,246 included Rs. 7,364 spent on works etc., Rs. 1,000 contributions to the Municipality of Shriwardhan and the Dispensary at Mhasla, Rs. 1,380 for Vaccination, Rs. 294 Local Fund Cess refunded on Varkas State Lands given out at 40 and 50 times the assessment and again taken into the State on account of complaints from the Rayots and Rs. 199 miscellaneous such as cattle pound Cess refunded etc.

No Local Fund Cess is levied in the Jafarabad Dependency. The details of works done are shown in Chapter IV, under Public works.

ALIENATIONS.

55. There are two kinds of Alienations or Inams in the State, Inam in cash or kind and Inam in Land. The total grants under the first head amounted to Rs. 2,788 and under the second head to Rs. 48,714.

CUSTOMS

56. The receipts under this head in the State proper exclusive of the subsidy of Rs. 13,000 received from the British Government under the Convention of 1884, were Rs. 8,768, against Rs. 7,799 the last year. The expenditure was Rs. 8,795 against Rs. 8,697 the year before. The number of offences against the Customs Act, reported during the year, was 10 as compared with 11 in the preceding year.

Under the Convention His Highness the Nawab Saheb has adopted the British Tariff and the British Customs system at all the ports in the State proper and no export or import duty is levied except on goods exported to or imported from foreign ports. The rates for the latter are the same as those in force in the British Ports in accordance with the Indian Tariff Act III of 1896.

The Red buoy was as usual placed on the Whale Reef off the Rajpuri Point, during the fair season, for information of the Mariners.

His Highness the late Nawab Saheb extended the privileges of the Customs Port to Jafarabad Port from 1st October 1918.

The receipts of this Port amounted to Rs. 19,338, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,699 against Rs. 8,634 and Rs. 3,570 respectively last year. The increase in

receipts is due to the income derived from Wharfage fees and Dhakkabhade. The number of offences against the Customs Act reported during the year was 12 as compared with 3 in the preceding year.

The income derived from Landing and Wharfage fees was Rs. 11,717, in the State proper, and Rs. 239 in Jafarabad, during the year under report. Out of this income of Rs. 11,717 in the State proper, Rs. 2,720 were spent in improving landing places at the Janjira and Shriwardhan Bunders.

In the State proper, salt is purchased from the British Salt Works and imported and stored in the godowns in the State whence it is sold to the traders.

The realizations under this head amounted to Rs. 18,517 by the sale of 10,676 maunds.

As duty on Salt had been lowered by the British Government, the price of Salt had proportionately to be lowered in the State also. No offence under the Salt Act was reported during the year.

In Jafarabad there are three Salt Works. The total quantity issued from these was 13,842 maunds. The duty recovered was Rs. 632 as against Rs. 954 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 234 against Rs. 175 of the preceding year.

EXCISE.

(a)—Opium.

57. In the State proper, the balance from the last year's stock was 97 lbs. and 38 tolas and two chests of the standard weight of 240 lbs. were purchased during the year. There was a net increase of 5 tolas due to the effect of climate. The total quantity sold was 71 lbs. and 33 tolas against 156 lbs. and 25 tolas last year, the balance left being 26 lbs. and 10 tolas and two chests in-tact. Opium was issued to the licensee at the fixed rate of Rs. 37-8 per lb. and the realizations amounted to Rs. 5,368 against Rs. 5,874 last year. Rs. 1,750 were received for license fees. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,769 which mainly consisted of cost price and freight charges.

Jafarabad had an opening balance of 231 lbs. and 34 tolas and no purchase was made during the year. There was a net increase of 4 lbs. and 19 tolas due to the effect of climate. Of these, 140 lbs. and 30 tolas were sold during the year against 157 lbs. and 9 tolas last year. The balance at the close of the year was 95 lbs. and 23 tolas. Opium was issued to the licensee at the fixed rate of Rs. 37-8 per lb. and the realizations amounted to Rs. 5,279 against Rs. 5,896 last year. Rs. 1,371 were received for license fees. The expenditure was Rs. nil against Rs. 4,452 last year. No Opium had to be purchased this year as there was sufficient balance.

No Offence under the Opium Act was reported during the year. No case of breach of license conditions also was detected and disposed of departmentally.

(b)—TOBACCO.

58. The income under this head is derived in the State proper from a fee charged on all tobacco imported into the State for local consumption. The amount recovered during the year was Rs. 823 against Rs. 820 the year before.

In Jafarabad licenses were issued for the sale of Tobacco and fee of Rs. 10 in Jafarabad and Rs. 5 in villages is levied every month. The income derived under this head amounted to Rs. 2,050 against Rs. 2,225 in the previous year.

(c)—Abkari.

59. The system of the Abkari Administration in the State proper is the same as in the Bagayat portion of the Kolaba District. There is one Distillery at work in the town of Murud where liquor is distilled from toddy. All surplus toddy remaining unsold after authorised period is taken to the Distillery for distillation. The total number of licenses of Toddy shops during the year was 67 and 3 coconut tree foot-booths against 59 and 5 coconut tree foot-booths in the year before. The number of coconut trees covered by them was 5,416 against 5,226 in the preceding year. In addition to these, 19 tree-foot booth licenses were issued during the year under report and the number of wild-palm trees covered by them was 2,273 against 22 tree foot booth licenses and 2,299 trees, last year.

The rates of tree-tax in force in the State were Rs. 12 for each coconut tree and Rs. 3 for each Bherli-Mad or wild palm tree.

The rates of still-head duty levied on liquor issued from the State Distillery were Rs. 5-10 on 40° U. P. and Rs. 3-12 on 60° U. P. *i.e.*, the same as those for the Kolaba District. The cost prices were Rs. 1-12 for 40° U. P. and 1-2-6 for 60° U. P. of Toddy liquor, and Rs. 1-6 for 40° U. P., and 0-14-6 for 60° U. P. of Mowra liquor. Thus the rates of prices at which liquor was issued to shop-keepers were Rs. 7-6 for 40° U. P. and Rs. 4-14-6 for 60° U. P. of Toddy and Rs. 7 for 40° U. P. and 4-10-6 for 60° U. P. of Mowra liquor during the year under report. The rates of Mowra liquor are the same as those for the Kolaba District, but whilst the Distillery Contractor Stores liquor at the several warehouses in the Kolaba District and then supplies the shop-keepers at these rates the Janjira Darbar has to purchase liquor from the same contractors in Bombay and has to pay in addition the cost of transport. This year the supply was regular.

The separate shop system was in force in the State. All the liquor shops were sold by public auction for a period of 12 months commencing from 1st April 1924 to 31st March 1925. The number of country liquor shops in the State was 16 against 15 in the previous year.

There were no fixed selling prices for the retail sale of raw toddy and country liquor during the year under report. The total sales during the year were as under :—

Year	60° U. P.	40° U. P.
1923-24	1756	6,233.
1924-25	1,701	4,461.

The total sales have decreased both under 60° U.P. and 40° U.P. as compared with the figures of 60° U.P. and 40° U.P. of the last year. However the large sales are due to the larger wages the labouring classes are earning in Bombay. These labouring classes and Kolis return to their houses for the Ganapati Gowri and the Shimga Holidays and spend a considerable portion of their savings in country liquor.

The sub-joined table shows the quantity of liquor distilled in the State and that imported from Bombay, and the quantity sold out during the year.

Item.	Mowra Spirit.			Toddy Spirit.	
	L. P.	40° U. P.	60° U. P.	40° U. P.	60° U. P.
	Gals. P.	Gals. P.	Gals. P.	Gals. P.	Gals. P.
Quantity in stock on 1st April 1924 ..	393 6	331 1	45 2	388 0	783 7
Received from Bombay or distilled during the year.	3,000 0	...	...	1,812 0	5,971 3
Total ...	3,393 6	331 1	45 2	2,200 0	6,755 2
L. P. converted into 40° and 60° U.P.	2,497 2	3,654 6	736 7	...	...
40° U. P. converted into 60° U. P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
60° U. P. converted into 40° U. P. ...	...	...	...	...	-2,731 7
Dryage ...	-176 1	-36 1	-6 1	-67 3	-205 7
Net available for issue	3,217 5	3,949 6	776 0	2,132 5	3,817 4
Issued during the year	2,497 2	3,432 0	776 0	979 0	925 0
Balance remaining on 31st March 1925	720 3	467 6	...	1,153 5	2,892 4

As only L.P. Liquor is supplied from the Sewari Warehouse, it is converted into 40° U.P. and 60° U.P. at Murud Distillery according to requirements under the supervision of the Abkari Inspector.

60. The total strength of the Abkari establishment in the State proper during the year, consisted of one Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 1 clerk, 14 constables and 2 Faras. The Abkari Inspector is taken from the British service. Seven cases of breaches of terms of the license were detected during the year. They were all disposed of departmentally by inflicting fines amounting to Rs. 5.

61. The following table gives the total Abkari realizations in the State proper as compared with those of the last year.

Head.	1924-25.	1923-24.
	Rs.	Rs.
Tree tax realizations	67,759	69,642
Toddy shop license fees...	2,370	2,802
Tree-foot-Booth license fees	2,475	2,503
Country liquor shop license fees	29,950	19,793
Sale proceeds of Country Spirits	39,746	51,876
Foreign Liquor shop license fees	100	.....
Mythelated Spirit license fee	1	.....
Intoxicating Drugs, Ganja realizations	820	2,653
Miscellaneous	1,468	1,465
Total ...	1,44,689	1,50,734

The amount of still-head duty which is paid at Sewri before importing the liquor is omitted from the above statement as it is repaid to the State after the close of the year.

62. The cost of the Abkari Administration is shown below as compared with that of the last year.

Head.	1924-25.	1923-24.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment and Contingencies	5,302	5,026
Price of raw toddy for distillation	5,971	4,200
Price of Mowra spirit imported from Sewri	6,578	8,685
Miscellaneous	1,640	1,964
Total ...	19,491	19,875

63. In Jafarabad, the Abkari Farm has been sold for Rs. 11,500 (Rs. 11,250 for liquor and Rs. 250 for toddy per year) for the period of three years commencing from 1st April 1923. Liquor is distilled there by the Contractor from Mowra flowers and sold by him to the public at the rates fixed by the State. The total realizations of the year were Rs. 11,645 against Rs. 11,132 last year. No cost of

The total sales have decreased both under 60° U.P. and 40° U.P. as compared with the figures of 60° U.P. and 40° U.P. of the last year. However the large sales are due to the larger wages the labouring classes are earning in Bombay. These labouring classes and Kolis return to their houses for the Ganapati Gowri and the Shimga Holidays and spend a considerable portion of their savings in country liquor.

The sub-joined table shows the quantity of liquor distilled in the State and that imported from Bombay, and the quantity sold out during the year.

Item.	Mowra Spirit.			Toddy Spirit.	
	L. P.	40° U. P.	60° U. P.	40° U. P.	60° U. P.
	Gals. P.	Gals. P.	Gals. P.	Gals. P.	Gals. P.
Quantity in stock on 1st April 1924..	393 6	331 1	45 2	388 0	783 7
Received from Bombay or distilled during the year.	3,000 0	...	...	1,812 0	5,971 3
Total ...	3,393 6	331 1	45 2	2,200 0	6,755 2
L. P. converted into 40° and 60° U.P.	2,497 2	3,654 6	736 7	...	...
40° U. P. converted into 60° U. P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
60° U. P. converted into 40° U. P. ...	...	...	...	...	-2,731 7
Dryage ...	-176 1	-36 1	-6 1	-67 3	-205 7
Net available for issue ...	3,217 5	3,949 6	776 0	2,132 5	3,817 4
Issued during the year ...	2,497 2	3,482 0	776 0	979 0	925 0
Balance remaining on 31st March 1925 ...	720 3	467 6	...	1,153 5	2,892 4

As only L.P. Liquor is supplied from the Sewari Warehouse, it is converted into 40° U.P. and 60° U.P. at Murud Distillery according to requirements under the supervision of the Abkari Inspector.

60. The total strength of the Abkari establishment in the State proper during the year, consisted of one Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 1 clerk, 14 constables and 2 Faras. The Abkari Inspector is taken from the British service. Seven cases of breaches of terms of the license were detected during the year. They were all disposed of departmentally by inflicting fines amounting to Rs. 5.

61. The following table gives the total Abkari realizations in the State proper as compared with those of the last year.

Head.	1924-25.	1923-24.
	Rs.	Rs.
Tree tax realizations	67,759	69,642
Toddy shop license fees...	2,370	2,802
Tree-foot-Booth license fees	2,475	2,503
Country liquor shop license fees	29,950	19,793
Sale proceeds of Country Spirits	39,746	51,876
Foreign Liquor shop license fees	100	.....
Mythelated Spirit license fee	1	.....
Intoxicating Drugs, Ganja realizations	820	2,653
Miscellaneous	1,468	1,465
Total ...	1,44,689	1,50,734

The amount of still-head duty which is paid at Sewri before importing the liquor is omitted from the above statement as it is repaid to the State after the close of the year.

62. The cost of the Abkari Administration is shown below as compared with that of the last year.

Head.	1924-25.	1923-24.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment and Contingencies	5,302	5,026
Price of raw toddy for distillation	5,971	4,200
Price of Mowra spirit imported from Sewri	6,578	8,685
Miscellaneous	1,640	1,964
Total ...	19,491	19,875

63. In Jafarabad, the Abkari Farm has been sold for Rs. 11,500 (Rs. 11,250 for liquor and Rs. 250 for toddy per year) for the period of three years commencing from 1st April 1923. Liquor is distilled there by the Contractor from Mowra flowers and sold by him to the public at the rates fixed by the State. The total realizations of the year were Rs. 11,645 against Rs. 11,132 last year. No cost of

management is incurred as the Department is amalgamated with the Customs Department. A new Distillery Building for Jafarabad is under contemplation.

There are three Ganja shops in the State proper and one in Jafarabad. The license fee derived from those was Rs. 1,131 against Rs. 2,975 last year. The decrease is due to less income from license fee.

64. The particulars as to the number of Excise shops and the Revenue derived therefrom are given in Appendix XXI.

STAMPS.

65. The receipts in the State proper under this head including those under the Court Fees amounted to Rs. 14,221 against Rs. 8,527 last year. In Jafarabad, they amounted to Rs. 1,685 against Rs. 730 last year. The increases are due to the fact that the Stamp Act II of 1899 and Court Fees Act V of 1870 with up-to-date amendments were made applicable to the State including Jafarabad, during the year under report.

TAXES ON TRADE.

66. In addition to the taxes levied by the Municipalities two taxes are levied by the State. One is the License Tax which realised Rs. 4,354 against Rs. 4,125 last year, and the other is the tax on fisheries, the receipts from which amounted to Rs. 3,743 against Rs. 2,655 last year, the increase under the latter being due to recovery of previous arrears. The receipts from fisheries in Jafarabad amounted to Rs. 3,848 against Rs. 3,978 in the previous year. A large number of boats come every year to Jafarabad in November and carry on fishing operations on the coast till the end of January. This year 78 boats had come against 82 last year. The season was favourable, but the haul was not so good as in the previous year.

CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES.

67. There are six Medical Institutions in the State proper, *viz.*, the Fatima Begum Civil Hospital and one Branch Dispensary at Murud, one Dispensary in the Fort of Janjira, one at Shriwardhan and one at Mhasla. The sixth is the Darbar Dispensary, attached to the Palace, the cost of which is included in the Darbar expenses. There are two midwives, one attached to the Hospital and the other to the Branch Dispensary. The total number of out-door patients treated at the first five Dispensaries was 23,430 against 24,174 in the previous year. No indoor patient was treated in the Hospital during the year. The average daily attendance of patients at these Dispensaries was 292.9 against 283.2 last year. The cost was Rs. 18,340 against Rs. 15,454 in the previous year. Out of this Rs. 500 were contributed by the Shriwardhan Municipality and Rs. 500 by the Local Board.

68. At Jafarabad there were two Dispensaries. One the Godavaribai Dispensary is maintained by the State. The number of patients treated was 5,175 against 5,237 last year, and the average daily attendance was 48.3 against 57.9 in the

previous year. There is a female ward attached to this Dispensary and it is in charge of a certified midwife. The cost of this Dispensary was Rs. 2,274 against Rs. 1,720 last year. Rs. 455 are annually paid towards its maintenance by the heirs of the late Godavaribai. The increase in expenditure is due to larger costs of medicines purchased from the Government Medical Stores having been paid this year, and also to the pay of the midwife appointed this year.

The other Dispensary is maintained by the Jafarabad Municipality. A native Vaidya is in charge and only native medicines are dispensed here. At this Dispensary 1,368 patients were treated against 1,236 last year, and the average daily attendance was 16.7 against 29.9 of the previous year. The cost was Rs. 451.

69. The most common diseases amongst the out-door patients treated were Malarial fever, Rheumatic affections, Skin diseases, diseases of the Respiratory and Digestive systems and Dyspepsia.

70. The total number of surgical operations performed in all the Institutions was 300 against the same number in the previous year. Of these, 7 were major and 293 minor operations. The midwife attended 4 abnormal and 26 normal labour cases and the nurse 30 abnormal and 88 normal labour cases during the year.

71. The number of post mortem examinations for medico-legal purpose, performed during the year was 3.

72. The Chief Medical Officer inspected all the subordinate Dispensaries in the State including the Dispensary at Jafarabad. The work of the new Dispensary building at Murud which was commenced towards the end of the year 1920 is nearing completion.

73. As was unanimously agreed last year that the Baby week should be an annual event, it was celebrated with great success this year in the Janjira State in the last week of January 1925 and on 1st February 1925. Much literature and many slides were obtained from the Executive Committee, National Baby Week, Simla, and local committees were formed to organise celebrations under the superintendence of Dr. Gomes, the Chief Medical Officer of the State. A special programme was prepared for the capital town of Murud. The public were informed and circulars issued to prominent gentlemen under my signature inviting Pardanshin ladies of the Mahomedan community in the town to attend the meeting at a local Mahomedan land-owner's Bungalow on 23rd January 1925, the males (including boys) to attend the meeting in the spacious hall of the Sir Sidi Ahmed Khan High School, Murud, on 24th idem, and the females in the town (including girls) to attend the meeting held in the local Girls' school on 25th idem. All the three meetings were specially convened to observe the Baby Week, and at them lectures were delivered in Urdu and Marathi by the Medical Staff on Maternity and Infant-welfare, management of a woman during pregnancy and before delivery, management of a new-born baby, Infant-feeding, defects in native treatment, etc. In my presidential address in the High School's meeting I advised young men to take care of their mental and physical growth side by side with education and dwelt at length on the evils resulting from cramming. The chairman of the Murud

Municipality, Mr. D. H. Upadhye, pleader, lectured on the duties of children. Then as the sun went down the horizon, Rao Saheb B. A. Bhide, B.A., Head Master of the High School, who is also the President of the town Municipality showed on the curtain with the help of the Magic lantern slides, the story of Hukmy Dey with eloquent narration of the contents of each slide, on each of the above three occasions. At private gatherings in the town of Murud also, the slides were shown. At Mhasla and Shriwardhan the other two Mahal Headquarters also, the Baby Week was celebrated on similar lines. Thus this year's Baby Week in this State was a great success.

VACCINATION.

74. The strength of the Vaccination Department here was the same as in the previous year, *viz.* two vaccinators and two peons. The total number of persons operated on during the year was 2,178 as against 2,145 last year. Of these 2,172 were primarily vaccinated and 6 re-vaccinated and 2,166 were successful, and 6 unsuccessful in the former case, and 5 successful and 1 unsuccessful in the latter case. The percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination was 99.7 and in re-vaccination 83.3. The ratio of protection to the total population was 24.8 per mille against 24.5 per mille of the last year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,380 against Rs. 1,271 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the fact that promotions were granted to the establishment in this year. The work of both the vaccinators was inspected during the year by the Chief Medical Officer of the State under whose direct supervision the Department has been placed.

The Vaccination work in Jafarabad is carried on by the local Medical Officer assisted by the Compounder. The total number of persons operated on during the year was 279 against 330 last year. All these were primarily vaccinated. The percentage of successful cases was 96 against 97.6 last year. The ratio of protection was 24.8 per mille as compared with 29.4 per mille last year. The expenditure was Rs. 22 against Rs. 18.3 last year.

SANITATION.

75. The expenditure on sanitary works in this part of the State was Rs. 18,111 during the year against Rs. 65,867 last year. The large decrease is due to the fact that last year the Victoria Water Works were improved by laying a new line of pipes at a cost of Rs. 54,434, and the town was supplied with ample supply of water. Out of this year's sum, a sum of Rs. 2,092 was spent by the Local Board in improving the supply of drinking water in different parts of the State. The Murud and Shriwardhan Municipalities contributed Rs. 2,408 and 2,164 respectively, and the amount was in each case applied towards the surface cleaning of the streets and general improvement of the sanitation of the towns. The remaining sum of Rs. 11,447 was contributed by the State and was spent in maintaining and improving the Victoria Water Works and Mhasla Water Works.

In Jafarabad the expenditure incurred under this head was Rs. 456 against Rs. 461 last year. The whole of this amount was expended by the Jafarabad Municipality on the surface cleaning of the streets, drainage and general sanitation of the town.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

76. The total number of children born in the State proper was 3,336 of whom 1,725 were boys and 1,611 girls. The total number of deaths was 2,304, 1,195 being males and 1,109 females. The birth and death rates per mille were 38.1 and 26.3 respectively, the corresponding figures for the last year being 38.3 and 23.4 respectively. The birth and death registers were as usual tested by the Revenue and Police officers during their tours.

Of 500 births in Jafarabad, 257 were boys and 243 girls, and of 287 deaths, 169 males and 118 females. The birth and death rates per mille were 45.5 and 26.1 against 41.5 and 36.5 respectively last year.

Further details are given in Appendix XXIV.

VETERINARY.

77. There is one Veterinary Dispensary in the State. It is attached to the Darbar Stables and is in charge of a Graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College.

The Veterinary work in connection with the State Stables at Jafarabad is looked after by the Local Medical Officer.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

78. Plague broke out this year in Shriwardhan. At first rats were dying and the people were warned that they should resort to evacuation of their houses wherever rats died and were also advised to get themselves inoculated with anti-plague serum. For this purpose, the Medical Officer, Shriwardhan, was sent up for training in inoculation at the Bacteriological Laboratory, Parel, and after receiving training in inoculation, he came back and commenced inoculation work. Notwithstanding these precautionary measures, cases began to occur and plague had to be declared in the first week of March. Upto the 31st March 1925, 123 cases and 94 deaths were reported. Inoculation is being availed of by the people, and is in progress. The result of inoculation is reported to be satisfactory, as nobody from among those inoculated was reported to have been attacked, till 31st March 1925. There was no plague at Jafarabad. The State including Jafarabad was also free from Cholera and Influenza during the year. Two cases of Small-Pox were reported from Jafarabad.

EPIZOOTIC DISEASES.

79. Rinder-pest prevailed in the Shriwardhan Mahal of the State during the year. Seven hundred cattle were reported to have been attacked, and of them 150 are reported to have died. The Veterinary Surgeon went touring in the affected area and he inoculated some 225 cattle with anti-rinder-pest serum, specially ordered from the Director, Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar. There was no epizootic disease in Jafarabad during the year.

CHAPTER VII—EDUCATION.

80. In the State proper, instruction is imparted up to the Matriculation and the School Final Standards in English, Standard VII in Marathi and Standard V in Urdu as no student continues his study in Urdu beyond V standard. The total number of schools maintained by the State was 69 against 66 in the preceding year. They are :—One High School, two Anglo-Vernacular schools, 24 Marathi schools and 42 Hindustani-schools. Of these 57 were for boys and 12 for girls. The total number of school children attending these schools was 3,548 against 3,455 in the previous year. Of these, 2,811 were boys, and 737 girls. The total average daily attendance of the boys and girls in all the schools was 2,285·9 and 303·5 as compared with 2,169·5 and 251·1 respectively, the year before. Besides the above schools, there were five private schools. The number of pupils attending these schools was 88 of whom 83 were boys and 5 girls. Their average daily attendance could not be ascertained, as they did not keep registers in the prescribed form. Taking the number of children of school-going age at 15 per cent. of the whole population of the State, the number of children actually receiving instruction was 27 per cent. of the total number of children of the school-going age.

Further particulars are given in Appendix XXV.

81. Special attention was paid as in the previous years to the education of the Mahomedan boys attending the Vernacular and the English schools. The number of these boys attending schools was 196 against 182 in the preceding year; of these the number attending the High school was 47 against 49 the year before.

82. The Anjuman-i-Islam Institution established in 1907 with the object of encouraging and spreading education in the Mahomedan community continued to do its works satisfactorily. The number attending the Institution was 33; of these 26 are attending the High School and 7 the Vernacular School. Out of these 24 students appeared for the last Annual High School Examination and 10 passed in it, and 5 appeared for the Annual Vernacular School Examination and 3 passed in it. Assistance was also given to poor Mahomedan boys attending Urdu Schools by supplying school-books, slates, pencils, etc. The Masjid which is being built with public subscription at the new quarters of the Anjuman-i-Islam is still under construction. The Anjuman is doing good work in improving the physical and moral education of the boys.

83. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 415 were given during the year to deserving poor boys in the English and Vernacular Schools. Amongst these there were many Mahomedans. Last year's expenditure, under this head was Rs. 291. Rs. 45 were paid as grant-in-aid to the registered Urdu schools.

84. The following statement shows the results in the different examinations of the pupils attending the schools :—

Examinations.	No. presented.	No. passed.	REMARKS.
<i>High School.</i>			
School Annual	232	84	Held in February 1925.
School-Leaving... ..	...	...
(i) Under Matriculation Regulation 3	14	10	Held in March 1924.
(ii) Under Matriculation Regulation 4	3	3	Ditto.
Government Service	1	1	Ditto. The number presented this year was 14 out of whom 9 have been declared to have passed.
<i>Drawing.</i>			
Intermediate	6	...	Held in February 1924.
Elementary	34	23	Ditto
Total	290	121	
<i>Anglo-Vernacular Schools.</i>			
School Annual	281	169	
Drawing ... ..	...	...
Total	281	169	
<i>Vernacular Schools.</i>			
School Annual	2,220	1,560	
Final Vernacular	1	1	
Total	2,221	1,561	
Grand Total	2,792	1,851	

Out of the total number of students presented for the above Annual Examinations, 2,276 were boys and 516 girls and of the number who passed 1,470 were boys and 381 girls.

85. The number of trained teachers serving in the Vernacular Schools during the year was 14 against 12 the year before. It has been found very difficult to get trained men particularly for Hindustani Schools.

86. Three male students sent up last year to prepare for the First Year's Examination in the Training School at Alibag came out successful. Two students for the First Year's Course and one for the Second year's Course have been sent up this year to the Male Training College at Poona.

87. A free Carpentry Class has been attached to the Vernacular School No. 1, Murud, and an experienced Maistry is in charge of it. The Class is working fairly well. The number of boys attending the class was 150 against 146 last year. Work of the approximate value of Rs. 30 was done in the Workshop. The maintenance charges were Rs. 498.

88. Primary Education up to the Standard IV in all the Boys' Vernacular Schools and in all standards in the Girls' Vernacular Schools is free. Small fees are levied for the higher standards according to a graduated scale. The system was first started in 1907, and has since been working well.

89. Efforts were made to increase the number of boys of depressed classes learning in Vernacular Schools. Fifty-seven such boys were learning this year as against 33 last year.

90. Attempts were also made to persuade men of criminal Tribes (Katkaris) in this State to send their boys to school, but they were of no avail, as no boy was secured this year.

91. Besides the three students attending the Training College, nine students were receiving special scholarships to enable them to receive higher education. Five were attending Arts Colleges, one was attending the Grant Medical College, one was attending the Poona Medical School, and one was attending the College of Agriculture, Poona, and took this year the Diploma of B.Ag., and one student admitted from 1st April 1924 into the Forest College at Dehra Dun for the Rangers' Course is learning in that College. The total amount of scholarship paid was Rs. 4,405.

92. The total cost of the Educational Department was Rs. 48,185 against Rs. 43,085 in the past year.

93. In Jafarabad there is one Middle School teaching up to Standard III in English. There are seven Gujarati schools, one of which, that at Jafarabad, teaches up to Standard VI and 1 is a Girls' School. There are also two Hindustani Schools.

The total number of pupils on the rolls in all the schools was 530 against 544 last year. Of these, 416 were boys and 114 girls, against 395 and 149 respectively last year. The average daily attendance of boys and girls was 314.6 and 72.7 respectively. The total number attending the Schools bears a proportion of 25.2 to every hundred of the estimated number of children of school-going age. Last year this was 25.9. The number of pupils presented for the last annual Examination was 330. Of these, 249 passed. There is no private school in Jafarabad.

The total expenditure was Rs. 5,375 against Rs. 4,686 last year.

94. Attention is also paid to the physical training of the boys. A Gymnasium Class is attached to the Murud High School. It is under an experienced Gym-

nasium Teacher and is provided with the necessary apparatus. Instruction in Drill is also imparted to the boys in the High School by a trained Drill Master from the Police Force. A Gymnasium Class is attached to the Gujarati School at Jafarabad and is well attended. Several Vernacular Schools are also provided with Gymnasium Apparatus. High School boys were also provided with Cricket materials at the cost of the State. But the game of Cricket is too costly for the State to provide the whole School with sporting materials sufficient for the whole year. It is necessary that the boys themselves should be prepared to bear a part of the expenses, if the Cricket is to be permanently maintained in the School. But looking to the local circumstances it appears it will be better for them to resort more to the Indian games which cost nothing and give sufficient exercise.

CHAPTER VIII—MISCELLANEOUS.

PRINTING PRESSES.

95. There is only one Private Printing Press at Murud. It is a small one and does the printing of official forms and other job work. The total amount paid for the work done for the State was Rs. 5,993.

There is also one Lithograph Printing Press kept for private use by the Anjuman-i-Islam, but it is not at present in working order.

LIBRARIES.

96. There are three General Libraries in the State, one at Murud, one at Shriwardhan and one at Jafarabad. All these receive contributions from the State. The Library at Murud is in good condition. The one at Jafarabad is doing good work. The one at Shriwardhan was neglected by the people, but some improvement is reported to have been made in it recently. At Jafarabad there is also a free reading room where religious books are kept. There are also a few small libraries maintained by a few subscribers in several villages.

EXTERMINATION OF POISONOUS SNAKES AND WILD ANIMALS.

97. Rewards are regularly paid for the destruction of poisonous snakes and wild animals. Six poisonous snakes were killed during the year, against 14 last year, and the amount of reward paid was As. 12 against Rs. 1-12 last year. A reward of Rs. 10 was given for killing two panthers. No wild animals were killed this year by His Highness, he being a Minor.

STATE RECORDS.

98. The Survey and other important Records of the State are preserved under the supervision of the Dewan in a Record Office specially built for the purpose near the Dewan's office. Tahasil Records are kept at the Head-quarters of the Tahashildars. The work of destroying "B" or useless records has made some progress and further attention is being paid to the work.

Important Records of the Jafarabad Dependency are preserved at Jafarabad under the supervision of the Mamlatdar there.

LIGHT HOUSE.

99. There is one Light House at Nanoli off the Rajpuri Point near Murud and another at Jafarabad. The Nanoli Light House displays one occulting fourth order dioptric light of 10 seconds "Light" and 5 seconds "Dark." The expenditure incurred for this Light House was Rs. 2,220 against Rs. 2,314. The Light House and the Lightning conductors were kept in good condition throughout the year.

In Jafarabad, the Light House displayed a fourth order dioptric revolving light with intervals of 2½ seconds "Light" and 13 seconds "Eclipse" and with red and white flashes respectively. But pending some repairs to this light which could not be undertaken during the year, a fixed white light was exhibited. The total cost of maintenance of this Light House was Rs. 562 against Rs. 582 last year.

The lightning conductors attached to the Light Houses at Nanoli and Jafarabad were tested by the State Engineer and found in good condition during the year under report.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

100. The accounts are kept in Symond's forms of accounts with some modifications to suit local requirements. To effect economy in the Revenue Administration, it has been decided by the Darbar, on the initiative of the Political Agent, to amalgamate the two Mahals of Shriwardhan and Mhasla into one Taluka with its Head Quarters at Mhasla, which is a central place in the Southern Division of the State. The change will take effect from 1st August next.

JANJIRA MURUD: }
31st May 1925. }

Y. B. BORKAR,
Dewan of Janjira.

APPENDICES I TO XXV.

1924-1925.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Janjira State including Jafarabad and Residency Officials showing changes in personnel, during the year 1924-25.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
<i>Residency officials—</i>				
<i>State officials:—</i>				
Rao Bahadur Yeshwant Balappa Borkar, B.A.	Dewan ...	1st Jan. 1922	...	
Mr. Sajba Yeshwant Rajadhyaksha, B.A., LL.B.	Sar Nyayadhish.	1st Feb. 1902	...	
Miss F. Gibson	Companion to Her Highness.	16th Jan. 1925.	...	
Rao Saheb D. B. Nesarikar ...	Settlement Officer.	12th Nov. 1923.	30th Nov. 1924.	
Mr. V. M. Patki	Survey Mamlatdar.	12th Nov. 1924.	...	
Mr. Sidi Jafar Sidi Mahomud Shekhani, B.A., LL.B.	Sadar Tahsil-dar.	8th Dec. 1923	...	
Mr. Shankar Ganesh Pradban ...	Sub-Judge, Janjira.	1st Oct. 1919	...	
Mr. Ganesh Atmaram Dighe ...	Magistrate I class and Superintendent Dewan's office.	1st Dec. 1922	...	
Mr. A. F. Dasilva Gomes, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (EDIN.), L.F.P.S. (GLAS.), L.M. (DUBL.).	Chief Medical Officer.	14th Nov. 1916.	...	
Mr. Ramrao S. Amladi	State Engineer	1st Oct. 1923	...	
Mr. Shankar Vaman Bhawe ...	Abkari Inspector.	28th Sep. 1922.	...	
Mr. Saif-ud-din Sk. Dawood Undre	Sardar (Manager) Khasa Estate.	12th June 1922.	...	
Mr. Sidi Mahamood Sidi Ismail Damat.	Police Inspector.	1st July 1911	...	
Mr. Sidi Ibrahim Sidi Abdu Rahman, Khanjade.	Customs Inspector.	1st May 1910	...	
Mr. Balkrishna Anant Bhide, B.A.	Head Master, High School, Murud.	1st Jan. 1908	...	
Mr. Dawood Mohi-ud-din Hanwari, B.A. (HON.).	Tutor to His Highness Minor Nawab Saheb.	11th Jan. 1923.	4th Nov. 1924.	
Mr. Sayod Kamal-ud-din Sayad Ali Kadiri.	Do ...	5th Nov. 1924.	...	
Mr. Sitaram Laxman Advalkar, B.A.	Educational Inspector Janjira.	18th Jan. 1923.	...	
Mr. Miya Ahmad Ali Hurzuk ...	Forest Inspector.	1st April 1918.	...	
Mr. Govind Ranchandra Gupte...	Mamlatdar, Jafarabad.	1st Dec. 1922	...	

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1925.

