



ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

IDAR STATE.

For The Year 1927-28

(1-10-1927 to 30-9-1928).

Lt. Colonel His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj

Maharajaji Shree Sir Dowlat Singhji

Saheb Bahadur, K. C. S. I.,

Maharaja of Idar.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

In accordance with Your Highness' instructions, I beg to submit the following report on the Administration of Your Highness' State for the year 1927-28 covering the period of 12 months from 1st October 1927 to 30th September 1928.

I beg to remain,

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

HIMATNAGAR, }
5th July 1929. }

F. S. Master.

President, Idar State Council.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

IDAR STATE.

FOR THE YEAR 1927-28 ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1928.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

1. The State of Idar, popularly known as "Nani Marwar", is situated in the north-east of Guzerat lying between 23°6' and 24°30' north latitude and 72°49' and 73°43' east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Native States of Sirohi and Mewar, on the east by the State of Dungarpur and on the south and west by the British District of Ahmedabad and the territory of Baroda.
Position.
2. The extreme length and breadth of the State are 96 and 58 miles respectively. It has an area of 1,669 square miles and a total population of 2,26,351 souls, which gives a density of 136 persons per square mile.
Area, Extent and Population.
3. The average gross revenue and expenditure, inclusive of all alienations, worked out on the last five years and a half, is Rs. 17,17,744 and Rs. 15,27,293 respectively.
Average Revenue and Expenditure
4. The State pays an yearly tribute of Rs. 30,340 to His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda under the denomination of Ghasdana while it annually receives Rs. 52,427 on account of Khichadi and other Raj Haks from its subordinate Jagirdars, the tribute paying Talukas of the Mahi Kantha Agency and others.
Tribute.
5. The country is interspersed with hills and rivers, the principal of which are the Sabarmati, the Hathmati, the Meshvo and the Vatrak. The soil is rich and fertile excepting the hilly tracts on the north and on the east. The soil is black cotton or light sandy. The average rainfall of the State is about 35 inches and the principal products are wheat, rapeseed, mehti, makkai, all sorts of pulses and oil-seeds, rice, sugarcane and cotton. Mango and Mahura trees grow in abundant quantity throughout the State.
Physical Features.

The State is noted for its sand stone which far excels in texture, fineness and durability the Porbander and Dhrangadhra stone. The

granite rocks at Idar are ascertained to be of the best quality. Bhetali boasts of lime stone quarries, the lime prepared from which is noted for its quality. " Oos " or " Kharo " of a high quality for preparation of soaps abounds in Himatnagar and Bayad Talukas. On the west, white clay on the Sabarmati bank lends itself best for the preparation of sizing material. The State has also mines of mica, asbestos, and steatite. It also abounds in rich forests where teak wood, bamboos, babul and khakhras grow in abundance.

The State is connected with a railway line from Ahmedabad which passes through 34 miles of Idar territory, terminating at Khed-Brahma which is noted for its celebrated temples of Ambaji and Brahmaji, the latter having the only largest idol of Brahma in the whole of India.

6. Among the historical places in the State may be mentioned the town of Idar, the former capital of the State, which is enclosed on one side by a brick wall now almost in ruins and on the other sides by a range of hills which formed a natural protection in old days. There are celebrated Jain temples situated on Idar hills drawing Jain pilgrims from nearly the whole of Gujarat. Khed-Brahma and Shamlaji are among the principal places of pilgrimage and they attract Hindu pilgrims from Gujarat and other parts especially during the annual fairs. The Khed-Brahma fair lasts from Maha Sudi 15th to Falgun Sudi 4th when traders from Mewar, Shirohi, Danta, Baroda and Ahmedabad gather in numbers for the sale of their wares. The fair at Shamlaji lasts from Kartik Sudi 11th to the end of that month and attracts a large number of people from adjoining States and British territory.

There is a leper asylum at Bhavnath which is another celebrated place of pilgrimage in the State. The waters of a Kund there are believed to be endowed with a healing property.

7. The present State of Idar was founded in 1729 A. D. by the two brothers, Maharajas Anand Singhji and Rai Singhji, Rathor Princes from Jodhpur, who acquired the territory by the valour of their arms and consolidated it. Since then the territory of Idar has, except for a very short period when it passed back in the hands of the Raos of Polo and Rehvars ultimately ending in the re-conquest by Maharaja Shiv Singh in A. D. 1751, continued under the sway of the Surya Vanshi (Solar race) Rathor Clan, who have the proud privilege of being the direct descendants of the hero of the great epic Ramayan. They were originally known as Rashtra or Rashtric meaning country or ruler. Rashtra was subsequently by general use crystallised into Rathore. Their earliest mention is found in the edicts of Ashoka as

rulers of the Deccan. When the Deccan kingdom broke up, it appears that they carved out a new kingdom in Central India making Kanauj as their capital. From there their descendants migrated into Western Rajputana and founded the principality of Marwar. In 1728 Anand Singh and Rai Singh, two brothers of the Raja of Jodhpur, accompanied by a few horsemen from Vamo and Palanpur and the Kolees of Godwara established themselves in Idar without much difficulty. The Rathod Clan is said to be the last that effected a settlement in Gujarat by conquest. Anand Singh was the first Maharaja of Idar and the present ruler His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Maharajaji Lt. Colonel Sir Shree Dowlat Singhji Bahadoor, K. C. S. I., is the ninth to succeed to the Gadi of Idar. His Highness was born at Jodhpur in May 1878, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He received his military training in the Imperial Service Cavalry, Jodhpur, and subsequently worked there as Squadron Commandant and Adjutant for some years. He also acted as Military Secretary and Member of the Council at Jodhpur. He was adopted by His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Maharaja General Sir Pratap Singhji Sahib, on his accession to the Idar Gadi in 1902 and was put in charge of the administration of the State, which he carried on successfully, till the latter abdicated in 1910.

His Highness accompanied his father Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhji to England in 1902 to attend the coronation of His late Majesty King Edward VII, and was there made an A. D. C. to the present King-Emperor then H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. His Highness again visited England as Maharaja of Idar on the coronation of His Imperial Majesty King George V, and took part in all official functions, appertaining to the happy occasion.

His Highness was formally installed on the Gadi on 21st July 1911, and attended His Majesty's Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in the same year.

At the out-break of the Great War, His Highness at once offered his personal services to the Government, and placed all the resources of the State at their disposal. With the Idar State Imperial Service Despatch Riders, His Highness saw active service in Egypt.

On return from Egypt, His Highness was promoted to the honorary rank of Lt. Colonel in the British Army, and was later on created Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1920.

Besides the many concessions allowed to recruits, His Highness helped the Government with men, material, and money to the extent of a sum of more than three and a half lacs.

8. His Highness has three sons. The eldest Maharaja Kumar Shree Himmat Singhji, who is the Heir-Apparent, is in his 30th year. He accompanied His Highness to Europe, when the latter went to attend the coronation of the King-Emperor in London, and acted as Page to His Imperial Majesty at the Coronation Darbar, held at Delhi in 1911. He received his education in the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he had a most distinguished career and stood first in the Diploma Examination among the successful candidates from all the Chiefs' Colleges in India, winning the Viceroy's Medal. In addition to his other qualities of head and heart, he is a keen sportsman, and excels in almost all manly games. True to the inborn military spirit of the Rathore clan, he takes exceptional delight in discharging the duties as Colonel-in-Chief, Idar Sir Pratap Infantry.

His Highness' second son Maharaja Kumar Shree Man Singhji is in his 23rd year. He is a promising young Kumar, sturdy in habits, genial and affable in manners. A keen sportsman like the heir-apparent, he stands by him as Commandant, Idar Sir Pratap Infantry.

Maharaja Kumar Madan Singhji, the youngest son of the Maharaja, is 17 years of age. He is also a keen sportsman and is developing himself into an outspoken gentleman and is being trained in Idar Sir Pratap Infantry.

9. The State is comprised in the province of Mahi Kantha, a Political Division of the Presidency of Bombay. It ranks third among the Native States of the Presidency and is the only First Class State in Mahi Kantha. Its Chief, who has the hereditary distinction of being styled as Maharaja, is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and enjoys plenary jurisdiction in matters both civil and political.

The relations of the State with the British Government and the neighbouring States and Talukas continued to be cordial and satisfactory during the year under report.