Y. B. BORKAR,
Dewan.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Janjira State including Jafarabad.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	REMARKS.	
Act XLV of 1860 (The Indian Penal Code) ...	Passed by the Government of India.			
Act I of 1872 (The Indian Evidence Act) ...				
Act IX of 1872 (The Contract Act) ...				
Act XI of 1873 (The Arms Act) ...				
Act I of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act) ...				
Act VI of 1864 (The Whipping Act) ...				
Act I of 1878 (The Opium Act) ...				
The State Opium Law adopted from the International Opium Convention.			1924	
Act VIII of 1878 (The Sea Customs Act) ...				
Act VII of 1880 (The Indian Merchant Shipping Act).				
Act VII of 1870 (The Court Fees Act) with up-to-date amendments except Article I(A) of Schedule 2.			1924	
Act IX of 1875 (The Indian Majority Act) ...				
* Act XVI of 1908 (The Indian Registration Act) with up-to-date amendments.			1924	*Excluding Jafarabad. Rules relating to Registration of Documents for Jafarabad were passed by the Janjira Darbar in 1886.
Act X of 1887 (The Native Passenger's Ships Act).				
Act VII of 1889 (The Succession Certificate Act).				
Act III of 1896 (The Indian Tariff Act) ...				
Act VI of 1878 (The Indian Treasure Trove Act).				
Act III of 1897 (The Epidemic Diseases Act)				
Act IX of 1894 (The Prisons Act) ...				
Act IV of 1884 (The Indian Explosives Act)				
Act V of 1898 (The Code of Criminal Procedure)				
† Act XIII of 1899 (The Glanders & Farcy Act)				
Act VI of 1898 (The Indian Post Office Act) Penal Provisions.				†Excluding Jafarabad.
Act VI of 1908 (The Indian Explosive Substances Act).				
Act IV of 1898 (The Indian Penal Code Amendment Act) amended Section 124A.				
Act V of 1905 (The Indian Articles of War) The provisions <i>mutatis mutandis</i> .				
The India Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911) ...				
Act XV of 1908 (The Indian Ports Act) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> .				
Act IX of 1908 (The Indian Limitation Act) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> .				
Act V of 1908 (The Civil Procedure Code) <i>mutatis mutandis</i>				
Act III of 1907 (The Provincial Insolvency Act) <i>mutatis mutandis</i>				
Ordinance No. I of 1914, The Indian Naval and Military News (Emergency) Ordinance <i>mutatis mutandis</i> .				
Act II of 1912 (The Co-operative Societies Act)				
Act I of 1894 (The Land Acquisition Act) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> .				
Act IV of 1920 (The Indian Census Act) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> .				
Act II of 1899 (The Stamp Act) with up-to-date amendments.				
Act V of 1879 (The Land Revenue Code) ...				
‡ The Record of Rights Chapter 10A of the B. L. R. Code.)		1924	‡Excluding Jafarabad.	

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	REMARKS.																				
Act VII of 1867 (The District Police Act, Sections 33 and 34 only). Act VIII of 1867 (The Village Police Act) ... Act V of 1878 (The Abkari Act) ... Act XX of 1864 (The Minors Act) ... * Act III of 1878 (The License Tax Act) ... Act II of 1868 (The Public Ferries Act) ... † Act I of 1880 (The Khoti Act) ...	Passed by the Government of Bombay.		*Excluding Jafarabad. †Excluding Jafarabad.																				
Act XIX of 1838 (The Coasting Vessels Act). Regulation Act VIII of 1827 (The Regulation for the succession to Estates of Deceased Persons).																							
† Act II of 1890 (The Salt Act, Sections 3, 10, 15, 26, 28, 38 to 48, 50 to 52 and 56).							† Bombay Act VII of 1873 Sections 23, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 58, are made applicable to Jafarabad.																
Act IV of 1890 (The Bombay District Police Act).																							
Act I of 1890 (The Gambling Act) ...																							
Act II of 1906 (The Mamlatdar's Courts Act)																							
Act IX of 1918 (The Bombay District Police Amendment Act).																							
The Landing & Wharfage Fees Act (VIII of 1882) with up-to-date amendments.																							
Act II of 1888 (The Janjira Local Fund Act)																	Passed by His Highness the Nawab Saheb's Government.		§Excluding Jafarabad. ¶Applicable to Jafarabad.				
Act I of 1888 (The Janjira Municipal Act) ...																							
Act III of 1888 (The Janjira Land Improvement Act).																							
§ Rules relating to Inam passed in 1861-62 (Sections 1, 3 and 5 to 10 only).																							
¶ The Barkhali (alienation) Settlement Rules of 1913.																							
The Janjira State's Pleaders' Act I of 1905 (Amended by the State Legislative Councils proceedings, dated 16-8-1921).																							
Rules <i>mutatis mutandis</i> for the punishment of crime in Imperial Service Troops issued in 1897.									Issued by the Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops.														

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1925.

Y. B. BORKAR,
Dewan.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Janjira State, 1924-25.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.					Details of force at the end of the current year.							Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	REMARKS.	
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments, battalions, or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.						
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, Deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.			
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Cavalry ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. ...	
Sappers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} Janjira. 35,281. } Jafarabad. 800.	
Artillery ... { Janjira ... } Jafarabad ...	13	13	*179 † 62	13 ...			* 11 Serviceable. 168 Unserviceable.
Infantry ... { Janjira ... } Jafarabad ...	222 9	...	4	218 9	218 9			† 6 Serviceable. 56 Unserviceable.
Imperial Service Troops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Disbanded in April 1917. The question of the re-employment of this Force has to be held in abeyance as the State is under Minority Administration.
Total ... { Janjira ... } Jafarabad ...	235 9	...	4	...	...	231 9	...	179 12	...	...	...	231 9	...	

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1925.

Y. B. BORKAR,

Dewan.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police, for the year 1924-25.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		REMARKS.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector of Police	1	150		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constables :—											
1st Class	1	55	Rs. 30,524 8,086	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
2nd Class	1	35		...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
3rd Class	3	30		...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Head Constables :—											
1st Class	5	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
2nd Class	12	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	
3rd Class	15	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	6	
Constables :—											
1st Class	35	14	Janjira... Jafarabad	...	2	...	...	1	7	28	
2nd Class	35	13		...	2	...	...	...	13	22	
3rd Class	70	12		...	6	...	...	...	5	65	
Drill Instructor	1	25		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Total	179	...	...	...	11	...	3	...	55	124	

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1925.

Y. B. BORKAR,
Dewan,

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Janjira State, during the year 1924-25.

STATE.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions to (columns 4 & 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Janjira ...	104	104	42	34*	42	29	18	19	17	6	42'9	55'9	42'9	65'5	* 5 accused remained with the Police at the close of the year, and 4 remained under remand in the Magistrate's Courts, at the end of the year.
Jafarabad ...	41	27	18	10†	15	9	14	5	1	1	77'8	50'0	93'3	55'5	† Two accused died in the course of trial, one remained with the Police and one was under remand in the Magistrate's Court, at the end of the year.

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1925.

Y. B. BORKAR,
Dewan.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen and amount of Recoveries in the Janjira State, during the year 1924-25.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Janjira ...	3,697	2,711	1,066	2,109	28'8	77'8	
Jafarabad ...	537	159	409	31	76'1	21'4	

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1925.

Y. B. BORKAR,
Dewan.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of Cases disposed of and

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.				
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Offences against the Public Tranquility—Chapter VIII...	...	7	7	1	6	55	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Offences by or relating to Public Servants—Chapter IX ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
False evidence and offences against Public Justice—Chapter XI ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, etc.—Chapter XIV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the Human Body—Chapter XVI.	Affecting life ...	2	2	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hurt and Grievous hurt ...	52	52	25	52	123	10	...	1	...	...	5	...	10
	Criminal Force and Assault	11	11	7	11	18	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
	Wrongful restrain etc. ...	6	6	5	6	14	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against Property—Chapter XVII.	Theft ...	7	7	9	7	12	11	...	5	...	1	5	...	11	
	Robbery and	1	1	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
	Dacoity ...	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Criminal misappropriation of property...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Criminal breach of trust ...	1	1	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Receiving of Stolen Property ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Cheating ...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Mischief ...	7	7	5	7	19	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Criminal Trespass ...	1	26	27	25	27	61	11	4	7	...	11
		3	3	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage—Chapter XX ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation—Chapter XXI ...	2	2	1	2	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance—Chapter XXII ...	4	57	61	85	59	157	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 (India) ...	4	4	3	4	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Arms Act XI of 1878 ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
The Janjira Municipal Act I of 1888 (Janjira) ...	1	1	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
The District Police Act IV of 1890 (Bombay) ...	60	60	2	60	61	60	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60
Total ...	6	234	240	177	235	525	112	1	6	...	5	100	...	112	
	...	24	24	17	24	36	8	...	...	...	5	3	...	8

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Janjira State, including Jafarabad, during the year 1924-25.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					REMARKS.		
	Past year.	Pre- sent year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1924-25.				Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of year.			
				Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of Magistrate.	Past year.								Present year.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
JANJIRA.																		
Sadar Court ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sessions Judge, Janjira ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Additional Sessions Judge, Janjira	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sessions Judge, Jafarabad... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Additional Sessions Judge Jafarabad ... ..	...	I	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	...	...	...	...	...
District Magistrate ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Class Magistrates	96	147	1	22	76	188	5	...	188	292	...	197	76	3	...	16	* Committed to the sessions in March at the close of the year. Awaiting trial.	
Second Class Magistrate
Third Class Magistrates	72	86	9	7	76	140	...	...	141	232	...	190	36	...	...	6	
Total ...	171	231	10	30	152	328	5	...	329	525	...	388	112	3	...	22		
JAFARABAD.																		
First Class Magistrate	8	4	...	2	I	I	...	...	12	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Second Class Magistrate	9	20	...	7	...	25	...	...	26	32	9	15	4	2	2	...	...
Total ...	17	24	...	9	I	26	...	...	38	36	9	15	8	2	2	...	...

10

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Janjira State, during the year 1924-25.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.		Number of persons and cases.														REMARKS.				
			Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, etc. ordered.			Pending.			
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.												
					Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.										Persons.	Cases.
Sadar Court	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sessions Judge, Janjira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Additional Sessions Judge, Janjira ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sessions Judge, Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Magistrate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Class Magistrate with Appellate Power...	10	...	...	1	1	1	1	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	11	...	...	1	1	1	1	8	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1925.

Y. B. BORKAR,
Dewan.

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of during the year 1924-25.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.							Suits disposed of during present year.				REMARKS.						
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits <i>re.</i> landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	<i>Ex parte.</i>	Admitted and compromised.		Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.		
																											Rs.	Rs.	Y.	m.	d.
JANJIRA.																												
Sar Nyayadhish Court	23	15	67	78	90	93	75	74	15	19	45,566	2	75	...	75	...	...	...	3	17	22	2	33	7,896	0	3	2
Munsiff's Court ...	90	88	316	349	406	437	318	294	88	143	98,713	124	206	19	125	165	36	18	...	82	132	32	48	66,670	0	3	0	
Total ...	113	103	383	427	496	530	393	368	103	162	1,44,359	126	282	19	204	166	36	18	3	99	154	34	81	74,566	...	...	...
JAFARABAD.																												
Mamlatdar's Court
Madatnis Kamdar's Court ...	2	3	17	49	19	52	16	50	3	2	11,679	2	47	...	22	21	6	...	...	4	7	14	25	10,704	0	2	17
Total ...	2	3	17	49	19	52	16	50	3	2	11,679	2	47	...	22	21	6	...	...	4	7	14	25	10,704	...	...	...

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1925.

Y. B. BORKAR,
Dewan.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
JANJIRA.																			
Sar Nayyadhish Court	7	9	276	121	96	20,095	128	105	20,371	119	100	14,309	9	5	6,062	5	...	...
Munsiff's Court	96	85	19,725	406	434	67,777	502	519	87,502	417	407	72,047	85	112	15,454	71	22	19	
Total	103	94	20,001	527	530	87,872	630	624	1,07,873	536	507	86,356	94	117	21,516	75	22	19	
JAFARABAD.																			
Mamlatdar's Court ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madatnis Kamdar's Court ... ..	...	...	...	4	11	2,243	4	11	2,243	4	11	2,243	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	4	11	2,243	4	11	2,243	4	11	2,243	...	...	...	...	...	...

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1925,

Y. B. BORKAR,
Dewan.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work—Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.								Average duration.							
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Rs.	Rs.	Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of.		Past year.	Present year.				
													Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Sadar Court	5	2	2	6	7	8	5	3	2	5	2,281	891	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	0	6	15	
Sar Nyayadhish Court ...	4	5	27	19	38	24	26	19	5	5	8,719	2,921	6	3	6	2	10	8	1	...	3	6	0	5	16	0	5	17
Total ...	9	7	29	25	38	32	31	22	7	10	11,000	3,812	9	5	6	2	10	8	1	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...

71

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1925.

Y. B. BORKAR,
Dewan.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1924-25.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total Cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remain- ing from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
JAILS.											
Murud	1	12	13	37	25	17'4	7'9	5	Rs. 1,584	...	
Jafarabad	1	2	6	13	8	0'95	4'2	3	500	...	
LOCK-UPS.											
Janjira	3	...	19	54	19	3'00	0'3	...	99	6'6	
Jafarabad	1	3	7	36	10	1'13	2'0	1	118	7'54	

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1925.

Y. B. BORKAR,
Dewan.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Janjira State including Jafarabad, for the year 1924-25.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		REMARKS.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Janjira	1,411	1,286	883	764	405	397	3	2	29	26	91	97	1,273	1,414	Rs. 10,17,288.	Rs. 13,86,348.	..	2	138	8	
Jafarabad	36	60	27	32	9	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	60	Rs. 13,727.	Rs. 90,605.	..	..	..	..

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1925.

Y. B. BORKAR,
Dewan.

APPENDIX XV.

Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1924-25.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			REMARKS.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Mortgages ...	Janjira ...	883	5,20,488	3,115	764	7,35,752	3,267
	Jafarabad	27	9,210	149	32	52,085	816
Sale-deeds ...	Janjira ...	405	4,75,194	1,854	397	5,00,870	1,987
	Jafarabad	9	4,517	66	28	38,520	454
Wills ...	Janjira ...	3	4,299	18	2	...	9
	Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money bonds	Janjira ...	29	51,976	144	26	10,929	73
	Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	Janjira ...	91	41,973	282	97	1,48,371	428
	Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
Process and Inspection fees.	Janjira ...	...	...	356	...	...	435
	Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Janjira ...	1411	10,93,929	5,770	1286	13,95,923	6,200
	Jafarabad	36	13,727	215	60	90,605	1,270
Deduct Ex-penditure.	Janjira ...	...	...	776	...	...	1,508
	Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Profit ...	Janjira ...	...	...	4,994	...	...	4,692
	Jafarabad	...	...	215	...	...	1,270

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1925.

Y. B. BORKAR,
Dewan.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1924-25.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	REMARKS.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Murud ...	6,616	6,721	7,263	13,879	5,721	5,450	8,429	
Shriwardhan ...	3,840	4,853	4,516	8,356	4,319	4,306	4,050	
Jafarabad ...	15,841	4,367	4,687	20,528	2,551	2,391	18,137	

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1925.

Y. B. BORKAR,
Dewan.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Janjira State including Jafarabad, for the year 1924-25.

STATE.	April 1924.	May 1924.	June 1924.	July 1924.	August 1924.	September 1924.	October 1924.	November 1924.	December 1924.	January 1925.	February 1925.	March 1925.	Total.	Total of Past year.	Average of past 5 years.	REMARKS.
Janjira ...	0'0	0'0	18'66	36'54	17'89	10'48	0'15	0'0	0'0	0'0	0'0	0'1	83'73	105'74	93'25	
Jafarabad...	0'0	0'0	1'88	3'91	4'91	4'54	0'0	0'0	0'10	0'0	0'0	0'0	15'34	12'85	22'12	

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1925.

Y. B. BORKAR,
Dewan.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to Prices of Staple Food-grains.

Article.	During March (Past year.)			During March (Present year.)			REMARKS.
	Per rupee.			Per rupee.			
	M.	S.	T.	M.	S.	T.	
Rice (Superior) ...							
{ Janjira	4	...	...	4	24	
{ Jafarabad	3	40	...	4	...	
Rice (Inferior) ...							
{ Janjira	6	12	...	6	48	
{ Jafarabad	5	...	...	5	...	
Nagli ...							
{ Janjira	11	68	...	11	68	
{ Jafarabad	
Vari ...							
{ Janjira	12	64	...	12	64	
{ Jafarabad	
Wheat ...							
{ Janjira	3	36	...	3	36	
{ Jafarabad	6	40	...	5	40	
Tur (Pulse) ...							
{ Janjira	4	16	...	4	15	
{ Jafarabad	4	40	...	4	40	
Gram ...							
{ Janjira	5	57	...	5	53	
{ Jafarabad	7	...	...	8	...	
Wal (Beans) ...							
{ Janjira	8	71	...	8	71	
{ Jafarabad	
Bajri ...							
{ Janjira	
{ Jafarabad	9	...	...	10	...	
Jwari ...							
{ Janjira	
{ Jafarabad	12	...	...	13	...	
Udid ...							
{ Janjira	6	12	...	6	3	
{ Jafarabad	6	...	...	7	...	

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1925.

Y. B. BORKAR,
Dewan.

APPENDIX
Expenditure on Public Works

Description of Works.	STATE FUNDS.		
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Communication ... { Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	...	18,905	18,909
Public Buildings Edu- cational. { Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	...	1,466	1,466
Public Buildings— other than Educa- tional. { Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	12,186	17,366	29,552
Total ... { Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	12,186	2,074	2,074
	12,185	18,832	31,018
	...	2,133	2,133
WATER SUPPLY.			
(1) Victoria Water Works, Janjira...	7,028	3,739	10,767
(2) Mhasla Water Works ... ..	...	680	680
(2) Construction and repairs of wells. { Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	...	...	...
Total ... { Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	7,028	4,419	11,447

Petty Works ... { Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	...	1,364	1,364
	...	3,252	3,252
Repairs to State Khars (Salt Marsh already reclaimed). { Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	...	514	514

Establishment, Tra- velling allowance and contingencies. { Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	...	8,574	8,574
	...	853	853
GRAND TOTAL ... { Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	19,214	52,612	71,826
	...	6,238	6,238

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1925.

XIX.

during the year 1924-25.

LOCAL FUNDS.			Totals.
Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Rs. 508	Rs. 3,969	Rs. 4,477	Rs. 23,386
...
...	81	81	1,547
...	...	...	59
...	711	711	30,263
...	...	...	2,074
...	792	792	31,810
...	...	...	2,133
...	...	...	10,767
...	...	...	680
2,027	65	2,092	2,092
...
2,027	65	2,092	13,539
...
...	156	156	1,520
...	...	...	3,252
...	...	...	514
...
...	855	855	9,429
...	...	...	853
2,535	5,837	8,372	80,198
...	...	...	6,238

Y. B. BORKAR,
Dewan.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1924-25.

District.	Horses and Cattle.										Ploughs.		Carts.		REMARKS.
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.		Riding.	Load-carrying.		
			Male.	Female.						With four bullocks.					
Janjira	15,043	10,552	5,158	3,749	91	84	38	55	8,511	7,249	...	496	978		
Jafarabad ..	1,551	1,622	47	715	69	40	25	56	4,889	543	5	67	170		

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1925.

Y. B. BORKAR,
Dewan.

APPENDIX XXI

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1924-25.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Foreign liquor shop and methylated spirit		Tobacco.		Total.		REMARKS.
	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	
Janjira ...	16	Rs. 69,723	3	Rs. 1,753	3	Rs. 825	89	Rs. 73,362	1	Rs. 103	...	823	Rs. 112	1,46,589\$	*Revenue from Tobacco is not derived from shops, but from a fee charged on Tobacco that comes into the State for local consumption. \$In addition to this Rs. 33-10 were derived from Miscellaneous receipts and Rs. 643 from interest.
Jafarabad ...	2	11,345	2	6,649	1	306	...	250	...	...	31	2,050	36	20,600	

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1925.

Y. B. BORKAR,
Dewan.

APPENDIX XXII

Income and Expenditure of the Janjira State including Jafarabad during the year 1924-1925.

Same as the statement given in Chapter V in the body of the Report.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1924-25.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	REMARKS.
	Out-door.	In door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
JANJIRA.									
Murud	6,692	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 8,526	82.6	
Murud Branch Dispensary	3,787	...	...	...	...	...	2,926	52.0	
Shrivardhan	4,138	...	...	...	...	...	3,164	59.8	
Mhasla	6,143	...	...	...	...	...	2,101	67.7	
Fort Janjira	2,670	...	...	...	...	...	1,623	32.3	
JAFARABAD.									
Jafarabad	5,175	...	...	...	...	...	2,274	48.3	
Municipal	1,368	...	...	...	...	...	451	16.7	
Grand Total	29,973	...	...	...	...	...	21,065	359.4	

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1925.

Y. B. BORKAR,
Dewan.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Janjira State including Jafarabad for the year 1924-25.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.		REMARKS.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			
Janjira	87,587	3,356	3,336	...	20	2,055	2,304	249	...	38.3	38.1	23.4	26.3	
Jafarabad	10,996	456	500	44	...	401	287	...	114	41.5	45.5	36.5	26.1	

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1925.

Y. B. BORKAR,
Dewan.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Janjira State including Jafarabad for the year 1924-25.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of Pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.				REMARKS.	
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	Professional and Technical.		
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	1	High School, Murud-Janjira	244	258	210	211	10,868	...	...	...
1	1	Middle Class English School, Jafarabad.	35	30	32.2	29.4	...	723	...	...
2	2	Anglo-Vernacular Schools	354	321	270	254	...	...	19,003	...	
24	24	Marathi Schools, Janjira	1,269	1,343	898.2	980.8	
7	7	Gujarathi Schools, Jafarabad	442	401	304.6	278.9		4,098	...	
39	42	Hindustani Schools, Janjira	1,588	1,626	1042.4	1113.6	...	...	13,286	...	
1	2	Hindustani Schools, Jafarabad	67	99	36.1	79.0	...	...	554	...	
66	69	Total Janjira	3,455	3,543	2420.6	2589.4	10,868	...	32,289	...		
9	10	Total Jafarabad	544	530	372.9	387.3	...	723	4,652	...		
		Carpentry class ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	498	
		Scholarship to 12 students receiving Higher Education...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,405	
		Private Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	5	Hindustani Schools...	56	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	5	Total	56	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	84	Grand Total	4,055	4,166	2,793.5	2,976.7	10,868	723	36,941	4,903	53,435	

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1925.

Y. B. BORKAR,
Dewan.

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
JANJIRA STATE

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1927-1928

WITH
APPENDICES

BOMBAY

PRINTED BY M. N. KULKARNI AT THE "KARNATAK" PRINTING PRESS,
No. 318/A, THAKURDWAR, BOMBAY.

1928

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JANJIRA STATE

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1927-1928

WITH

APPENDICES

BOMBAY.

PRINTED BY M. N. KULKARNI AT THE "KARNATAK" PRINTING PRESS,
No. 318/A, THAKURDWAR, BOMBAY.

1928.

No. A. D. M. 201 of 1928

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
JANJIRA-MURUD, 28TH MAY 1928.

FROM

P. R. KAPADIA, ESQUIRE, B. A.,
DEWAN, JANJIRA STATE.

To

HER HIGHNESS,
LADY KULSUM SIDI AHAMAD KHAN,
REGENT BEGAM SAHEBA
OF JANJIRA.

Your Highness,

I have the honour to place before Your Highness the Annual Administration Report of the Janjira State, including the dependency of Jafarabad, for the official year 1927-1928.

The year has passed in peace and contentment on the part of Your Highness' subjects and the reductions in land revenue assessments granted by Your Highness throughout the State have still more endeared Your Highness' subjects to the person of the ruling authority and the Gadi of the State. Thanks to Your Highness' invariable support and encouragement. The year has been one of activity in several directions. The principal administrative events are enumerated at the end of this Report, and it is gratifying to note that though larger expenditure on several matters of public utility and convenience had to be incurred, the income and receipts have also expanded with greater attention to the recovery of the State dues and debts. The reorganization of the Public Works Department and the appointment of a new and young qualified Engineer will, it is hoped, supply many of the wants of public convenience and facility of transport in this sea-girt State with a coast-line broken by creeks subject to the daily tides and ebbs. The opening of a new Dispensary and of an English teaching School show your Highness' solicitude for the well-being of your subjects.

His highness the young Nawab Saheb's unusually good progress at the Rajkumar College with the continued maintenance of first rank in his class and the winning of well coveted prizes must be a source of no small gratification to Your Highness and of great hopefulness to the subjects. To me it seems a sign of great good fortune to the State in a few years more.

In presenting this my second Administration Report with sincere pleasure and appreciation of Your Highness' invariable kindness,

I beg to subscribe myself,
Your Highness' most obedient servant,

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

N. B.—After the above was written a meeting was held at Bombay said to be a Conference of the subjects of Janjira State under the Presidency of the well-known Swarajist Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who has no connection with or knowledge of the State and its affairs, as admitted by himself in his speech. As the proceedings of the meeting contained several misrepresentations, apparently intentionally made to misguide and mislead people and

Government, I wrote the following to the Times of India, but it has not been published therein yet. I, therefore, take this opportunity of placing this correction on record:—

To,
The Editor of the Times of India,
Bombay.

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
Janjira Murud, 30th May 1928.

Sir,

I shall feel grateful if you will kindly find space in your valuable paper to correct one of the several flagrant and deliberate misrepresentations contained in the account of the so-called Janjira State's Subjects' Conference held at Bombay on Sunday last under the Presidentship of our well-known Swarajist friend, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, and published in your issue of the 29th.

It is sought to make out that the "representative Zamindar Sabha established by His Highness the late Nawab Saheb" has been closed by the authorities. Nothing could be farther from the truth or farther from the wishes of the authorities but the fact is that no Sabha has been held during the last two years because the zamindars never took any interest at all in the assembly and the majority of the men who did attend *at the invitation of the authorities* were a few agitating pleaders who did not own any lands at all. The Sabha has, therefore, unfortunately died a death natural to a community in which education and enterprise are very backward. The authorities need have no inclination to close such an assembly of their own accord in-as-much as admission was purely by invitation and they could easily omit inviting persons not to their liking. If those in whose interests the Sabha was inaugurated had taken interest there was no need to withhold its meetings. The following quotation from the annual administration report of the State for 1926-27 speaks for itself:—

"A meeting of this Sabha was held on 24th April 1926. Only 16 gentlemen out of 55 invited attended; most of the usual questions were asked and answered. Looking to the educational status of the very great bulk of the population of this State the utility of this annual function is very doubtful. It hardly lasts for 2 or 3 hours."

The truth is that it is not the zamindars' Sabha that has been closed by the authorities but a mis-styled body called the "Loka Sabha" which had been started a few years ago by a few Brahmin Swarajists was suppressed last year as political propaganda carried out by purely self-interested Brahmins, which community hardly forms 1½ per cent. of its population, is absolutely unsuitable during a minority administration in a Mahomedan State. The apparent intention of the speakers at the meeting was to misguide people and the authorities into a belief that a representative body of landholders was suppressed, whereas what was suppressed was a body of agitating and self-interested Swarajist Brahmins who wanted a hand in the administration of the State which Government have flatly refused during the present minority.

Another misrepresentation was the reference to the "Seditious Meetings Act". There is no such Act in the State, but only a "Registration of Societies Act" in order to control Societies with sinister aims under false names such as the "Loka Sabha".

But for the fact that it would be most unusual and unnecessary and uncalled for, the State authorities would heartily welcome an inquiry into the present very orderly active and popular administration of the State by Her Highness the Regent Begam Saheba, a lady with sound common sense, advanced views and a fund of knowledge of her State rarely to be found even among non-Pardha ladies. But of course to Swarajist extremists and self-aggrandisers, the more orderly the administration, the more "unjust, high-handed, and irresponsible" it is.

Yours faithfully,
P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

JANJIRA STATE

(Including Jafarabad)

For the year 1927-1928.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Janjira, a first class Indian State in the Political Agency of Kolaba in the Konkan, comprises of two tracts, the Janjira State proper with its head-quarters at Murud on the west coast, and the dependency of Jafarabad to the south of Kathiawar, with its head-quarters at the port of Jafarabad, also on the Arabian Sea coast. Janjira State proper—made up of three Talukas, Murud, Shriwardhan and Mhasla—lies to the south of Bombay and is bounded on the north by the Revdanda creek, on the east by the Kolaba district, on the south by the Bankot creek, and on the west by the Arabian Sea.

Its area is 324 sq. miles and population according to the census of March 1921, 87,534. The total revenue calculated on an average of the last five years amounts to Rs. 6,65,984, against Rs. 6,61,427 last year (and not 6,90,900 given in last year's report which was a mistake).

The dependency of Jafarabad is situated in the extreme south of Kathiawar. Its area is 53 sq. miles and population according to the census of March 1921, 10,966. The total revenue averages Rs. 94,618 against Rs. 88,182 last year (and not Rs. 82,700 given in the last year's report which was a mistake).

2. The State does not pay any tribute to the British Government or to any State. On the other hand it receives from Junagadh State an annual tribute of 363 Rayals (paid in that coin) or about Rs. 500.

3. His Highness the young Nawabsaheb has been attending the Rajkumar College at Rajkot for the last five years, and is making unusually steady progress always standing first both in his class and in his examinations, getting distinction in most subjects and prizes every time. After spending the summer vacation of 1927 at Janjira, His Highness returned to Rajkot on the 25th June 1927 and came back, at the end of the term, to Janjira on the 26th September 1927 during the cold weather vacation, returning to Rajkot on the 29th October 1927. Her Highness the Begam Regent Saheba left for Bombay on 4th December 1927 and returned to Janjira on 31st January 1928, after a residence of nearly two months in Bombay. During this period Her

Highness had been joined at Bombay by His Highness the Nawabsaheb during the Xmas vacation for about three weeks and they both paid a short visit to Janjira on the 24th December 1927 for the opening ceremony of the new Electric Installation which was just finished to supply electric light to the palace and the main road of Murud town, about three miles long from the palace right upto the Khora bunder where passengers by steamer embark and disembark during the fair season.

The birthday of His Highness really falls on the 7th March, but owing to his absence at Rajkot in that month, the custom is to observe it in October at Murud when he is there during the vacation. Accordingly, his fifteenth birthday was observed with the usual celebrations at Murud on the 6th October 1927. At Jafarabad, however, the proper date is usually observed and the fifteenth birthday was observed there on the 7th March 1928. On both the occasions congratulations and good wishes were offered or telegraphed to His Highness and Her Highness the Regent mother by members of the ruling family, the Sidi Bhaibands, State officers and other gentry, as well as subjects both of Janjira and Jafarabad.

His Highness continues to show most excellent progress with his studies at the Rajkumar College. He passed the annual examination of class V, held in April last, and stood first obtaining 353 marks out of a maximum of 500, *i.e.*, 70% in spite of an unfortunate illness from chicken-pox just before the examination which entailed his isolation in the hospital for seventeen days. In forwarding the report of his progress and result of his examination the Principal writes, "Has done an excellent term's work in every way and thoroughly deserves his place at the top of his class. He has good ability and will, I am sure, do very well. He has played hard also and is a promising tennis player. Conduct excellent."

4. The Armistice day, 11th November, was observed by entire suspension of work for two minutes, at 11 A.M.

5. Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., Political Agent, paid a visit to the State on the 15th September 1927 and returned to Alibag on 17th September. He inspected a few local institutions and visited places of interest and interviewed a few of the superior officers and principal residents of the State.

Mr. E. C. Gibson, I.C.S., Political Agent, Western Kathiawar Agency, visited Jafarabad on the 15th of February 1928, mainly for the purpose of the local inspection of a disputed boundary stone standing on the boundary between Wadhwa of the Jafarabad State and Rohisa of the Junagadh State. After a personal visit and discussion on the spot with representatives of both States, he decided the dispute in favour of Jafarabad and confirmed the existing position of the mark.

PERSONNEL OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

6. There were a few changes in the personnel of the administration.

Mr. R. S. Amladi, the State Engineer, a retired British officer who was aging fast and was unable to do much work, resigned his post, and a young graduate in engineering, Mr. C. S. Malkan, B.E., has been appointed in his place as "Executive Engineer". Since his appointment, a much larger number of Public Works which were badly needed have been taken in hand under the immediate direction of the Dewan.

Mr. S. L. Adwalkar, B.A., Educational Inspector, was appointed Private Secretary to Her Highness the Regent Saheba who for some years past had no Private Secretary and was consequently much inconvenienced in the disposal of official work. Mr. Dawood Mohi-ud-din Hanware, B.A., Head Clerk in the Dewan's office, was appointed in his place as Educational Inspector.

The Excise Inspector (whose services are lent by British Government), Mr. S. N. Kalyanpurkar, took leave in July and was transferred by the Excise Commissioner at the end of his leave and another Inspector by name Mr. D. V. Desai has been appointed in his place by the same official.

The Munsiff and first class Magistrate, Mr. G. R. Gupte, died suddenly on 28th September 1927. Mr. S. R. Pradhan, B.A., LL.B., a local pleader was appointed in his place with magisterial powers of the second class.

The changes are shown in Appendix I as they stood on 31st March 1928.

7. The Darbar Gazette continued to be printed at the beginning of every month and was utilised to give correct information of State concerns and to counteract misrepresentations and false information spread by designing and interested persons through the instrumentality of the inferior vernacular press, which in a State with advanced education could well be ignored. As a certain officer recently asked me "*Who* could be disaffected by writings in such papers, Mr. Kapadia?" But owing to local backward conditions it is the only organ that gets most credence and their writings had therefore to be discounted by the publication of correct information in the official gazette even though they thereby got more publicity than they deserved.

8. The most distressing event of the year was the foundering of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamer "*Jayanti*" and the Indian Co-operative Navigation Company's steamer "*Sant Tukaram*" near the sea-coast of this State in the unexpected storm of the 12th of November 1927. Not a single person either dead or alive has been found or heard of from the *Jayanti* and its fate will always remain a sealed mystery—one very likely conjecture is that she was caught in the centre of whirl of the cyclone which, where waters are not very deep, stirs up even the bed of the sea and the unfortunate victim caught in the centre is buried in a moment not only under water but under the sand-bed which closes over it for ever. This seems very probable, as if the steamer had foundered only in water something or some body or bodies would surely have floated to the top and been washed to the shore.

Out of the *Sant Tukaram* some dead bodies and a very few living survivors were washed to the shore at several places and all that could be done to help and comfort the living survivors was done by the State by providing medical treatment, clothing, assistance to reach their homes and feeding. A third steamer which also came to Murud about the time when these two steamers foundered and was bound further southwards would also have met with the same fate, but for the Captain's wise decision not to proceed further, but pass the night under the protection of Murud harbour. She returned to Bombay safe and sound the next morning with the first tidings of the probable loss of the "*Jayanti*" and the "*Sant Tukaram*".

9. The outstanding administrative event of the year was the substantial reduction in the revised land revenue assessment of the Murud Taluka which had been introduced therein only two years before and the introduction of revision settlements on the same basis of reduced rates in the Shriwardhan and Mhasla Talukas. Owing to the present minority administration these reductions have been limited to a short period of seven years only from 1927-28 and the relief given by this unusually benevolent measure on the part of Your Highness met with most sincere appreciation and hearty gratitude from all land-holders—big and small—who held spontaneous public meetings in all Talukas to express their feelings of gratitude for this welcome relief.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND AND LAND REVENUE.

(The figures in this Chapter are for the Revenue year from 1st August 1926 to 31st July 1927.)

TERRITORIAL CHANGES.

10. Under the circumstances stated in last year's report the total number of villages in the State now is 245, of which 216 are unalienated and 29 alienated, the number of consolidated villages in the Murud Taluka being now 79. The question of reducing the number of villages in the Shriwardhan and Mhasla Mahals is not yet taken in hand as the revision settlement was introduced in the Shriwardhan Taluka only a few months ago and is to be introduced in Mhasla next year.

The total number of villages in Jafarabad is 12, all of which are unalienated.

LAND TENURES.

The following are the land tenures in force in the State :—

(1) Dhara or Khalsa (Survey tenure).	}	Janjira.
(2) Inam.		
(3) Kowli.		
(4) Khoti-Junekul.		
(5) Khoti-huk.		
(1) Dhara or Khalsa (Survey tenure).	}	Jafarabad.
(2) Giras.		
(3) Pasaita or Barkhali.		

11. Survey settlement rates are in force in all the unalienated and 17 out of 29 alienated villages; the rayots have been paying them without difficulty. In the case of Kowli lands the makta or rent is paid in kind, which arrangement is convenient to the State as Sanadi disbursement in a large number of cases has to be made in grain (rice).

In Jafarabad, though survey rates have been introduced, the survey tenure does not largely prevail and many lands are largely held on annual tenancies.

No further progress in the settlement work of the villages of Ranowli and Pangloli was made during the year as the Inamdar does not accept survey settlement.

CULTIVATED AND WASTE LANDS.

12. The total area under cultivation is 1,04,464 acres of surveyed lands and 1248 bighas of kowli lands and unsurveyed lands in inam villages against 1,04,530 acres and 1259 bighas last year. The decrease of 66 acres and 11 bighas was due to the fact that the lands were resumed as the conditions under which they were granted, were not fulfilled.

WASTE LANDS.

13. The total arable waste land at the end of the last year was 6,305 acres and 20½ gunthas assessed at Rs. 2,384-6-2. 516 acres and 21½ gunthas assessed at Rs. 1,019-15-9 were resumed on being relinquished by the occupants. Thus the total arable waste land available for cultivation was 6,822 acres and 2 gunthas assessed at Rs. 3,404-5-11. Out of this 69 acres and 4½ gunthas assessed at Rs. 88-7-2 were given out for cultivation and 6,752 acres and 37½ gunthas assessed at Rs. 3,315-14-9 remained as waste land at the end of the year. To this have to be added 675 acres and 26½ gunthas of unassessed waste and forest lands as Pot Kharaba, of which 181 acres and 20½ gunthas were given out for cultivation during the year.

Jafarabad the area of assessed waste land in the preceding year was 3,283 acres and 13 gunthas. Out of this, 624 acres and 37 gunthas were taken up for cultivation while 213 acres and 25 gunthas were relinquished, the total unoccupied area at the close of the year being 2,872 acres and 1 guntha. Although the State is now free from raids of dacoits, lands near the boundary limits far away from the villages are still lying waste for want of confidence on the part of tenants.

LAND REVENUE.

14. In the State proper the land revenue demand, collection and balance were as under :—

	Rs.
Balance for collection outstanding on 1st August 1926	8,163
CURRENT YEAR'S DEMAND :—	
Fixed land revenue	2,13,139
Miscellaneous and fluctuating revenue	9,150
Total demand of the current year	<u>2,22,289</u>
Total demand including outstanding balance	<u>2,30,452</u>
Suspensions	Nil
Remissions of previous year's arrears	1,850
Balance for collection	2,28,602
Amount collected	<u>2,21,391</u>
Balance outstanding on 31st July 1927	<u>7,211</u>

There was an increase of Rs. 4,083 in the fixed land revenue due to the introduction of revision survey settlement in Murud Taluka, and of Rs. 4,070 under the miscellaneous and fluctuating revenue due to more income from authorised cultivation in warkas lands, value of gaothan trees and fines imposed for unauthorised cultivation, etc.

Almost the whole of the revenue was collected without difficulty. The number of notices issued under section 152 of the Land Revenue Code was 439 against 312 and that under section 148 was one only. In no case was coercive action necessary under sections 155, 153 and 157 of the Land Revenue Code.

The amount remitted was only Rs. 1,850.

In Jafarabad the land revenue demand, collection and balance were as under :—

	Rs.
Arrears outstanding on 1st August 1926	35,731
CURRENT YEAR'S DEMAND :—	
Fixed land revenue	37,830
Miscellaneous and fluctuating revenue	8,412
Total	<u>46,242</u>
Total demand	81,973
Suspensions	Nil
Remissions	Nil
Total deductions	<u>Nil</u>
Balance for collection	81,973
Amount collected	28,807
Balance outstanding on 31st July 1927	<u>53,166</u>

The number of notices issued was 146 against 68 last year. As many of the tenants are annual tenants, the land revenue demand largely fluctuates from year to year and efforts are being made to clear off the arrears as soon as possible.

REVISION SETTLEMENT.

15. A revision settlement was introduced in the Shriwardhan Taluka in the Revenue year 1926-27 and revised rates have been levied from 1927-28. They do not affect the figures given in the preceding paras. The revision rates actually introduced are much lower than those published in the preliminary revision settlement Notification in 1926, because it was found that the revision settlement rates introduced for thirty years in the Murud Taluka in the preceding year were pressing heavily on the people. Your Highness was, therefore, graciously pleased to sanction an increase of only 1 anna in the rupee instead of 4 annas notified in 1926 for the Shriwardhan and Mhasla

Talukas for a period of 7 years, *i.e.*, during the period of the minority administration, and in order to be equally fair to the Murud Taluka Your Highness was also pleased to grant temporary remissions for seven years in that Taluka, bringing down the increase under revision settlement from four to one anna in that Taluka also. Thus the new settlements of the Shriwardhan and Mhasla Talukas have been guaranteed and the remissions in the Murud Taluka have been granted for seven years only from 1st August 1927 to the 31st July 1934, *i.e.*, for the period of the minority administration, leaving it open to His Highness to take such rates as he may think fit after assumption of ruling powers. These revision rates are all similar in all the three Talukas as the conditions in all three are very similar.

ALIENATION SETTLEMENT.

16. No settlement of Inams, Kowls, etc., was made during the year under report.

In Jafarabad, no settlement was effected during the year under report.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

17. No progress could be made with the dispute about fishing rights in the Roha creek referred in last year's report. There were no other disputes in Janjira proper.

In Jafarabad there was a small dispute in respect of one boundary stone on the line separating Rohissa under Junagadh from Vadhera of this State. Mr. E. C. Gibson, I.C.S., the Political Agent, Western Kathiawar Agency, visited this place and made personal local inspection on the spot on 16th February 1928 and decided the dispute in favour of Jafarabad.

TAKAVI ADVANCES.

18. During the year takavi to the extent of Rs. 3,825 was advanced which with the outstanding of Rs. 28,980 made up the total of Rs. 32,805 on account of total takavi advances. Of this Rs. 2,846 out of the past arrears and Rs. 3,266 from this year's instalments were due for collection in the year, out of which Rs. 3,325 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 29,480 for recovery in future years.

In Jafarabad no takavi was advanced during the year. The total amount due for recovery including arrears was Rs. 6,798-2-9, of which only Rs. 20 were recovered during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 6,778-2-9 at the close of the year. These advances were made for agricultural purposes.

RECORD OF RIGHTS.

19. The Record of Rights and the Pot Hissa Survey have been completed in 30 villages of the Shriwardhan Taluka in addition to 27 villages reported last year.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

20. During the year under report, the Janjira State Press Act, I of 1927, and the Janjira State Registration of Societies Act, II of 1927, were enacted and introduced into the Janjira State, the former including the dependency of Jafarabad and the latter excluding Jafarabad.

The need for these Acts arose out of the fact that political propaganda on objectionable lines was being spread during recent years by a body wrongly styling itself "Loka Sabha" which seemed to spread its wings wider and wider, apparently taking advantage of the minority administration. The movement was being engineered almost entirely by a few Brahmins who are in a very small minority in the State, but are the only community which can lay some claim to education. The promoters of the movement this year took one step forward by introducing into their annual conclave Swarajist agitators from outside who had not the remotest acquaintance or connection with the State and who harangued the assemblage in absolute ignorance of the conditions prevailing in the State after only a few hours' visit to the State. The local agitators also joined hands with a few obscure and straggling Swarajist papers in Marathi to spread their movement. Your Highness was, therefore, obliged in view of the necessity of saving the huge masses of illiterate and ignorant people of the State from being misled by such propaganda during the minority administration, to enact laws to control the undesirable movement in time.

The Acts in force in the State are enumerated in Appendix II.

MILITARY FORCE.

21. The sanctioned total strength of military force during the year was 232 as against 230 last year, as shown in Appendix III. The increase is due to the fact that among the Habshi Bhaibands three men died and one man was suspended and four men were appointed; three men died among the Janjirkars and three appointed, two men died among the Chhorwads and three appointed and one man was appointed on the Fort garrison. The force consists of 21 Fort garrison men, 13 gunners and 198 irregulars. They are all Sidi Sirdars, Habshi Bhaibands, Janjirkars and Chhorwads. They carry old fashioned swords or old match-locks of native manufacture. The gunners fire guns on ceremonial occasions. None of the men referred to above has received any military training whatsoever. They are counted under the category of "Military Force" only in name. They are absolutely unfit for any sort of military service nor are they equipped for such service. Their duties are confined to the Janjira Fort, where they live mostly in their family houses. Some of them have sought homes outside the Fort also. They watch the Fort and attend Darbars. The total cost of the force was Rs. 36,269 against Rs. 33,953 during the previous year. They are old hereditary retainers and are paid mostly in kind (paddy).

The desirability of reducing the number of Sanadis by not filling vacancies wherever possible and by employing those from among them who are fit for active service in the Police and other departments of the State is kept in view, but progress is extremely slow in view of vested interests and

confirmed old customs and privileges as well as on account of the apathy, abject poverty, want of enterprise and idleness on the part of the holders.

The military force in Jafarabad was 8 as during the previous year. The cost of these irregulars was Rs. 878 against Rs. 811 in the preceding year.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

22. As reported before, the Janjira Imperial service signalling units were disbanded in April 1917, as they were found unfit for active service.

POLICE.

23. The total sanctioned strength of the Police force in the State proper excluding Jafarabad was 150 against the same number the year before. It consisted of 1 Inspector, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 28 Head Constables, 116 constables and 1 drill instructor, ranking as head constable. Out of these one head constable and 13 constables are employed on Abkari duty.

The whole force is far below the mark of an efficient Police force though numerically it is strong enough. As Your Highness is aware, an improvement of this very important arm of the administration engaged my attention soon after my arrival here. Low pay of the constables and even of the higher officers was one of the contributory causes of this weakness, want of good training and stricter supervision and enforcement of discipline being among other causes. Your Highness has recently been pleased to sanction a reorganization of the whole force in which increase of pay has been sanctioned for all ranks and file from the Inspector to the last grade constable. The pay of the lowest grade constable has been raised from Rs. 12 to 15. At the same time numbers have been reduced, the total number of constables of the three grades in the whole State including Jafarabad having been reduced from 140 to 120. Better pay and purging of absolutely useless men will, it is hoped, have a better effect on the efficiency of the Force. This reorganization is in course of introduction from 1st May 1928.

The force is under the supervision of an Inspector who has passed through the regular course in the Central Police Training School, Nasik. Having served in the force all his life and being a native of Murud, he knows the State thoroughly, but would do much better if he showed greater strength of character and enforced discipline among his subordinates and enforced a sense of his superior position among them.

In order to improve the superior officers of the Department, two new Sub-Inspectors, one, a retired British officer still capable of service and another experienced man of Kathiawar have been taken into service.

The total cost of the Police department was Rs. 29,493 against Rs. 27,985 in the previous year. This will still rise by about 15% in the current year when the whole reorganization comes into effect.

The strength of the permanent Police force in Jafarabad was 29, consisting of one Sub-Inspector, 4 head constables and 24 constables. The permanent Sub-Inspector died during the year of report and has been replaced by an outsider from Kathiawar who is a trained and experienced man. He has been kept on probation for one year.

To prevent dacoities extra Police force consisting of one head constable and 4 constables was engaged throughout the year. Now the necessity of so many extra police not being felt, 3 of them are dispensed with.

The total cost of police in Jafarabad was Rs. 6,331 against Rs. 6,103 last year.

Further details as regards the cost, discipline and education of the force are given in Appendix IV.

24. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases dealt with by the Police in the State proper including 24 pending at the close of the last year was 96. Out of the 63 cognizable cases, 21 were committed to the Courts of Magistrates, 2 were struck off the register and 40 remained with the Police under investigation against 24 the year before.

In addition to these, 7 cases were sent by the Magistrates under section 202 of Criminal Procedure Code for investigation by the Police. Of these, 6 were disposed of during the year under report and one remained with the Police under investigation. The Police took up 35 cases under Sec. 61 of the District Police Act, involving 35 accused persons of whom 3 were acquitted, 31 convicted and one remained pending trial in the Magistrate's Court at the end of the year. Of the 21 cognizable cases committed to the Courts of Magistrates, convictions were obtained in 12, in 6 cases the accused were acquitted and 3 cases remained pending at the close of the year in the Magistrate's Courts. Last year 29 cognizable cases were committed to the Courts of Magistrates, in 22 of which convictions were obtained, in 6 cases the accused were acquitted and one case remained pending at the end of the year.

Including 4 persons remaining under remand at the close of the last year, the number of persons apprehended by the Police in cognizable cases was 54, all of whom were committed for trial and none remained with the Police under investigation at the close of the year.

Of the 54 persons committed for trial 35 were convicted, 11 were acquitted, cases involving 3 persons were compounded and 5 remained pending trial in the Magistrates' Courts at the end of the year.

Out of 39 offences registered during the year, 1 was of murder, 1 of riot and murder, 1 of culpable homicide, 16 of theft, 7 of house-breaking and theft, 2 of house-breaking, 1 of attempt to murder and 10 other offences.

The case that invited most attention during the year was one of rioting and murder committed at the village of Majgaon, about five miles from Murud, by the ill-behaved and idle Mahomedans against the Kclis of that place. No less than 15 accused were arrested and committed to the sessions court. Owing to the absence on leave due to sickness of the joint sessions judge, a special retired British officer had to be appointed for a period of one month, as the Dewan who exercises the powers of sessions of the sessions judge could not take it up in anticipation of the fact that in case of appeal to Your Highness as High Court Judge he would have had to sit as adviser. The sentences given by the Special Judge were extremely reasonable and were confirmed by Your Highness in appeal, which was filed as anticipated.

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases dealt with by the Jafarabad Police during the year including 17 pending at the close of

the last year was 45 as compared with 42 last year. Of these 40 were cognizable cases, of which 5 were committed for trial, 6 were struck off the register and 29 remained under investigation. Out of these 5 cognizable cases, convictions were obtained in all of them. Last year, the number of cases committed was 12 in 9 of which convictions were obtained, in one the accused was acquitted and one was compounded, and one was committed to the sessions. The number of persons arrested by the Police in cognizable cases was 7, all were committed for trial and convicted.

Further particulars as regards the working of the Police are given in Appendix V.

25. The total value of the property reported as stolen during the year was Rs. 1,465 in the State proper and Rs. 552 in Jafarabad against Rs. 874 and Rs. 1,495 the year before. The value of the property found was Rs. 778 and Rs. 21 or 53·1 and 3·8 per cent. respectively. The corresponding figures for the last year were Rs. 720 and Rs. 426 or 82·3 and 28·4 per cent. respectively.

The details are given in Appendix VI.

26. No case of dacoity occurred in Jafarabad during the year under report.

27. The ratio of Police to the population and area was 1 to 583 souls and 1 to 2·2 sq. miles in the State proper and 1 to 379 souls and 1 to 1·8 sq. miles in Jafarabad.

There are no village Police in the State.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

28. The following Courts were in existence during the year:—

1. Sadar Court.
1. Sessions Judge's Court, Janjira.
1. Additional Sessions Judge's Court, Janjira.
1. Sessions Judge's Court, Jafarabad.
1. Additional Sessions Judge's Court, Jafarabad.
1. District Magistrate's Court.
4. First Class Magistrates' Courts.
2. Second Class Magistrates' Courts.
3. Third Class Magistrates' Courts.

This is, no doubt, a formidable array of Courts for the size of the State but has to be maintained in conformity with the law followed in the State, and for convenience of administration but in all these criminal Courts work is very light.

Mr. Gupte, Munsiff, Janjira, who also exercised the 1st class Magistrate's powers died during the year and his successor has been invested with 2nd class Magistrate's powers to begin with.

In the State proper there was at the beginning of the year a balance of 13 cases involving 20 persons, 192 new cases involving 369 persons were

sent for trial during the year against 241 cases involving 529 persons last year. Out of the total 205 cases implicating 389 persons, 188 cases involving 361 persons were disposed of, leaving 17 cases implicating 28 persons at the close of the year.

In Jafarabad the year opened with a balance of 3 cases involving 6 persons. 26 new cases involving 44 persons were sent for trial against 61 cases involving 146 persons last year. There were thus 29 cases implicating 50 persons for disposal, all of which were disposed of during the year.

The details as regards the disposal of cases and persons sentenced or otherwise dealt with are shown in Appendix VII and VIII.

29. The following Courts exercised appellate powers:—

1. Sadar Court.
1. Sessions Judge's Court Jajira.
1. Additional Sessions Judge's Court, Janjira.
1. Sessions Judge's Court, Jafarabad.
1. District Magistrate's Court.
1. First Class Magistrate's Court.

There was no appeal pending undisposed of by the Appellate Courts at the close of the preceding year. 8 appeals involving 20 persons were presented during the year. Of these, 6 appeals involving 18 persons were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2 appeals involving 2 persons at the end of the year. Further details are given in Appendix IX.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

30. The following are the Civil Courts at work in the State:—

1. Sadar Court of Appeal.
1. Sar Nyayadhish Court with appellate jurisdiction.
1. Munsiff's Court, Janjira.
1. Court of Mamlatdar & Sub-Judge, Jafarabad.
1. Court of Madatnis Kamgar or Sub-Judge, Jafarabad.

ORIGINAL WORK.

In the State proper the number of original suits instituted was 434 against 414 last year. Including 190 suits pending at the beginning of the year, the total was 624 of which 421 were disposed of leaving a balance of 203. The corresponding figures for the last year were 394 disposed of and 190 pending. The average duration of suits was 109 as against 112·7 days in the preceding year.

145 suits of the value of Rs. 59,327 related to landed property and other rights and 289 of the value of Rs. 77,590 related to money transactions. Last year there were 159 suits of the value of Rs. 83,325 under the first head and 255 of the value of Rs. 1,02,774 under the second head. The nature and value of the suits are given in Appendix X.

In the Madatnis Kamgar's Court at Jafarabad, 29 suits were instituted during the year and 1 suit was pending at the beginning of the year. Out of these 29 were disposed of and one remained pending against 25 and 1 respectively last year. The average duration was 40 days against 100 days in the preceding year. There were no suits in the Mamlatdar's Court.

Of the total number of 2 suits of the value of Rs. 2,100 related to landed property and other rights and 27 of the value of Rs. 7,554 related to money transactions, the figures for the last year being 4 suits to the value of Rs. 900 and 20 of the value of Rs. 20,314 respectively.

EXECUTION OF DECREES.

31. Including the opening balance of 136, the total number of applications for the disposal in the Courts of Sar Nyayadhish and the Munsiff during the year of the report was 833 against 719 last year. Out of these 630 were disposed of and 203 remained pending at the close of the year. The results are detailed in Appendix XI.

In the Courts of Jafarabad the total number of applications for disposal during the year of the report including 2 pending cases of last year was 33 against 22 last year. Out of these 31 were disposed of and 2 remained pending at the close of the year. The results are detailed in Appendix XI.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS.

32. Including the opening balance of 14, the total number of applications for disposal during the year was 41 out of which 21 were disposed of and 20 remained pending at the close of the year.

No application was pending in the Courts of Jafarabad at the end of the last year. Four applications were filed during the year and all were disposed of.

APPELLATE WORK.

33. Fourteen appeals were pending before the appellate courts of the State at the beginning of the year and 13 were filed during the year; of these 13 were disposed of and 14 remained pending at the close of the year. Last year there were 29 appeals for disposal and 15 were disposed of. Further particulars are given in Appendix XII.

WORKING OF THE MAMLATDAR'S COURTS ACT.

34. There are three Tahashildars' Courts in the State under the Mamlatdar's Courts Act, one at each Mahal. There was no case pending at the close of the last year. Nine new plaints were filed, five of which were rejected and four remained pending at the close of the year.

No plaint was filed and disposed of during the year in the Mamlatdar's Court at Jafarabad.

EXTRADITION.

35. No person had to be surrendered to the State during the year. One person was made over to the British authorities by the State. In

Jafarabad one person was handed over to Junagadh State. No person had to be surrendered to Jafarabad.

In the matter of extradition there was no want of reciprocity on the part of the neighbouring States or the British authorities.

PRISONS.

36. There is one Central Jail at Murud under the superintendence of the Chief Medical Officer and a resident Jailor. The building is upper storeyed in the front and is commodious. It has in all 14 cells and 2 wards with kitchen rooms for male and female convicts. The jail guard is placed at the entrance gate on the ground floor. The upper floor is used for office purposes. At the close of the last year there were 12 prisoners in the jail. During the year 24 more were received. Out of the total number of 36 prisoners, 15 were released on completing their sentences and 21 remained in the jail at the close of the year. Of these 21,3 convicts were undergoing transportation for life, 10 were long term prisoners and 8 short term prisoners. The total cost of maintenance and control was Rs. 2,070 against Rs. 2,326 last year. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 154 against Rs. 133 in the previous year. The prisoners are employed in the jail garden and occasionally on public works. The proceeds of their labour amounted to Rs. 6-14-0 against Rs. 108 in the last year. Further details are given in Appendix XIII.

At the close of the last year there was no lunatic in the jail. Three lunatics were admitted during the year under report. All were cases of temporary insanity and were released before the close of the year.

Two civil prisoners were admitted in the Central Jail during the year. Out of these one was released and one remained in the jail at the close of the year.

There is one jail at Jafarabad under the superintendence of the local Medical Officer. The building is strong and commodious. It has 9 cells and two cook rooms. The jail guard is placed at the entrance gate on the ground floor. At the close of the last year there were 5 prisoners in the jail. During the year 11 were received. Out of the total 16, 9 were released on completing their sentences and 7 remained undergoing their sentences, at the close of the year. The total cost of maintenance and control was Rs. 524 against Rs. 534 last year. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 103 against Rs. 134 last year. The prisoners are employed in the jail garden. Instruction is also given to prisoners in weavingna war, *i.e.* cotton tape. The sale proceeds of the convicts' labour amounted to Rs. 141 against Rs. 89 in the previous year.

Discipline was maintained in the jails. The health of prisoners was good.

LOCK-UPS.

37. There are three lock-ups in the state, *viz.* at Murud, Shriwardhan and Mhasla. The one at Murud is attached to the Central jail. The other two were used for under-trial prisoners as well as for convicts sentenced to imprisonment for terms not exceeding one week. Two such short term prisoners and two under-trial prisoners were confined in the lock-up at Shriwardhan during

the year. Five short term prisoners and six under-trial prisoners were confined in the lock-up at Mhasla. At Murud inclusive of one remaining from the last year, 36 under-trial prisoners were confined in the central jail. The average period of detention in custody of under-trial prisoners was 80·8 against 21·8 days last year. The cost of maintenance of these prisoners was Rs. 703 as compared with Rs. 136 last year. Further particulars are given in Appendix XIII.

There is no separate lock-up at Jafarabad and under-trial prisoners are confined in the Jail. There was no under-trial prisoner remaining in the jail at the end of the last year. The number of those confined during the year under report was 8 against 20 in the preceding year. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 66 against Rs. 100 in the preceding year.

REGISTRATION.

38. Three documents remained unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the last year. The number of documents received for registration during the year was 1,449. Out of the total 1,452 documents submitted for registration, 1,441 were registered, 3 refused and 8 remained pending inquiry at the close of the year. The number of documents received and registered in the previous year was 1,342 and 1,337. The value of the documents registered was Rs. 11,43,071 against Rs. 10,59,564 last year, details of which are given in Appendix XIV.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,093 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,736, the corresponding figures for the last year being Rs. 6,139 and Rs. 1,748. Under the circumstances reported last year, the Central Registration Office at Murud was decentralised and the work entrusted to the Tahashildars of the three Talukas from 1st May 1927. This has largely satisfied the public and has made work more accurate and satisfactory inasmuch as it is done on the spot and verification is easier. No change has been made in the system and the forms newly adopted from the British.

In Jafarabad the Mamlatdar is the Sub-Registrar and the work is done by his establishment. The number of documents received and registered during the year under report was 29 against 35 last year. The value of the documents registered was Rs. 20,311 against Rs. 42,355 last year. The total receipts were Rs. 263 against Rs. 641. No expenditure is incurred on account of registration in Jafarabad.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

39. There are three Municipalities in the State, *viz.* those at Murud, Shriwardhan and Jafarabad. These Municipalities were established in 1888 by the Janjira State Municipal Act, 1888.

The Murud Municipality held 4 general meetings and 25 meetings of the Managing Committee. The Shriwardhan Municipality held 10 general meetings and 40 meetings of the Managing Committee. The total income of the Murud and Shriwardhan Municipalities amounted to Rs. 11,890 and the expenditure to Rs. 11,807. The chief sources of income of Murud and Shriwardhan Municipalities are octroi and house tax.

The Municipality at Jafarabad, established in 1888, used to carry on its work out of a cess called Sudhara (improvement tax) levied on all goods

exported from and imported at the port of Jafarabad. Though established in 1888, it did not enjoy the franchise of election—all members being nominated officials and non-officials. The defrayal of municipal expenditure from Port dues being illegal the Municipality was during the year under report asked to levy its own taxes under the Municipal Act and the grant of port dues was stopped from 1-4-27 but to enable it to carry on its administration during the period that it prepared its taxation schedules a lump sum of Rs. 5,000 was given to the Municipality. Dissatisfied with this arrangement, the non-Official members resigned and a board with fewer members mainly Official but not without a few freshly appointed non-Officials with the Mamlatdar as President as before, was appointed to conduct the work. A Government Officer was also appointed to work as Executive Officer in addition to his Official duties. This arrangement brought about considerable improvement in municipal administration. The house-tax was introduced from 1-10-27 and was collected with absolute ease and the initial opposition soon died out on Government maintaining a strong attitude. Municipal administration having thus become more regular and in conformity with the Act, Your Highness was pleased to the grant to the Municipality for the first time in its long existence the right of electing four members on the board from 1st May last and this concession has been largely appreciated.

The Municipality held 9 general meetings and 21 meetings of the Managing Committee. The total income of the Municipality amounted to Rs. 2,224 (excluding the grant of Rs. 5,000) and the expenditure to Rs. 3,217.

The Municipalities in the State paid such attention to road repairs and lighting as their income could permit. They do not contribute anything towards primary education or medical relief, which ought to be their primary and obligatory duties. The contribution of Rs. 500 by the Shriwardhan Municipality towards the local dispensary is made up by an equal contribution to that body from the Local Board.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

(a) WEATHER AND CROPS (1927).

40. The monsoon set in on the 5th June 1927. The rainfall in June and July was heavy, in August and September sufficient. It was on the whole seasonable. In the month of November 1927, a cyclone and heavy rain swept over the State which is mostly maritime and caused damage to the standing crops to some extent. Taking a crop of 12 as. as an average crop, the rice crop was 10 to 12 as., warkas (Nagli and Wari) 9 as., and Tag 8 as. Wal as a second crop was fair. The yield of coconut and betelnut was fair and fetched fairly remunerative prices.

The storm of November was of severe intensity and was accompanied by the heavy rain and high tides which penetrated the numerous creeks of the broken coast line and inundated the fields therealong. In the interior, too, the untimely rain caused considerable damage to the nice and bumper rice harvest where it had been just cut and was lying in the fields to dry. This appreciably reduced the yield of the year.

The total average rain-fall of the State was 112.99.

In Jafarabad the monsoon set in on the 9th June 1927. The total rainfall was 25·32 inches as compared with 64·20 inches last year and which was quite unusual and abnormal. Heavy rain in September and October and the same severe storm in November that passed along the Janjira coast damaged the standing crops to a certain extent in Jafarabad also. The average yield of Bajri and Jwari was 10 to 12 as. and 4 as. respectively, cotton was 4 to 5 as. and sesamum 1 to 2 as.

Further details are given in Appendix XVII.

(b) WAGES AND LABOUR.

41. The wages of unskilled labourers ranged from 8 as. to 12 as. The wages of ordinary carpenters and masons who are treated as skilled labourers were from 12 as. to Rs. 1-8 per day. These are held to be high rates and are due to the large demand for labour from Bombay. At present large numbers migrate from every village to Bombay. As many of these do not return during the monsoon, the work in the fields suffers.

In Jafarabad the wages of unskilled labour were from 6 as. to 8 as., and of skilled labour from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2. These high rates of wages are partly due to high prices of food stuffs and partly to the large demand for labour from Bombay.

Persons from Janjira also go to Mahomera and Baghdad for business.

PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS.

42. The prices of rice and a few of the inferior food grains fell to some extent below last year's level both in Janjira and Jafarabad. Rice crop very largely preponderates in this State and is its staple food grain, but during the year of report, both on account of the damage caused by the storm of November last and of a fall in the price of rice it has not been so much in demand both locally as in outside markets as it used to be. Rabi crops such as wheat and gram are not grown.

The State being within easy reach of Bombay, prices of all crops depend much on those prevailing in the Bombay markets.

The details are given in Appendix XVIII.

(c) FORESTS.

43. The total establishment of the Forest department numbered 69 as during the last year. It consisted of 1 Inspector, 1 Assistant Inspector, 2 Rangers, 23 round guards and 42 beat guards. In Jafarabad, where there are no forests at all the forest establishment is negligible, little tree growth here and there of Babul and Gorad being looked after by the Havaladar of the village. On the other hand the forests in the State proper are valuable and form one of the chief sources of the State revenue.

44. The simple coupe system has been introduced into the State. The total forest area of the reserves including protected forests is roughly 51,658 acres, divided into two separate working circles, *viz.* fuel and teak pole. The area of the fuel working circle has been estimated at 41,645 acres and divided into 10 felling series, each again divided into 20 coupes averaging

about 200 acres each. The total area of the teak pole circle is roughly 7,532 acres, divided into two felling series each comprising of 40 coupes with an average area of about 100 acres. 2,481 acres have been set aside for forming the shikar reserves.

The total area of the Kirdava (cultivable) forests is roughly estimated at 88,268 acres, divided into 9 felling series of 20 coupes with an average of about 500 acres each.

45. The total receipts from forests (exclusive of Jafarabad) were Rs. 1,17,623 against Rs. 1,13,779 the year before. The increase is due to the recovery of part of the heavy arrears of past years and most of the instalments of this year. The expenditure was Rs. 17,526 against Rs. 18,229.

In Jafarabad the receipts were Rs. 100 against Rs. 192 and the expenditure was Rs. 91 against Rs. 146 last year.

46. Free grants of timber for rebuilding houses destroyed by fire were made during the year to the value of Rs. 310. Grants for religious and other public purposes amounted to Rs. 141.

47. After a coupe is cleared, care is taken to foster the natural growth in it and seeds are also planted. A large quantity of Teak, Ain, Kinjal, Harda, Kaju and Mango seeds were sown in parts of Murud, Shriwardhan and Mhasla Talukas and the plants are reported to be doing well.

48. The number of offences committed during the year was 94 involving 203 persons. The number of old cases under investigation was 78 involving 367 persons, the total cases being 172 against 146 last year. Of these 89 involving 203 persons were detected and disposed of during the year. They were all disposed of departmentally and fines to the extent of Rs. 1,087 were levied. The number of undetected cases at the end of the year was 83.

49. There were 12 forest fires as against 40 last year. The forest area involved was 279 acres. Damage done, however, was exiguous and amounted to Rs. 1-15-1.

(d) TRADES AND MANUFACTURES.

50. The import and export trade of the State (both in Janjira and Jafarabad) is all by sea. The freight rates are still high and the ports on the Janjira coast as well as that of Jafarabad are being gradually blocked up by sand bars. The imports rose from Rs. 11,97,504 to Rs. 12,93,343, a net increase of Rs. 95,839. The exports decreased from Rs. 5,89,225 to Rs. 5,60,509, a net decrease of Rs. 18,716. Food stuffs, ghee and oil, metals, tobacco and miscellaneous merchandise showed increase under imports. The export trade of the State proper consists of fire wood, timber, paddy, dried fish, betelnuts, coconuts and myrabolans. The decrease under export occurred in food-stuffs, dried fish and myrabolans.

In Jafarabad the exports increased from Rs. 10,12,806 to Rs. 11,24,852, a net increase of Rs. 1,12,046. The imports decreased from Rs. 9,40,852 to Rs. 7,58,061, a net decrease of Rs. 1,42,831. The exports from this port consist of grain, ghee, dried fish and chunam and the imports of rice, grain, cotton and woollen stuff, metals, firewood, timber, sugar and kerosine oil.

51. There are no factories in the State to speak of. There is a small flour and oil mill at Jafarabad worked by an oil engine. There are also two mills in the State proper, one at Murud, where wood-sawing, paddy-husking, chunam-grinding, etc. is done, and the other at Shriwardhan. Nor are there any special industries in the State. There are a few weavers in Shriwardhan Taluka who weave coarse sarees. There are small industries in several villages where articles such as copper pots, wicker work, earthenware, shoes, etc., are made to meet the local wants but the articles are of inferior quality and not even sufficient to meet local requirements.

In Jafarabad woollen blankets, coarse cotton cloth and native shoes are made for local consumption.

(e) PUBLIC WORKS.

52. The total expenditure on public works including Local Fund Works in the State proper during the year was Rs. 95,992 as compared with Rs. 78,801 in the previous year. The details are given in Appendix XIX.

The country is covered by high hills and is cut up by creeks of which only one has been bridged. The construction and maintenance of roads is, therefore, very expensive. There are about 100 miles of pacca road connecting all large places and markets in this State. Ordinary repairs to these roads were done and cost Rs. 10,211. Special repairs to some portions of the most frequented and longest of them were made at a cost of Rs. 10,362. In anticipation of the advent of the railway from Bombay into the Ratnagiri district passing through Roha in the Kolaba district which is only 30 miles from the confines of this State, a direct road from Murud to Talekhar the boundary village has been aligned *via* the village Usroli and a fine 20 feet broad road is under construction. Rs. 5,753 were expended on this road during the year. The state most earnestly hopes that the road beyond its limits part of which is already in existence, will be completed by the time the railway comes to Roha. At present progress is very slow owing to the want of funds in the hands of the Kolaba District Local Board and the Board's attempt to make a long detour though it has not sufficient funds for it.

The most necessary work of constructing a bridge over the Borli Creek on the Murud Salav road which is the land route to and from Bombay during the rains has been taken in hand this year. Another site than that originally contemplated has been adopted in order to have a shorter bridge but it involves a small diversion of road. It is hoped that the bridge will be open to traffic during the approaching rains.

53. During the year of report a sum of nearly Rs. 50,000 was spent on new buildings though more was contemplated to be done in this direction; but owing to the former Engineer being old and declining he could not carry out works actively. A much more ambitious programme is in contemplation this year. Along with the appointment of a new and young Engineer the whole of the Public Works Department has been thoroughly reorganised.

Special repairs to 28 buildings were made at an expenditure of Rs. 17,110 against similar works last year costing Rs. 13,226.

The total cost of ordinary repairs to buildings situated in Murud, Shriwardhan and Mhasla Talukas including those in Janjira fort and Kansa fort amounted to Rs. 7,710.

54. The most noteworthy public work of the year was the introduction of Electric Lighting in Murud. The idea originated with the pressing need of electrification of the Palace as the gas light fittings imbedded into the walls when it was built some 20 years ago were getting rusted and were leaking. A powerful engine having been selected, the idea of lighting the main road of the town from the Palace to the Customs house—a distance about 2 miles—followed, and the line was further extended to the Khora Wharf for the convenience of the large number of passengers by steamer who had to cross a small creek and go over to the wharf in darkness in the early hours of the morning to catch the daily steamer to Bombay. This extension has been of the greatest service to the people. A Power House has been built near the Palace. The opening ceremony was performed on the 25th December 1927 by His Highness the Nawabsaheb in the midst of a highly delighted gathering. The total cost of the work incurred during the year was Rs. 48,421.