10. His Highness went to Bombay during the second week of October, and returned to the Capital on 25-12-1927. He visited Banswara on the marriage occasion of Baijilal of H. H. the Maharawalji Saheb of Banswara. Towards the close of April, he left for Dehradun and passed the hot months of May and June, partly at Dehradun and partly at Musooree. He returned to the capital on 14-7-1928.

11. Among the guests who visited the State during the year under report were the following:-
Distinguished Visitors.

No.	NAME OF VISITOR.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.
1.	Major A. S. Meek C. M. G., Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.	24-10-27	25-10-27.
2.	Major General G. A. H. Beatty, C. B., C. S. I., C. M. G., D. S. O., Military Adviser-in- Chief, Indian State Forces.	7-10-27	10-10-27.
3.	Captain J. F. Marindin Asstt. Military Adviser, Gujrat Circle, Baroda.	7-12-27	10-12-27.
4.	.....Do.....	24-2-28	28-2-28.
5.	.....Do.....	13-7-28	14-7-28.
6.	His Highness Maharawalji Saheb of Banswara.	9-1-28	12-1-28.
7.	Major J. de la Hay Gordon, C. B. E., M. C., Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.	8-2-28	11-2-28.
8.	.....Do.....	18-3-28	28-3-28.
9.	.....Do.....	9-9-28	9-9-28.
10.	.....Do.....	22-10-28	24-10-28.
11.	Major G. Broughton, Asstt. Political Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Mewar.	23-3-28	28-3-28.
12.	Major M. E. M. Meade, late Asstt. Military Adviser, Gujrat Circle, Baroda	13-7-28	14-7-28.
13.	Maharaj Kahan Singhji of Jodhpur.	27-7-28	31-7-28.

12. The 51st birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb came off on 30-9-28 and was celebrated by the His Highness' booming of 51 guns at sunrise. The day was birthday observed as a holiday throughout the State. Sweets were distributed in all schools, and the inmates of the Jail were feasted. 23 scholarships of Rs. 205 per month for encouraging higher education in English and Vernacular and one more scholarship of Rs. 30/ per month for Agricultural study were sanctioned. It is, however, regretted that none took advantage of this agricultural scholarship. Several other concessions were also announced. Physical sports were performed by the students of the

Himatnagar A. V. School and a garden party in the evening terminated the functions of the day.

13. Among the interesting events of the year under report, the following deserve special mention.

- (1) A shooting competition was arranged under the auspices of the Dawlat Club on the Club-day which luckily coincides with the Dasera, one of the most important Hindu festivals.
- (2) The foundation stone of a Ginning Factory at Himatnagar was laid on the Dasera day (6 - 10 - 27) by the then Dewan H. B. Kotak.
- (3) The opening ceremony of the Ginning & Press Factory at Himatnagar & the ginning factory at Jadar was performed on 10-3-1928.
- (4) In the middle of February, the Jadechas of Devni mori, Samera and Karchha, being ill advised made a common cause and perpetrated, a number of lawless and defiant acts, in blockading the public road near Shamlaji, demolition of the Karchha Thana, and repeated ill treatment of State Officials and the like. But thanks to the salutary advice and severe remonstrance of the Political Agent, the Jadechas assumed submissive attitude and much desired peace was again in sight by the end of September.
- (5) The Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor was celebrated on the 4th June 1928, observing it as a holiday throughout the State.

It is hoped that the advice given by the Political Agent would be appreciated by the Jadechas, and that their conduct will be as loyal as can be expected of a Jagirdar.

15. His Majesty's Secretary of State for India decided to appoint a small expert Committee " firstly to report upon the relationship between the paramount power and the States, with particular reference to the rights and obligations arising from the Treaties, engagements and sanads, and usage, sufferance, and other causes, and secondly to enquire into the financial and economic relations between British India and States; and to make any recommendations that they may consider desirable or necessary for their more satisfactory adjustment." The Committee appointed in accordance with the above announcement made by H. E. the Viceroy, was invited to visit Himatnagar but the committee having their time quite full up could not accept the invitation, and consequently the State's standing counsel Mr. B. B. Joshi, Bar-at-law, and the Dewan Rao Bahadur Kotak visited Jamnagar during the Committee's visit to Jamnagar from the 7th to 10 March

1928. It was there arranged to put the Idar case before the Committee through the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Leslie Scott, the eminent Counsel of the Princes.

16. Rao Bahadur H. B. Kotak, B. A., LL. B., J. P., resigned his post on 22-8-28, and Mr. I. K. Pandya, B. A., LL. B., was appointed to act pending further orders. Consequent on Mr. Bhatt's resignation the services of Rao Saheb Prathvi Singh were borrowed from Government to fill up the post of the Superintendent of Police. There were no other important changes in the personnel of the staff, whose names and other particulars are given in App. I.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

17. The charge of the Revenue Department remained with Mr. Keshavlal O. Joshi throughout the year under report. He took over charge of the Department on 26th January 1927. He was assisted by Mr. Gokuldas Devchand, Assistant Revenue Commissioner, who took over charge of his office on 24th January 1927, and was stationed at Idar.

18. The Idar State is divided into six Mahals for administrative purposes. In the year before last there were 9 Mahals which were for the sake of convenience reduced to six in the last year and each Mahal was placed in charge of a Mamlatdar. Two Mahals viz. Idar and Vadali were placed under the direct supervision of the Assistant Revenue Commissioner.

19. The total number of villages in the State exclusive of 321 petty hamlets was 923 of which 382 are Khalsa, State villages:- 495 alienated, 1 disputed and 45 co-shared, Khalsa, during the year under review as against 383 Khalsa, alienated and 494 alienated, 1 disputed and 45 co-shared last co-shared. year. There is a decrease of one village in Khalsa and an increase of one in alienated villages, because during the year under report one khalsa village was given in Inayat to an alienee.

20. The cash assessment system which has found favour with the cultivators is in vogue in the State in most of the Khalsa villages. It was in force in 254 villages at the close of the Land Revenue year while the Bhagbatai system—a share in kind System. system—was in force in 86 villages. Arrangements are being made to introduce the Vighoti system in the Bhagbatai villages. Revenue demands in six villages were recovered by actually measuring the land under cultivation and levying

a fixed amount on acreage and in 37 villages the revenue demands were collected by fixed sums or Ankdas. The increase in the number of villages where land assessment prevailed during the year under report is due to the fact that there was Vighoti system already in force in some of the villages resumed by the State from Jagirdars and also to the introduction of cash assessment system in some Khalsa villages in lieu of the share in kind system.

The Vighoti system was in force in 39 alienated villages against 37 of the last year out of 495 during the year under review, while the Bhagbatai system prevailed in 456 villages as against 457 last year.

Out of 45 co-shared villages, Vighoti was in force in 28 villages as against 26 and Bhagbatai in 15 as against 17 last year, while revenue demand was recovered in 2 villages by actually measuring the soil under cultivation at a fixed rate of acreage.

21. The subjoined statement shows the work of the Survey Department during the year under report:—

Villages.	Survey.		Classification.		Introduction of cash.	
	Completed in	Remaining incomplete in	Completed in	Remaining incomplete in	Assessment completed in	Remaining incomplete in
Khalsa	12	31	14	7	23	10
Co-shared...	0	2	1	0	2	0
Alienated ...	12	8	3	4	2	5
Total...	24	41	18	11	27	15

Grand total 136

As the work of the Survey Department was going on slowly owing to inadequate staff, it was thought necessary to strengthen it last year by appointing new and experienced Mojnidars and Classers. A new Survey Superintendent was also appointed as the post was vacant. There are 265 Khalsa villages which await revision settlement and 161 villages require the cash assessment system, which will add to the work of the Survey Department.

22. The total area of culturable land under Khalsa villages was 2,40,886 acres and under co-shared villages 37,385 acres, grand total being 2,78,271 acres of which 1,58,264 acres of land was occupied in Khalsa villages and 20908 acres in co-shared villages, leaving respectively 82621 acres of land in Khalsa and 16477 in co-shared villages as unoccupied during the year under report.

Land leased out during the year of report was 13891 acres as against 44271 in the last year which included the area of Jagiri villages which were given in Inayat but resumed in the previous year. The acreage of land relinquished was 12447 as against 10183 in 1926-27. This shows a satisfactory progress as regards the leasing out of unoccupied culturable land. Efforts are being made to bring in outside cultivators as there is yet a vast expanse of land lying unoccupied. Liberal terms are offered to cultivators intending to come and reside in the Idar State. During the year under report 166 families of cultivators from outside came and resided in the state territory.