55. An amount of Rs. 9,168 was spent on improvement of water supply during the year. A sum of Rs. 8,784 was spent in connection with the Victoria Water Works which supply drinking and domestic water mainly to Murud town, Rs. 6,082 on new works, Rs. 1,056 on repairs, and Rs. 1,646 on establishment and contingencies. A new pipe line was also laid at the Shriwardhan steamer bunder for the use of passengers and Rs. 384 were spent on it.

56. Rs. 739 were spent on petty works and Rs. 782 towards repairs of reclaimed salt lands, and Rs. 6098 were spent in constructing new trap doors to a Band at Danda in Murud Taluka. P. W. establishment charges amounted to Rs. 9,393.

57. The total expenditure during the year under report on Public Works in Jafarabad was Rs. 13,461 against Rs. 5,789 in the previous year. Out of these Rs. 6,226 were spent on annual repairs to the public buildings and public roads, Rs. 6,432 on petty works and Rs. 803 on establishment.

(f) POST OFFICES.

58. There are two combined Sub-Post and third class Telegraph offices in the State, one at Murud and the other at Jafarabad. There is also a Sub-Post office at Shriwardhan and branch Post Offices at Mhasla, Borli-Panchatan, Borli-Mandla, Nandgaon and Hareshwar, the last four being under the respective village school-masters. All these are British Post Offices. On the opening of the steamer season in October 1927 this year the very old arrangement of bringing all the post from Bombay to Murud was not reverted to by the Postal Department and arrangements were contemplated to bring the post by road. This having come to the knowledge of the State authorities a very strong protest was lodged with the Post Master General as very considerable delay and inconvenience were expected to be caused thereby to Her Highness the Regent Begam Saheba, to the officers of the State and to the merchantile community. As a result of this protest the Post Master General conceded that a postal peon should carry the daily post up and down between Bombay and Murud and the heavier book posts and parcels by road. The only point of this innovation was said to be a little saving of expenditure, but it is not easy to see how this double arrangement could possibly have caused any saving, to say nothing of the inconvenience that has resulted by the arrangement. Relieved of its postal contract which made it compulsory

on them to ply daily steamers the Steamer Company became indifferent to the need of running daily steamers as was the custom for many years past and converted the daily steamer service to alternate day service. The result, therefore, was that the Post Master General's special arrangement of sending letter post by postal peon became ineffective. The State continued its protests to the Post Master General and approached Government, and as a result and in consequence the Steamer Company having resumed daily service only during the last month of the season (May) on the State making certain concession and arrangements the post has been coming only this month by a peon by the daily steamer. This arrangement is never likely to give satisfaction and to prove successful and it is no use obstinately adhering to it on the part of the Postal Department. The State is very anxiously thinking what is going to be done next season and requests Government to intervene and to restore the old contract with the Steamer Company which is the only satisfactory arrangement.

(g) MINT.

59. There is none in the State.

(h) GENERAL CONDITION OF THE STATE AND THE PEOPLE.

60. There is nothing worth reporting under this head.

The condition of the wage-earning classes remained unchanged.

Water supply was adequate and agricultural stock sufficient.

The money transactions of the people showed a large increase in mortgage transactions.

61. The Anjuman-i-Islam institution which has long been established in Murud continued to do useful work amongst the Mahomedans and the Bhandari boarding house for boys of that community continued to be maintained entirely by contributions from the Bhandari people. A private Anglo-Vernacular School is opened at Jafarabad since 1st of June 1927. The school is working under a Kelvani Uttejak Mandal of Bombay, consisting of educated persons and is supported by contributions from the well-to-do of the community. There is also a hostel attached to this school for the convenience of boys, coming from up-country. Both the institutions are working under an able Head Master controlled by the Jafarabad Kelvani Uttejak Mandal and are giving satisfaction. Since this school was started the State Middle School has been closed as all the students have joined the private school.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE FINANCE.

62. The financial year of the State commences on 1st April. The following statements show the total receipts and expenditures of the State for the year 1927-28 as compared with those of the last year:—

RECEIPTS.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	1927-1928.	1926-1927.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue ... { Janjira ... { Jafarabad ...	2,56,599 59,347	2,81,452 26,073	... 33,274	24,853 ...
2	Taxes ... { Janjira ... { Jafarabad ...	4,613 2,061	4,809 1,761	... 300	196 ...
3	Customs ... { Janjira ... { Jafarabad ...	29,850 24,038	32,811 18,814	... 5,224	2,961 ...
4	Abkari ... { Janjira ... { Jafarabad ...	1,28,637 10,871	1,26,785 10,783	1,852 88	......
5	Fisheries ... { Janjira ... { Jafarabad ...	5,849 4,190	3,719 3,355	2,130 835	......
6	Forests ... { Janjira ... { Jafarabad ...	1,17,623 100	1,13,779 192	3,844 ...	... 92
7	Opium, Tobacco and Drugs ... { Janjira ... { Jafarabad ...	5,435 6,383	5,290 7,699	145 ...	... 1,316
8	Salt ... { Janjira ... { Jafarabad ...	19,405 684	18,395 598	1,010 86	......
9	Stamps ... { Janjira ... { Jafarabad ...	19,406 1,281	19,893 1,442	... ...	487 161
10	Criminal Courts, Jail & Police ... { Janjira ... { Jafarabad ...	1,201 630	1,291 584	... 46	90 ...
11	Civil Courts and Registration ... { Janjira ... { Jafarabad ...	17,035 1,033	21,060 1,887	... ...	4,025 854
12	Education ... { Janjira ... { Jafarabad ...	4,683 226	4,384 246	299 ...	... 20
13	Local Funds ... Janjira ...	17,302	19,085	...	1,783
14	Miscellaneous ... { Janjira ... { Jafarabad ...	49,499 9,578	12,691 3,061	36,808 6,517	......
	Total ...	7,97,559	7,41,939	92,458	36,838
15	Deposits unadjusted ... { Janjira ... { Jafarabad ...	39,857 570	1,60,441 5,133	... ...	1,20,584 4,563
16	Advances adjusted ... { Janjira ... { Jafarabad ...	84,817 2,725	61,561 433	23,256 2,292	......
	Grand Total ...	9,25,528	9,69,507	...	43,979

Under receipts in Janjira the increases are under Abakari (Rs. 1,852) due mainly to increase in country liquorshop license fees; under Fisheries (Rs. 2,130) due to larger recovery of Dol Patti on account of more fish stakes granted to fishermen; under Forest (Rs. 3,844) mainly due to large receipts from the auction of Myrabolans; under Opium, Tobacco and Drugs (Rs. 145) due to larger income from Tobacco license fees; under salt (Rs. 1,010) to larger receipts from the sale of salt; under Education (Rs. 299) due to income of High School wadi credited to head "Education" and more fees derived from the newly opened Middle School at Shriwardhan; under Miscellaneous (Rs. 36,808) due mainly to larger recoveries of interest on loans and advances, deposits lapsed to the State and sale of materials of the old Mahal building at Mhasla which is proposed to be built anew and under Advances (Rs. 23,256) due to larger recoveries of advances and loans.

The decreases are under Land Revenue (Rs. 24,853) due to delay in the collection of the current revenue year's dues in the Shriwardhan Mahal owing to time taken in the preparation of the revision settlement assessments. The recovery is in progress and will be completed before the end of July 1928. Taxes (Rs. 196) due to smaller recoveries from License Tax; Customs (Rs. 2,961) due to less income from port dues, fines, salvage, and landing and wharfage fees; Stamps (Rs. 487) due to less income from the sale of stamp papers; Criminal Courts, Jail and Police (Rs. 90) due to the fact that the income from the paddy produced in the jail garden was not credited before the end of the year; Civil Courts and Registration (Rs. 4,025) due to less income from Court fees; Local Funds (Rs. 1,783) due to the fact that the one anna cess from the Shriwardhan Mahal was not recovered in full before the end of the year for the reason stated under "Land Revenue"; Deposits (Rs. 1,20,584). The decrease under this head is merely on paper and is due to the accounts of the Post Office, Municipalities, Civil Courts, Minors and Khasa Sarkar (privy purse) which were merged in the State account upto last year being entirely separated.

In Jafarabad under Receipts the noticeable increases are under Land Revenue (Rs. 33,274) due to the fact that a part of the arrears of the past years were collected and the current year's due recovered earlier than usual; under Taxes (Rs. 300) due to larger income from Ubhad Vera and Mandva Vera; under Customs (Rs. 5,224) due to the income from Sudhara Fees having been credited to its proper head and larger income from Jakat; under Fisheries (Rs. 835) due to larger income from the increased number of boats come for fishing during the months of September to December; under Miscellaneous (Rs. 6,517) due to larger receipts from auction sales of ferries and the amount contributed by the heirs of Bai Godavaribai towards the Jafarabad dispensary for the last year having been adjusted this year in the accounts. The noticeable decreases are under Opium, Tobacco and Drugs (Rs. 1,316) partly due to less consumption of opium and partly to the low offer in the auction of the right of sale of opium; under Stamps (Rs. 162) due to smaller sales of stamps; under Civil Courts and Registration (Rs. 854) due to the less income from Court fees and Registration.

EXPENDITURE

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1927-1928.	1926-1927.	Increase.	Decrease.	
						Rs.
1	Inam Grants ...	47,448	46,960	488	...	
2	Charities and Religious Grants ...	Janjira ...	26,678	22,883	3,795	...
		Jafarabad ...	730	737	...	7
3	Public Works... ..	Janjira ...	89,749	71,504	18,245	...
		Jafarabad ...	13,461	5,789	7,672	...
4	Revenue Administration	Janjira ...	71,863	54,913	16,950	...
		Jafarabad ...	7,924	7,687	237	...
5	Military Force ...	Janjira ...	36,269	33,953	2,316	...
		Jafarabad ...	878	811	67	...
6	Civil Courts and Registration ...	Janjira ...	14,840	14,060	780	...
		Jafarabad ...	1,867	1,903	...	36
7	Criminal Courts, Jail & Police ...	Janjira ...	46,057	44,278	1,779	...
		Jafarabad ...	6,917	6,735	182	...
8	Marine	Janjira ...	10,871	7,989	2,882	...
		Jafarabad ...	433	331	102	...
9	Education	Janjira ...	47,652	46,107	1,545	...
		Jafarabad ...	5,365	5,426	...	61
10	Toshikhana	1,269	1,312	...	43	
11	Modikhana	129	55	74	...	
12	Darbar	Janjira ...	1,93,140	1,44,873	48,267	...
		Jafarabad ...	1,987	1,638	349	...
13	Salt	Janjira ...	6,595	1,461	5,134	...
		Jafarabad ...	215	228	...	13
14	Stables and Cattle ...	Janjira ...	20,633	18,757	1,876	...
		Jafarabad ...	634	772	...	138
15	Forests	Janjira ...	17,526	18,229	...	703
		Jafarabad ...	91	146	...	55
16	Vaccination	Janjira ...	1,372	1,386	...	14
		Jafarabad ...	32	22	10	...
17	Refunds	Janjira ...	27,155	5,045	22,110	...
		Jafarabad ...	3,536	827	2,709	...
18	Abkari	Janjira ...	12,284	13,285	...	1,001
		Jafarabad ...	...	...	...	...
19	Survey	Janjira ...	...	128	...	128
		Jafarabad ...	135	123	12	...
20	Customs	Janjira ...	20,109	9,137	10,972	...
		Jafarabad ...	3,280	3,339	...	59
21	Dispensaries	Janjira ...	22,724	16,084	6,640	...
		Jafarabad ...	2,250	2,568	...	318
22	Local Funds	10,448	11,535	...	1,087	
23	Opium... ..	Janjira ...	...	...	...	...
		Jafarabad ...	2,003	1,785	218	...
24	Plague... ..	...	255	...	255	
25	Relief Works ... ..	...	...	...	...
26	Pensions	Janjira ...	10,037	9,424	613	...
		Jafarabad ...	598	497	101	...
27	Agency	Janjira ...	...	...	...	...
		Jafarabad ...	1,568	1,377	191	...
28	Miscellaneous... ..	Janjira ...	22,267	8,002	14,265	...
		Jafarabad ...	2,373	1,340	1,033	...
	Total ...	8,13,392	6,45,696	1,71,614	3,918	
29	Deposits adjusted ...	Janjira ...	5,11,297	1,27,665	3,83,632	...
		Jafarabad ...	13,229	2,790	10,439	...
30	Advances unadjusted ...	Janjira ...	70,494	57,015	13,479	...
		Jafarabad ...	344	807	...	463
	Grand Total ...	14,08,756	8,33,973	5,74,783	...	

Under expenditure in Janjira, increases noticeable are, under Inam (Rs. 488) due to Revision Survey; under Charities and Religious Grants (Rs. 3,795) due to some past year's unpaid grants having been paid this year, and Rs. 500 paid to the Central Flood Relief Fund by Her Highness the Regent Begam Saheba; under Public Works (Rs. 18,245) due to large amounts spent on new buildings, new roads and special repairs to existing roads and buildings; under Revenue and General Administration (Rs. 16,950) due to Rs. 10,510 being the State's share of the Pot Hissa Survey expenditure of the Murud Mahal having been finally debited to the State's accounts and to reorganization of the Dewan office and Treasury Establishments; under Military Force (Rs. 2,316) due to some unpaid sanads having been disbursed this year; under Civil Courts and Registration (Rs. 780) due to the fact that for account purposes the Sar Nyayadhis's pay for a few months of the last year was saved as he held temporary charge of the post of Dewan and drew pay in that appointment only; under Criminal Courts, Jail and Police (Rs. 1,779) due to the purchase of 12 new guns and ammunition for the Police and salary of the Officiating Additional Sessions Judge, Mr. D. R. Mobedji, engaged to conduct the Majgaon sessions case; under Marine (Rs. 2,882) due to the construction of a new boat for His Highness; under Education (Rs. 1,545) due to opening of a new Middle School at Shriwardhan; under Darbar (Rs. 48,267) due to the electrification of the Palace (Rs. 30,500) and repairs to the Palace roof (Rs. 5,000) and disbursement of some of the last year's bills; under salt (Rs. 5,134) due to part payment of salt supplied in the preceding year but not paid for; under Stables and Cattle (Rs. 1,876) due to larger expenditure on State's stable and garage; under Refunds (Rs. 22,110) due to larger payments made to owners of private trees in State forests and to sums paid by purchasers of varkas lands at the villages of Kolmandla and Gani and Wanjle having been refunded to them as the lands were resumed by the State; under Customs (Rs. 10,972) due to the fact that this year large sums were spent on improvement and repair of wharves and the electrification of the road leading to the Murud wharf; under Dispensary (Rs. 6,640) due to the opening of a new dispensary at Borli Panchatan and larger amounts spent on medicines; under Miscellaneous (Rs. 14,265) primarily due to the amount of premium paid in purchasing Promissory Notes of Rs. 50,000 for investment of State funds; under Deposits (Rs. 3,83,632) due to the fact that deposits of Posts, Khasa Sarkar, Minors, Municipalities and Courts were separated from the State accounts; under Advances (Rs. 13,479) due to amounts advanced on larger public works undertaken this year; the decreases noticeable are under Forests (Rs. 704) due to the fact that smaller expenditure on Working Plan was incurred this year; under Abkari (Rs. 1,002) due to less expenditure on salary of the Excise Inspector; under Local Funds (Rs. 1,087) due to less expenditure on works.

Under expenditure in Jafarabad the noticeable increase of Rs. 7672 under Public Works is due to special repairs to roads and buildings; under Refunds the increase of Rs. 2,709 is due partly to the refunds of customs duties and partly to the payment of the bills of Girasias for the last year. There are no decreases worth noting.

LOCAL FUNDS.

63. The sub-joined statement shows the receipts and expenditure under this head in the State proper :—

Class of Funds.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1927.	Receipts in 1927-28.	Total.	Expenditure in 1927-28.	Closing Balance on 31st March 1928.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General	23,825	8,535	32,360	8,821	23,539
Educational ... ..	...	8,767	8,767	8,767	...
Total	23,825	17,302	41,127	17,588	23,539

The expenditure of Rs. 8,821 in the year under report is made up of Rs. 6,243 spent on works, etc. Rs. 1,000 paid as contributions to the Municipality of Shriwardhan and the Dispensary at Mhasla, Rs. 1,372 for vaccination and Rs. 206 miscellaneous, such as cattle pound cess refund etc.

No Local Fund cess is levied in the Jafarabad Dependency.

The details of works done are given in Chapter IV under Public Works.

ALIENATIONS.

64. Payment made during the year on account of cash alienations amounted to Rs. 1,143 and the "nuksan" on account of land alienations amounted to Rs. 46,305.

CUSTOMS.

65. The receipts under this head in the State proper exclusive of the subsidy of Rs. 13,000 for Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari received from the British Government under the Convention of 1884, were Rs. 7,622 against Rs. 9,980 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 6,955 against Rs. 6,504 the year before. The number of offences against the Customs Act reported during the year was 12 as compared with 6 in the preceding year.

Under the Convention His Highness the Nawabsaheb has adopted the British Tariff and the British Customs system at all the ports in the State proper and no export or import duty is levied except on goods exported or imported from foreign ports. The rates for the latter are the same as those in force in the British ports under the Indian Tariff Act III of 1896.

The Red Buoy was as usual placed on the Whale Reef off the Rajpuri Point during the fair season for the information of mariners.

Since 1st October 1918 the privileges of a customs port were extended to Jafarabad. But under the effect of Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification Customs No. 95, dated 16th July 1927, Jafarabad now comes under the category of foreign ports.

The receipts of this port amounted to Rs. 24,038 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,688 against Rs. 18,814 and Rs. 2,768 respectively last year. The number of offences against the Customs Act reported during the year was 7 as compared with 11 in the preceding year.

The income derived from Landing and Wharfage fees was Rs. 9,228 during the year under report. Rs. 11,413 were spent in improving landing places at the Janjira and Shriwardhan bunders and providing electric lights from Murud to Khora hill.

In the State proper Salt is purchased from the British Salt Works and imported and stored in the godowns in the State whence it is sold to traders. The net realizations under this head amounted to Rs. 19,405.

No offence under the Salt Act was reported during the year.

In Jafarabad there are three salt works. The total quantity issued from these was 11,845 maunds. The duty recovered was Rs. 684 against Rs. 598 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 215 against Rs. 228 in the previous year.

EXCISE.

(a).—Opium.

66. In the State proper, the balance from the last year's stock was 28 lbs. and 35 tolas and one chest in tact. No opium had to be purchased during the year as there was more than sufficient balance. There was a net increase of 1 lb. and 32 tolas due to the effect of climate. The total quantity sold was 51 lbs. and 13 tolas against 64 lbs. and 29 tolas last year, the balance left being 99 lbs. and 14 tolas. Opium was issued to the licensee at the fixed rate of Rs. 37-8-0 per lb. and the realizations amounted to Rs. 1,925. Rs. 2,162 were received for license fees. No expenditure on account of opium was incurred as no opium had to be purchased and imported this year.

Jafarabad had an opening balance of 20 lbs. and 10 tolas and 120 lbs. were purchased during the year. There was a net increase of 1 lb. and 15 tolas due to the effect of climate. The total quantity sold was 108 lbs. and 15 tolas against 126 lbs. and 16 tolas last year. The balance left at the close of the year was 33 lbs. and 10 tolas. The opium was issued to the licensee at the fixed rate of Rs. 37-8 per lb. and the realizations amounted to Rs. 4,064 against Rs. 4,740 last year. This year the license fees on account of the right of the sale of opium were Rs. 365 against Rs. 1,215 last year. The minimum selling price of opium which was Rs. 1-2-6 per tola was reduced to Rs. 0-15-6 per tola at all shops in Kathiawar and Banaskantha from 1st June 1927 (*vide* Agency Notification No. 25, dated 16th May 1927). By this the profit to the licensee was reduced by Rs. 7-8-0 per lb. than under the former rate. This adversely affected the bid for the year under report. The expenditure was Rs. 2,003 against Rs. 1785 last year.

No offence under Opium Act was reported during the year. No case of breach of license conditions also was detected and disposed of departmentally.

(b).—Tobacco.

67. The income under this head is derived in the State proper from a fee charged on all tobacco imported into the State for local consumption. The amount recovered during the year was Rs. 1,286 against Rs. 774 in the preceding year.

In Jafarabad, licenses were issued for the sale of tobacco and monthly fees of Rs. 10 in Jafarabad and Rs. 5 in the villages were levied. The income thus obtained amounting to Rs. 1,540 against Rs. 1,625 in the previous year.

(c).—Abkari.

68. The system of the Abkari Administration in the State proper is the same as that in the Bagayat portion of the Kolaba District. There is one distillery at work in the town of Murud where liquor is distilled from toddy. All surplus toddy, remaining unsold after the authorised period, is taken to the distillery for distillation. The total number of licenses of toddy shops during the year was 67 against 79 in the previous year. The number of coconut trees covered by them was 4,616 against 5,047 in the preceding year. In addition to these 18 tree-foot-booth licenses were issued during the year under report and the number of wild palm trees covered by them was 1,145 against 19 tree-foot-booth licenses and 1,415 last year.

The rates of tree tax in force in the State were Rs. 12 for each coconut tree and Rs. 3 for each Bherli Mad or wild palm tree.

The rates of still-head duty levied on liquor issued from the State distillery were Rs. 5-10-0 on 40° U. P. and Rs. 3-12-0 on 60° U. P., *i. e.*, the same as those for the Kolaba District. The cost prices were Rs. 1-12-0 for 40° U. P. and Rs. 1-2-6 for 60° U. P. of Toddy liquor as well as Mowra liquor. Thus the rates of prices at which liquor was issued to shop-keepers were Rs. 7-6-0 for 40° U. P. and Rs. 4-14-6 for 60° U. P. of Toddy and Mowra liquor during the year under report.

The separate shop system was in force in the State. All the liquor shops were sold by public auction for a period of 12 months commencing from 1st April 1927 to 31st March 1928. The number of country liquor shops in the State was 14 against 16 in the previous year. There was only one foreign liquor shop, *viz.* that at Murud.

No prices were fixed for the retail sale of raw toddy and country liquor during the year under report.

The total sales during the year were as under :—

Year.	60° U. P. gallons.	40° U. P. gallons.
1926-27	1,109	3,874
1927-28	922	3,528

The decrease in consumption is chiefly due to the prevailing high cost of living and also to the high selling rates which naturally compel the

drinking public to go in for toddy, a cheaper and healthier drink, and also to want of big forest contracts.

The sub-joined table shows the quantity distilled in the State and that imported from Bombay and the quantity sold during the year:—

Item.	L. P.		Issued to shops Bulk Gallons.			
	Mowra Spirit.	Toddy Spirit.	Mowra Spirit.		Toddy Spirit.	
			40° U. P.	60° U. P.	40° U. P.	60° U. P.
Opening balance... ..	69'0	2,468'0	...	...	...	...
Received after redistillation ...	...	1,283'6	...	...	...	...
Received from 1st distillation ...	...	1,915'4	...	...	...	...
Gains ... ..	...	35'2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	69'0	5,702'2	...	...	...	...
Issued for redistillation... ..	...	1,299'6	...	...	...	...
Issued for duty	61'2	2,424'1	102'0	...	3,426'0	922'0
Losses	7'8	286'2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	69'0	4,009'9	102'0	...	3,426'0	922'0
Closing balance ... ..	...	1,692'3	...	...	...	...

Last year closing balance was 62 gs. and 4 p. L. P., 3 gs. and 5 p. 40° U. P. and 11 gs. 60° U. P. under Mowra spirit and 496 gs. 40° U. P. and 2,328 gs. and 5 p. 60° U. P. under Toddy spirit. But this year the quantities are shown in L. P. only as the distillery accounts are kept in L. P. owing to the introduction of British forms and registers at the distillery.

The total strength of the Abkari establishment in the State proper during the year consisted of one Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 1 clerk, 14 constables and 2 Farashes. The Inspector is taken from British service.

Fourteen cases of breaches of the terms of the license were detected during the year. They were all disposed of departmentally by inflicting fines amounting to Rs. 133. Besides this, one case of importation of Ganja without permit was detected during the year.

The following table gives the total Abkari realizations in the State proper as compared with those of the last year :—

Head.	1927-1928.	1926-1927.
	Rs.	Rs.
Tree tax realizations	63,701	62,729
Toddy shop license fees	2,372	2,957
Tree-foot-booth license fees	1,104	1,792
Country liquor shop license fees... ..	26,043	20,816
Sale proceeds of country spirits	30,577	33,750
Foreign liquor shop license fees	500	...
Methylated spirit license fees ... ..	...	...
Intoxicating drugs—Ganja realizations	2,553	2,506
Miscellaneous	1,787	2,235
Total ...	1,28,637	1,26,785

The cost of Abkari Administration is shown below as compared with that of the last year :—

Head.	1927-1928.	1926-1927.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment and contingencies	6,003	6,967
Price of raw toddy for distillation	4,783	4,909
Price of Mowra spirit imported from Sewri ... ..	...	...
Miscellaneous	1,498	1,409
Total ...	12,284	13,285

In Jafarabad the Abkari farm both for manufacture and selling Mowra liquor was sold for Rs. 10,500 for the period of one year commencing from 1st April 1927. Liquor is distilled there by the contractor from Mowra flowers and sold by him to the public at the rates fixed by the State. There was no cost of management as the supervision is vested in officers of the Customs Department.

69. There are three Ganja shops in the State proper and one in Jafarabad. The license Fees derived from them amounted to Rs. 2,924 against Rs. 2,849 last year.

Details as to the number of Excise shops and the revenue derived from them are given in Appendix XXI.

STAMPS.

70. The receipts in the State proper under this head including those under Court Fees amounted to Rs. 19,406 against Rs. 19,893 last year. In Jafarabad they amounted to Rs. 1,281 against Rs. 1,442 last year.

TAXES ON TRADE.

71. Two taxes are levied by the State—the license tax which realised Rs. 4,613 against Rs. 4,809 last year, and the tax on fisheries, receipts from which amounted to Rs. 5,849 against Rs. 3,629 last year. In Jafarabad the receipts from fisheries amounted to Rs. 4,190 against Rs. 3,355 in the previous year. A large number of boats come every year and carry on fishing operations on the coast till the end of January. This year 89 boats came for fishing against 67 in the previous year. The season was favourable and the haul was good.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES.

72. There were six Medical Institutions in the State proper *viz.*, the Fatima Begam Civil Hospital and a Branch Dispensary at Murud, a Dispensary in the Fort of Janjira, one at Shriwardhan, one at Mhasla and a Darbar Dispensary attached to the palace the cost of which is met from the Darbar grant. The Branch Dispensary at Murud was closed from 1st June 1927 as there was no need of two medical institutions in a small town and the building of the dispensary which belonged to the Municipality was in a dilapidated and very insanitary condition. There being a pressing need of a dispensary in some central locality between Dighi and Shriwardhan in which tract there were many important villages, a new dispensary was opened at Borli Panchatan by the Dewan on the 5th of November 1927 in the presence of a large gathering of officials and public and was named after Her Highness Kulsum Begam Saheba, the Regent of Janjira. This dispensary has been reported from month to month to be doing very useful work as it serves some 40 villages round about. The number of the Medical Institutions in the State proper thus remained at six at the end of the year.

There are three midwives, two certified and one non-certified, one attached to the Civil Hospital, one to the dispensary at Mhasla and the third to the dispensary at Shriwardhan. The total number of out-door patients treated at the dispensaries, excluding the Darbar Dispensary, was 28,954 against 26,770 in the previous year. There were 21 in-door patients in the Murud Hospital during the year under report. The average daily attendance of patients at these dispensaries was 571 against 393 of the last year. The cost was Rs. 22,724 against Rs. 16,084 in the previous year. Out of this Rs. 500 were contributed by the Shriwardhan Municipality and Rs. 500 by the Local Board.

73. At Jafarabad the Godavaribai Dispensary is mainly maintained by the State, only a contribution of Rs. 455 being made annually by the donors of the building. The number of patients treated was 5,052 against 5642 last year, and the average daily attendance was 68.6 against 65.2 in the preceding year. There is a female ward attached to this dispensary. The cost of this dispensary was Rs. 2,250 against Rs. 2,568 in the year before.

74. An Ayurvedic dispensary is also maintained at Jafarabad by the Municipality. A native Vaidya is in charge of it and only native medicines are dispensed here. At this dispensary 8,022 patients were treated against 2,227 last year, and the average daily attendance was 28·4 against 25·3 of the previous year. The cost was Rs. 495 against Rs. 496 in the preceding year.

75. The diseases among the out-door patients treated were malarial fever, intestinal worms, diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems, dysentery, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, diseases of the eye and ear, rheumatic affections, injuries, diseases of the skin and of the nervous system.

76. The total number of surgical operations performed during the year in all the institutions was 268 against 295 in the previous year. Of these 14 were major and 254 minor operations. The total number of surgical operations performed at Jafarabad dispensary was 172 during the year. The midwives attached to the Murud Hospital, Mhasla and Shriwardhan dispensaries attended 34 abnormal and 55 normal labour cases.

77. The number of post mortem examinations for medico-legal purposes performed during the year was 9.

78. The Chief Medical Officer inspected all the subordinate dispensaries in the State including the dispensary at Jafarabad.

VACCINATION.

79. The strength of the Vaccination Department here was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, two Vaccinators and two peons. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 2,032 against 2,224 in the previous year. Of these 2,028 were primarily vaccinated and 4 revaccinated. Of the total number, 2018 were successful, 1 unsuccessful and 13 were not noticed. The percentage of successful cases in the primary vaccination was 99·3 and in revaccination 100. The ratio of protection to the total population was 23·05 per mille against 25·0 per mille in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,372 against Rs. 1,386 in the last year. The work of both the vaccinators was inspected during the year by the Chief Medical Officer of the State under whose direct supervision the department has been placed.

The vaccination work in Jafarabad is carried on by the local Medical Officer assisted by the compounder. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 202 against 248 of the last year. All these were primarily vaccinated, the percentage of successful cases being 97·3 against 97·5 last year. The ratio of protection was 17·5 per mille as compared with 22 per mille in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 32 against Rs. 22 in the preceding year.

SANITATION AND WATER SUPPLY.

80. Expenditure on sanitary works in this part of the State was Rs. 17,666 against Rs. 16,959 last year. Out of this sum, a sum of Rs. 3,149 was spent by the Local Board in improving the supply of drinking water in different parts of the State. The Murud and Shriwardhan Municipalities spent Rs. 3,889 and Rs. 1,460 respectively and the amount was in each case applied towards the surface cleaning of the streets and general improvement of the sanitation of the towns. The remaining sum of Rs. 9,168 was spent by the State on the maintenance and improvement of the Victoria Water Works and laying out a new pipe line at the Shriwardhan bunder for the use of passengers.

In Jafarabad the expenditure incurred under this head was Rs. 1,068 against Rs. 456 last year. The whole of this amount was expended by the Jafarabad Municipality on the surface cleaning of the streets, drainage and general sanitation of the town.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

81. The total number of children born in the State proper was 4,043 of whom 2,039 were boys and 2,004 girls. The total number of deaths was 2,105—1,014 being males and 1,091 females. The birth and death rates per mille were 46·18 and 24·04 respectively, the corresponding figures for the last year being 36·93 and 30·07 respectively. The birth and death registers were as usual tested by the Revenue and Police officers during their tours.

Of 486 births in Jafarabad 243 were boys and 243 girls, and of 245 deaths, 133 were males and 112 females. The birth and death rates per mille were 44·1 and 22·28 against 47·6 and 30·9 respectively last year.

Further details are given in Appendix XXIV.

VETERINARY.

82. There is a small Veterinary Dispensary in the State. It is attached to the Darbar Stables and is in charge of a Veterinary graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College.

The veterinary work in connection with the State Stables at Jafarabad is looked after by the local Medical Officer.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

83. There was none either in the State proper or in Jafarabad.

EPIZOOTIC DISEASES.

84. There was no epizootic disease in the State including the dependency of Jafarabad.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

85. In the State proper instruction is imparted up to the Matriculation and School Final Standards in English at the Murud High School, and up to Standard VII in Marathi and Standard IV in Urdu in several towns and villages of the State. No student continues his study in Urdu after Standard IV. The total number of schools maintained by the State was 73 against 71 last year. They are :— 1 High School, 1 Middle School, 2 Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 25 Marathi Schools, and 44 Hindustani Schools. Of these 61 were for boys and 12 for girls. The total number of school children attending these schools was 4,139 against 3,880 in the previous year, 3,253 boys and 885 girls. The total average daily attendance in all the schools was 2,959 as compared with 2,745·3 in the previous year. Besides these schools, there were 6 private

schools with 99 boys and 11 girls in them. Their daily attendance could not be ascertained as they did not keep registers in the prescribed forms. Taking the number of children of school-going age at 15 per cent. of the whole population of the State, the number of children actually receiving instruction was 31·5 per cent. of the total number of children of school-going age. There was, till two or three years ago, a Middle School at Shriwardhan but it was closed with a view to saving expenditure and combined with the Marathi school as an Anglo-Vernacular school. As this was not a step in the right direction, the school was re-opened as a Middle school teaching up to the IV standard from the 21st June 1927 and separated from the Marathi school.

Further particulars are given in Appendix XXV.

86. Special attention was paid, as in the previous year, to the education of Mahomedan boys attending the Vernacular and English schools. The number of boys attending these schools was 200 against 193 in the past year; of these the number of boys attending the High School was 46 against the same number in the year before.

87. The Anjuman-i-Islam Institution, established in 1907 with the object of encouraging and spreading education in the Mahomedan community, continued to do its work satisfactorily. The number of boys attending the institution was 33; of these 24 attended the High School and 9 the Vernacular school. Assistance was also given by the Anjuman to poor Mahomedan boys attending Urdu schools by supplying school-books, slates, pencils, etc.

The Anjuman is doing good work in improving the physical and moral education of the boys and is subsidised by the State.

88. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 589-8 were given to deserving poor boys in the English and Vernacular schools. Amongst these there were many Mahomedans. Last year's expenditure under this head was Rs. 575-13.

89. Rs. 100 were paid as grant-in-aid to registered schools.

90. The following statement shows the results in the different examinations of the pupils attending the schools.

Examination.	No. presented.	No. passed.	Remarks.
<i>High School.</i>			
School Annual	239	102	
School Leaving—			
(i) Under Matriculation Regulation 3	25	13	
(ii) Under Matriculation Regulation 4	1	0	
Government Service—			
(i) Under Regulation 3	5	5	
(ii) Under Regulation 4	1	0	
<i>Drawing.</i>			
Intermediate	9	4	
Elementary	39	13	
Total	319	137	
<i>Middle School.</i>			
School Annual	35	9	
Drawing ... ..	...	...
Total	35	9	
<i>Anglo-Vernacular Schools.</i>			
School Annual	208	134	
Drawing ... ..	...	...
Total	208	134	
<i>Vernacular School.</i>			
School Annual	2,542	1,625	
Final Vernacular	9	6	
Total	2,551	1,631	
Grand Total	3,113	1,911	

Out of the total number of students who presented themselves for the above annual examinations 2,460 were boys and 653 were girls and of the number passed 1,531 were boys and 380 girls.

91. The number of trained teachers serving in the Vernacular schools during the year under report was 15 against 16 the year before. It has been found very difficult to get trained men, particularly for Hindustani schools.

92. The State sent up two male students to the Training College for Men, Poona, one for the second year's and one for first year's course.

93. Primary education upto Standard IV in all the boys' Vernacular schools and in all standards in the girls' schools is free. Small fees are levied for the higher standards according to a graduated scale. The system was first started in 1907 and has since been working well.

94. Efforts were made to increase the number of boys of the depressed classes learning in Vernacular schools; 135 such boys were attending schools during the year against 94 in the preceding year.

95. Attempts were made to persuade men of criminal tribes (Katkaris) in this State to send their boys to school but bore no fruit as no boy was secured this year.

96. Four students were in receipt of special State scholarships to enable them to receive higher education. One was attending the Engineering College, Poona, another the Grant Medical College, the 3rd the Poona Medical School and the 4th an Arts College. The last mentioned after passing the B.A. examination of the Usmania University, Hyderabad (Deccan), has been granted a scholarship to study for the M.A. examination and the teacher's diploma.

97. The total cost of the Educational Department was 47,652 against Rs. 46,107 in the preceding year.

98. Attention is also paid to the physical training of the boys. A gymnasium class is attached to the Murud High School. It is under an experienced gymnasium teacher and is provided with the necessary apparatus. Instruction in drill is also imparted to the boys in the High School by a trained Drill Master from the Police force. Several Vernacular schools are also provided with gymnasium apparatus. In order to give impetus to physical sports and games, athletic tournaments of the High School at Murud were held on 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th of March 1928.

99. A private Anglo-Vernacular school was opened at Jafarabad by Jafarabad Kelvani Uttejak Mandal on 1st June 1927. All the pupils of the State Middle School having joined that school, the Middle School was closed from 1st July 1927. There are seven Gujarathi schools in the dependency of Jafarabad, one of which, that at Jafarabad, teaches up to the V Standard and there is a girls' school and two Hindustani schools in the same town.

100. The total number of pupils on the rolls in all the schools was 502 against 523 in the previous year. Of these 385 were boys and 117 girls against 409 and 114 respectively last year. The average daily attendance of boys and girls was 299.9 and 67.3 respectively. The total number attending the schools was 23.26 per cent. of the estimated number of children of school-going age, against 24.77 in the previous year. The number of pupils who attended the last annual examination was 374 of whom 263 passed.

There is a gymnasium class attached to the Gujarathi school at Jafarabad.

The total expenditure was Rs. 5,365 against Rs. 5,425 last year.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PRINTING PRESSES.

101. There is a private printing press at Murud, which is mainly fed by the State with its official printing work, mainly forms and the State Gazette. It is, however, not at all enterprising and flatly refuses to expand and equip its English portion which needs must come into greater prominence with the advance of the times. It seems the State will soon have to have a Press of its own. As a beginning and a supplementary handy adjunct to a printing press, a Gestetner duplicating machine was purchased recently at a heavy cost. The total amount spent on printing work during the year was Rs. 6,189.

LIBRARIES.

102. There are three General Libraries in the State, *viz.*, at Murud, Shriwardhan and Jafarabad. The Libraries at Murud and Shriwardhan receive contributions from the State and Jafarabad Library from the Municipality. At Jafarabad there is also a free Reading Room where religious books are kept. There are also a few small Libraries maintained by a few subscribers in several villages.

EXTERMINATION OF POISONOUS SNAKES & WILD ANIMALS.

103. Rewards are regularly paid for the destruction of poisonous snakes and wild animals. During the year under report 3 tigers and 22 poisonous snakes were killed against 3 tigers and 7 poisonous snakes last year and the amount of reward paid was Rs. 18-10 against Rs. 15-4 in the preceding year.

STATE RECORDS.

104. The survey and important records are preserved under the supervision of the Dewan in a record office, specially built for the purpose near the Dewan's office. Tahashil records are kept at the head quarters of the Tahashildars. The work of destroying "B" or useless record has made some progress and further attention is paid to the work.

Important records of the Jafarabad dependency are preserved at Jafarabad under the supervision of the Mamlatdar there.

LIGHT-HOUSE.

105. There is one Light-house at Nanoli, off the Rajpuri Point, near Murud and another at Jafarabad. The Nanoli Light-house displays one occulting fourth order dioptric light of 10 seconds "Light" and 5 seconds "Dark". The expenditure incurred for this Light-house was Rs. 1741 against Rs. 1638 last year. The increase was due to the purchase of oil and chimneys for the light-house. This Light-house was inspected during the year by the Government of India Inspector of Light-houses and improvements and repairs suggested by him have been carried out.

Pending some repairs to the light at Jafarabad a fixed white light is exhibited at the Jafarabad Light-house. The total cost of maintenance of this Light-house was Rs. 592 against Rs. 571 last year.

The lightning conductors attached to the light-house at Nanoli and Jafarabad were tested by the Executive Engineer of the State and found in good condition during the year under report.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

106. The accounts are kept in Symond's forms of accounts with some modifications to suit local requirements. Consequent on the introduction of the Pot Hissa Survey and Record of Rights in villages of Murud and Shriwardhan Mahals some of Mr. Anderson's forms with some modifications to suit local requirements have been adopted and in Mhasla Taluka Mr. Anderson's form of the Kird has also been brought into use.

CONCLUSION.

107. To summarize—the year has been one of progress and activities in several directions in the State as far as the circumstances of the State, the minority administration and finances permitted. In all activities, improvements and advance, I have received nothing but sound advice, unstinted support and encouragement from Your Highness which I take this occasion to acknowledge with my hearty gratefulness. Your Highness' thorough knowledge of the conditions prevailing in the State, its past history, its administrative needs and its peoples' wants have been of the greatest assistance to me as a new comer and thanks to Your Highness' judgment, interest in all branches of work and appreciation of occasional difficulties there has never been a single matter, however small or important, in which there has been a difference of opinion between Your Highness and myself.

During the year I visited all the Talukas of the State to study their needs and conditions on the spot and also paid a long visit of about 10 days to Jafarabad for the same purpose. These visits gave me a fund of knowledge which nothing else would have afforded.

The principal activities and improvements in the interests of Your Highness' subjects are enumerated below:—

- (1) Decentralization of the registration arrangement in the State which were causing a good deal of inconvenience to the public and transfer of the work of the three Talukas to their respective Tahashildars.
- (2) Reopening of the Middle School at Shriwardhan.
- (3) Installation of electric lighting at Murud at a combined cost of about Rs. 50,000.
- (4) Opening of a new dispensary at Borli-Panchatan.
- (5) Construction of a new road from Usroli to Talekhar—7 miles leading into Roha Taluka.
- (6) Enactment of the Janjira State Press Act and the Registration of Societies Act in order to control undesirable political propaganda.
- (7) Suppression of the Swaraj movements in the State as being unsuitable during present minority administration.
- (8) Forfeiture of the khoti village of Kharsai on account of the heavy debts amounting to over a lakh of rupees due from Mr. Mahomad Shekhani and the letting out of its lands on cash rent system pending disposal of the lands to set off against the heavy debt.
- (9) Reorganization of the Dewan office and the Huzur Treasury establishment to meet the calls of a more vigorous administration.

(10) Thorough reorganization of the methods of working of the Jafarabad Municipality, the imposition of house tax and other taxes according to the provisions of the Municipal Act and the grant of a limited elective franchise to begin with.

(11) Reorganization of the Public Works Department and the appointment of a new and younger Ex. Engineer.

(12) Commencement of the bridge over the Borli creek with diversion of the road on both sides—a long waiting work of very pressing public requirement.

In the execution of these principal works, I have received Your Highness' unstinted support and their execution has been due only to such support and encouragement.

JANJIRA-MURUD, }
28th May 1928. }

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDICES I TO XXV

1927-1928.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing holders of the higher appointments in the State on 31st March 1928.

Appointment.	Name.	Date of appointment to present post.
<i>State Officers.</i>		
Dewan ...	Mr. P. R. Kapadia, B.A. ...	11th November 1926.
Sar Nyayadhish ...	Mr. Sajba Yeshwant Rajadhyaksha, B.A., LL.B. ...	1st February 1902.
Sadar Tahsildar ...	Mr. Sidi Jafar Sidi Mahmud Shekhani, B.A., LL.B. ...	8th December 1923.
Chief Medical Officer ...	Mr. A. F. DaSilva Gomes, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (EDIN.), L.F.P.S. (GLAS.), L.M. (Dublin).	14th November 1916.
Executive Engineer ...	Mr. C. S. Malkan, B.E. ...	9th December 1927.
Subordinate Judge (Munsiff) ...	Mr. Shantaram Ramchandra Pradhan, B.A., LL.B. ...	10th October 1927.
Mamlatdar, Jafarabad ...	Mr. Ganesh Atmaram Dighe ...	14th February 1926.
Customs Inspector ...	Mr. Sidi Ibrahim Sidi Abdu Rahman Khanjade ...	1st May 1910.
Police Inspector ...	Mr. Sidi Mahamud Sidi Ismail Damat ...	1st July 1911.
Abkari Inspector ...	Mr. D. V. Desai ...	10th November 1927.
Private Secretary ...	Mr. Sitaram Laxman Advalkar B.A. ...	1st May 1927.
Forest Inspector ...	Mr. Miya Ahmad Ali Hurzuk ...	1st April 1918.
Educational Inspector ...	Mr. D. M. Hanwari, B.A. ...	1st May 1927.
Head Master, High School, Murud.	Mr. Balkrishna Anant Bhide, B.A. ...	1st June 1908.
Personal Assistant to the Dewan.	Mr. Shankar Ganesh Pradhan ...	1st May 1927.
Head Accountant, Dewan Office.	Mr. S. G. Sabnis ...	4th July 1926.
Ag. Manager, Khasa Estates ...	Mr. Sitaram Laxman Adwalkar, B.A., ...	13th December 1927.
Survey Mamlatdar (Temporary)	Mr. V. M. Patki ...	12th November 1924.
<i>Palace Functionaries.</i>		
Companion to Her Highness the Regent Saheba.	Miss F. Gibson ...	16th June 1925.
Private Tutor to His Highness the Nawab Saheb.	Mr. Zahurul Haq ...	16th June 1925.

Janjira-Murud, 28th May 1928.

P. R. KAPADIA,

Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Janjira State including Jafarabad.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	REMARKS.	
Act XLV of 1860 (The Indian Penal Code) with up-to-date amendments.	Passed by the Government of India.	1925		
Act I of 1872 (The Indian Evidence Act) ...				
Act IX of 1872 (The Contract Act) ...				
Act XI of 1878 (The Arms Act) ...				
✓ Act I of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act) ...				
Act IV of 1909, exclusive of Art. 6 Schedule (Whipping Act).			1925	
Act I of 1878 (The Opium Act) ...				
The State Opium Law adopted from the International Opium Convention.			1924	
Act VIII of 1878 (The Sea Customs Act) ...				
Act VII of 1880 (The Indian Merchant Shipping Act).				
Act VII of 1870 (The Court Fees Act) with up-to-date amendments except Article I (A) of Schedule 2.			1924	
Act IX of 1875 (The Indian Majority Act) ...				
*Act XVI of 1908 (The Indian Registration Act) with up-to-date amendments.			1924	*Excluding Jafarabad. Rules relating to Registration of Documents for Jafarabad were passed by the Janjira Darbar in 1885.
Act X of 1887 (The Native Passenger's Ships Act).				
Act VII of 1889 (The Succession Certificate Act).				
Act III of 1896 (The Indian Tariff Act) ...				
Act VI of 1878 (The Indian Treasure Trove Act).				
Act III of 1897 (The Epidemic Diseases Act) ...				
Act IX of 1894 (The Prisons Act) ...				
Act IV of 1884 (The Indian Explosives Act) ...				
Act V of 1898 (The Code of Criminal Procedure).				
†Act XIII of 1899 (The Glanders and Farcy Act).				†Excluding Jafarabad.
Act VI of 1898 (The Indian Post Office Act) Penal Provisions.				
Act VI of 1908 (The Indian Explosive Substances Act).				
Act V of 1905 (The Indian Articles of War) The provisions <i>mutatis mutandis</i> .				
The Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911) ...				
Act XV of 1908 (The Indian Ports Act) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> .				
Act IX of 1908 (The Indian Limitation Act) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> .				
Act V of 1908 (The Civil Procedure Code) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> .				
Act III of 1907 (The Provincial Insolvency Act) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> .				
Ordinance No. I of 1914. The Indian Naval and Military News (Emergency) Ordinance <i>mutatis mutandis</i> .				
✓ Act II of 1912 (The Co-operative Societies Act).				
✓ Act I of 1894 (The Land Acquisition Act) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> .				
Act IV of 1920 (The Indian Census Act) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> .				

APPENDIX II—contd.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	REMARKS.
Act II of 1899 (The Stamp Act) with amendments up to 1922 inclusive. The Guardian and Wards Acts VIII of 1890 with up-to-date amendments (1925). The Transfer of Property Act IV of 1882 with up-to-date amendments (1925). The Specific Relief Act. (Act I of 1877) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> .	Passed by the Government of India.	1926	
✓ Act V of 1879 (The Land Revenue Code) with up-to-date amendments <i>mutatis mutandis</i> .		1926	
✓ *The Record of Rights Chapter 10A of the B.L.R. Code.	Passed by the Government of Bombay.	1924	*Excluding Jafarabad.
Act VII of 1867 (The District Police Act, Sections 33 and 34 only)			
Act VIII of 1867 (The Village Police Act) ...			
Act V of 1878 (The Abkari Act) ...			
Act XX of 1864 (The Minors Act) ...			
†Act III of 1878 (The License Tax Act) ...			†Excluding Jafarabad.
Act II of 1868 (The Public Ferries Act) ...			
✓ †Act I of 1880 (The Khoti Act) ...			†Excluding Jafarabad.
Act XIX of 1838 (The Coasting Vessels Act).			
Regulation Act VIII of 1827 (The Regulation for the succession to Estates of Deceased Persons).			
§Act II of 1890 (The Salt Act, Sections 3, 10, 15, 26, 28, 38 to 48, 50 to 52 and 56).			§Bombay Act VII of 1873
Act IV of 1890 (The Bombay District Police Act).			Sections 23, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 58, are made applicable to Jafarabad.
Act I of 1890 (The Gambling Act) ...			
Act II of 1906 (The Mamlatdar's Courts Act) ...			
Act IX of 1918 (The Bombay District Police Amendment Act).			
The Landing and Wharfage Fees Act (VIII of 1882) with up-to-date amendments.			
Act I of 1888 (The Janjira Municipal Act) ...	Passed by His Highness The Nawab Saheb's Government.		
Act II of 1888 (The Janjira Local Fund Act) ...			
Act III of 1888 (The Janjira Land Improvement Act).			
|| Rules relating to Inam passed in 1861-62 (Sections 1, 3 and 5 to 10 only).			|| Excluding Jafarabad.
✓ *The Barkhali (alienation) Settlement Rules of 1913.		*Applicable to Jafarabad.	
The Janjira State's Pleaders Act I of 1905 (Amended by the State Legislative Councils proceedings, dated 16-8-1921).	Passed by Her Highness' Govt. Do.		
The Janjira State Press Act I of 1927.		1927	
†The Janjira State Registration of Societies Act II of 1927.		1927	†Excluding Jafarabad.
Rules <i>mutatis mutandis</i> for the punishment of crime in Imperial Service Troops issued in 1897.	Issued by the Inspector General of Imperial Service Troops.		

Janjira-Murud, 28th May 1928.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Jinjira State, 1927-28.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	REMARKS.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments, battalions, or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, Deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	
Sappers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery ... { Janjira ...	13	...	...	...	...	13	...	179*	...	...	...	13	} Janjira 168 unserviceable. 36,269 † 6 serviceable. Jafarabad 52 unserviceable. 878	* 11 serviceable. † 6 serviceable.
... { Jafarabad...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58†	...	...	...	...
Infantry ... { Janjira ...	217	11	8	...	1	219	...	...	...	...	...	219		
... { Jafarabad...	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8		
Imperial Service Troops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Disbanded in April 1917.
Total ... { Janjira ...	230	11	8	...	1	232	...	179	...	...	...	232		The question of the re-employment of the Force has to be held in abeyance as the State is under Minority Administration.
... { Jafarabad ...	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8		

Janjira Murud, 28th May 1928.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police, for the year 1927-28.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		REMARKS.
				Dis-missed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judically.	By pro-motion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruc-tion.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector of Police	1	150		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Sub Inspectors		65 } 55 } 50 }		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Class	3	50		...	...	...	1	1	3	...	
2nd Class ... ..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd Class	2	30		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Head Constables:—			Rs. 29,498 " 6,331								
1st Class	6	25		...	1	...	1	1	6	...	
2nd Class	11	20		...	...	...	1	...	9	2	
3rd Class	16	16		...	1	...	3	...	7	9	
Constables:—											
1st Class	35	14	Janjira Jatrabad	...	1	...	...	...	9	26	
2nd Class	35	13		...	2	...	...	...	5	30	
3rd Class	70	12		2	2	...	...	...	7	63	
Drill Instructor ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	179	...	...	2	7	...	6	2	49	130	

Janjira-Murud, 28th May 1928.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira-State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Janjira State, during the year 1927-28.

STATE.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions to columns 4 & 5.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Janjira ...	86	96	53	50	53	50*	36	35†	13	14	67·9	70·0	67·9	70·0	†Includes 4 remaining under remand at the Magistrates' Courts last year. *5 remained under remand at the Magistrates' Courts at the close of the year.
Jafarabad ...	42	45	19	7	18	7	12	7	6	...	63·1	100·0	66·6	100·0	

Janjira-Murud, 28th May 1928.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen and amount of Recoveries in the Janjira State, during the year 1927-28.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Janjira ...	Rs. 874	Rs. 1,465	Rs. 720	Rs. 778	82·3	53·1	
Jafarabad ...	1,495	552	426	21	28·4	3·8	

Janjira-Murud, 28th May 1928.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.			Whipping.	Total.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Offences against the Public Tranquillity—Chapter VIII.	{ Janjira	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Jafarabad	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, etc.—Chapter XIV.	{ Janjira	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to Religion—Chapter XV.	{ Janjira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Jafarabad	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Offences affecting the Human Body—Chapter XVI.	Affecting life ...	{ Janjira	...	7	7	2	7	29*	2	...	1	...	1	...	2
		{ Jafarabad	...	2	2	...	2	2†
	Hurt and Grievous hurt ...	{ Janjira	1	20	21	47	20	61	26	1	...	13	12	...	26
		{ Jafarabad	1	12	13	23	13	28	6	...	2	...	4	...	6
	Criminal Force and Assault ...	{ Janjira	...	2	2	6	2	4	4	4	...	4
		{ Jafarabad	...	2	2	10	2	2	1	1	...	1
	Wrongful restraint etc.	{ Janjira
		{ Jafarabad	...	1	1	1
	Theft ...	{ Janjira	1	11	12	16	10	25	15	...	3	4	8	...	15
		{ Jafarabad	...	2	2	5	2	2	2	...	2	2
Robbery and Dacoity	{ Janjira	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Jafarabad	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust...	{ Janjira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Jafarabad	...	1	1	...	1	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	3
Receiving of Stolen Property ...	{ Janjira	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheating ...	{ Janjira	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraudulent Deeds and disposition of property	{ Janjira	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief ...	{ Janjira	...	9	9	15	9	11	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
	{ Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Trespass ...	{ Janjira	2	14	16	12	13	26	2	...	...	1	...	...	2
	{ Jafarabad	1	1	2	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation—Chapter XXI.	{ Janjira	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance—Chapter XXII.	{ Janjira	8	86	94	77	85	189	6	...	1	...	5	...	6	
	{ Jafarabad	1	3	4	14	4	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Act V of 1878 (The Abkari Act) ...	{ Janjira	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 (India) ...	{ Janjira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Jafarabad	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Arms Act XI of 1878 ...	{ Janjira	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Janjira Municipal Act I of 1888 (Janjira) ...	{ Janjira	1	6	7	2	7	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	{ Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The District Police Act IV of 1890 (Bombay) ...	{ Janjira	...	34	34	47	34	34	22	...	...	...	22	...	22
	{ Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	{ Janjira	13	192	205	236	188	389	81	1	4	6	23	47	81	
	{ Jafarabad	3	26	29	59	29	50	15	...	5	...	3	7	15	

Janjira-Murud, 28th May 1928.

VII.

cases awaiting trial in Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1927-28.

16	17	18	Term of Imprisonment.											30	REMARKS.
			19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
...
...
...
...
1
6	1	...	1	...	...	...	*21 committed to Sessions Court.
...	+2 .. " "
34	1	...	...	...	7	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	
22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
1	
...	
1	
6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
1	
8	
20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
3	
...	
166	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
5	
...	1	
...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
6	
12	
259	19	...	...	...	7	1	6	...	1	...	...	28	
33	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Janjira State, including Jafarabad, during the year 1927-28.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.					REMARKS.		
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1927-28.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.		Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of year.
				Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
JANJIRA.																	
Sadar Court
Sessions Judge, Janjira
Additional Sessions Judge, Janjira	1	3	...	21	...	...	...	...	4	21	...	8	13	...	...	...
Sessions Judge, Jafarabad
Additional Sessions Judge, Jafarabad	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
District Magistrate
First Class Magistrates	158	79	4	31	88	64	...	...	359	183	68	65	27	21	...	6
Second Class Magistrate ... ..	...	20	...	7	0	28	...	...	...	35	26	...	7	...	...	2
Third Class Magistrates	81	88	16	12	51	65	...	...	165	128	18	70	32	...	4	20
Total ...	241	192	20	73	139	157	...	...	529	369	112	143	81	21	4	28
JAFARABAD.																	
First Class Magistrate	18	5	...	3	...	9	...	...	36	12	...	6	6	...	...	...
Second Class Magistrate	43	21	6	4	...	28	...	...	110	32	...	27	9	2	...	...
Total ...	61	26	6	7	...	37	...	...	146	44	...	33	15	2	..	...

Janjira-Murud, 28th May 1928.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Janjira State, during the year 1927-28.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases																REMARKS.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, etc. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Sadar Courts	1	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sessions Judge, Janjira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Additional Sessions Judge, Janjira ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sessions Judge, Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Magistrate ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Class Magistrate with Appellate Power	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Total ...	8	...	...	14	2	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...

Janjira-Murud, 28th May 1928.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of during the year 1927-28.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.								Suits disposed of during present year.				REMARKS.					
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits <i>re</i> landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	<i>Ex parte</i> .	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.		Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.		
																											Rs.	Rs.	Y.	M.	D.
JANJIRA.																												
Sar Nyayadhish Court	19	7	54	48	73	55	66	44	7	11	7,618	2	46	...	46	...	...	2	...	7	22	...	15	18,384	0	3	7½	
Munsiff's Court	...	153	183	360	386	513	569	330	377	183	192	1,29,299	133	243	10	128	205	31	22	...	187	79	...	111	1,35,223	0	3	0
Total	...	172	190	414	434	586	624	396	421	190	203	1,36,917	135	289	10	174	205	31	24	...	194	101	...	126	1,53,607	...	...
JAFARABAD.																												
Mamlatdar's Court
Madatnis Kamdar's Court	...	2	1	24	29	26	30	25	29	1	1	9,654	2	27	...	13	9	3	4	...	1	6	3	19	9,544	0	1	10
Total	...	2	1	24	29	26	30	25	29	1	1	9,654	2	27	...	13	9	3	4	...	1	6	3	19	9,544	...	...

Janjira-Murud, 28th May 1928.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of.			REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
JANJIRA.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.						
Sar Nyayadhish Court	6	8	14,877	100	89	47,300	106	97	62,177	98	87	24,243	8	10	37,934	7	1	2	
Munsiff's Court	144	128	21,918	469	608	1,46,874	613	736	1,68,792	485	543	1,23,615	128	193	45,177	127	42	24	
Total	150	136	36,795	569	697	1,94,174	719	833	2,30,969	583	630	1,47,858	136	203	83,111	134	43	26	
JAFARABAD.																			
Mamlatdar's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madatnis Kamdar's Court	2	2	703	20	31	21,180	22	33	21,883	20	31	21,202	2	2	681	1	1	...	
Total	2	2	703	20	31	21,180	22	33	21,883	20	31	21,202	2	2	681	1	1	...	

Janjira-Murud, 28th May 1928.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State,

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work—Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.								Average duration.							
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Rs.	Rs.	Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of.		Past year.	Present year.				
													Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Sadar Court	3	10	10	2	13	12	3	8	10	4	12,979	1,186	2	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	13	0	5	8
Sar Nyayadhish Court..	3	4	13	11	16	15	12	5	4	10	2,851	2,358	3	1	5	1	2	2	...	1	2	...	0	3	27	0	3	15
Total	6	14	23	13	29	27	15	13	14	14	15,830	3,544	5	6	6	4	2	2	...	1	2	...						

Janjira-Murud, 28th May 1928.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1927-28.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total Cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
JAILS.											
Murud	1	12	24	40	36	16'8	13'4	21	Rs. 2,070	...	
Jafarabad	1	5	11	21	16	5'0	5'1	7	524	...	
LOCK-UPS.											
Janjira... ..	3	1	43	36	44	2'1	9'3	1	703	80'8	
Jafarabad	1	...	8	20	8	1'4	1'3	...	66	16'25	

Janjira-Murud, 28th May 1928.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Janjira State, including Jafarabad, for the year 1927-28.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Janjira...	1342	1449	702	888	539	489	3	4	12	2	86	66	1337	1441	Rs. 10,59,564	Rs. 11,43,071	9	3	3	8	
Jafarabad	35	29	26	15	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	29	Rs. 42,355	Rs. 20,311	..	..	..	..

Janjira-Murud, 28th May 1928.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX XV.

Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1927-28.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			REMARKS.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
Mortgages ...	Janjira ...	702	4,49,256	2,681	888	5,56,811	3,292
	Jafarabad	26	31,955	519	15	8,236	130
Sale-deeds ...	Janjira ...	539	5,65,684	2,438	489	5,19,027	2,161
	Jafarabad	9	10,400	122	14	12,075	134
Wills ...	Janjira ...	3	...	11	4	43,955	26
	Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money bonds	Janjira ...	12	3,341	31	2	1,164	7
	Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	Janjira ...	86	42,477	300	66	53,225	273
	Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
Process and Inspection fees.	Janjira ...	...	...	678	...	...	334
	Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Janjira ...	1342	10,60,758	6,139	1449	11,74,182	6,093
	Jafarabad	35	42,355	641	29	20,311	264
Deduct Expenditure.	Janjira ...	...	...	1,748	...	...	1,736
	Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Profit ...	Janjira ...	...	...	4,391	...	...	4,357
	Jafarabad	...	...	641	...	...	264

Janjira-Murud, 28th May 1928

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1927-28.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	REMARKS.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Murud	10,164	7,054	7,507	17,671	6,634	7,461	10,210	
Shriwardhan ...	3,898	5,379	4,383	8,281	5,262	4,346	3,935	
Jafarabad ... ..	.....	4,462	7,224	7,224	2,206	3,217	4,007	

Janjira-Murud, 28th May 1928.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rain-fall in the Janjira State including Jafarabad, for the year 1927-28.

STATE.	April 1927.	May 1927.	June 1927.	July 1927.	August 1927.	September 1927.	October 1927.	November 1927.	December 1927.	January 1928.	February 1928.	March 1928.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	REMARKS.
Janjira ...	0'1	0'0	40'46	40'33	14'9	6'54	7'46	4'3	0'5	0'0	0'2	0'0	112'99	106'18	93'61	
Jafarabad ...	0'0	0'0	7'5	11'70	2'60	0'88	1'75	1'34	0'0	0'0	0'0	0'0	25'32	64'20	29'29	

Janjira-Murud, 28th May 1928.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to Prices of Staple Food-grains.

Article.	During March (Fast year.)			During March (Present year.)			REMARKS.
	Per rupee.			Per rupee.			
	M.	S.	T.	M.	S.	T.	
Rice (Superior) ...	Janjira ...	...	4	4	...	4	55
	Jafarabad ...	...	3	40	...	3	40
Rice (Inferior) ...	Janjira ...	...	6	9	...	6	12
	Jafarabad ...	...	5	...	...	6	...
Nagli ...	Janjira ...	...	12	42	...	11	71
	Jafarabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vari ...	Janjira ...	...	13	7	...	12	42
	Jafarabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ...	Janjira ...	...	3	62	...	4	23
	Jafarabad ...	...	6	...	...	6	...
Tur (Pulse) ...	Janjira ...	...	3	10	...	3	23
	Jafarabad ...	...	3	40	...	3	40
Gram ...	Janjira ...	...	5	41	...	6	7
	Jafarabad ...	...	8	...	...	12	...
Wal (Beans) ...	Janjira ...	...	6	48	...	5	50
	Jafarabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajri ...	Janjira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jafarabad ...	...	6	40	...	11	...
Jwari ...	Janjira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jafarabad ...	...	9	...	...	13	40
Udid ...	Janjira ...	...	4	62	...	5	70
	Jafarabad ...	...	7	...	...	8	...

Janjira-Murud, 28th May 1928.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

XIX.

during the year 1927-28.

LOCAL FUNDS.			Totals.
Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
92	1,343	1,435	26,473
...
...	43	43	622
...	...	...	1,838
266	263	529	31,607
...	...	...	4,388
...	...	...	6,873
266	306	572	39,102
...	...	...	6,226
...	...	...	9,169
2,389	760	3,149	3,149
...
2,389	760	3,149	12,318
...
...	326	326	1,065
...	...	...	6,432
...	...	...	6,880
...
...	761	761	10,154
...	...	...	803
2,747	3,496	6,243	95,992
...	...	...	13,461

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1927-1928.

District.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		REMARKS.
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
			Male.	Female.										
Janjira... ..	12,633	9,751	3,283	3,661	178	23	21	77	8,961	7,334	...	420	1,118	
Jafarabad	1,457	1,411	76	506	34	47	1,504	51	4,111	622	20	189	76	

Janjira-Murud, 28th May 1928.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1927-28.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Foreign liquor shop and methylated spirit.		Tobacco.		Total.		REMARKS.
	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	
Janjira ...	14	Rs. 56,620	3	Rs. 4,088	3	Rs. 2,553	85*	Rs. 67,178	1	Rs. 500	*	Rs. 1,348	106	Rs. 1,32,287†	67 Toddy Shops, 18 Free-foot- booths, 85 * Revenue from tobacco is not derived from shops, but from a fee charged on tobacco that come into the states for local consumption. † In addition to this Rs. 998 derived from miscellaneous receipts and Rs. 789 from interest.
Jafarabad	2	Rs. 10,500	1	Rs. 4,842	1	Rs. 371	...	...	...	...	18	Rs. 1,540	22	Rs. 17,253	

Janjira-Murud, 28th May 1928.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Income and Expenditure of the Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1927-28.

Same as the statement given in Chapter V, in the body of Report.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1927-28.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	REMARKS.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
JANJIRA.									
Murud	11,477	21	20	...	1	...	12,987	254'1	
Murud Branch Dispensary	949	...	...	...	...	...	446	73'3	
Shrivardhan	6,115	...	...	...	...	...	3,107	65'2	
Mhalsa	5,239	...	...	...	...	...	2,638	56'7	
Fort Janjira	2,820	...	...	...	...	...	2,160	36'4	
Borli Panchatan	2,354	...	...	...	...	...	1,386	86'2	
Total	28,954								
JAFARABAD.									
Jafarabad	5,052	...	...	...	...	...	2,250	68'6	
Municipal	8,022	...	...	...	...	...	495	28'4	
	13,074								
Grand Total	42,028	21	20	...	1	...	25,469	668'9	

Janjira-Murud, 28th May 1928.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Janjira State including Jafarabad for the year 1927-28.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.		REMARKS.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.	Deaths.	
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	
Janjira	87,534	3,233	4,043	810	...	2,633	2,105	...	528	36'93	46'18	
Jafarabad	10,996	524	486	...	38	340	245	...	95	47'6	44'1	
										30'9	22'28	

Janjira-Murud, 28th May 1928.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Janjira State including Jafarabad, for the year 1927-28.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of Pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.				REMARKS.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Second-ary.	Primary.	Profes-sional and Technical	
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	* Besides this Rs. 2,655 were spent on account of establishment charges of the Educational Inspector's Office and Rs. 125 grant to libraries.
1	1	High School, Murud-Janjira	289	295	257'3	268	11,084	...	...	...
0	1	Middle Class English School, Shriwardhan ... ..	...	54	...	44	...	1,243	...	...
1	1	Do. Jafarabad	29	...	25'6	...	...	345	...	...
3	2	Anglo-Vernacular Schools	434	256	299	188	...	...	...	...
23	25	Marathi Schools, Janjira	1,489	1,759	1,032	1,277	...	...	17,254	...
7	7	Gujarathi Schools, Jafarabad	424	427	293'7	317'5	...	...	4,403	...
44	44	Hindustani Schools, Janjira	1,668	1,775	1,157	1,182	...	...	14,026	...
2	2	Do. Jafarabad	70	75	46'4	49'1	...	...	617	...
71	73	Total—Janjira	3,880	4,139	2,745'3	2,959	11,084	1,243	31,280	...	
10	10	Total—Jafarabad	523	502	365'7	367'2	...	345	5,020	...	
7	6	Scholarships to 6 students receiving Higher Education ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,265
0	1	Private Schools, Janjira	87	110	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Jafarabad ... ..	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	7	Total	87	212	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	90	Grand Total	4,490	4,853	3,111'0	3,326'2	11,084	1,588	36,300	1,265	50,237*

Janjira-Murud, 28th May 1928.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

239

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
JANJIRA STATE

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1929-1930

WITH
APPENDICES

BOMBAY

PRINTED BY M. N. KULKARNI AT THE "KARNATAK" PRINTING PRESS,
No. 318/A, THAKURDWAR

1930

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
JANJIRA STATE

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1929-1930

WITH
APPENDICES

BOMBAY

PRINTED BY M. N. KULKARNI AT THE "KARNATAK" PRINTING PRESS,
No. 318/A, THAKURDWAR

1930

No. A. D. M. 134 of 1930

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
JANJIRA-MURUD, 1ST JUNE 1930.

FROM

P. R. KAPADIA, ESQUIRE, B.A.,
DEWAN, JANJIRA STATE.

TO

HER HIGHNESS,
LADY KULSUM SIDI AHMED KHAN,
REGENT BEGUM SAHEBA
OF JANJIRA.

Your Highness,

I have the honour to place before Your Highness the Annual Administration Report of the Janjira State including the dependency of Jafarabad, for the official year ending 31st March 1930.

2. The only incident which marred the even tenor of the administration of this State during the year was the Shriwardhan communal riot referred to in para 2 of my letter submitting my report of last year. However, under Your Highness' sagacious guidance and owing to Your Highness' solicitude for all classes of the subjects of the State irrespective of caste or creed, the trouble was got over in course of time, and it is only hoped that both the communities have learned to think that the origin of the trouble was not worth fighting for.

3. Measures of public improvements, convenience and well-being were, as Your Highness is well aware, continued and all State Departments and buildings received their share of attention as far as our means permitted. The works of outstanding public convenience and urgent need carried out during the year were the construction of the bridge over the Chikhlu river, where it crosses the Dighi-Shriwardhan Road, the opening of the Dispensary for women and children named after Your Highness, the completion of the Shriwardhan Wharf and the construction of a new wharf at Dighi.

4. His Highness the young Nawab Saheb's unusually good progress was maintained during the year at the Rajkumar College where Government have considered it desirable in the interest of His Highness that the Nawab Saheb should continue for a year longer.