23. Land revenue demands of the State amounted to Rs. 6,78,605 during the year under report as against Rs. Demands and 7,13,864 of the last year showing a decrease of Rs. Collections of 35,259 which was due to the fact that mango and land revenue. mahura trees bore practically no fruits, the income from which last year was Rs. 45,610. During the year under report Rs. 6,35,713 were collected as against Rs. 7,01,931 last year.

24. There is only one Hazur Treasury at Himatnagar and no Sub Treasuries in Mahals. The necessity of opening the same in different Mahals is felt and the subject is under consideration. Till the Sub Treasuries in the Mahals are opened a system of accounts suitable to the new requirements is introduced in the Mahals that would serve the useful purpose of checking revenue demands and their proper recoveries.

25. Remissions granted during the year under review amounted to Rs. 11,423 as against 12,928 last year, leaving the total land revenue arrears to the extent of Rs. 1,76,677 at the end of the year as against Rs. 1,97,884 last year.

Old debts of cultivators to the state amounting to Rs. 4,415 were written off during the year under report on the auspicious occasion of the birthday of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb.

26. During the year under report 398 notices were issued as against 418 last year but in no case the property of the defaulting cultivators had to be attached. Coercive measures for recovery. No recourse had to be resorted to adopt any coercive measures.

27. The arrears of Taccavi advances given from the State Treasury and loans advanced from the Agricultural Bank amounted at the end of the last year to Rs. 6582-8-0 and the amount of fresh advances and loans given during the year of report was Rs. 3299-15-10 including Rs. 167-7-9 on account of interest accruing due in the year brought the figure to Rs. 9882-7-10. Out of this, only Rs. 1683-10-9 were recovered, leaving Rs. 8198-13-1 outstanding at the end of the year. The greater portion of the Taccavi was given to cultivators to enable them to build pucca wells, sink new and repair old ones.

28. During the year under report no land was resumed from Barkhali lands nor was any given to Barkhalidars from khalsa lands.

29. There were 36 estates under State management last year. During the year of report 8 estates were placed under attachment while 10 were relieved from it, leaving the number of attached estates at the end of the year at 34. The grounds for attachment of these estates were (1) minority of the present holders in 16 cases, (2) encumbered condition of the estate in 11 and (3) disputed succession or title in 7.

CHAPTER III.

(a) LEGISLATION.

30. During the year under report, the Bombay District Police act (No. 4 of 1890) was made applicable in the State limits *mutatis-mutandis* and the following local Acts were enacted:-

1. The Cattle Trespass Act.
2. The Motor Vehicles Act.
3. Rules for the regulation of *games and fishing*.
4. Rules for Ginning and Pressing Factories.

Appendix II. specifies the Enactments that are in force in the State at the close of the year.

There are separate rules also regarding Opium, Extradition and Border Court in force in the State.

For furthering the ends of justice;-(a) The 2nd Class magistrates of Bhiloda and Vadali have been vested this year with powers to record statements and confessions and power to remand the accused to police custody beyond 24 hours under Sec. 167 of the Cr. Pro. Code; (b) Equitable rules have been framed fixing the fees chargeable by licensed petition writers, and (c) Territorial and

monetary jurisdiction of the various Courts of the State was also revised.

32. The old Bhatha rules have also been recast and revised to meet the expenses of witnesses attending the Courts.

33. In order to relieve the agricultural public from undue hardships at the hands of creditors, rules have been framed this year by way of an advance over Secs. 60/61 of the Civil Procedure Code, exempting more property of theirs from attachment in execution proceedings issued by Civil Courts.

34. In order to secure uniformity in the status of the mahā munsiffs the powers of the Registrar, which lay till now with the State Munsiff's Court at Himatnagar, were withdrawn and vested in the Sar Nyayadhish Court during the latter part of the year under report.

35. The prohibitory order for holding political meetings was cancelled early during the year.

(b) MILITARY.

36. The Idar Sir Pratap Infantry consists of one Company Class Organisation. B (4 platoons and Head Quarters) with the total sanctioned strength of 150.

37. The strength of the Infantry at the close of the previous year was 127. During the year under report 2 died, 1 was discharged on medical grounds, 4 were discharged at their own request, 11 were discharged as unlikely to become efficient soldiers, the services of one were dispensed with, 3 were discharged on disciplinary grounds in accordance with the mustering-out rule, 2 were tried by a summary court martial and dismissed from the service, 2 were struck off the strength for being absent without leave exceeding 60 days and 2 deserted, while 1 State officer and 32 fresh recruits were enlisted. Thus the total strength at the close of the year came up to 139.

38. Two signallers Nos. 105 L/Naik Sattidan Singh and 111 L/Naik Bhur Singh were sent to Baroda for preliminary signal training with 4/4th Bombay Grenadiers on 20-2-1928. The former having received sufficient training was sent to Poona to attend 3rd qualifying course, but having been unsuccessful at the entrance examination rejoined the unit on 30-9-28. The latter remained attached till the beginning of November 1928 and was reported by the Commandant 4/4th Bombay Grenadiers among other things as not fit for Poona without further training. Necessary arrangements for his further training are being made.

39. Two buglar sepoy Durgan Singh and Idan Singh were sent to 4/16th Punjab Regiment, Ahmedabad, in February for training, who rejoined the unit after the month of April 1928. The following remarks were made for them:-

"They have both worked well and their knowledge of bugling was distinctly improved."

The Havaldars Gulab Singh and Kumb Singh were sent to Baroda for weapon training with 4/4th Bombay Grenadiers. They rejoined the unit after 3 months training. When the former was reported to be rather old for Pachmarhi, the latter was declared fit for it.

40. Major General G. A. H. Beatty C. B., C. S. I., C. M. G., D. S. O., Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces, Inspection. inspected the Infantry from 7th to 10th December 1927 at the first time and passed the following remarks:- "With Your Highness' premission I would like to say a few words to your troops-

"I first wish to tell you how very pleased I am with every thing I have seen. Handling of arms and marching very good. Fit up and general appearance excellent. When I asked the question this morning as to how long ago the State Force was started and was told that it was in 1926, I was greatly surprized that such excellent results could have been achieved in so short a time.

"Such results are only possible by keen interest and hard work.

"Your Maharaja and the princes together with Officers and N. C. O's, take the keenest interest and it is due to this as well as to real hard work that such very good results have been attained.

"I congratulate Your Highness personally and all those concerned on the efficiency of your State Forces."

(2). Captain J. F. Marindin, the Assistant Military Adviser, Gujrat Circle inspected the Infantry in March 1928, and passed the following remarks:-

"This unit is making great stride, and will shortly form a very useful and efficient force. The men are well cared for and contented, and ranks show great keenness. This is greatly due to the interest shown by Colonel Maharaja Kumar Himmat Singhji of Idar, and his brother Lieut. Maharaja Kumar Man Singh has recently received a State Forces' commission and is doing well."

(3). Major M. E. M. Meade, the late Assistant Military Adviser, Gujrat Circle, inspected the Infantry in July 1928, and passed the following remarks:-

"His Highness decided to reorganize his State Forces in 1926. As Assistant Military Adviser, Gujrat Circle, His Highness asked me to come here and discuss matters with him. New lines were soon commenced and the instruction of N. C. O's by attachment to a regular Unit of the Indian Army was taken in hand. By degrees the older men were discharged, good Indian Officers appointed, and an excellent stamp of young Rajput recruits from Jodhpur was enlisted.

"Rifles and equipment were not received till 1927.

"When I went home on leave in March 1927 only the nucleus of a company existed. I have now had the pleasure of visiting His Highness again to find that the company is up to strength. Arm drill, turn out and marching excellent, and the guards and sentries well above the average and a credit to any unit.

"As I have now relinquished the appointment of Assistant Military Adviser, Gujrat Circle, I wish to take this opportunity of thanking His Highness and the princes for all the kindness, hospitality and cordial co-operation, they have always shown to me during my official visits, and congratulate them most heartily on the efficiency of this State Forces.

"I feel certain that in a short time they will be a really useful fighting machine, and do credit to the name of the late Maharaja General Sir Pratap Singh after whom the regiment is named."

(4). Major H. A. Garstin, M. C., the Technical Adviser for musketry, inspected the Infantry in July 1928 and passed the following remarks:-

"I have much pleasure in inspecting yesterday, for the first time the musketry of the Idar State Forces I believe that none of my predecessors had been here before. It was an additional pleasure for me to do so in company of the princes and Major Meade, late A. M. A. Gujrat Circle, and Captain Marindin, the present Assistant Military Adviser. I was much impressed by the excellent turn out, arms drill and marching of this unit, and I congratulate His Highness and all those concerned on the excellent results achieved in so short a time. I shall look forward with pleasure to any next visit and I feel sure that rapid progress will be made in the meantime."

41. The cost of the Infantry to the State was Rs. 64,838 as Cost. against Rs. 62,559 in the preceding year.

(c) POLICE.

42. Mr. T. B. Bhatt of the Bombay District Police retired on 1-1-28, due to prolonged illness which ultimately cost him his life to the regret of all who knew him.

The Inspector General of Bombay Police was asked to recommend a suitable man for the responsible post of the Superintendent of Police of the State and Rao Saheb P. H. Raol of the Bombay District Police was selected for the same. His services were borrowed from the Government and he joined on 25-2-28. Immediately on joining he set his heart to the most important work of reorganizing the Police force, left incomplete by Mr. Bhatt. He labouriously studied the whole situation by personally inspecting the Thanas and outposts and submitted a scheme which though a bit more costly was approved in April 1928 by the Mahekmakhas with slight modifications. This entailed an additional cost of about Rs. 8000/- during the year.

43. The system of admission of recruits was adopted and these recruits were trained in drill, discipline and police work. The grades of salaries were improved and in order to give an impetus for good work, many prizes and good service tickets were introduced. There was a great want of police quarters. This has been remedied to a certain extent by constructing new police lines at a cost of Rs. 16,016. Further additions will be made during the next year according as needed.

44. Mr. Moolsingh Joddha, the ex-magistrate continued as Assistant Superintendent of Police and Mr. B. M. Pobaru, who had passed the police examination at Nasik School with credit, was an additional Inspector of Police.

45. The State Police force in the year under report consisted of 18 Officers and 451 foot police, making a total of 469 of which 400 were able to read and write in vernacular.

46. The cost of the State police in the year amounted to Rs. 95,940/- as against Rs. 93830/- in 1927-28, showing an increase of Rs. 2,110/- i. e. 2.2 per cent over the previous year.

47. The strength of the Police in Pattas of the subordinate Jagkirdars exercising magisterial powers granted by the Darbar was 6 Fozdars, 11 Sowars and 68 foot men and the cost of maintaining them amounted to Rs. 10,164.

48. The village police comprised 393 mukhis and 86 chokiyats of whom 265 were paid in cash, 188 by award of baharkhali lands and 26 partly in cash and partly by award of baharkhali lands. Thus the total strength of both the regular and village police came up to 1033 which gives a ratio of the total force to the total population and area of the State of 219.1 persons and .1.6 square mile to a policeman.

49. Appendices V, VI and VII show the details concerning the working of the police during the year under report as compared with those of the preceding year.

50. The number of offences reported to the police in the year of report was 226 and the number of offenders traced out and apprehended by them was 294 as against 255 and 362 respectively in 1926-27. The number of persons sent up for trial was 294 of whom 157 were convicted and 185 were acquitted or discharged as against 196 and 205 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to the number of persons sent up for trial was 40.9 against 39.8 in 1926-27.

51. Among the 226 offences reported to the police in the year under report there were 22 heinous offences as against 23 in 1926-27 as shown below:-

Description	1926-27.	1927-28.
Murders	10	9
Culpable homicide	3	2
Attempt to murder	1	3
Robberies	4	5
Dacoities	5	3
Total... ..	23	22

52. The value of the property stolen during the year was Rs. 22,315/- as against Rs. 22,172 in 1926-27. Of this property worth 8,687/- was recovered as against Rs. 6,459/-, the percentage of property recovered to the property stolen being 38.9 against 29.1 in 1926 27.

(d) CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

53. The Dewan exercised the powers of the High Court.

The number of the magisterial courts in the State at the close of the year under report was 12 as against 14 in the previous year, because owing to the death of late Maharaj Suryasingh of Suvar and Thakor Parbatsingh of Derol, during the year under report, their courts ceased to exist.

(a) STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

- 1 District Magistrate.
- 3 First Class Magistrates at Himatnagar, Idar and Sabalpur with powers to commit cases to the Court of Sessions.
- 2 Second Class Magistrates at Bhiloda and Vadali.

(b) HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

- 4 First Class Magistrates (Rajas of Chanderni and Kukadia, Raoji of Pal and the Jadecha of Dehgamda)
- 1 Second Class Magistrate (The Jadecha of Samera).
- 1 Third Class Magistrate (the Vaghela of Poshina).

54. There were 52 cases involving 127 offenders awaiting trial in the several courts at the close of the previous year. 339 fresh cases involving 716 offenders were received during the year as against 304 cases and 678 offenders in 1926-27, making a total of 391 cases with 843 offenders for trial, of which 340 cases concerning 742 offenders were disposed of by the end of the year, leaving a balance of 51 cases with 101 offenders at the close of the year.

A reference to Appendix VIII will show that out of 742 offenders whose cases were disposed of in the year, 185 were convicted, 341 were acquitted, 177 were discharged, 28 were committed to the sessions and 11 transferred, died, etc, leaving 101 persons for trial at the end of the year.

There was 1 case of opium smuggling involving 1 offender who was convicted.

55. There were 4 cases with 13 accused pending before the Sessions Court at the commencement of the year. 16 cases with 28 accused came up during the year, as against 16 cases with 31 offenders in the previous year. Sessions work. Out of the 20 cases dealing with 41 accused 18 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2 cases involving 2 accused at the close of the year as the same were received during the last week of the year. Out of 39 prisoners tried before it 14 were convicted and 25 were acquitted. The average duration of the sessions trial was 66 days as against 38 days in the previous year.

56. In the Sar Nyayadhish Court there were 6 criminal appeals pending at the commencement of the year and 9 Criminal Appeals. were filed during the year. All the 15 appeals were disposed of and no appeal remained in balance at the close of the year.

There were 5 appeals preferred against the Sar Nyayadhish' decision to the Mahekma Khas involving 58 prisoners during the year. Of these 4 were disposed of, confirming in 3 and reversing in 1 the decision of the lower court.

(c) CIVIL JUSTICE.

57. The number of courts exercising civil jurisdiction at the commencement of the year was 5. During the year under report an additional court was opened at Vadali with the result that there were 6 civil courts at the close of the year exercising jurisdiction shown against each in the table given below.

Name of the Court.	Jurisdiction to hear suits.
(1) Sar Nyayadhish Court	Unlimited.
(2) Munsiff Court at Himatnagar	Suits upto Rs. 2,000/-.
(3) Idar Munsiff	„ „ „ 2,000/-.
(4) Sabapur Munsiff	„ „ „ 2,000/-.
(5) Bhiloda „	„ „ „ 500/-.
(6) Vadali „	„ „ „ 250/-.

58. The year commenced with a balance of 138 suits. 1006 were filed during the year, as against 826 last year making a total of 1144. Out of these 965 were disposed of as against 859 during 1926-27, leaving a balance of 179 suits at the end of the year.

Of the said 1006 suits, 7 related to landed property, 872 to monetary transactions and 127 to other rights.

The total value of the suits filed in the year amounted to Rs. 2,28,732 against Rs. 1,54,874 in the preceding year.

The particulars relating to the disposal of 965 suits are shown below:—

Disposed of exparte	212.
Compromised	418.
Struck off the file ^e	182.
Disposed of otherwise	153.

Total... 965.

59. There were 229 execution applications in arrears at the beginning of the year. 743 fresh ones were filed during the year as against 707 in 1926-27, making a total of 972 of which 663 were disposed of leaving 309 in arrears at the end of the year.

The amount recovered in execution proceedings in the year aggregated to Rs. 77,287 as against Rs. 63,479 in the previous year.

60. The Mahékma Khas had 1 appeal in arrears at the commencement of the year which remained pending.

The Sar Nyayadhish Court received 9 appeals during the year which with 3 in balance totalled 12. Out of these, Appeals. 9 were disposed of, leaving 3 in arrears. In four of these the decisions of the lower court were confirmed, in 4 they were reversed, and 1 was decided by arbitration.