5. In presenting this my fourth Administration Report with sincere pleasure and appreciation of Your Highness' great solicitude for the advancement of the State,

I beg to subscribe myself,
Your Highness' most obedient servant,

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
JANJIRA STATE
(Including Jafarabad)
For the year 1929-30.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Janjira, a first class Indian State in the Political Agency of Kolaba in the Konkan, comprises of two tracts, the Janjira State proper, with its head-quarters at Murud on the west coast and the dependency of Jafarabad to the south of Kathiawar, with its head-quarters at the port of Jafarabad, also on the Arabian Sea coast. Janjira State proper—made up of three Talukas, Murud, Shriwardhan and Mhasla—lies to the south of Bombay and is bounded on the north by the Revdanda creek, on the east by the Kolaba District, on the south by the Bankot creek and on the west by the Arabian sea.

Its area is 324 sq. miles and population according to the census of March 1921, 87,534. The total income, calculated on an average of the last five years, amounts to Rs. 7,44,878 against Rs. 7,43,307 reported last year.

The dependency of Jafarabad is situated in the extreme south of Kathiawar. Its area is 53 sq. miles and population according to the census of March 1921, 10,996. The total income averages Rs. 1,17,343 against Rs. 1,11,915 reported last year.

2. The State does not pay any tribute to the British Government or to any State. On the other hand it receives from Junagadh State an annual tribute of 363 Rayals (an old Junagadh coin) or about Rs. 500.

3. After the hot weather visit to Kesoli, the summer resort of the ruling family, Their Highnesses the Nawab Saheb and the Regent mother returned to Murud on 14th June 1929. His Highness left for Salav in company of Her Highness the Regent Saheba on his way to Rajkot on 29th June 1929, but owing to heavy rains His Highness could not proceed further immediately but went to Bombay on the 10th July 1929, and reached Rajkot on 14th July 1929. Her Highness returned to Murud on 10th July 1929. His Highness the Nawab Saheb left Rajkot on 1st October 1929 on closure of the college for the October vacation and returned to Rajkot on 10th November 1929, reaching there on the 11th. Her Highness the Regent Begum Saheba left for Bombay on 11th December 1929. His Highness the Nawab Saheb left Rajkot on account of the X'mas vacation on 20th December 1929 and arrived at Bombay on 21st December 1929. Their Highnesses came to Murud on 23rd December, and went back to Bombay on 3rd January 1930. His Highness the Nawab Saheb left Bombay on 4th January 1930 and arrived at Rajkot

on 5th January 1930. Her Highness the Regent Begum Saheba returned to Murud on 26th February 1930.

His Highness the young Nawab Saheb has been attending the Rajkumar College at Rajkot for the last seven years. In ordinary course His Highness would have finished his study at the Rajkumar College in April 1930 and joined an Arts College this year. But in the interests of His Highness' future better education and achievements, the Government of Bombay having decided that His Highness should stay at the Rajkumar College for a year more, His Highness did not appear for the Diploma examination held in April 1930, though he was quite fit and prepared for it, and almost topped his class. He has just been appointed an "Officer" at the College. By his good progress in studies during the year he has won a prize, and by his interest in athletics a Cup in the running race. In forwarding the usual annual report the Principal of the College remarks:—

" He is a very promising Kumar with ability above average; he works well and will I hope take a high place in next year's Diploma. He developed in mind and body a great deal, and has begun well as an Officer".

On his return from Rajkot His Highness in company of Her Highness the Regent Begum Saheba, proceeded to Kesoli, the hot weather resort of the ruling family on 22nd April 1930.

The official birthday of His Highness falls on the 7th March and his seventeenth birth-day was observed with the usual celebrations both at Murud and at Jafarabad on the 7th March 1930, with the usual congratulations and good wishes from the Sidi Bhaibands, State officers and other gentry as well as subjects both of Janjira and Jafarabad.

4. The Armistice day, the 11th November, was observed by entire suspension of work for two minutes at 11 a. m.

PERSONNEL OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

5. There were only a few changes in the personnel of the principal officers.

Mr. S. Y. Rajadhyaksha, B.A., LL.B., Sar Nyayadhish, having gone on leave from 11th April 1929 prior to retirement from 1st August 1929, on account of failing health, Mr. Ramkrishna Babaji Dalvi, a pleader from Alibag, was appointed to officiate as Sar Nyayadhish from 22nd May 1929.

Mr. C. S. Malkan, B. E., Executive Engineer, having resigned, Mr. Ramkrishna Yeshawant Kulkarni, Upper Subordinate, P. W. D., was appointed to act as Executive Engineer.

These changes are shown in Appendix I as they stood on 31st March 1930.

6. The Darbar Gazette continued to be printed at the beginning of every month and besides its ordinary purpose was utilised to give correct information of public concerns of the State to the public at large who have no other means of knowing them in their correct aspect.

ZAMINDAR SABHA.

7. As a concession to the agitation of an exiguous section of the community this Sabha was revived after two years during the year of report. A meeting was held on the 18th May 1929 and was presided over by the Dewan of the State. Out of 89 members invited, 53 were present. Most of the usual questions which had been received in writing were answered at the meeting, but no intelligent discussion whatsoever took place, and the meeting, as was fully expected, evoked nothing beyond the most lukewarm interest even among its few lip advocates.

8. A very deplorable event and one which generally exercised both the administration and the public of the State for several months during the year of report was the communal riot at Shriwardhan, the cause of which was indeed very petty and one over which none but short sighted people could have quarrelled. The cause was the enclosure by barbed wire fencing of a Mahomedan Kabrasthan by the Mahomedans of the town under the orders of H. H. the Regent, and the riot by the Hindus took place on the ground that they had a right of way through the enclosed place, being not content with a clear and better way only a few feet away. The authority of law and order had to be asserted at all costs and risks, and over 75 Hindu rioters were arrested and proceeded against according to law. In the end after being under regular judicial trial for a period of four months and committed to the Court of Sessions, they thought it right to ask Her Highness' pardon for their thoughtless and unlawful acts and Her Highness was graciously pleased to pardon them.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND AND LAND REVENUE.

(The figures in this chapter are for the revenue year from 1st August 1928 to 31st July 1929.)

TERRITORIAL CHANGES.

9. The total number of villages in the State proper continued to stand at 245, of which 216 were unalienated and 29 alienated.

The total number of villages in Jafarabad is 12 all of which are unalienated.

LAND TENURES.

The following are the land tenures in force in the State:—

(1) Dhara or Khalsa (Survey tenure).	}	Janjira.
(2) Inam.		
(3) Kowli.		
(4) Khoti-Junekul.		
(5) Khoti-hak.		
(1) Dhara or Khalsa. (Survey tenure).	}	Jafarabad.
(2) Giras.		
(3) Pasaita or Barkhali.		

SURVEY SETTLEMENT.

10. Survey settlement rates are in force in all the unalienated and 17 out of 29 alienated villages; the ryots have been paying them without

difficulty. In the case of Kowli lands the Makta or rent is paid in kind which arrangement is convenient to the State, as Sanadi disbursements in a large number of cases have to be made in grain (rice).

In Jafarabad, though survey rates have been introduced, the survey tenure does not largely prevail, and large tracts are held on annual tenancies.

CULTIVATED AND WASTE LANDS.

11. The total area under cultivation is 1,03,450 acres of land under survey tenure and 1,248 bighas of Kowli and unsurveyed lands in Inam villages, against 1,03,114 acres and 1,248 bighas last year. The increase of 336 acres is due to the giving out of forest lands in the inam village of Pabhara for cultivation.

WASTE LANDS.

12. The total arable waste land at the end of the last year was 8,017 acres 32½ gunthas, assessed at Rs. 3,839-9-8 and 108 acres 14½ gunthas assessed at Rs. 158-1-9 were resumed for nonfulfilment of the conditions of their grant. Thus the total arable waste land available for cultivation was 8,126 acres 7½ gunthas assessed at Rs. 3,997-11-5. Out of this 99 acres 20½ gunthas assessed at Rs. 26-8-0 were given out for cultivation and 8,026 acres 27 gunthas remained waste at the end of the year. To this have to be added Potkharaba and unassessed lands measuring 39 acres 15 gunthas of which 4 acres 25½ gunthas was given out for cultivation during the year.

In Jafarabad the area of assessed waste land in the preceding year was 3,211 acres 15 gunthas; out of this 680 acres 16 gunthas were given out for cultivation, while 867 acres 33 gunthas were relinquished, the total unoccupied area at the close of the year being 3,398 acres 32 gunthas. Although the State is now free from raids of decoits, lands near the boundary limits far away from the villages are still lying waste for want of confidence on the part of tenants.

LAND REVENUE.

13. In the State proper the Land revenue demand, collection and balance were as under :—

	Rs.
Balance for collection on 1st August 1928	.... 7,033
Current year's demand :—	
Fixed land revenue	.... 2,29,244
Miscellaneous & fluctuating revenue	.... 13,325
	<hr/>
Total demand for the year excluding outstanding balance	.... 2,42,569
Total demand including outstanding balance	.... 2,49,602
Suspensions	.... Nil.
Remissions including previous years' arrears	.... 8,278
Balance for collection	.... 2,41,324
Amount collected	.... 2,32,364
Balance outstanding on 31st July 1929	.... 8,960

There was an increase of Rs. 10,188 in the fixed land revenue due to the introduction of revision survey settlement in Mhasla Taluka and also an increase of Rs. 6,352 under the head "miscellaneous and fluctuating revenue" due to income derived from authorised cultivation in the lands at Kharsai and in warkas lands, value of gawthan trees and fines imposed for unauthorised cultivation.

Almost the whole of the revenue was collected without difficulty. The number of notices issued under Section 152 of the Land Revenue Code was 278, against 326 last year, and that of those under Section 148 was 3 against 2 last year. In no case were coercive measures under Sections 153, 155 and 157 of the Land Revenue Code found necessary.

In Jafarabad the land revenue demand, collection and balance were as under :—

				Rs.
Arrears outstanding on the 1st August 1928	....			41,049
Current year's demand :—				
Fixed revenue	....	....	....	37,371
Miscellaneous and fluctuating revenue	....			9,573
				<hr/>
Total demand for the year excluding outstanding balance.	....			46,944
Total demand including outstanding balance	....	....	....	87,993
Suspensions	....	....	....	Nil.
Remissions	....	....	....	59
				<hr/>
Total deduction	....	....	....	59
Balance for collection	....	....	....	87,934
Amount collected	....	....	....	60,680
Balance outstanding	....	....	....	27,254

The large outstanding balance is in respect of years before 1926-27 and though the arrears have been reduced during the last three years what is left is difficult of realization, as the tenants are changed and the arrears are old.

The number of notices issued was 140 against 102 last year. As many of the tenants are annual tenants, the land revenue demand fluctuates from year to year.

REVISION SETTLEMENT.

14. Revision survey settlement has been completed and introduced in Murud, Shriwardhan and Mhasla Talukas. In the Mhasla Taluka the work of Pot Hissa Survey and Record of Rights is in progress.

ALIENATION SETTLEMENT.

15. No settlement of Inams, Kowls etc. was made during the year under report.

In Jafarabad no settlement was effected during the year under report.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

16. There were no disputes about the boundary limits in Janjira or Jafarabad territories.

TAKAVI ADVANCES.

17. During the year no takavi was advanced. Out of the outstanding balance of Rs. 21,300, Rs. 3,692 were recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 17,608 comprising of Rs. 3,871 on account of instalments due but not paid during the year, Rs. 2,998 arrears of the preceding years and Rs. 10,739 instalments for the recovery in future years.

In Jafarabad no takavi was advanced during the year. The total amount due for recovery was Rs. 5,463-9-8 of which Rs. 204-8-0 were recovered during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 5,259-1-8 at the close of the year. The advances have been made for agricultural purposes.

RECORD OF RIGHTS.

18. The work of the Record of Rights was taken in hand in the Mhasla Taluka and done in 43 villages during the year.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

19. During the year under report the provisions of Section 8 (4) of the Extradition Act, 1903, (XV of 1903) relating to the forfeiture of bail-bonds executed by sureties in the case of offenders arrested in the State and required for trial in British India, administered areas of Agencies or any Indian State, were applied to the Janjira State including the dependency of Jafarabad.

The Acts in force in the State are enumerated in Appendix II.

MILITARY FORCE.

20. The sanctioned total strength of Military force during the year was 233 as against 236 last year, as shown in Appendix III. The decrease is due to the fact that among the Habshi Bhaibands three men died and no new men were appointed; five men died among the Chhorwads and services of one man were dispensed with and six men were appointed. The force consists of 21 fort garrison men, 13 gunners and 199 irregulars. They are all Sidi Sardars, Habshi Bhaibands, Janjirkars and Chhorwads. They carry old fashioned swords or old matchlocks of native manufacture. The gunners fire guns on ceremonial occasions. None of the men referred to above has received any military training. They are counted under the category of "military force" only in name. They are not fit for any sort of military service nor are they equipped for such service. Their duties are confined to the Janjira fort where they live mostly in their family houses. Some of them have sought homes outside the fort also. They watch the fort and attend Durbars. The total cost of the force was Rs. 33,020 against Rs. 32,166 during the previous year. They are old hereditary retainers and paid mostly in kind (Paddy).

The desirability of reducing the number of Sanadis by not filling in vacancies wherever possible and by employing those among them who are fit for active service in the Police and other departments of the State is kept in view, but the progress is extremely slow in view of vested interests and confirmed customs and privileges, as well as on account of apathy, poverty, want of enterprise and idleness on the part of the holders.

The military force in Jafarabad was 8 as against 7 last year. The cost of these irregulars was Rs. 858, against Rs. 822 in the preceding year.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

21. As reported before, the Janjira Imperial Service Signalling units were disbanded in April 1917, as they were found unfit for active service.

POLICE.

22. The total sanctioned strength of the Police force in the State proper excluding Jafarabad was 133, against the same number last year. It consisted of 1 Inspector, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Chief Constable, 26 Head Constables and 101 Constables. Out of these one Head Constable and ten Constables were employed on Abkari duty. Besides a party of ten Constables was employed almost throughout the year as a precaution against the riot at Shriwardhan which broke out in the early part of the year.

The force is under the supervision of an Inspector who has passed through the regular course in the Central Police Training School, Nasik. During the regrettable communal riot at Shriwardhan referred to in chapter I, Sidi Mahmud Damad, the Inspector, displayed great tact, forbearance and courage in a situation, which at one time was fraught with great risk and danger owing to a few thoughtless leaders having worked up the feelings of an ignorant Hindu mob to a high pitch of excitement. His bold stroke of suddenly arresting a few of the most prominent and influential ring-leaders tactfully on the third or fourth day, followed by the arrest in quick succession of most of the other inciters and mischief-makers broke the back of the riot, which some 3000 to 4000 mostly illiterate Hindus of all castes from the town and surrounding villages were misguided into joining. He also rendered valuable assistance by his investigations to the State Counsel and I am glad to place this appreciation of his good work on that occasion on record. It is to be regretted that two or three of the very worst leaders, escaped apprehension at the start, absconded far away from the State limits and are still at large somewhere in British limits. A watchful eye is kept on them for apprehension as soon as possible.

The total cost of the Police department was Rs. 34,316 against Rs. 35,864 in the previous year.

The total strength of the permanent Police force in Jafarabad was 23, consisting of 1 Sub-Inspector, 3 Head Constables and 19 Constables. One supernumerary Head Constable and one Constable were employed throughout the year as a precaution against dacoits who are not infrequent in these parts.

The total cost of Police in Jafarabad was Rs. 6,469 against Rs. 7,465 in the preceding year.

Further details as to cost, discipline and education of the force are given in Appendix IV.

23. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases dealt with by the Police in the State proper including 23 pending at the close of the last year was 131; of these 36 were noncognizable. Out of 95 cognizable cases 38 were committed to the Courts of Magistrates, 14 were struck off, 4 placed on the dormant file and 39 remained with the Police under investigation against 23 the year before. Besides one supplementary cognizable case was committed to the Court of 1st Class Magistrate by the Police during the year under report.

In addition to these, 8 were sent by the Magistrates under Section 202 of Criminal Procedure Code for investigation, by the Police. Out of these 6 were disposed of during the year and two remained pending at the end of the year. The Police took up 19 cases under section 61 of the District Police Act involving 22 accused persons, all of whom were convicted. Out of the three pending cases in the Magistrates' Courts at the end of the last year in one case the accused person was convicted and two remained pending trial with the Magistrates at the close of the year under report. Out of the 39 cognizable cases committed to the Courts of Magistrates, convictions were obtained in 28, in 9 cases the accused persons were acquitted and 2 cases remained pending at the end of the year in the Magistrates' Courts. Last year 20 cognizable cases were committed to the Courts of Magistrates, in 16 of which convictions were obtained, in 2 cases the accused were acquitted and 2 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

The number of persons apprehended by the Police in cognizable cases including one remaining with the Police at the end of the last year was 209, all of whom were committed for trial. Out of them 45 were convicted, 162 were acquitted and 2 remained pending trial in the Magistrates' Courts at the close of the year.

Out of the 72 offences 1 was of murder, 1 of culpable homicide, 9 of grievous hurt, 28 of theft, 14 of house-breaking and theft, 1 of criminal breach of trust and 18 other offences.

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases dealt with by the Jafarabad Police during the year including 24 pending at the close of the last year was 52 as compared with 67 last year. Out of these 37 were cognizable cases and 15 non-cognizable cases. Out of the 37 cognizable cases 6 were committed for trial, 2 were struck off the register and 29 remained under investigation with the Police. Convictions were obtained in all of these 6 cognizable cases. Last year the number of cases committed was 10, in 7 of which convictions were obtained and in three cases the accused were acquitted. The number of persons arrested by the Police in cognizable cases was 65, all of whom were committed for trial. Of these 58 were convicted and 7 were acquitted.

Further particulars as regards the working of the Police are given in Appendix V.

24. The total value of property reported as stolen during the year under report was Rs. 2,959 in the State proper and Rs. 277 in Jafarabad against Rs. 1,629 and Rs. 1,155 the year before. The value of the property found was Rs. 813 and Rs. 60 or 27·4 and 21·6 per cent respectively. The corresponding figures of the last year were Rs. 1,301 and Rs. 187 or 79·8 and 16·1 per cent respectively.

The details are given in Appendix VI.

25. No case of decoity occurred in Jafarabad during the year under report.
26. The ratio of Police to population and area was 1 to 658 souls and 1 to 2·4 sq. miles in the State proper and 1 to 478 souls and 1 to 2·3 sq. miles in Jafarabad.
27. There are no Village Police in the State.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

28. The following courts were in existence during the year.
 - 1 Sadar Court.
 - 1 Sessions Judge's Court, Janjira.
 - 1 Additional Sessions Judge's Court, Janjira.
 - 1 Sessions Judge's Court, Jafarabad.
 - 1 Additional Sessions Judge's Court, Jafarabad.
 - 1 District Magistrate's Court.
 - 3 First Class Magistrate's Courts.
 - 2 Second Class Magistrate's Courts.
 - 4 Third Class Magistrate's Courts.

This is, no doubt, a formidable array of courts for the size of the State but it has to be maintained in conformity with the law followed in the State and for convenience of administration, but in all these criminal Courts work is very light. In particular, the State Dewan who is also the Sessions Judge never takes any Sessions cases as he has to sit in High Court in appeal cases as Her Highness, the Regent Begum Saheba's adviser.

In the State proper there was at the beginning of the year a balance of 5 cases involving 10 persons. 186 new cases involving 504 persons were sent for trial during the year against 201 cases involving 502 persons last year. Out of the total 191 cases implicating 514 persons, 181 cases involving 490 persons were disposed of, leaving 10 cases implicating 24 persons at the close of the year.

In Jafarabad there was no case pending at the end of the last year. During the year under report 35 cases involving 139 persons were sent for trial against 51 cases involving 82 persons last year. There were thus 35 cases implicating 139 persons for disposal, all of which were disposed of during the year under report.

The details as regards the disposal of cases and persons sentenced or otherwise dealt with are shown in Appendices VII & VIII.

29. The following Courts exercised appellate powers :—
 - 1 Sadar Court.
 - 1 Sessions Judge's Court, Janjira.
 - 1 Additional Sessions Judge's Court, Janjira.
 - 1 Sessions Judge's Court, Jafarabad.
 - 1 Additional Sessions Judge's Court, Jafarabad.
 - 1 District Magistrate's Court.
 - 1 First Class Magistrate's Court.

There was one appeal involving one person pending undisposed of by the Appellate Court at the close of the preceding year. 6 appeals involving 6 persons were presented during the year. There were thus 7 appeals for disposal during the year all of which were disposed of during the year.

Details are given in Appendix IX.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

30. The following are the Civil Courts at work in the State :—

- 1 The Sadar Court of Appeal.
- 1 Sar Nyayadhish Court with Appellate Jurisdiction.
- 1 Munsiff's Court, Janjira.
- 1 Court of Mamlatdar and Sub-Judge, Jafarabad.
- 1 Court of Madatnis Kamgar or Sub-Judge, Jafarabad.

ORIGINAL WORK.

31. In the State proper the number of original suits instituted was 340 against 371 last year. Including 191 suits pending at the beginning of the year, the total was 531 of which 360 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 171. The corresponding figures for the last year were 383 disposed of and 191 pending. The average duration of suits was 156.9 against 108.6 days in the preceding year. 119 suits of the value of Rs. 60,147 related to landed property and other rights and 221 of the value of Rs. 66,855 related to money transactions. Last year there were 141 suits of the value of Rs. 65,660 under the first head and 230 of the value of Rs. 1,34,075 under the second head. The nature and value of suits are given in Appendix X.

In the Madatnis Kamgar's Court at Jafarabad, 26 suits were instituted during the year and one suit was pending at the beginning of the year. Thus the total suits were 27 for disposal and all were disposed of during the year. The corresponding figures for the last year were 32 disposed of and one pending. The average duration of suits was 50 days as against 19 days in the preceding year. 1 suit of the value of Rs. 21-12-0 related to landed property and other rights and 25 suits of the value of Rs. 8,401 related to money transactions, the figures for the last year being 3 suits of the value of Rs. 1,331 and 29 of the value of Rs. 3,852 respectively. The nature and value of the suits are given in Appendix X.

EXECUTION OF DECREES.

32. Including the opening balance of 182, the total number of applications for disposal during the year, in the Courts of the Sar Nyayadhish and Munsiff, was 789 against 843 last year. Out of these 613 were disposed of and 176 remained pending at the close of the year.

The results are detailed in Appendix XI.

In the Courts of Jafarabad the total number of applications for disposal during the year under report including 1 pending case of the last year was 29 against 36 last year. Out of these 26 were disposed of and 3 remained pending at the close of the year. The results are detailed in Appendix XI.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS.

33. Including the opening balance of 25, the total number of applications for disposal during the year under report was 42, out of which 25 were disposed of and 17 remained pending at the close of the year.

No application was pending in the Courts of Jafarabad at the end of the last year. Three applications were filed during the year under report and were disposed of.

APPELLATE WORK.

34. 24 appeals were pending before the appellate Courts of the State at the beginning of the year under report and 35 were filed during the year ; of these 42 were disposed of and 17 remained pending at the close of the year. Last year there were 58 appeals for disposal and 34 were disposed of. Further particulars are given in Appendix XII.

WORKING OF MAMLATDAR'S COURTS ACT.

35. There are three Tahasildar's Courts in the State under the Mamlatdar's Courts Act, one at each Mahal. There were two cases pending at the close of the last year. Six new complaints were filed of which five were rejected, two were disposed of and one remained pending at the close of the year.

No complaint was filed and disposed of during the year in the Mamlatdar's Court at Jafarabad.

EXTRADITION.

36. One person was surrendered to the State by the British authorities and one was given over to the British authorities by the State during the year.

In Jafarabad 2 persons were handed over to the British authorities.

In the matter of extradition there was no want of reciprocity on the part of the neighbouring States or the British authorities.

PRISONS.

37. There is one Central Jail at Murud under the superintendence of the Chief Medical Officer and a resident Jailor. The building is partly upperstoreyed and is commodious. It was thoroughly repaired during the year, the frontage being largely dismantled as it was in a dangerous condition. The Jail has in all 14 cells and 2 wards with kitchen rooms for male and female convicts. The Jail guard is placed at the entrance gate on the ground floor. The upper floor is used for office purposes. At the close of the last year there were 14 prisoners in the Jail. During the year 27 more were received. Out of the total number of 41 prisoners, 23 were released on completing their sentences, three died in the Jail and 15 remained in the Jail at the end of the year. Of these 15, 2 convicts were undergoing transportation for life, and 11 were long term and 2 were short term prisoners. The total cost of maintenance and control was Rs. 2,399 against Rs. 2,384 last year. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 149 against Rs. 146 previous year. The prisoners are employed in the

Jail garden, on the new agricultural farm and occasionally on petty public works. The proceeds of their labour amounted to Rs. 47-13-10 against Rs. 100-10-8 in the last year. Further details are given in Appendix XIII.

At the close of the last year there were two lunatics in the Jail. 4 lunatics were admitted during the year under report. Of whom 4 were released and 2 remained at the close of the year.

No civil prisoner was in the jail at the end of the last year. Only one civil prisoner was received during the year and was released.

Three prisoners who suffered from Nervous Debility & Cho-Diarrhoea, Broncho-Pneumonia & General Debility, Periphreal Neuritis and General Debility respectively died in the jail during the year. They were under the treatment of the Chief Medical Officer of the State who is also the Superintendent of the Jail.

There is one Jail at Jafarabad under the superintendence of the local Medical Officer. The building is strong and commodious. This building was also thoroughly repaired, especially the frontage, and double entrance gates were provided—a precaution usually taken in all Jails where long term prisoners are kept. It has 9 cells and 2 cook-rooms. The Jail guard is placed at the entrance gate on the ground floor. At the close of the last year there were 9 prisoners in the Jail. During the year 13 were received. Out of the total of 22, 15 were released on completion of their sentences and 7 remained undergoing their sentences at the close of the year. The total cost of maintenance and control was Rs. 934 against Rs. 819 last year. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 132 against Rs. 146 last year. The prisoners are employed in the Jail garden. Instruction is also given to prisoners in weaving nawar, *i.e.* cotton tape. The proceeds of the convicts' labour amounted to Rs. 140 against Rs. 125 in the previous year. Further particulars are given in Appendix XIII.

Discipline was maintained in the Jails. The health of prisoners was good.

LOCK-UPS.

38. There are three lock-ups in the State, viz., at Murud, Shriwardhan, and Mhasla. The Central Jail at Murud is also used as a lock-up for that town; the other two are used both for undertrial prisoners as well as for convicts sentenced to imprisonment for terms not exceeding one week. Five undertrial prisoners and 2 short term prisoners were confined in the lock-up at Shriwardhan during the year. One short-term and one undertrial prisoner were confined in the lock-up at Mhasla. At Murud, inclusive of 2 remaining from the last year, 100 undertrial prisoners were confined in the Central Jail. This large number includes very nearly 80 persons accused of rioting, arson and other serious offences committed at Shriwardhan during the riot of April 1929. The average of detention in custody of undertrial prisoners was 24.3 days against 20.2 days last year. The cost of maintenance of these prisoners was Rs. 1,920 as compared with Rs. 85 last year.

There is no separate lock-up at Jafarabad and undertrial prisoners are confined in the Jail. There was one undertrial prisoner remaining in the Jail

at the end of the last year. The number of those confined during the year was 7, against 16 in the preceding year. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 5 against Rs. 91 in the preceding year. Further particulars are given in Appendix XIII.

REGISTRATION.

39. Five documents remained unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the last year. The number of documents received for registration during the year under report was 1,540. Out of the total documents submitted for registration 1,542 were registered, 2 refused and one remained pending inquiry at the end of the year. The number of documents received and registered in the previous year was 1,392 and 1,394 respectively. The value of the documents registered was Rs. 11,30,327 against Rs. 12,69,904 last year, details of which are given in Appendix XIV.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,570 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,604, the corresponding figures for the last year being Rs. 6,207 and Rs. 1,619. The details are given in Appendix XV.

The system and the forms have been adopted from the British.

In Jafarabad the Mamlatdar is the Sub-Registrar and the work is done by his establishment. The number of documents received and registered during the year under report was 46 against 34 last year. The value of the documents registered was Rs. 62,567 against Rs. 20,031 last year. The total receipts were Rs. 663 against Rs. 276 in the previous year. No separate expenditure is incurred on account of registration in Jafarabad.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

40. There are three Municipalities in the State, viz., those at Murud, Shriwardhan and Jafarabad. These Municipalities were established in 1888 under the Janjira State Municipal Act 1888.

The Murud Municipality held 9 general meetings and 30 meetings of the Managing Committee. The Shriwardhan Municipality held 8 general meetings and 33 meetings of the Managing Committee. The total income of Murud and Shriwardhan Municipalities amounted to Rs. 14,647 and the expenditure to Rs. 18,306. The chief sources of income of Murud and Shriwardhan Municipalities are octroi and house-tax. The Murud Municipality constructed a building for its office at a cost of about Rs. 4,000 this year, as it had none of its own upto this time and its Office was housed in the building of the Murud General Library.

The Jafarabad Municipality held 16 general meetings and 24 meetings of the Managing Committee. The total income of the Jafarabad Municipality amounted to Rs. 4,235 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,415.

The Municipalities in the State paid such attention to road repairs and lighting as their income could permit.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION (1929).

(a) WEATHER AND CROPS.

41. The monsoon set in on the 6th June 1929. The rainfall in June was heavy, in July and August sufficient and in September moderate. The

rainfall on the whole was seasonable. Taking the crop of 12 as. as an average crop, the rice crop was 12 as., and Warkas (Nagli and Wari) and sesamum 11 as. Wal as a second crop was also good. The yield of coconut and betelnut was good and fetched fairly remunerative prices. The total average rainfall was 99.57 inches.

In Jafarabad the monsoon set in on 8th June 1929. The total rainfall was 22.35 inches as compared with 24.35 inches last year. A most unusual fall of 16.40 inches was received in two days on the 13th and 14th of July. This was a record breaking downpour. It was, as is always the case with abnormal downpours, of little use except for softening the soil, where it fell, for sowing purposes. On the other hand it did some harm to landed properties and resulted in scantier rainfall than usual later on when wanted for maturing the crops. The Bajri crop was fair but Jwari, sesamum and groundnut failed for want of seasonable rain. The average yield of Bajri and Jwari was about 10 as. and 1 to 2 as. respectively. Cotton was about 1 anna in the rupee and sesamum about 4 annas. Further details are given in Appendix XVII.

(b) WAGES AND LABOUR.

41. The wages of unskilled labourers ranged from 8 as. to 12 as., and those of ordinary carpenters and masons, who are treated as skilled labourers, ranged from 12 as. to Rs. 1-8-0 per day. These are held to be high rates for this State and are due to the large demand for labour at Bombay. At present large numbers migrate from every village to Bombay. As many of these do not return during the monsoon the work in the fields suffers.

In Jafarabad the wages of unskilled labourers were from 6 as. to 8 as. and those of skilled labourers from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 per day. These were high rates of wages and partly due to high prices of food stuffs and partly to the large demand for labour at Bombay.

A good number of Mahomedan traders from Janjira also go to Africa and Baghdad for business.

PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS.

43. The prices of rice and a few of the inferior food grains were lower in Janjira and also in Jafarabad as compared with those in the previous year. Rice crop very largely preponderates in this State and is its staple food grain. Rabi crops such as wheat and gram are not grown in the State proper.

The State being within easy reach of Bombay, prices of all crops march largely with those prevailing in the Bombay markets. The details are given in Appendix XVIII.

(c) FORESTS.

44. The total establishment of the Forest department numbered 71 as compared with 68 last year. It consisted of 1 Inspector, 2 Rangers, 1 Awalkarkun, 1 Surveyor, 23 Round guards and 43 Beat guards. In Jafarabad where there are no forests at all, the forest establishment is negligible, the little tree growth here and there of Babul and Gorad being looked after by the

village Havaladar. On the other hand the forests in the State proper are very valuable and form one of the chief sources of State revenue.

45. The coupe system has been introduced into the State since the last two years. The total area of the reserves including protected forests is roughly 51,658 acres, divided into two separate working circles, *viz.*, fuel and teak pole. The area of the fuel working circle has been estimated at 41,645 acres and divided into 10 felling series, each again being divided into 20 coupes averaging about 200 acres each. The total area of the teak pole circle is roughly 7,532 acres divided into 2 felling series each comprising 40 coupes with an average area of about 100 acres. 2,481 acres have been set aside for shikar reserves.

The total area of Kirdava (cultivable) forests is roughly estimated at 88,268 acres, divided into 9 felling series of 20 coupes with an average of about 500 acres each.

46. The total receipts from forests (exclusive of Jafarabad) amounted to Rs. 69,191, against Rs. 87,088 the year before. The decrease is due to the fact that the price of fuel having gone down, some of the coupes put to auction were not sold on account of low bids. The wood exported from the State is mainly taken up by the Bombay mills, and the long continued strikes in them adversely affected this very important industry of the State.

The expenditure was Rs. 17,031 against Rs. 16,442 in the previous year.

In Jafarabad the receipts were Rs. 159 against 105 last year and no expenditure was incurred.

47. Free grants of timber for religious and other public purposes were made during the year to the value of Rs. 157.

48. After a coupe is cleared, care is taken to foster the natural growth in it and plantation of new seeds is also resorted to. A large quantity of Teak, Ain, Kinjal, Harda, Kaju, Khair and Mango seeds, was sown in parts of Murud, Shriwardhan and Mhasla Talukas and the plants are reported to be doing well.

49. The number of offences committed during the year was 83 involving 224 persons. The number of old cases under investigation was 60 involving 150 persons, the total cases being 143 against 168 last year. Of these 87 cases involving 234 persons were detected and disposed of during the year departmentally and fines to the extent of Rs. 2,222 were levied. The number of undetected cases at the end of the year was 56.

50. There were six forest fires against 8 last year. The forest area involved was 134 acres. No damage was however done to the forests.

51. Enquiry as regards amounts to be paid to the owners of the lands for their trees cut by the contractors was completed in seven villages, *viz.*, Wawdungi, Pale, Kondivli, Dhorje, Nandale, Gani and Kanghar, during the year. A total sum of Rs. 11,503 was paid to the owners during the year under report.

52. During the year one Ranger, two Round Guards and two Beat Guards were fined and one Beat Guard was dismissed for negligence of duty.

(d) TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

53. The import and export trade of the State (both in Janjira and Jafarabad) is all by sea. The ports on the Janjira coast as well as that of Jafarabad are being gradually blocked up by sand bars. The imports increased from Rs. 12,58,219 to 12,71,512, a net increase of Rs. 13,293, and the exports decreased from Rs. 5,40,692 to Rs. 5,13,410, a net decrease of Rs. 27,282. The increase under imports occurred in Grain, Ghee and Oil, Metals and Country liquor. The decrease in exports occurred under most of the important commodities, viz., firewood, betelnuts, and coconuts, dried fish and myrobalans.

In Jafarabad, the exports decreased from Rs. 10,28,579 to Rs. 8,46,233, a net decrease of Rs. 1,82,346. The imports increased from Rs. 8,05,450 to Rs. 8,33,920, a net increase of Rs. 28,470. The decrease in exports is due partly to Toll Nakas being posted by the neighbouring States for levying duties and partly to want of sufficient stock of grains on account of bad season. The export from this port consists of grain, ghee, dried fish and chunam and imports of rice, grain, cotton and woollen stuff, metals, firewood, timber, sugar, and Kerosene oil.

54. There are no factories in the State to speak of. There is a small oil and flour mill at Jafarabad worked by an oil engine. There are also three mills in the state proper, one at Murud, where wood sawing, paddy husking, chunam grinding, etc., is done, another at Mhasla and a third one at Shriwardhan. Nor are there any special industries in the State. There are a few weavers in Shriwardhan Taluka who weave coarse sarees. There are small industries in several villages where articles such as copper pots, wicker work, earthen-ware, shoes, etc., are made to meet the local wants, but the articles are of inferior quality and not even sufficient to meet local requirements. In Jafarabad woollen blankets, coarse cotton cloth and native shoes are made for local consumption.