(f) CIVIL POLITICAL SUITS AND APPEALS.

61. During the year under report the Sar Nyayadhish Court was the original court for civil political suits except with regard to boundary disputes and cases of Courts. Baharkhali lands which were heard and disposed of by the Survey Superintendent and the Revenue Commissioner respectively.

Appeals against the decisions of the above courts were entertained and disposed of by the Mahekma Khas.

62. The following table shows the original work done by the said courts in the year under report as compared with that in 1926-27.

Courts.	Pending at the beginning.	New admissions.	Total.	Disposed of	Balance at the end.
Sar Nyayadhish Court					
1926-27	29	9	38	10	28
1927-28	28	7	35	10	25
Survey Supdt.					
1926-27	115	1	116	9	107
1927-28	117	5	122	10	112
Revenue Commissioner					
1926-27	—	—	—	—	—
1927-28	—	—	—	—	—
1926-27 Total	144	10	154	19	135
1927-28 „	145	12	147	20	127

63. At the commencement of the year under report the High Court had 5 appeals in arrears, and one was filed during the year under report making a total of 6. Out of these, 2 were disposed of, leaving 4 in balance.

64. The number of persons made over by the State to the British and other Native State authorities during Extradition. the year were 4 and 8 in 3 and 5 cases against 1 and 5 cases in 1926-27, while the number of surrenders made to the State by the above authorities during the year was 3 and 14 persons in 2 and 7 cases respectively as against 15 and 14 persons in 6 and 5 cases in 1926-27.

65. The system of extradition does not obtain fully between the Idar State and the neighbouring States of Border Court. Rajputana as it does between this State and the British Districts and Native States under the Bombay Presidency. Consequently cases arising between this State and the States of Mewar and Shirohi are disposed of by Border Courts composed of the Political officers on either side. It will not be out of place to remark that the Border Court system has outlived its time. The perpetrators even of the most heinous offences are according to the present Border Court rules visited with a very light punishment and it is high time for all the border states to combine for devising a uniform extradition code. It is gratifying to note that a satisfactory extradition treaty has been arrived at between Idar and Dungarpur, and though the measure is provisional for two years it is hoped that at the close of the said period, the treaty will be made permanent. Negotiations with Mewar Darbar are still in progress and it is hoped that with the efficient co-operation of the British Officers concerned on both sides, a uniform agreement will not be difficult of obtainment.

66. One Border Court was held during the year under report at Idar in March 1928. It was presided over by Major J. de la Hay Gordon, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, and Major G. Broughton, Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar. The work disposed of by the Court is shown in the subjoined table.

	Number of claims filed.	Number of claims withdrawn.	Number of claims dismissed.	Number of cases in which decree was passed.	Amount decreed.	Number of cases otherwise disposed of.	Number of cases postponed to next Border Court.	Remarks.
Claims of Idar against Dungarpur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Claims of Dungarpur against Idar.	6	1	—	4	229-0-0	1	—	
Claims of Idar against Kherwara (Mewar).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Claims of Kherwara (Mewar) against Idar.	2	—	—	1	30-0-0	—	1	
Claims of Idar against Kotra (Mewar).	4	2	1	—	—	—	1	
Claims of Kotra (Mewar) against Idar.	6	4	—	1	25-0-0	—	1	

(h) PRISONS.

67. As shown in App. XIII. there were 12 Jails and Lockups in the State at the close of the year under report, including the Central Jail at Himatnagar. The State Sar Nyayadhish was ex-officio Jail Superintendent all throughout the year.

68. The construction of the new Central Jail Building was finished this year with the construction of a second block measuring 80 ft. by 20 ft. the cells for the exclusive use of females, under-trial and civil prisoners. The guard room, the Jailor's quarters outside the main building, nearly brought the Jail to the standard of one in States of similar size and importance.

69. The Jail Committee consisting of the Sar Nyayadhish, Chief Medical Officer, and the Superintendent of Police held regular meetings every third month and made useful suggestions from time to time, which were promptly attended to.

70. This year the prisoners were mainly employed in gardening, agriculture and other manual labour of a miscellaneous nature such as cutting wood, grinding corn, and the like. The gardening and agriculture done by them in the small garden attached to the Central Jail, prisoners brought an income of Rs. 701, out of which Rs. 184 have remained in arrears.

71. The number of prisoners at the end of 1926-27 was 57; 278 prisoners were admitted during the year under report making a total of 335 as against 323 in the previous year. Of these 265 were released or discharged, leaving 70 in the Jails at the end of the year.

72. The average daily attendance of prisoners in the Central Jail was 153.5, and the total daily average in all the Jails came upto 180.2 as against 233.3 in 1926-27.

73. The cost of maintaining the prisoners in the Central and other Khalsa Jails exclusive of guard expenses amounted in the year under report to Rs. 6739 against Rs. 11,655/- in the preceding year.

(i) REGISTRATION.

74. Appendices XIV and XV give a comparative statement of the registration statistics for 1926-27 and the year under report.

They will show that there were 24 documents pending registration at the end of the previous year. 607 new documents were presented for registration during the year under report as against 351 in the previous year. Out of the total of 631 documents 599 were registered, registry was refused in 13 cases, and 19 remained unregistered at the close of the year.

75. The aggregate value of the registered documents during the year amounted to Rs. 2,33,436 against Rs. 1,46,763 in 1926-27.

76. There were 9 registration appeals preferred against the decisions of Sub Registrars. Of these 5 were disposed of leaving 4 in arrears at the close of the year.

77. The registration fees realized during the year amounted to Rs. 2439 as against Rs. 1,431 in the preceding year.

(j) MUNICIPALITIES.

78. There were 5 municipalities in the State during the year under report as in 1926-27 viz., those at Himatnagar, Idar, Vadali, Bhiloda and Badoli, all of which were at present being worked by State Officials. Both conservancy and lighting arrangements were in force at the first 3 places while the municipal work at the last 2 places was confined to conservancy alone.

79. The receipts and expenditure of the above municipalities in the year under report as contrasted with those of 1926-27 are shown in App. XVI.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

80. The rainfall measured at different centers of the State during the year under review as contrasted with the average rainfall of the last five years is shown below:-

Place.	Rainfall during the year under report.	Average rainfall of last five years.
Himatnagar	31.97	31.02
Idar	24.33	42.90
Vadali	25.39	36.12
Bayad	34.83	36.12
Bhiloda	29.15	38.30
Meghraj	37.65	36.28
Khed	36.42	37.62
Raigadh	31.05	35.30

It will be seen from the above statement that the rainfall during the year compares favourably with the average fall of the last five years except at Idar, Vadali and Bhiloda where it was somewhat less. The rainfall was on the whole satisfactory and seasonal.

81. The monsoon as usual set in quite in time i. e. in the second week of June though it commenced in right earnest in the month of July.

The rainfall measured in June was less than 2 inches at some places, Megraj only had 3.71 inches and therefore sowing operations could not be undertaken. July however brought more than sufficient rains and sowing had to be delayed in some places with the result that the first sowings were damaged. August and September brought in timely rains and the standing crops thrived and were in prosperous condition though damaged at certain places as said above.

The monsoon or Khariff crops also gave every hope of a good yield. Mahutha (unseasonal) rains however damaged these crops and the yield was much below expectations.

82. Cotton was extensively sown by cultivators during the year under report. Other winter crops such as methi, rapeseed, gram, &c. came next. There was every indication of a bumper harvest.

83. Unfortunately however the unprecedented heavy frost destroyed almost 75% of the Rubbi crops. Immediate steps were taken to relieve the cultivators by encouraging them to sow maize, chino, kang, &c. which would give staple food for themselves and fodder for their cattle. Arrangements for Taccavi for seeds and food to the needy cultivators were made. They have also been allowed free use of Darbari and other wells as also of padtar lands and kharabas near the river beds.

84. The following measures among others need special mention:-

- (1) No Bhad allowance will be levied for water from Darbari wells or river or streamlets.
- (2) No assessment will be levied for using Darbari padtar assessed lands.
- (3) No charge will be made for using kharaba lands by the side of river beds cultivated during the year.
- (4) The immediate effect of frost was an abrupt rise in prices of staple food such as wheat, maize, bajari and juwari. With a view to prevent an abnormal rise and to bring down the prices to a reasonable limit the export of wheat, bajri, maize and juwari was prohibited.
- (5) In order to give further facility to the cultivators the period of 2nd instalment of cash payment was prolonged till the end of September. Suspension also will be granted to the more needy cultivators who will not be in a condition to pay this instalment.

WAGES AND LABOUR.

85. There was practically no change in the scale of skilled and unskilled labour during the year under review as compared with that of the last year. There was sufficient work for the labourers throughout the year.

86. The prices of staple food grains as they prevailed in the different months of the year are shown in Appendix XVIII from which it will be seen how the prices have steadily advanced in almost all the grains.

FORESTS.

87. The area of the reserved forests of the State is approximately 30,000 acres. The demarcations have not yet been made. The forest produce chiefly consists of teak, which is not of a superior quality.

The income of the Forests amounted to Rs. 7,364/- during the year under report and the expenditure to Rs. 6385/- as against Rs. 5630 and Rs. 5091 respectively last year.

88. Mr. J. V. Patel who is experienced in forestry and lac cultivation, was in charge of the Forest Department during the year under report. As he was asked to study the local conditions and submit the working plans, he has already submitted them with draft rules for the Forest Department on the lines of the British Government and Baroda State's Forest Acts, which are under consideration of the State Council. There are many Babul, Khakhra and Bore trees in the kharaba lands in some of the forests of the State which have upto now been used as fuel wood. A scheme is prepared to introduce lac cultivation and with this view a small experiment was made during the last year to attach lac insects to Babuls, Khakhras and Bore trees. The experiment proved successful, and it is hoped, the trees considered useless at present and fit only for fuel wood will be utilized extensively for lac cultivation and made to yield a better return in due course of time.

89. A Forest Nursery, wherein plants of Sandal, Eucalyptus, Kaju, Teak, Kokam and such other precious trees were reared and planted, had been opened during the year under report, but unfortunately the severity of frost destroyed most of the young plants and all the money and labour spent have been wasted.

90. Upto now no systematic cutting was done and any and every useful tree fell a victim to the axe of a wood-cutter. Many precious trees have thus been cut off and sold in the market as fuel wood. This sort of cutting at random has now been stopped and a

block and coup system has been introduced during the year of report and the cutting is being done systematically in a scientific method. Valuable trees will thus be saved from the axe.

91. The forests that still contain precious trees will be strictly reserved and it is under contemplation to have the forests demarcated for which a Surveyor is appointed.

92. The wood cutters are warned to resort to systematic cutting based on improved method as approved by the Forest Department of the British Government and efforts are being made to develop the forests of the State both in value and usefulness side by side with agriculture as both these industries afford great scope and possibilities of future development.

INDUSTRIES.

93. Agriculture is the chief and most important industry of the State and forms the backbone of the revenue of the State and as such, its development requires the foremost attention as there is great scope for its development in the direction of extensive and intensive cultivation.

94. Efforts were made during the year under report to introduce a new variety of wheat, Pusa No. 4, 6 and 12 on a small scale. This wheat claims to be immune from rust and the experiment though made last year on a small scale proved to be quite satisfactory and successful. 6800 lbs of Pusa wheat was ordered out from the Pusa Reserve Institute but unfortunately the severe frost which destroyed other crops, ruined this crop also and it is not possible to pass any conclusive remarks on the success of the experiment. However as wheat is largely grown in the State, if more seeds could be available from Pusa and if cultivators will readily take to it, they will be much benefited, the crops being practically insured against damage by rust.

The State has sanctioned to attach an Agricultural Branch to the office of the Revenue Commissioner and arrangements are being made to secure a graduate in Agriculture who will work as an Agricultural Inspector and carry on the programme of developing agriculture such as manurial experiments, introduction of improved iron implements that can save both time and labour, sericulture, introduction of new rich crops such as tobacco, cumin &c., for which both soil and climate are suitable, selection of seeds, fodder crops such as lucerne, and vegetable crops such as potatoes, cabbages, chillies &c., cattle breeding etc. The above are some of the chief lines, the development of which can be undertaken with advantage both to the State and the subjects.

95. Some seeds of English vegetables such as cabbages, knolkhol, cauli-flower, tomatoes, chillies &c. were ordered out and supplied to cultivators and to the Himatnagar and Idar State gardens. All these vegetables flourished well and yielded a satisfactory crop and found the soil congenial to their healthy growth.

96. The soil of the State is very fertile and all sorts of fruit trees such as lemons, sweet or sour, oranges, citrons, mangoes of rich varieties, chikoo, pomegranates, pears, sitafalis, &c. can be grown here.

INTRODUCTION OF IMPROVED IMPLEMENTS OF AGRICULTURE.

97. Efforts were made to introduce improved iron implements such as iron ploughs BT2 and chaff cutters. When the Agricultural Branch is opened, a greater stimulus will be given to the efforts in that direction. Ploughs with spare shares to suit different kinds of soil have been ordered out and cultivators are allowed free use of the same. Though most of the cultivators are conservative in habits unlike their brethren in Gujarat, it is hoped, after some time they too will seriously take to these improved methods.

98. The Second Bombay Presidencal Exhibition was held at Ahmedabad during ~~last~~¹⁹¹¹ November by the Government which gave a great impetus to the enterprising cultivators. Many cultivators of this state availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded by the Exhibition. This State had erected a Stall in which products of the State agriculture and forests were exhibited. The State Forest Officer Mr. J. V. Patel was placed in charge of the Stall assisted by the Idar Mamlatdar.

The State obtained a second class silver medal from the President of the Exhibition which was very gratifying.

99. Cattle breeding is an allied industry to agriculture and it also affords a great scope of improvement. According as the financial condition of the State improves, steps will be taken to develop this industry as well.

100. The industry which should first arrest the attention of enterprising merchants is the establishment of oil presses in view of a large growth of rapeseed and other oil seeds and also of an abundance of Mahura seeds.

101. Another industry that is almost dead and which is akin to agriculture is the weaving industry in the State. This industry is in the hands of weavers, principally Dheds, who in competition of mill industry are struggling hard to keep up the industry. Introduction of

improved fly shuttle hand looms and monetary help can save the industry from its present deplorable state. Good weavers can be found even in these days from that class.

102. The other industry in the State which needs mention here is stone quarrying industry. The stone of Himatnagar quarries is of very good quality and is being exported to Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Bombay &c., freely since the reduction in the royalty scale. However it must be said that as Bombay and Ahmedabad P. W. D. as also the railway authorities are making free use of cement the demand is not increasing.

The income to the State by way of royalty was Rs. 17,818/- as against Rs. 28,602/- of the last year. The decrease is due to reduction in the scale of royalty as shown in the last year's report:-

		PREVIOUS RATES.		REDUCED RATES.
Khara Stones ...	...	0-6-0	per c. ft.	0-3-0
Pillars ...	...	—	per each	0-1-3
Rubble ...	...	2-0-0	per 100 c. ft.	1-8-0
„ ...	...	0-3-0	per 2 bullock cart load	0-2-0
„ ...	...	0-6-0	„ 4 „	0-4-0
White Metal ...	...	1-1-0	per 100 c. ft.	1-0-0

103. There is also a great scope for well and tank irrigation. The old wells need repairs which is being well attended to. Arrangements are also made for sinking new wells. There are good rivers and streamlets which if harnessed with bunds at proper places, there would be a good storage of water which can be profitably utilised for irrigation purposes. The laying out of canals for carrying water to adjoining fields is a question of money and the work can be taken in hand in proportion to the financial improvement of the resources.

104. The principal articles of export in the year under report were wheat, maize, till, rapeseed, castor-seeds, methi, tobacco, gram, mahura-seeds and flowers, ghee, gum, cotton and cotton-seeds while the principal imports were jaggery, sugar, rice, yarn, cloth, salt, spices, scents, coconuts, tin, iron, silver, gold, copper and brass vessels and iron sheets.

105. The fairs at Shamlaji and Khed Brahma which are held annually were held in the year under report as usual and both were well attended by pilgrims and others. The former commenced on 5th November 1927 and lasted for 22 days while the latter opened from

5th February 1928 and continued till the 26th of the month. .