(e) PUBLIC WORKS.

55. The total expenditure on public works including Local Fund works in the State proper during the year under report was Rs. 1,51,888 as compared with Rs. 1,46,780 in the previous year. The details are given in Appendix XIX. The increase is only on paper as an old standing unadjusted amount of Rs. 15,000 was adjusted during the year.

56. The country is covered by high hills and is cut up by creeks, of which the three principal ones have now been bridged. The construction and maintenance of roads is, therefore, very expensive. There are about 100 miles of pacca roads connecting all large places and markets in the State. Ordinary repairs to these roads cost Rs. 7,130. Special repairs to the cost of Rs. 14,891 were made to the more frequented ones, the first to rank among them both in use and length, being the Murud-Borlai Road on which Rs. 5,387 were spent. It is 18 miles long and runs along almost the whole coast line of the Murud Taluka. Rs. 305 were expended in building two culverts on the Salav Talekhar Road; Rs. 451 on pitching to Kesoli Road; Rs. 2,921 for Murud town roads on metalling and on building three culverts; Rs. 3,200 for the Dighi-Shriwardhan Road on metalling etc., Rs. 2,525 for Mhasla-Shriwardhan Road on metalling and building two culverts; the last two ranking only next to the Murud-Salav Road in length and use in the respective Talukas.

The construction of a new bridge on the Chikhlap river on the Dighi-Shriwardhan road in the Shriwardhan Taluka involving a diversion of the road on both approaches thereto, was commenced this year and completed at a cost of Rs. 9,999. It supplied a very long felt want in the Shriwardhan Taluka, as Traffic over the Shriwardhan Dighi Road—the only means of communication during the rains—used to be held up during the greater part of the rains. Rs. 2,900 were spent on new Usroli Talekhar Road this year and Rs. 450 on the Borlai-Mandla bridge.

Rs. 44,299 were spent on new buildings during the year, *viz.*, Huzur Office rooms and a pavilion attached to the hot weather bungalow of the ruling family at Kesoli, a New Guest house at Murud, Police Sub-Inspector's Quarters at Murud, kitchen and privies for the Lady Kulsum Begum Dispensary at Murud, School Building at Nandgaon, Tahasildar's office at Mhasla, Police lines, Shriwardhan, and the Mhasla Market. Special repairs to 46 buildings were made at an expenditure of Rs. 30,105. The total cost of ordinary repairs to buildings in Murud, Shriwardhan and Mhasla Talukas, including those in Janjira and Kansa forts, cost a further sum of Rs. 7,100.

An amount of Rs. 10,966 was spent on improvement of water supply during the year. A sum of Rs. 6,753 was spent in connection with the Victoria Water Works, which supply drinking and domestic water mainly to Murud town, Rs. 3,296 on new works and Rs. 1,742 on repairs and Rs. 1,715 on establishment and contingencies. Rs. 3,527 were spent on the construction of new wells at Khar-Amboli, Chichghar, Borlai-Mandla, Nandgaon, Sawroli and Wandre in Murud Taluka, Shista and Wadshet-Wave in Shriwardhan Taluka and Surai and Waral in Mhasla Taluka and Rs. 687 on repairs to wells at different places.

Rs. 674 were spent on repairs of reclaimed salt lands in Murud and Mhasla Talukas and Rs. 705 on petty works.

Establishment charges of Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 10,789 against Rs. 11,332 in the previous year.

57. The total expenditure during the year under report on Public Works in Jafarabad was Rs. 21,767 against Rs. 15,597 in the previous year. Out of these a sum of Rs. 14,656 was spent on new buildings, Rs. 1,897 on annual repairs to public buildings, Rs. 4,449 on petty works and Rs. 764 on establishment.

(f) POST OFFICES.

58. There are two combined Sub-Post and third class Telegraph Offices in the State, one at Murud and the other at Jafarabad. There is also a Sub-Post Office at Shriwardhan and Branch-Post Offices at Mhasla, Wadavli, Borlai-Panchtan, Borlai-Mandla, Nandgaon, Hareshwar and Dighi, the last six being under the respective village school-masters. All these are British Post Offices and are worked under the direct control of the British Post and Telegraph Departments. Motor Mail Service between Salav and Murud which was rendered possible by the Borlai bridge and was introduced in October 1928, worked satisfactorily during the year.

(g) MINT.

59. His Highness the Nawab Saheb possesses coinage rights, but no coining is done in the State.

(h) GENERAL CONDITION OF THE STATE AND THE PEOPLE.

60. There is nothing particular to report under this head. The economic and financial condition of the State is quite satisfactory and the people contented. The only untoward occurrence of the year was the communal riot at Shriwardhan referred to above. Besides being a communal fracas the authority and prestige of the State were also involved, in-as-much as the fencing of the Mahomedan burial ground, to which the Hindu community took exception, had been put up under the orders of the State. With the exercise of patience and tact, accompanied by a stern assertion of the majesty of law and order, the trouble was got under in course of time.

The condition of the wage-earning classes remained unchanged.

Water supply was adequate and agricultural stock sufficient.

61. The Anjuman-i-Islam Institution which has long been established in Murud continued to do useful work among the Mahomedans; and the Bhandari boarding house for boys of that community continued to be maintained entirely by contributions from Bhandari people. The private High School at Jafarabad which is working under the Kelvani Uttejak Mandal of Bombay, consisting of educated persons and well-to-do merchants, continued to do very good educational work there. There are now two hostels attached to it for the convenience of boys coming from up-country.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE FINANCE.

62. The financial year of the State commences on 1st April. The following statements show the total receipts and expenditures of the State for the year 1929-1930 as compared with those of the last year :—

RECEIPTS.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	1929-1930	1928-1929	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Opening balance. } Cash	1,79,655	2,60,064		
	} Government Promissory Notes	2,50,000	2,50,000		
	} Fixed Deposits	1,00,000	...		
1	Land Revenue ... { Janjira	2,86,592	2,78,059	8,533	...
	{ Jafarabad	50,361	62,235	...	11,874
2	Taxes ... { Janjira	5,028	5,084	...	56
	{ Jafarabad	1,454	1,763	...	309
3	Customs ... { Janjira	29,486	26,855	2,631	...
	{ Jafarabad	37,295	37,491	...	196
4	Abkari ... { Janjira	1,35,435	1,33,756	1,679	...
	{ Jafarabad	11,644	11,343	301	...
5	Fisheries ... { Janjira	4,638	3,936	702	...
	{ Jafarabad	5,758	6,034	...	276
6	Forests ... { Janjira	69,191	87,088	...	17,897
	{ Jafarabad	159	105	54	...
7	Opium, Tobacco and Drugs. { Janjira	4,513	4,359	154	...
	{ Jafarabad	6,374	6,250	124	...
8	Salt ... { Janjira	20,496	22,510	...	2,014
	{ Jafarabad	1,001	796	205	...
9	Stamps ... { Janjira	18,958	21,840	...	2,882
	{ Jafarabad	1,515	1,291	224	...
10	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police. { Janjira	9,922	2,645	7,277	...
	{ Jafarabad	737	751	...	14
11	Civil Courts and Registration. { Janjira	19,525	21,334	...	1,809
	{ Jafarabad	1,365	761	604	...
12	Education ... { Janjira	7,297	6,392	905	...
	{ Jafarabad	216	216	...	...
13	Local Funds ... Janjira	21,416	17,729	3,687	...
14	Miscellaneous ... { Janjira	40,416	41,717	...	1,301
	{ Jafarabad	3,353	31,375	...	28,022
	Total	7,94,145	8,33,715	27,080	66,650
15	Deposits unadjusted ... { Janjira	25,897	35,016	...	9,119
	{ Jafarabad	471	1,121	...	650
16	Advances adjusted ... { Janjira	70,777	1,27,070	...	56,293
	{ Jafarabad	299	1,704	...	1,405
	Total Receipts	8,91,589	9,98,626	...	1,07,037

Under receipts in Janjira the causes and sources of the more important increases and decreases are given below :—

Under Land Revenue, the increase (Rs. 8,533) was due to revised assessments in the Mhasla Taluka ; under Customs (Rs. 2,631) to better receipts from Jakat, Port dues, Steamer fees and Wharfage ; under Abkari (Rs. 1,679) to better receipts from Country Liquor Shop License Fees, Toddy Shop License fees and Ganja License Fees ; under Criminal Courts, Jail and Police (Rs. 7,277) to the receipt of fines from the large number of the accused in the Shriwardhan Riot case. Local Funds receipts were better (Rs. 3,687) on account of increased revenue from one anna cess, on account of revised rates in the Mhasla Mahal and from Ferries. On the other hand the decrease under Forests (Rs. 17,897) was due to smaller receipts from the sale of coupes apparently as a result of the introduction of the coupe system ; under Salt (Rs. 2,014), Stamp (Rs. 2,882) and Civil Courts and Registration (Rs. 1,809) to smaller receipts under those heads than in the preceding year. The decrease under Miscellaneous (Rs. 1,301) was due to less income from interest on loans to private individuals. The decrease under Deposits (Rs. 9,119) was due to smaller amounts received in deposit. The decrease under Advances (Rs. 56,293) was due to the fact that last year large sums were recovered on account of oldstanding advances and loans from two Inamdars.

In Jafarabad, under Receipts the increases are distributed in small sums over various heads. Two noticeable decreases occurred (1) under Land Revenue (Rs. 11,874) due to the fact that in the preceding year a large amount of old arrears was recovered which was not the case in the year of report ; and (2) under Miscellaneous (Rs. 28,021) due to the fact that last year Municipal Sudhara Deposits which belonged to the State, and other time-barred deposits were credited to the State accounts.

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.		1929-1930	1928-1929	Increase	Decrease
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Inam grants	... Janjira ...	50,362	50,546	...	184
2	Charities and religious grants.	{ Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	21,302 709	20,903 784	399 ...	... 75
3	Public Works	{ Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	1,40,807 21,767	1,37,141 15,597	3,666 6,170	......
4	Revenue Administration.	{ Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	73,509 8,364	68,536 8,381	4,973 ...	... 17
5	Military Force	{ Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	33,020 858	32,167 822	853 36	......
6	Civil Courts and Registration.	{ Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	14,568 2,037	13,966 2,070	602 ...	... 33
7	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police.	{ Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	59,717 7,408	50,378 8,370	9,339 ...	... 962
8	Marine	{ Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	8,384 721	7,756 510	628 211	......
9	Education	{ Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	50,514 6,119	49,096 5,749	1,418 370	......
10	Toshikhana	... Janjira ...	1,340	1,334	6	...
11	Modikhana	... Janjira ...	126	50	76	...
12	Darbar	{ Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	1,69,536 2,025	1,69,379 3,709	157 ...	... 1,684
13	Salt	{ Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	10,053 355	8,828 120	1,225 235	......
14	Stables and Cattle	{ Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	22,067 3,791	22,301 566	... 3,225	234 ...
15	Forests	... Janjira ...	17,031	16,442	589	...
16	Vaccination	{ Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	1,387 22	1,392 22	... ...	5 ...
17	Refunds	{ Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	18,631 1,831	34,813 2,012	... ...	16,182 181
18	Abkari	{ Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	23,793 ...	13,381 ...	10,412...	......
19	Survey	{ Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	... 8	... 42	... ...	... 34
20	Customs	{ Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	20,872 3,873	18,436 3,877	2,436 ...	... 4
21	Dispensaries	{ Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	23,433 2,964	20,705 2,305	2,728 659	......
22	Local Funds	... Janjira ...	15,711	13,821	1,890	...
23	Opium	{ Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	104 1,596	... 2,031	104 ...	... 435
24	Plague	... Janjira ...	53	13	40	...
25	Relief Works	... Janjira ...	...	...	...	...
26	Pensions	{ Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	14,134 859	12,663 839	1,471 20	......
27	Agency	{ Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	... 1,461	... 1,756	... ...	... 295
28	Miscellaneous	{ Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	10,604 1,652	15,402 2,767	... ...	4,798 1,115
		Total ...	8,69,478	8,41,778	53,938	26,238
29	Deposits adjusted	{ Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	16,073 1,033	45,516 23,320	... ...	29,443 27,287
30	Advances unadjusted	{ Janjira ... Jafarabad ...	60,613 852	63,365 56	... 796	2,752 ...
		Total outgoings ...	9,48,049	9,79,035	...	30,986
Closing Balance.	{	Cash ...	1,40,195	1,79,655		
		Government Promissory Notes ...	3,33,000	2,50,000		
		Fixed Deposits ...	...	1,00,000		
		Total ...	4,73,195	5,29,655		

Under expenditure in Janjira the more important increases and decreases are noted below :—

The increase under Public Works (Rs. 3,666 over last year's expenditure and Rs. 10,807 over and above the budgetted amount of Rs. 1,30,000) was only nominal, being partly due to the adjustment of an old advance given in 1921 for constructing a new Office Building at Kesoli and partly to the distribution of the expenditure on the Electric Power House over 'Darbar', 'Public Works Department' and 'Wharfage' which heads receive advantage of the lights ; under Revenue and General Administration (Rs. 4,973) to reorganization of Taluka and Talathi establishments ; under Criminal Courts, Jail and Police (Rs. 9,339) to the unusual expenditure of lawyers' fees and on additional Police ; under Education (Rs. 1,418) to the reorganization of the staff of the High School ; under Salt (Rs. 1,225) due to purchase of Salt at a little higher rate to secure better quality ; under Abkari (Rs. 10,412) to the duty and cost of Mowra Liquor imported from the British Warehouse ; under Customs (Rs. 2,436) to the fact that larger amounts were expended on construction of and repairs to Wharves ; under Dispensary (Rs. 2,728) to the opening of the new Lady Kulsum Begum Dispensary for women and children in the town of Murud ; under Local Funds (Rs. 1,890) due to larger amounts expended on sinking new wells and special repairs to Local Board roads ; under Pensions (Rs. 1,471) due to increase in Gratuities and Pensions.

The decreases noticeable are under Refunds (16,182) due to the fact that last year larger refunds of Land Revenue had to be made to the ryots owing to remission of revised rates, and payment to the ryot larger amounts on account of Malki huk on Forests. Under Miscellaneous (Rs. 4,798) due to the fact that last year a sum of Rs. 4,208 was debited to the Khasa Sarkar accounts on account of several past years' dues of a levy at Jafarabad called the "Saheb Zada"—an annual perquisite to the heir apparent ; under Deposits (Rs. 29,443) due to smaller amounts on account of deposits being recoverable ; under Advances (Rs. 2,752) due to smaller amounts advanced this year.

Under expenditure in Jafarabad the noticeable increases were under Public Works (Rs. 6170) due to special repairs to His Highness' residence at Lonsapur, Stables and Cattle (Rs. 3,225) due to the transfer of a used motor car from Janjira to Jafarabad for use there.

The decreases were mostly of small amounts below Rs. 1,000/-under most heads. Those in excess of Rs. 1,000 were under Darbar (Rs. 1,683) due to small expenditure on Darbar charges ; under Miscellaneous (Rs. 1,115) due to smaller expenditure on Printing. The largest apparent decrease is under Deposits (Rs. 27,287) due to the fact that last year Municipal Sudhara Deposits and other time-barred deposits were credited to the State.

LOCAL FUNDS.

63. The subjoined statement shows the receipts and expenditure under this head in the State proper :-

Class of Funds.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1929.	Receipts in 1929-30.	Total.	Expenditure in 1929-30.	Closing Balance on 31st March 1930.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General ...	20,148	11,277	31,425	14,098	17,327
Educational ...	...	10,139	10,139	10,139	...
Total ...	20,148	21,416	41,564	24,237	17,327

The expenditure of Rs. 14,098 is made up of Rs. 11,079 spent on works etc., Rs. 1,000 paid as contributions to the Municipality of Shriwardhan and the Dispensary at Mhasla, Rs. 1,387 for Vaccination and Rs. 632 Miscellaneous such as cattle pond cess, refunds etc.

No local fund cess is levied in the dependency of Jafarabad. The details of works are given in Chapter IV under Public Works.

ALIENATIONS.

64. Payment made during the year on account of cash alienations amounted to Rs. 2,024 and the "Nuksan" on account of land alienations amounted to Rs. 48,337.

CUSTOMS.

65. The receipts under this head in the State proper exclusive of the subsidy of Rs. 13,000 for Customs, Salt, Abkari and Opium received from the British Government under the convention of 1884, were Rs. 8,140 against Rs. 7,054 last year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,080 against Rs. 7,282 the year before. The number of offences against the Sea Customs Act reported during the year was 23 as compared with 15 in the preceding year. One offence against Indian Coasting Vessels Act was reported during the year.

By the convention, this State has adopted the British Tariff and the British Customs system at all the ports in the State proper and no export or import duty is levied except on goods exported to or imported from foreign ports. The rates for the latter are the same as those in force in the British ports under the Indian Tariff Act III of 1896.

The read buoy was as usual placed on the Whale Reef off the Rajpuri point during the fair season for the information of mariners.

Jafarabad falls under the category of foreign ports under the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 95, dated the 16th July 1927.

The receipts for this port amounted to Rs. 37,295 and the expenditure Rs. 3,173 against Rs. 37,491 and Rs. 3,251 respectively last year.

No offence against the Sea Customs Act was reported during the year as in the previous year.

The income derived from Landing and Wharfage fees was Rs. 8,346 during the year. Rs. 12,382 were spent on improving landing at Janjira and thoroughly reconstructing those at Dighi and Shriwardhan bunders.

In the State proper salt is purchased from the British Salt Works and imported and stored in godowns in the State whence it is sold to traders. The net realisations under this head amounted to Rs. 20,496.

Six offences under the Salt Act were reported against none in the preceding year.

The total quantity of Salt issued from the Salt Works in Jafarabad was 12,735 maunds. The price realized was Rs. 1,001 against Rs. 796 last year and the expenditure was Rs. 354 against Rs. 120 in the preceding year.

EXCISE.

(a) OPIUM.

66. In the State proper the balance from the last year's stock was 56 lbs. and 17 tolas and 6 lbs., 1 tola and 135 grs. were purchased during the year. There was a net increase of 4 tolas and 45 grains due to the climatic effect. The total quantity sold was 47 lbs., 6 tolas and 45 grains against 43 lbs. and 9 tolas last year, the balance left being 15 lbs., 16 tolas and 135 grains. Opium was issued to the licensee at the fixed rate of Rs. 37-8 per lb. and the realizations amounted to Rs. 1,768. Rs. 1,870 were received from license fees. Expenditure incurred under this head on account of opium purchased during the year was Rs. 104 as compared with nil in the last year.

Jafarabad had an opening balance of 46 lbs. and 35 tolas and 96 lbs. were purchased during the year. There was a net increase of 36 tolas due to the effect of the climate. The total quantity sold was 109 lbs., 3 tolas and 45 grains against 108 lbs. and 4 tolas. The balance left at the close of the year was 34 lbs., 26 tolas and 135 grains. Opium was issued to the licensee at the fixed rate of Rs. 37-8 per lb. and the realizations amounted to Rs. 4,090 against Rs. 4,054 last year. The last year's license for retail sale of opium continued till 31st July 1929 and from 1st August last the sale of opium has been continued departmentally and the rate of selling price was Rs. 381-2 a lb. No income of the license fees was received as no license for the right of retail sale was given during the year.

No offence under the Opium Act was reported during the year and no case of breach of license conditions was detected in the State proper as well as in the Jafarabad dependency.

(b) TOBACCO.

67. The income under this head is derived in the State proper from a fee charged on all tobacco imported into the State for local consumption. The amount recovered during the year was Rs. 852 against Rs. 874 in the preceding year.

In Jafarabad licenses were issued for the sale of tobacco and a monthly fee of Rs. 10 in Jafarabad and Rs. 5 in villages was levied. The income thus obtained amounted to Rs. 1,872 against Rs. 1,625 in the previous year.

(c) ABKARI.

68. The system of Abkari administration in the State proper is the same as that in the Bagayat portion of the Kolaba District. There is one distillery at work in the town of Murud where liquor is distilled from toddy. All surplus toddy, remaining unsold after the authorised period, is taken to the distillery for distillation. The total number of licenses of toddy shops during the year was 68 against the same number last year. The number of coconut trees covered by them was 4,806 against 4,696 in the preceding year. In addition to these, 21 tree-foot-booth licenses were issued during the year under report and the number of wild palm trees covered by them was 738 against the same number of tree-foot-booth licenses and 1230 trees last year. Besides one domestic consumption toddy license for two wild palm trees was granted during the year under report.

The rates of tree-tax in force in the State were Rs. 12 for each coconut tree and Rs. 2 for each wild palm tree.

The rates of still-head duty levied on liquor issued from the State distillery were Rs. 5-10-0 on 40° U. P. and Rs. 3-12-0 on 60° U. P., *i. e.* the same as those for Kolaba District. The selling price was reduced from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 1-6-0 for 40° U. P. and from Rs. 1-2-6 to Re. 1-0-0 for 60° U. P. of toddy liquor as well as Mowra liquor. Thus the rates at which liquor was issued to shopkeepers were Rs. 7-0-0 for 40° U. P. and Rs. 4-12-0 for 60° U. P. of toddy and Mowra liquor during the year under report.

The separate shop system was in force in the State. All liquor shops were sold by public auction for a period of 12 months commencing from 1st April 1929 to 31st March 1930. The number of country liquor shops in the State was 16 against 15 in the previous year. There was only one foreign liquor shop, *viz.*, that at Murud.

No prices were fixed for the retail sale of raw toddy and country liquor during the year under report.

The total sales during the year were as under:—

Year	60° U. P. gallons.	40° U. P. gallons.
1928-29	1,348	3,977
1929-30	1,325	3,599

The decrease is attributed to the facts that there were not so many marriages among the drinking classes as during the last year and to the want of big forest contracts. There are no prospects of sales being improved on account of the continued depression in trade.

The subjoined table shows the quantity of liquor distilled in the State and that imported from Bombay and quantity sold during the year:—

Item.	Quantity of spirit in L. P.	Issued to shops bulk gallons.			
		Mowra Spirit.		Toddy Spirit.	
		40° U. P.	60° U. P.	40° U. P.	60° U. P.
Opening balance	221'0	...	...	...	...
Received after redistillation ...	2,078'2	...	...	...	...
Received from 1st distillation ...	1,999'9	...	...	...	...
Mowra spirit imported from Bombay.	1,300'0	...	...	...	...
Gains	6'0	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,605'1	...	...	...	...
Issued for re-distillation ...	2,103'4	...	...	...	...
Issued for duty	2,695'1	1,357	420	2,242	905
Losses	156'1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,954'6	1,357	420	2,242	905
Closing balance	650'5	...	...	...	...

The total strength of the Abkari establishment in the State proper during the year consisted of 1 Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Clerk, 1 Head Constable, 10 Constables and 2 Farashes. The Inspector is taken from British service.

During the year under report one case of possession of toddy in excess of the prescribed limit was sent up for trial under Section 43 (1) (a) of the Abkari Act and the accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for seven days. The fine was paid.

Eighteen cases of breaches of terms of the licenses were detected during the year. They were all disposed of departmentally by inflicting fines amounting to Rs. 85 in 15 cases and in 3 cases the licensees were warned.

The following table gives the total Abkari realisations in the State proper as compared with those of the last year:—

Head.	1929-30.	1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.
Tree tax realisations	60,923	62,727
Toddy shops license fees	5,992	5,733
Tree-foot-booth license fees	803	1,145
Country liquor shop license fees	23,097	22,736
Sale proceeds of country spirits	31,225	36,204
Foreign liquor shop license fees	100	100
Methylated spirit license fees	1	...
Intoxicating drugs—Ganja realisations	2,870	2,877
Miscellaneous	10,440	2,233
Total Rs. ...	1,35,451	1,33,755

The cost of Abkari administration is shown below as compared with that of last year:—

Head.	1929-30.	1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment and contingencies	6,041	6,086
Price of raw toddy for distillation	4,983	4,138
Price for Mowra spirit imported from Sewri	10,771	...
Miscellaneous	1,998	3,156
Total ...	23,793	13,380

The increase is due to the fact that this year Mowra spirit costing Rs. 10,771 was imported from the Sewri Warehouse for sale in the State.

In Jafarabad the Abkari farm both for manufacture and sale of Mowra liquor was sold for Rs. 11,500 for a period of one year commencing from 1st April 1929. Liquor is distilled there by the contractor from Mowra flowers and sold by him to the public at the rates fixed by the State. There was no cost of management as the supervision is vested in officers of the Customs department.

(d) GANJA.

69. There are three Ganja shops in the State proper and one in Jafarabad. The license fee received from them amounted to Rs. 3,014 against Rs. 3,220 last year.

Details regarding the number of excise shops and revenue derived from them are given in Appendix XXI.

STAMPS.

70. The receipts in the State proper under this head including those under Court fees amounted to Rs. 18,958 against Rs. 21,840 last year. In Jafarabad they amounted to Rs. 1,515 against Rs. 1,291 in the previous year.

TAXES ON TRADE.

71. Two taxes were levied by the State—the license tax which realised Rs. 5,028 against Rs. 5,084 last year and the tax on fisheries, receipts from which amounted to Rs. 4,638 against Rs. 3,936 in the preceding year. In Jafarabad the receipts from fisheries amounted to Rs. 5,758 against Rs. 6,034 in the previous year. A large number of boats come every year and carry on fishing operations on the coast till the end of January. This year 118 boats had come against 125 boats in the previous year. The haul was good but on account of the fever epidemic which spread in the fishermen's camp they departed to their native places earlier than the usual time.

CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES.

72. There were seven Medical Institutions in the State proper, *viz.*, the Fatima Begum Civil Hospital and Lady Kulsum Begum Dispensary and Maternity Home at Murud, a Dispensary in the Fort of Janjira, one at Shriwardhan, one at Borlai-Panchatan, one at Mhasla and a Darbar Dispensary which is attached to the palace, the cost of which is met from the Darbar grant.

Besides the qualified Lady doctor in charge of the new dispensary for women and children at Murud there were four midwives, one certified and three non-certified—two attached to the Lady Kulsum Begum Dispensary and Maternity Home at Murud, one to the Dispensary at Mhasla and the fourth to the Dispensary at Shriwardhan. The total number of out-door patients treated at the dispensaries, excluding the Darbar Dispensary, was 34,247 against 33,029 in the previous year. There were 9 in-door patients in the Murud Hospital during the year under report. The total number of out-door patients treated in the Lady Kulsum Begum Dispensary was 2,277, out of which 1,098 were women and 1,179 children. There were two labour cases delivered in the Maternity Home, besides 14 patients delivered at their houses. The average daily attendance of patients at the dispensaries was 471.2 against 507 of the last year. The cost was Rs. 23,433 against Rs. 20,705 in the previous year. Out of this Rs. 500 were contributed by the Shriwardhan Municipality and Rs. 500 by the Local Board.

73. At Jafarabad the Godavaribai Dispensary is mainly maintained by the State, only a contribution of Rs. 455 being made annually by the donors of the building. The number of patients treated was 9,929 against 5,562 last year. The number of patients was higher on account of a severe fever epidemic which prevailed at Jafarabad and surrounding villages between November 1929 and January 1930. The average daily attendance was 164.0 against 72.9 in the previous year. There is a female ward attached to this dispensary but it is not made use of by the people. The cost of the dispensary was Rs. 2,964 against Rs. 2,305 in the year before.

74. An Ayurvedic Dispensary is also maintained at Jafarabad by the Municipality. A Native Vaidya is in charge of it and only native medicines are dispensed therein. At this dispensary 3,000 patients were treated against 2,363 last year and the average daily attendance was 86.1 against 28.5 of the previous year. The cost was Rs. 561 against Rs. 496 in the preceding year.

75. The diseases among the out-door patients treated were malarial fever, intestinal worms, diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, common diseases of the eye and ear, rheumatic affections, debility, diseases of the skin, diseases of the nervous system, diseases of the connective tissue and injuries.

76. The total number of surgical operations performed during the year in all the institutions was 285 against 329 last year. Out of these 17 were major and 268 were minor operations. The total number of surgical operations performed at Jafarabad Dispensary was 260 against 241 in the previous year. The midwives attached to the Shriwardhan and Mhasla dispensaries attended 71 normal and 28 abnormal labour cases.

77. The number of post mortem examinations for medico-legal purposes performed during the year was 2.

78. The Chief Medical officer inspected all the subordinate dispensaries in the State proper.

VACCINATION.

79. The strength of the Vaccination department was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, two vaccinators and two peons. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 2,710 against 2,288 in the previous year. Out of these 2,459 were primarily vaccinated and 251 revaccinated. Of the total number 2,685 were successful, 3 unsuccessful and 22 were not noticed. The percentage of successful cases in the primary vaccination was 99.02 and in the revaccination 99.6. The ratio of protection to population was 30.6 per mille against 26.05 per mille in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,387 against Rs. 1,392 in the last year. The work of both the vaccinators was inspected during the year by the Chief Medical Officer of the State under whose supervision the department has been placed.

The vaccination work in Jafarabad is carried on by the local Medical Officer assisted by the compounder. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 270 against 248 last year. All these were primarily vaccinated, the percentage of successful cases being 97.4 against 96.8 in the previous year. The ratio of protection was 24.6 per mille as compared with 21.8 per mille of in the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 22 against the same amount in the last year.

SANITATION AND WATER SUPPLY.

80. The expenditure on sanitary works in this part of the State was Rs. 15,994 against Rs. 13,669 last year. Out of this sum, a sum of Rs. 4,214 was spent by the Local Board in improving the supply of drinking water in different parts of the State. The Murud and Shriwardhan Municipalities spent Rs. 3,184 and Rs. 1,843 respectively and the amount was in each case applied towards the surface cleaning of the streets and general improvement of the sanitation of the towns. The remaining sum of Rs. 6,753 was spent by the State on the maintenance and improvement of the Victoria Water Works which supply water to the head-quarters town of Murud and the neighbouring villages.

In Jafarabad the expenditure incurred under this head was Rs. 904 against Rs. 1,068 last year. The whole of this amount was expended by the Jafarabad Municipality on the surface cleaning of the streets, drainage and general sanitation of the town.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

81. The total number of children born in the State proper was 3,816, of whom 2,006 were boys and 1,810 girls. The total number of deaths was 2,298, 1,165 being males and 1,133 females. The birth and death rates per mille were 43.59 and 26.25 respectively, the corresponding figures for the last year being 40.88 and 25.2 respectively.

Of 451 births in Jafarabad 242 were boys and 209 were girls, and of 602 deaths 281 were males and 321 females. The birth and death rates per mille were 41.02 and 54.75 against 41.19 and 26.92 respectively last year.

The birth and death registers were as usual tested by the Revenue and Police Officers during their tours.

Further details are given in Appendix XXIV.

VETERINARY.

82. There is a small Veterinary Dispensary in the State. It is attached to the Darbar Stables and is in charge of a graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College.

The Veterinary work in connection with the State Stables at Jafarabad is looked after by the local Medical Officer.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

83. There was no plague nor influenza in the State. Small-pox broke out in a few villages of Murud and Shriwardhan Talukas with 211 attacks and 65 deaths and cholera in some villages of Shriwardhan Taluka with 21 attacks and 21 deaths.

The Jafarabad dependency was free from cholera and plague. Small-pox broke out in the whole of the Jafarabad Taluka with 132 cases and 28 deaths. Epidemic of malaria and influenza fever began by the end of October, spread throughout the Taluka and took a severe form especially among the fishermen who flock to Jafarabad at this time every year and took a heavy toll among them and adversely affected their trade to a serious degree. It subsided by the end of February. The number of deaths was 255. Prompt

preventive measures were taken to bring the epidemic under control, an additional doctor having been promptly sent from Janjira, and ample stocks of medicines supplied. This helped very largely to keep the disease under control and to bring it to an early termination.

EPIZOOTIC DISEASES.

84. In the State proper there was foot and mouth disease in pandemic form for seven months from June to December 1929. There were a few deaths from it, but working bullocks were disabled and the ryots had to suffer much in transplanting operations during the rains. The Veterinary Surgeon toured the affected areas and gave the public full instructions as to the treatment and general nursing. There were 20 deaths from Anthrax at Saigaon Nigadi in Shriwardhan Taluka. The disease continued there for one month and then subsided. A Rinderpest epidemic made its appearance in the boundary villages in the Mhasla Taluka in August 1929 and continued there till the end of September 1929. The total mortality from the disease was about 150.

There was no epizootic disease in the dependency of Jafarabad.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

85. In the State proper education is imparted up to the Matriculation and School Final Standards in English at Murud High School and up to Standard VII in Marathi and Standard IV in Urdu in several towns and villages of the State. No student continues his study in Urdu after Standard IV. The total number of schools maintained by the State was 72 against the same number last year. There were 1 High School, 1 Middle School, 2 Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 25 Marathi Schools and 43 Urdu Schools. Of these 60 were for boys and 12 for girls. A few girls also attend the High School along with the boys. The number of such girls during the year was 9. The total number of school children attending these schools was 4,118 against 4,095 in the previous year, 3,260 boys and 858 girls. The total average daily attendance in all the schools was 3,085 as compared with 3,029 in the previous year. Besides these schools, there were 15 private schools with 247 boys and 17 girls in them. Their daily attendance could not be ascertained as they did not keep registers in the prescribed forms. Taking the number of children of school-going age at 15 per cent. of the whole population of the State, the number of children actually receiving instruction was 31.3 per cent. of the total number of children of such age in the State.

Further particulars are given in Appendix XXV.

86. The number of Mahomedan boys attending Vernacular and English schools was 235, against 213 in the past year. Of these the number of boys attending the High School was 61 against 46 in the previous year.

87. The Anjuman-i-Islam Institution, established in 1907 with the object of encouraging and spreading education in the Mahomedan community, continued to do its work satisfactorily, the number of boys residing in the institution was 42, 34 attending the High School and 8 the Vernacular School No. 1 at Murud. The institution is subsidised by the State.

88. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 730-5-11 were given to deserving poor boys in the English and Vernacular Schools. Last year's expenditure under this head was Rs. 758-11-3.

The following statement shows the results in the different examinations of pupils attending the schools:—

Examination.	No. presented.	No. passed.	Remarks.
<i>High School.</i>			
School annual	287	180	
School Leaving—			
(i) Under Matriculation Regulation No. 3	15	10	
(ii) Under Matriculation Regulation No. 4	1	...	
Government Service—			
(i) Under Regulation No. 3	10	5	
(ii) Under Regulation No. 4	2	...	
<i>Drawing.</i>			
Intermediate	4	...	
Elementary	14	7	
Total	333	202	
<i>Middle School.</i>			
School Annual	53	33	
Drawing (Elementary Grade)	7	2	
Total	60	35	
<i>Anglo-Vernacular Schools.</i>			
School Annual	208	183	
Drawing ... ..	...	...
Total	208	183	
<i>Vernacular Schools.</i>			
School Annual	2,716	2,230	
Final Vernacular	22	14	
Total	2,738	2,244	
Grand Total	3,339	2,664	

Of the total number of students who presented themselves for the above examinations 2,708 were boys and 631 girls and of the number passed 2,138 were boys and 526 girls.

90. The number of trained teachers serving in the Vernacular Schools during the year under report was 23 against 16 the year before. It has been found very difficult to get trained men, particularly for Urdu Schools.

91. Primary education up to Standard IV in all the boys' Vernacular Schools and in all Standards in the girls' schools is free. Small fees are levied for the higher standards. The system was started in 1907 and since then has been working well. A fixed graduated but reasonable scale of fees was introduced in October 1928 for the High School boys.

92. 151 Boys of the depressed classes were attending vernacular schools during the year against 144 in the preceding year.