106. The Customs Department remained in charge of Thakor Badarsinhji as in the preceding year.

107. A reduction was ordered in the import duty on several necessaries of life, such as wheat, molasses, sugar, ghee, kerosine, cotton and cotton goods. The reduction which was hailed by the people tended to advance local commerce.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

108. The Public Works Department remained in charge of Mr. R. H. Kothari, B. E., throughout the year.

109. The total expenditure on the Public Work Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,77,040/- as against Rs. 89,548/- in the previous year. The various details of the expenditure will be found in App. XIX.

110. Among the new works completed in the year may be mentioned (1) Infantry Barracks, (2) Jamadar Quarter, (3) Expansion of the Idar High School (4) Idar Antyaja Shala, (5) Jail Block, (6) Female Ward at the Central Jail, (7) Jail Guard Room, (8) Jailor's Quarters, (9) Police Lines and Kitchens at Himatnagar, (10) Head Quarters Office, (11) Police Chowki, (12) Bhiloda Dispensary with Doctor's Quarters and Post Mortem Room, (13) Officer's Quarters, (14) Darbari Uttara and Quarter at Khed-Brahma, (15) Darbari Uttara at Bayad, (16) Addition to the Idar Clock Tower, (17) Vegetable Market, Himatnagar. Among the works started during the year but not completed may be mentioned (1) Infantry, (2) Khalwad School and (3) Police Lines Block of 10 at Himatnagar.

111. The repairs executed to the existing schools, dispensaries, uttaras, Magistrate and Mamlatdars' Offices, Talati Quarters and other State Buildings including the palaces cost Rs. 20,630/-.

Rs. 1000/- were donated as a charitable grant for the special repairs to the Mudhaneshwer Temple at Jadar.

The metal road from Himatnagar to Idar was repaired and one full mile was rolled with pacca metal making the width 16 ft. instead of 12 ft. at an expenditure of Rs. 2860/-.

112. Causeways, culverts, etc. were newly put up on Idar Khed-Brahma Road and a culvert on Idar Debhol. The macadam approach to the Hathmati River near Demoi was finished with regular slopes etc., to facilitate the increasing motor and cart traffic. Ordinary repairs were carried on Idar Khed-Brahma and Khed-Brahma Station Road. The total expenditure incurred on the above came to Rs. 3855/-.

113. Irrigation was not left out of sight. This year a pakka waste wier nearly 60 ft. long and 20 ft. high was completed on Raigadh Talao at a cost of Rs. 7751/-, and aquaducts etc. were put on Matoda Agia and Dhanal canals and the necessary repairs were carried out on other Talaoes.

114. The following works were also executed under the supervision of the P. W. D. and their cost amounting to Rs. 12,407 were credited to the several departments concerned:-

“Shree Dowlat Club House” and Customs Nakas’ repairs, Fuel Shed for Infantry, Himatnagar Municipal Road, Public Privies, Fire Brigade Ohhappar, etc.

POST OFFICE.

115. The number of letters and articles carried by the Darbar postal service during the year under report was 71,299 against 69,141 in 1926-27 and the cost of the Postal Department amounted to Rs. 5943 against Rs. 6253 in the previous year, giving an average of 16.0 pies per postal article irrespective of the weight.

116. The number of Government Post Offices working in the State during the year was 18 as against 16 in the preceding year. Of these the two at Himatnagar and Idar are combined Post and Telegraph Offices while the rest are branch Post Offices only.

GENERAL CONDITION.

117. Nature’s bountiful grace in giving a favourable monsoon producing bumper crops and the climate remaining free from any contagious or infectious disease kept the people happy and contented. Peaceful progress made a slow but steady advance, and if nature continues to be so favourable in future, there is every reason to believe that trade and art will go on prospering at a rapid rate.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue & Finance.

118. Mr. Sadashiv J. Dave continued in charge of the State Treasury throughout the year under report.

119. A detailed statement of the total receipts and disbursements of the State for the year under report as compared with those for 1926-27 is given in App. XXII.

120. The financial condition of the State Treasury as shown in the report for 1926-27 had improved and become more solvent than before. The opening balance at the beginning of the year under review was Rs. 50,856 as against Rs. 1,112 in 1926-27. The total gross receipts during the year from all heads of revenue amounted to Rs. 14,70,583 as against Rs. 14,40,274 in the last year. The receipts on account of loan deposits amounted to Rs. 4,33,090 as against Rs. 4,90,386 of the previous year. The total comes to Rs. 19,54,329 as compared with Rs. 19,31,772 of the last year. The expenditure of the State in the year aggregated to Rs. 12,54,818 as against Rs. 11,70,275. The payments on loans, deposits and advances amounted to Rs. 4,06,072 as against Rs. 5,67,196 of the previous year. The total of both these items on the debit side is 16,60,920 as against Rs. 17,37,471 of the last year, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,93,609 including deposits, etc.

121. The revenue arrears at the close of 1926-27 amounted to Rs. 2,84,810 out of which Rs. 65,568 were realized and Rs. 13,672 were remitted in the year under report, leaving a balance on account of past arrears due at Rs. 2,05,570. Adding to this the arrears of the year under review amounting to Rs. 72,598 the total revenue arrears on 30-9-1928 aggregated to Rs. 2,78,078.

122. The other outstandings i. e. those due on account of advances and loans stood at the end of 1926-27 at 2,48,038. This was reduced by subsequent adjustments and cash receipts to Rs. 2,31,543. The fresh advances and loans given during the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,91,806 bringing the total of the outstandings on 30-9-1928 to Rs. 4,23,349.

CHAPTER VI.

Medical Relief and Vital Statistics.

(A) MEDICAL.

123. The Medical Department of the State was under the charge of Dr. K. V. Thakkar, L. M. & S., (Bombay University) throughout the year under report.

124. There were in all six medical institutions in the State as against 5 of the last year viz; Civil Hospital and Palace Medical Institutions and their Staff. Dispensary at Himatnagar, and Dispensaries at Liar, Vadali, Bayad and Bhiloda. The last named was added during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 7714. All these institutions are maintained by the State and they are all well equipped. The staff at Himatnagar

consists of the Chief Medical Officer, and sub-assistant surgeon, 3 compounders, one clerk and six menials. During the year under report a nurse and mid-wife was appointed on the Hospital Staff to meet the growing demand of female patients. Each of the four dispensaries has on its staff a qualified sub-assistant surgeon, a compounder and a peon. The Bhiloda dispensary is provided with residential quarters for the sub-assistant surgeon there.

125. The total number of patients treated at all the institutions during the year under report was 19064 out-door Medical Relief. and 92 in-door patients as against 15,560 out-door and 45 in-door patients during the preceding year. The daily average of out-door and in-door patients was 197.45 as against 157.94 of the last year. Of the total 19064 out-door patients 7995 were treated at the Civil Hospital at Himatnagar and 11062 at the four district dispensaries. All the 92 in-door patients were treated at the Civil Hospital at Himatnagar, which has an accommodation for 6 in-patients. (Vide App. XXIII).

126. Of the 7995 out-patients 5777 were Hindus, 2202 were mahomedans and 16 belonged to other castes. During Surgical the year under report, there were 536 operations Operations. performed of which 11 were major and 525 minor as against 252 in the preceding year of which 2 were major and 150 were minor.

127. The total number of post mortem examination held during the year under report was 11 as against 18 in the Post Mortem preceding year. Of the 11 examinations three were Examination. held at Himatnagar, 4 at Idar, 1 at Vadali, 2 at Bayad, and 1 at Bhiloda.

128. The principal prevailing diseases during the year were Prevaling malarial, diseases of the respiratory system, Diarrhoea diseases. and dysentery, skin-affectations and diseases of eyes and ears. Malaria as is usual elsewhere was prevalent here after the monsoons.

129. There were no cases of plague or cholera during the year Eped-mic- under report. There were however 68 cases of diseases. small-pox in the whole State, of which 50 died and 18 recovered. No other infectious disease was prevalent during the year.

(b) SANITATION.

130. A sum of Rs. 300/- was provided in the budget for the year for sending to the anti-rabid centre at Anti-rabid Ahmedabad at State expense indigent subjects of treatment. the State, bitten by rabid dogs for treatment.

During the year under report 6 cases were reported as against 2 in the last year. Of these 6 cases 5 were sent to Ahmedabad at State expenses and one in well-to-do condition paid his own expenses. So far none of the patients treated have been reported to have developed any signs of rabid.