93. Four students were in receipt of special State scholarships to enable them to receive collegiate education outside the State. Of these one passed the M.A. Examination of the Aligarh University during the year and joined State service on 1st July 1929. Another who was attending the Grant Medical College, passed his M.B.B.S. Examination. Of the two others one is attending the Royal Institute of Science at Bombay for the B.Sc. course and the other, the Baroda Arts College for the M.B.B.S. course.

94. The Murud and Shriwardhan Municipalities contributed to education Rs. 500 each this year against Rs. 500 and Rs. 547-14-0 respectively in the preceding year.

95. The total cost of the Educational Department was Rs. 50,514 against Rs. 49,096 in the preceding year.

96. Attention is also paid to the physical training of the boys. A gymnasium is attached to the Murud High School. It is under an experienced gymnastic teacher and is provided with the necessary apparatus. Instruction in drill is also imparted to the boys in the High School by a trained Drill Master from the Police force. Several Vernacular schools have also been provided with gymnasium apparatus. In order to give impetus to the physical sports and games, athletic tournaments of the High School at Murud were held from 4th to 6th of March 1930.

97. The private Anglo-Vernacular School, opened at Jafarabad by the Jafarabad Kelavani Uttejak Mandal on 1st June 1927 has reached the status of a High School, and is doing most excellent teaching work on up-to-date lines. Physical development of the students of the School is attended to as much as the mental, every boy being compulsorily required to take physical exercise of one kind or other. A piece of land measuring 25,000 square yards required by the Mandal for the purpose of erecting school buildings, boarding houses etc., was handed over to it during the year.

98. Including a Girls' school there are 8 Gujarathi schools in the dependency of Jafarabad, one of which, that at Jafarabad, teaches up to the IV Standard. There are also two Hindustani Schools in the same town.

99. The total number of pupils on the rolls in all the schools was 541 against 568 in the previous year. Of these 393 were boys and 148 girls against 439 boys and 129 girls respectively last year. The average daily attendance of boys and girls was 298.4 and 78.0 respectively. The total number attending the schools was 32.78 per cent of the estimated number of children of school-going age against 34.42 per cent the previous year. The number of pupils who attended the last annual examination was 398 of whom 301 passed.

There is a gymnasium attached to the Gujarathi School at Jafarabad.

100. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,119 against Rs. 5,749 last year, the excess being due to the re-organization of the village schools' staff this year.

CHAPTER VIII—MISCELLANEOUS.

PRINTING PRESSES.

101. There is one private printing press at Murud which is given most of the State printing work, mainly forms and the State Gazette. The total amount spent on printing work during the year was Rs. 6,027.

LIBRARIES.

102. There are three General Libraries in the State, viz., at Murud, Shriwardhan and Jafarabad. The Libraries at Murud and Shriwardhan receive contributions from the State and the Jafarabad Library from the Municipality there. At Jafarabad there is also a free Reading Room where religious books are kept. There are also a few small libraries maintained by a few subscribers in several villages.

EXTERMINATION OF POISONOUS SNAKES AND WILD ANIMALS.

103. Rewards are regularly paid for the destruction of poisonous snakes and wild animals. During the year under report 1 tiger and 8 poisonous snakes were killed, against 1 tiger and 13 poisonous snakes last year, and the amount of reward paid was Rs. 6 against Rs. 6-10-0 in the preceding year.

STATE RECORDS.

104. The more important records are preserved under the supervision of the Dewan in a record office, specially built for the purpose near the Dewan's office. Tahasil records are kept at the head-quarters of the Tahasildars. The work of destroying "B" or useless records is progressing.

Important records of the Jafarabad dependency are preserved at Jafarabad under the supervision of the Mamlatdar there.

LIGHT HOUSE.

105. There is one Light-house at Nanoli off the Rajpuri Point near Murud and another at Jafarabad. The Nanoli Light House displays one occulting fourth order dioptric light of 10 seconds "Light" and 5 seconds "Dark". The expenditure for the Light House was Rs. 1016 against Rs. 914 last year.

The Light House at Nanoli has been classed as a local light house under the Indian Light Houses Act, XVII of 1927, which came into force from 1st April 1929, and is to receive 25% of its cost of maintenance.

Pending some repairs to the light at Jafarabad, a fixed white light is exhibited at Jafarabad Light House. The total cost of maintenance of this Light House was Rs. 701 against Rs. 626 last year.

The Light House at Nanoli was inspected on the 4th February 1930 by Mr. Oswald, Chief Inspector of Light Houses.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

106. The accounts are kept in Symond's forms of accounts with some modifications to suit local requirements. Consequent on the introduction of

the Pot Hissa Survey and Record of Rights in villages of Murud, Shriwardhan and Mhasla Talukas some of Mr. Anderson's forms with some modifications to suit local requirements have been adopted.

CONCLUSION

107. In spite of the preoccupations and anxious times created, and continued for well nigh half the year under report, by the communal riot at Shriwardhan and its aftermath, uninterrupted progress was kept up in matters of works of public utility and convenience and of administrative measures of state as in recent years. The trouble which was fortunately confined to Shriwardhan town and its surroundings was not permitted to affect the progress of works and measures of public utility even of the town itself, as evidenced by the fact that two of the most important of such works carried out during the year, appertained to the Shriwardhan town and its neighbourhood and supplied very long felt public needs, *viz.*, the provision of a safe and convenient landing place or wharf at Shriwardhan and of a substantial bridge on the Dighi-Shriwardhan road, the only thoroughfare to Shriwardhan and Mhasla during the rains. Your Highness will be pleased to learn that the Shriwardhan wharf has attracted the attention even of British Officers, one of whom has requested me to supply the plans and estimates thereof for adoption at other similar ports in British territory in the neighbourhood.

Thanks to Your Highness' solicitude for the women and children of the State a fine dispensary for women and children combined with a Maternity Home was provided during the year under a qualified lady doctor and Your Highness' name has been suitably given to the institution.

During the year I visited all the Talukas of the State for special matters and general inspection and enquiries about works of public utility and local wants. I also paid a visit to Jafarabad for the same purpose.

The principal measures of public improvements carried out during the year were :—

- (1) Extension, consolidation and improvement of the wharf at Shriwardhan and the construction of an approach road and a bridge leading to it. This was practically a thorough overhaul and renewal of old inconvenient and rough landing place.
- (2) Construction of a new girder bridge with reinforced cement concrete floor over the Chikhlap river on the Dighi-Shriwardhan Road.
- (3) Opening of the Lady Kulsum Begum Maternity Home and Dispensary for women and children at Murud.
- (4) Construction of new Police Lines at Shriwardhan.
- (5) Tahasildar's Office at Mhasla.
- (6) Construction of a wharf at Dighi on the Dighi-Shriwardhan Road.
- (7) Reorganisation of the establishments of the Revenue Department of the State.
- (8) Reorganisation of the Sir S. A. High School at Murud and village schools of the dependency of Jafarabad.

Janjira-Murud, 1st June 1930.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDICES I TO XXV

1929-1930.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing holders of the higher appointments in the State on 31st March 1930.

Appointment.	Name.	Date of appointment to present post.
<i>State Officers.</i>		
Dewan ...	... Mr. P. R. Kapadia, B.A.	... 11th November 1926.
Sar Nyayadhish ...	... Mr. Ramkrishna Babaji Dalvi.	22nd May 1929.
Sadar Tahsildar ...	... Mr. Sidi Jafar Sidi Mahmud Shekhan, B.A., LL.B.	8th December 1923.
Chief Medical Officer	... Mr. A. F. DaSilva Gomes, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (EDIN.), L.F.P.S. (GLAS.), L.M. (Dublin).	14th November 1916.
Ag. Executive Engineer	... Mr. Ramkrishna Yashwant Kulkarni.	24th April 1929.
Subordinate Judge (Munsiff)	... Mr. Shantaram Ramchandra Pradhan, B.A., LL.B.	10th October 1927.
Mamlatdar, Jafarabad	... Mr. Ganesh Atmaram Dighe	... 14th February 1926.
Customs Inspector	... Mr. Sidi Ibrahim Sidi Abdu Rahman Khanjade.	1st May 1910.
Police Inspector ...	... Mr. Sidi Mahamud Sidi Ismail Damat	1st July 1911.
Abkari Inspector ...	... Mr. D. V. Desai	... 10th November 1927.
Private Secretary to H. H. the Regent.	Mr. Sitaram Laxman Advalkar, B.A.	1st May 1927.
Forest Inspector ...	... Mr. Abdul Hamid Mahomed Ibrahim Kokate.	6th January 1929.
Educational Inspector	... Mr. Shankar Ganesh Pradhan	... 5th November 1928.
Head Master, High School, Murud.	Mr. Sadashiv Appaji Kulkarni, B.A.	29th October 1928.
Personal Assistant to the Dewan.	Mr. D. M. Hanwari, B.A.	... 5th November 1928.
Head Accountant, Dewan Office.	Mr. S. G. Sabnis	... 4th July 1926.
Ag. Manager, Khasa Estates ...	Mr. Sitaram Laxman Adwalkar, B.A.	13th December 1927.
<i>Palace Functionaries.</i>		
Companion to Her Highness the Regent Saheba.	Miss F. Gibson, A.R.C.M. (Lond.), R.I.A.M. (Dub.), T.C.D. (Dub.), A.M.A.	16th June 1925.
Private Tutor to His Highness the Nawab Saheba.	Mr. Zahurul Haq	... 16th June 1925.

Janjira-Murud, 1st June 1930.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Janjira State including Jafarabad.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	REMARKS.	
Act XLV of 1860 (The Indian Penal Code) with up-to-date amendments.	Passed by the Government of India.	1925		
Act I of 1872 (The Indian Evidence Act). ...				
Act IX of 1872 (The Contract Act). ...				
Act XI of 1878 (The Arms Act). ...				
Act I of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act). ...				
Act IV of 1909, exclusive of Art. 6 Schedule (Whipping Act).			1925	
Act I of 1878 (The Opium Act). ...				
The State Opium Law adapted from the International Opium Convention.			1924	
Act VIII of 1878 (The Sea Customs Act). ...				
Act VII of 1880 (The Indian Merchant Shipping Act).			1924	
Act VII of 1870 (The Court Fees Act). ...				
Act IX of 1875 (The Indian Majority Act). ...				
* Act XVI of 1908 (The Indian Registration Act) with up-to-date amendments.			1924	* Excluding Jafarabad. Rules relating to Registration of Documents for Jafarabad were passed by the Janjira Darbar in 1886.
Act X of 1887 (The Native Passenger's Ships Act).				
Act VII of 1889 (The Succession Certificate Act).				
Act III of 1896 (The Indian Tariff Act)...				
Act VI of 1878 (The Indian Treasure Trove Act).				
Act III of 1897 (The Epidemic Diseases Act). ...				
Act IX of 1894 (The Prisons Act). ...				
Act IV of 1884 (The Indian Explosives Act). ...				
Act V of 1898 (The Code of Criminal Procedure).				
† Act XIII of 1899 (The Glanders and Farcy Act).					† Excluding Jafarabad.
Act VI of 1898 (The Indian Post Office Act) Penal Provisions.				
Act VI of 1908 (The Indian Explosive Substances Act).				
Act V of 1905 (The Indian Articles of War) The provisions <i>mutatis mutandis</i> .				
The Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911). ...				
Act XV of 1908 (The Indian Ports Act) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> .				
Act IX of 1908 The Indian Limitation Act) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> .				
Act V of 1908 (The Civil Procedure Code) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> .				
Act III of 1907 (The Provincial Insolvency Act) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> .				
Ordinance No. I of 1914. The Indian Naval and Military News (Emergency) Ordinance <i>mutatis mutandis</i> .				
Act II of 1912 (The Co-operative Societies Act).				
Act I of 1894 (The Land Acquisition Act) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> .				
Act IV of 1920 (The Indian Census Act) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> .				
Act II of 1899 (The Stamp Act) with amendments up to 1922 inclusive.				

APPENDIX II.—*contd.*

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	REMARKS.			
The Guardian and Wards Acts VIII of 1890 with up-to-date amendments (1925).	Passed by the Government of India.	1926				
The Transfer of Property Act IV of 1882 with up-to-date amendments (1925).						
The Specific Relief Act (Act I of 1877) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> .						
Act XV of 1903 (The Extradition Act) Section 8 (4) only.						
Act V. of 1879 (The Land Revenue Code) with up-to-date amendments <i>mutatis mutandis</i> .						
*The Record of Rights Chapter 10A of the B. L. R. Code.				1929	*Excluding Jafarabad.	
Act VII of 1867 (The District Police Act, Sections 33 and 34 only).				Passed by the Government of Bombay.	1926	
Act VIII of 1867 (The Village Police Act). ...						
Act V of 1878 (The Abkari Act). ...						
Act XX of 1864 (The Minors Act). ...						
†Act III of 1878 (The License Tax Act). ...						
Act II of 1868 (The Public Ferries Act). ...						
‡Act I of 1880 (The Khoti Act)....						
Act XIX of 1838 (The Coasting Vessels Act). ...						
Regulation Act VIII of 1827 (The Regulation for the succession to Estates of Deceased Persons).						
§Act II of 1890 (The Salt Act, Sections 3, 10, 15, 26, 28, 38 to 48, 50 to 52 and 56).	Passed by the Government of Bombay.	1924	*Excluding Jafarabad.			
Act IV of 1890 (The Bombay District Police Act).						
Act I of 1890 (The Gambling Act). ...						
Act II of 1906 (The Mamlatdar's Courts Act). ...						
Act IX of 1918 (The Bombay District Police Amendment Act).						
The Landing and Wharfage Fees Act (VIII of 1882 with up-to-date amendments).						
Act I of 1888 (The Janjira Municipal Act). ...						
Act II of 1888 (The Janjira Local Fund Act)....						
Act III of 1888 (The Janjira Land Improvement Act).						
||Rules relating to Inam passed in 1861-62 (Sections 1, 3 and 5 to 10 only).				Passed by His Highness The Nawab Saheb's Government.	1927	§Bombay Act VII of 1873 Sections 23, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 58, are made applicable to Jafarabad.
¶The Barkhali (alienation) Settlement Rules of 1913.						
The Janjira State's Pleaders Act I of 1905 (Amended by the State Legislative Council's proceedings, dated 16-8-1921).						
The Janjira State Press Act I of 1927.						
*The Janjira State Motor Vehicles Act, I of 1928 with Rules.	1928	*Excluding Jafarabad.				
†The Janjira State Registration of Societies Act II of 1927.	1927	†Excluding Jafarabad.				
Rules <i>mutatis mutandis</i> for the punishment of crime in Imperial Service Troops issued in 1897.	Issued by the Inspector General of Imperial Service Troops.					

Janjira-Murud, 1st June 1930.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Janjira State 1929-30.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	REMARKS.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments, battalions, or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, Deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
													Rs.	
Cavalry ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sappers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery ... { Janjira ...	13	...	...	...	...	13	...	179*	...	...	...	13	} Janjira 33,020 Jafarabad 858	*11 serviceable. 168 unserviceable. †6 serviceable. 52 unserviceable.
... { Jafarabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58†	...	...	...	...
Infantry ... { Janjira ...	223	6	8	...	1	220	...	...	...	...	...	220	} Janjira 33,020 Jafarabad 858	Disbanded in April 1917. The question of the re-employment of the Force has to be held in abeyance as the State is under Minority Administration.
... { Jafarabad ...	7	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8		
Imperial Service Troops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... { Janjira ...	236	6	8	...	1	233	...	179	...	...	...	233		
... { Jafarabad ...	7	1	...	...	...	8	...	58	...	...	...	8		

Janjira-Murud, 1st June 1930,

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira, State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police, for the year 1929-30.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		REMARKS.	
				Dis-missed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By pro-motion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruc-tion.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Inspector of Police	1	Rs. 150-1 ⁰ -00	Rs. 34,316 Janjira ... Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
Sub-Inspectors:—	3	65-2-75		...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	
1st Class		55-2-65		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Class		45-2-55		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd Class	2	40-2-50		...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Chief Constable	1	35		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Head Constables:—	5	30		...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
1st Class	10	25		...	...	2	...	...	...	8	2	
2nd Class	14	20		...	...	2	...	...	...	6	8	
3rd Class	30	18		...	...	1	...	...	...	7	23	
Constables:—	30	16	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	26		
1st Class	60	15	...	...	14	...	...	...	4	56		
2nd Class												
3rd Class												
Total	156	...		...	25	...	4	...	41	115		

Janjira-Murud, 1st June 1930.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Janjira State, during the year 1929-30.

STATE.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions to columns 4 & 5.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Janjira ...	105	131	47	209	46	209	33	45	6	162	70'2	21'5	71'7	21'5	
Jafarabad ...	67	52	20	65	19	65	9	58	10	7	45'0	89'23	47'3	89'23	

Janjira-Murud, 1st June 1930.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen and amount of Recoveries in the Janjira State, during the year 1929-30.

STATE.	Amount Stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Janjira ...	Rs. 1,629	Rs. 2,959	Rs. 1,301	Rs. 813	79'8	27'4	
Jafarabad ...	1,155	277	187	60	16'1	21'6	

Janjira-Murud, 1st June 1930.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Offences against the State— Chapter VI	{ Janjira Jafarabad	6 6	6 6	6 6	148 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against Public Tranquillity—Chapter VIII.	{ Janjira Jafarabad	1 5	1 5	1 5	8 69	3 54	...	...	...	...	...	3 54	...	3 54
Contempt of lawful authority of Public servants— Chapter X	{ Janjira Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences of public justice—Chapter XI	{ Janjira Jafarabad	2 ...	2 ...	2 ...	4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the Human Body— Chapter XVI.	{ Affecting life... Jafarabad	1 ...	2 ...	3 ...	3 ...	4 ...	2 ...	...	2 ...	...	...	...	...	2 ...
	{ Of causing mis-car- riage, etc. Jafarabad	...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Hurt and Grievous hurt... Jafarabad	1 ...	23 ...	24 ...	48 ...	21 ...	55 ...	13 ...	3 ...	1 ...	7 ...	2 ...	...	13 ...
	{ Criminal Force and Assault Jafarabad	3 4	3 4	3 4	5 4	7 4	2 1	2	2 1
	{ Wrongful restraint etc. Jafarabad	1	1 ...
Offences against Property— Chapter XVII.	{ Theft Jafarabad	18 1	18 1	13 4	17 1	28 2	26 2	...	2 ...	1 ...	22 ...	1 ...	...	26 2
	{ Robbery and Dacoity Jafarabad	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	2 ...	2 ...	...	...	...	...	2 ...	...	2 ...
	{ Criminal breach of trust... Jafarabad	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Receiving Stolen Property Jafarabad	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	1 ...
	{ Cheating Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Mischief Jafarabad	1 ...	8 ...	9 ...	7 ...	8 ...	13 ...	2	2	2 ...
	{ Criminal Trespass ... Jafarabad	17 3	17 3	14 2	17 3	36 12	5 2	5 2	...	5 2
Offences relating to marriage —Chapter XX	{ Janjira Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation—Chapter XXI ...	{ Janjira Jafarabad	...	...	...	4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance—Chapter XXII	{ Janjira Jafarabad	69 4	69 4	72 9	64* 4	167 5	7 1	...	...	...	...	7 1	...	7 1
Act V of 1878 (The Abkari Act)	{ Janjira Jafarabad	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	1 ...
Act I of 1871 (Cattle Trespass Act)	{ Janjira Jafarabad	1 ...	1 ...	5 4	1 ...	3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Janjira Municipal Act I of 1883	{ Janjira Jafarabad	5 ...	5 ...	...	5 ...	5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The District Police Act IV of 1890 (Bombay)	{ Janjira Jafarabad	2 ...	20 ...	22 ...	36 ...	21 ...	24 ...	23 ...	...	...	...	23 ...	...	23 ...
The Coasting Vessels Act, XIX of 1838	{ Janjira Jafarabad	1 2	1 2	...	1 2	1 2	1 2	...	...	...	...	1 2	...	1 2
The Salt Act, II of 1890 ...	{ Janjira Jafarabad	6 ...	6 ...	...	6 ...	6 ...	6 ...	6 ...	6 ...	...	...	6 ...	...	6 ...
Total	{ Janjira Jafarabad	5 35	186 35	191 35	213 50	180* 35	514 139	93 68	...	7 4	2 1	31 4	53 59	93 68	

Janjira-Murud, 1st June 1930.

VII.

cases awaiting trial in Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1929-30.

16	17	18	19	Term of Imprisonment.								28	29	30	REMARKS.	
				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.					Above 6 years.	Capital punishment.
148	
5	
15	
...	
4	
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	
35	5	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	
25	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	20	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	
1	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
10	1	
...	
31	
10	
...	
1	
...	
...	
143	14	* Besides 1 case involving 3 accused has been transferred to another Court.	
4	
...	
3	
5	
...	
...	1	
...	
...	
394	25	...	5	1	6	1	1	...	...	1	...	24		
71	6	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Janjira State, including Jafarabad, during the year 1929-30.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					REMARKS.		
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1929-30.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
				Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
JANJIRA.																		
Sadar Court	* There were 7 accused in the 1st Class Magistrate's Court at the end of last year, but 2 of them were transferred to the Sessions.
Sessions Judge, Janjira ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Additional Sessions Judge, Janjira	1	5	2*	148	...	...	...	...	1	150	...	148	2	...	...	...	...
Sessions Judge, Jafarabad ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Additional Sessions Judge, Jafarabad	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Magistrate ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Class Magistrates	39	43	5*	24	1	60	4	...	106	94	...	64	27	...	...	3	...
Second Class Magistrates	64	78	...	27	2	94	6	...	110	129	...	82	47	...	...	...	...
Third Class Magistrates	95	60	3	7	55	73	3	...	280	141	...	100	17	...	3	21	...	
Total	201	186	10	206	58	227	13	...	501	514	...	394	93	...	3	24	...	
JAFARABAD.																		
First Class Magistrate	7	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	7	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Second Class Magistrate	44	32	...	64	1	71	...	...	75	136	33	36	67	...	...	...	...
Total	51	35	...	65	1	73	...	...	82	139	35	36	68	...	...	...	...

Janjira Murud, 1st June 1930.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Janjira State, during the year 1929-30.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																REMARKS.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, etc. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Sadar Court	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sessions Judge, Janjira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Additional Sessions Judge, Janjira... ..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sessions Judge, Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Additional Sessions Judge, Jafarabad ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Magistrate ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Class Magistrate with Appellate Power	5	...	...	4	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	1	1	5	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Janjira-Murud, 1st June 1930.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of during the year 1929-30.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on demand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.								Suits disposed of during present year.				REMARKS.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits <i>vs.</i> landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	<i>Ex parte.</i>	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.		Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.
JANJIRA.																										
Sar Nyayadish Court...	11	18	50	50	61	68	43	51	18	17	26,541	...	50	...	45	...	...	2	3	21	17	3	10	21,106	0- 4-14
Munsiff's Court ...	192	173	321	290	513	463	340	309	173	154	1,00,461	117	171	2	90	163	21	16	...	137	97	...	75	65,907	0- 3- 0	
Total ...	203	191	371	340	574	531	383	360	191	171	1,27,002	117	221	2	135	163	21	18	3	158	114	3	85	87,013	...	
JAFARABAD.																										
Mamlatdar's Court
Madatnis Kamdar's Court ...	1	1	32	26	33	27	32	27	1	...	8,423	1	25	...	11	10	3	2	...	...	9	6	12	8,455	0- 1-20
Total ...	1	1	32	26	33	27	32	27	1	...	8,423	1	25	...	11	10	3	2	...	...	9	6	12	8,455	...

12

Janjira-Murud, 1st June 1930.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing Balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of			REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
JANJIRA.																			
Sar Nyayadhish Court	10	10	Rs. 41,840	89	81	Rs. 47,420	99	91	Rs. 89,260	89	82	Rs. 58,826	10	9	Rs. 30,434	6	2	1	
Munsiff's Court	193	172	60,420	551	526	1,28,680	744	698	1,89,100	572	531	1,33,455	172	167	55,645	58	51	58	
Total	203	182	1,02,260	640	607	1,76,100	843	789	2,78,360	661	613	192,281	182	176	86,079	64	53	59	
JAFARABAD.																			
Mamlatdar's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madatnis Kamdar's Court.	2	1	111	34	28	10,693	36	29	10,804	35	26	6,543	1	3	4,261	3	...	...
Total	2	1	111	34	28	10,693	36	29	10,804	35	26	6,543	1	3	4,261	3	...	...

Janjira-Murud, 1st June 1930.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work—Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.								Average duration.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Sadar Court ...	4	4	...	14	4	18	...	10	4	8	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,848	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	Y. M. D. ...	Y. M. D. 0 3 15
Sar Nyayadhish Court	10	20	44	21	54	41	34	32	20	9	12,774	9,473	6	10	7	14	10	3	...	...	11	5	0 5 26	0 9 5
Total ...	14	24	44	35	58	59	34	42	24	17	12,774	11,321	6	16	7	17	10	3	...	...	11	6	...	...

Janjira-Murud, 1st June 1930.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1929-30.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total Cost of Jail and Prisoners	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
JAILS.											
Murud	1	14	27	39	41	16'3	17'3	15	2,399	...	
Jafarabad	1	9	13	19	22	5'6	7'1	7	934	...	
LOCK-UPS.											
Janjira	3	2	104	18	106	1'0	7'1	...	1,920	24'3	
Jafarabad	1	1	7	16	8	2'0	0'4	...	5	5'0	

Janjira-Murud, 1st June 1930.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Janjira State, including Jafarabad, for the year 1929-30.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		REMARKS.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-Bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Janjira...	1,392	1,540	780	842	533	614	8	3	15	10	56	71	1,394	1,542	Rs. 12,69,904	Rs. 11,30,327	1	2	5	1	
Jafarabad	34	46	18	24	16	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	46	20,031	62,567	...	...	...	...

Janjira-Murud, 1st June 1930.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX XV.

Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1929-30.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			REMARKS.	
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.		
Mortgages ...	{ Janjira	780	4,36,154	2,741	842	5,04,046	3,156	
	{ Jafarabad	18	8,230	135	24	21,299	333	
Sale-deeds ...	{ Janjira	533	7,71,955	2,705	614	5,75,908	2,766	
	{ Jafarabad	16	11,801	141	22	41,268	330	
Wills ...	{ Janjira	8	20,300	30	3	5,799	11	
	{ Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money bonds ...	{ Janjira	15	3,686	47	10	3,651	28	
	{ Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous...	{ Janjira	56	37,134	367	71	41,923	283	
	{ Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
Process and Inspection fees.	{ Janjira	...	...	317	...	...	326	
	{ Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	{ Janjira	1392	12,69,229	6,207	1540	11,31,327	6,570	
	{ Jafarabad	34	20,031	276	46	62,567	663	
Deduct Expenditure.	{ Janjira	...	...	1,619	...	...	1,603	
	{ Jafarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Profit ...	{ Janjira	...	...	4,588	...	...	4,967	
	{ Jafarabad	...	...	276	...	...	663	

*Janjira-Murud, 1st June 1930.*P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1929-30.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	REMARKS.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Murud ...	11,078	7,959	9,681	20,759	7,072	13,121	7,638	
Shriwardhan ...	3,378	5,365	4,966	8,344	5,922	5,185	3,159	
Jafarabad ...	3,731	4,052	4,235	7,966	4,328	4,415	3,551	

Janjira-Murud, 1st June 1930.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in Janjira State including Jafarabad, for the year 1929-30.

STATE.	April 1929.	May 1929.	June 1929.	July 1929.	August 1929.	September 1929.	October 1929.	November 1929.	December 1929.	January 1930.	February 1930.	March 1930.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years	REMARKS.
Janjira ...	0'70	0'3	30'94	28'54	18'19	9'45	1'65	0'74	0'60	0'0	0'0	0'0	90'84	122'95	99'57	
Jafarabad ...	0'0	0'0	1'46	18'10	1'54	0'80	0'0	0'0	0'45	0'0	0'0	0'0	22'35	24'35	32'99	

Janjira-Murud, 1st June 1930.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to Prices of Staple Food-grains.

Article.	During March (Past year.)			During March (Present year.)			REMARKS.	
	Per rupee.			Per rupee.				
	M.	S.	T.	M.	S.	T.		
Rice (Superior) ...	{ Janjira ...	...	4	11	...	5	40	
	{ Jafarabad ...	...	4	...	...	4	40	
Rice (Inferior) ...	{ Janjira ...	...	6	77	...	7	...	
	{ Jafarabad ...	...	6	...	...	6	...	
Nagli ...	{ Janjira ...	...	14	44	...	13	47	
	{ Jafarabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vari ...	{ Janjira ...	...	13	27	...	13	...	
	{ Jafarabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ...	{ Janjira ...	...	4	26	...	4	20	
	{ Jafarabad ...	...	6	...	...	7	...	
Tur (Pulse) ...	{ Janjira ...	...	3	57	...	4	11	
	{ Jafarabad ...	...	3	40	...	4	...	
Gram ...	{ Janjira ...	...	6	12	...	5	79	
	{ Jafarabad ...	...	6	...	...	7	...	
Wal (Beans) ...	{ Janjira ...	...	7	20	...	8	29	
	{ Jafarabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajri ...	{ Janjira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Jafarabad ...	...	7	...	...	8	...	
Jwari ...	{ Janjira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Jafarabad ...	...	11	...	...	10	40	
Udid... ...	{ Janjira ...	...	7	9	...	6	73	
	{ Jafarabad ...	...	7	...	...	6	...	

Janjira-Murud, 1st June 1930.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX

Expenditure on Public Works

Description of Works.		STATE FUNDS.		
		Original.	Repairs.	Total.
Communication	{ Janjira ...	13,349	22,021	35,370
	{ Jafarabad ...	...	...	...
Public Buildings, Educational.	{ Janjira ...	989	6,643	7,632
	{ Jafarabad ...	1221	116	1,337
Public Buildings—other than Educational.	{ Janjira ...	43,311	30,562	73,873
	{ Jafarabad ...	13,436	1,780	15,216
Electrification ...		5,010	...	5,010
Total ...	{ Janjira ...	49,310	37,205	86,515
	{ Jafarabad ...	14,657	1,896	16,553
WATER SUPPLY.				
(1) Victoria Water Works, Janjira ...		3,296	3,457	6,753
(2) Construction and repairs of wells.	{ Janjira ...	...	...	...
	{ Jafarabad ...	...	...	...
Total ...	{ Janjira ...	3,296	3,457	6,753
	{ Jafarabad ...	...	...	...
Petty Works ...	{ Janjira ...	...	705	705
	{ Jafarabad ...	...	4,449	4,449
Repairs to State Khars (Salt Marsh already reclaimed.)	{ Janjira ...	...	674	674
	{ Jafarabad ...	...	...	...
Establishment, Travelling allowance and contingencies.	{ Janjira ...	...	10,789	10,789
	{ Jafarabad ...	...	764	764
GRAND TOTAL ...	{ Janjira ...	65,955	74,851	1,40,806
	{ Jafarabad ...	14,657	7,109	21,766

Janjira-Murud, 1st June 1930.

XIX.

during the year 1929-30.

LOCAL FUND.			Totals.
Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
27	2,039	2,066	37,436
...
...	99	99	7,731
...	...	...	1,337
...	875	875	74,748
...	...	...	15,216
...	...	...	5,010
...	974	974	87,489
...	...	...	16,553
...	...	...	6,753
3,527	687	4,214	4,214
...
3,527	687	4,214	10,967
...
...	2,687	2,687	3,392
...	...	...	4,449
...	...	...	674
...
...	1,140	1,140	11,929
...	...	...	764
3,554	7,527	11,081	1,51,887
...	...	...	21,765

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in Janjira State including Jafarabad, during 1929-30.

District.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		REMARKS.
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load- carrying.	
			Male.	Female.										
Janjira... ..	12,966	8,941	3,114	4,298	183	34	32	83	8,334	7,860	...	408	967	
Jafarabad	2,002	1,864	79	737	27	61	30	40	4,655	599	55	204	63	

Janjira-Murud, 1st June 1930.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1929-30.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.	Opium.	Ganja.	Tari.	Foreign liquor shop and methylated spirit.	Tobacco.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Number of Shops. Revenue.	Number of Shops. Revenue.	Number of Shops. Revenue.	Number of Shops. Revenue.	Number of Shops. Revenue.	Number of Shops. Revenue.	Number of Shops. Revenue.	
Janjira...	16 Rs. 62,985	3 Rs. 3,662	3	Rs. 2,870	* 89 Rs. 67,718	3 Rs. 101	† ... Rs. 852	† Revenue from tobacco is not derived from shops but from a fee charged on tobacco that comes into the State for local consumption. ‡ In addition to this Rs. 1,183 derived from miscellaneous receipts and Rs. 577 from interest.
Jafarabad	2 Rs. 11,500	...	...	Rs. 144	...	...	22 Rs. 1,872	
							24 Rs. 18,014	
								Rs. 1,38,188†

Janjira-Murud, 1st June 1930.

P. R. KAPADIA,

Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Income and Expenditure of the Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1929-30.

Same as the statement given in Chapter V, in the body of Report.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1929-30.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	REMARKS.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
JANJIRA.									
Murud Hospital ...	11,863	9	7	...	2	...	9,093	200'8	
Murud Maternity Home and Dispensary.	2,277	2	2	...	...	...	4,106	21'9	
Shriwardhan ...	7,088	...	...	...	...	...	2,824	93'6	
Mhasla... ..	4,892	...	...	...	...	...	3,023	52'3	
Fort Janjira ...	2,681	...	...	...	...	...	1,634	42'4	
Borli-Panchatan ...	5,446	...	...	...	...	...	2,753	60'2	
Total ...	34,247						23,433		
JAFARABAD.									
Jafarabad	9,929	...	...	...	...	...	2,964	164'0	
Municipal	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	561	86'1	
Grand Total	47,176	11	9	...	2	...	26,958	721'3	

Janjira-Murud, 1st June 1930.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Janjira State including Jafarabad for the year 1929-30.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.		REMARKS.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.	Deaths.			
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			
Janjira ...	87,534	3,579	3,816	237	...	2,190	2,298	108	...	40'88	43'59	25'02	26'25	
Jafarabad ...	10,996	453	451	...	2	296	602	306	...	41'19	41'02	26'92	54'75	

Janjira-Murud, 1st June 1930.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Janjira State including Jafarabad, for the year 1929-30.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of Pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.				REMARKS.	
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	Professional and Technical.		
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	1	High School, Murud-Janjira ...	323	341	284	301	10,976	...	...	...	* Besides this Rs. 3,465 were spent on account of establishment charges of the Educational Inspector's office and Rs. 125 grant to libraries.	
1	1	Middle-Class English School, Shri-wardhan...	59	68	51	55	...	2,097	...	...
2	2	Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	269	263	192	194	...	...	} 17,996	...		
25	25	Marathi Schools, Janjira ...	1,734	1,771	1,302	1,345	...	...		...		...
8	8	Gujrathi Schools, Jafarabad ...	493	474	344.1	337.2	...	...	...	5,281		...
43	43	Hindustani Schools, Janjira ...	1,710	1,675	1,200	1,190	...	...	...	14,993		...
2	2	Do. Jafarabad ...	75	67	46.4	39.2	...	...	...	838		...
72	72	Total-Janjira ...	4,095	4,118	3,029	3,085	10,976	2,097	32,989	...		
10	10	Total-Jafarabad ...	568	541	390.5	376.4	...	...	6,119	...		
		Scholarships to students receiving Higher Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	861		
6	15	Private Schools, Janjira ...	115	264	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	Do. Jafarabad ...	146	146	88.7	90.3	...	...	...	...
7	16	Total ...	261	410	88.7	90.3	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	10,976	2,097	39,108	861	Rs. 53,042*	

Janjira-Murud, 1st June 1930.

P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State.