131. Both the police and revenue departments of the State are instructed to give a wider publicity to the provision made by the State for treatment of persons bitten by dogs, because the treatment is purely preventive and has no curative effect; once the person bitten has the ill luck to develop rabies.

132. No cases of snake bites reported themselves at any of the dispensaries. All dispensaries however continued to be supplied with a stock of anti venene from the Pasteur Institute of Kasauli Lander Brewtere's snake bite lancets have already been supplied to all the dispensaries and to the Fozdars and Talatis as also to vaccinators and school masters.

133 The total expenditure of the Medical Department during
 Cost the year under report exclusive of vaccination Department amounted to Rs. 19148-7-6 as against Rs. 21954-8-1 in the previous year.

During the year a thousand rupees were spent for repairs to the Himatnagar Hospital and Idar Dispensary.

134. The towns of Himatnagar, Idar and Vadali and the villages of Badoli and Bhiloda have their own municipalities and their respective municipal officers look after the sanitary arrangements of these places. Sanitation. The Sanitation in all other villages is generally under the supervision of Local Police officers and the Mukhis or Patels. In Bayad and Choila the people themselves look after the sanitation and maintain an adequate number of sweepers to keep the villages clean.

Water supply was sufficient and the supply of drinking water during the year under report was ample at all places. As a precautionary measure all the wells at Himatnagar, Idar, Vadali, Bayad and other principal villages were regularly permanganated every three months and particularly before and after the rains as a precaution against Cholera.

(c) VACCINATION.

135. The Vaccination Department is under the direct supervision of the Chief Medical Officer of the State, who Staff. helped by a separate staff consisting of one vaccination Inspector and 6 vaccinators as against one Inspector and 4 vaccinators of the last year. The number of the vacci-

nators had to be increased to cope with the large number of villages in distant parts of the State.

Only the Glycerine lymph prepared at the Belgam Vaccine Institute is used for purpose of vaccination.

136. The number of primary vaccinations during the year under report was 8642 and of re-vaccinations 110 against 6289 and 29 respectively in the preceding year. This shows a decisive increase of 2353 in primary and 81 in re-vaccinations.

Of the primary vaccinations 8621 were successful and one being unverified, the remaining were unsuccessful. Of the re-vaccinations 78 were successful and 29 unsuccessful and in 3 the result could not be verified. As a rule re-vaccination is invariably successful only if the effect of the first vaccination is worn off and the little operation carefully done.

137. The total expenditure after this Department during the year amounted to Rs. 2628-7-8 as against Rs. 2464-9-9 in the last year, showing an increase of Rs 213-13-11 during the year under report.

(d) VITAL STATISTICS.

138. The return about registration of births and deaths for the year under report app. XXIV will show that 1763 births and 942 deaths were registered during the year as against 1201 births and 788 deaths registered last year.

The ratios on population per mile of births and deaths come to 7.8 and 4.2 respectively as againsts 5.3 and 3.4 in the preceding year.

A peculiar superstition prevails among the wild Bhil population of the State and they therefore are unwilling to supply correct information about births and deaths amongst them. The figures given above cannot therefore be regarded as strictly accurate.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

139. Mr. G. R. Palsule, B. A., B. sc., L. T., remained in charge of the Department throughout the year. The total number of Educational Institutions in the State was 83 and out of that number 59 were solely maintained by the State, while other deserving schools were given adequate grants.

140. Sir Pratap High School, Idar:- According to the announcement made last year at prize distribution gathering, the A. V. School at Idar was raised to the status of a full High School. An extension of wings on both sides of the building was made at an expense of Rs. 20,000/- with special rooms for Laboratory and Library as laid down by the University rules. The School was named "Sir Pratap High School" and was formally opened at Idar in the month of June 1928. In order to give the best of facilities to the students studying in this institution, the State spent a liberal sum over the building and also in equipping the High School with all the necessary requirements of a well conducted High School. The High school is manned by competent and experienced graduates and under graduates. The Boys' Library, Reading-Room, and the Debating Society have proved very useful. The average number of students on the roll during the year under report was 228 as against 125 of the last year. The sudden increase in the number of students proved that such an institution was a necessity in the State.

141. Adjoining the High School there is a Boarding House called Kesari Boarding House, which accommodates nearly 80 students. The Boarding House is managed by a Public body and the State gives an annual grant of Rs. 720/- to it. This help from the State goes to lessen the amount of charges. In addition to this grant Scholarships worth Rs. 50/- per month are given, by the State, to the poor and the deserving students of the High School, for helping them in paying their Boarding charges.

142. Himatnagar English School:- The School has shown satisfactory progress, during the year under report. The Himatnagar school had been teaching upto Std. IV, but during English School. the year, under report, under the orders of His Highness, it was sanctioned to teach Std. V. In order to meet the increased requirements, improvements in the Staff and other equipments were sanctioned. Major J. Gordon the Political Agent of Mahi Kantha Agency visited the School on the 10th February and after inspecting the several classes expressed his satisfaction.

143 There were two Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Vadali and

Gabat in the beginning of the year, but in order to give facilities to those who want to learn English, His Highness was pleased to sanction two more such schools, one at Meghraj and the other at Bayad. So at present there are 4 such A. V. Schools and they have ^{been} found to be useful.

144. The Department paid no less attention to the Female Education, the importance and utility of which has, now, been sufficiently realized by the people. There were four Schools for girls and during the year under report two new schools for girls, one at Himatnagar and the other at Tintoi, were opened, making the total of 6 schools for girls. 285 girls have been taking education in these schools, as against 200 of the last year and 174 of the year before last. This gradual increase in the number of girl students will speak for the progress made in this direction. In all the girl schools, Drawing, Knitting, Sewing, embroidery work, and singing were taught, in addition to the usual subjects prescribed for primary schools. Articles necessary for giving training in these subjects were supplied free by the State to all girl schools.

145. With a view that education even of the Depressed Classes should receive some encouragement at the hands of the State, grants-in-aid to the Antyaja Schools at Idar and Gabat, were sanctioned in the beginning of the year. With the help given by the State, the Antyaja School at Idar did good work and flourished. There being no proper arrangement for seating the students of that school, a spacious and well-ventilated building was built for the school by the State; and it was decided that for the betterment of that school it should be conducted by the Department, as one of the State Schools.

146. Primary Education being the basis of all Education, special attention was paid by the Department to the Primary Schools. In all the primary schools, necessary furniture, books, maps etc., were supplied during the year. Necessary addition and changes in the staff of all schools were effected and adequate increase in the salaries of the Primary School teachers was sanctioned. In order,

to give more facilities for primary education 6 new primary schools were opened during the year under report. The increase in the number of schools is due to the liberal policy of the State, (towards education) in opening new schools.

147. The total number of students studying at present in various institutions of the State is 4493 against Attendance. 3612 of the last year and 3408 of the year before last, vide appendix XXV. Out of 4493 students, 4208 were boys and 285 were girls. The gradual increase in the number of students clearly shows that the people have now been realising their responsibility of educating their children. The average daily attendance remained at 3853 as against 2833 of the last year. The increased number of the daily attendance show that the parents and the guardians of students have cared to send their boys and girls to school more regularly ~~last~~^{this} year and thus the percentage of the school-going children to the total population which stood last year at 10.87 has come up this year to 14.04. This increase is very hopeful and in years to come, a still better percentage is expected.

148. The total expense of the Department excluding Rs. 30,000/- spent over the school buildings, was during the Cost. year under report Rs. 43109/- against Rs. 32330-10-7 of the last year and Rs. 21088-10-9 of the year before last. In order to encourage the spirit of opening and conducting new schools out of funds collected by private contribution, the State has sanctioned grants-in-aid to three schools. Out of these three schools, one is an A. V. School, other is a Primary School and third an Antyaja School. All these three schools receive an annual aid of Rs. 960/- from the State.

149. The most salient feature in which the State can take pride is the fact that since June 1905, education Free Education. both secondary and primary has been made completely free throughout the State, and that the rich and the poor all alike have been taking the fullest advantage of this facility.

150. With a view to maintain discipline and enforce regular attendance an imposition of nominal fines for irregular attendance and

re-admission, has been improvised. The fines and fees thus realized are spent solely for the purpose of games and amusements of the school boys.

151. Besides giving education completely free throughout the State, as ^a sort of encouragement sanctioned 24 scholarships worth Rs. 235/- per month as detailed below:-

No.	Name of scholarship.	Nos. of Scholarships.	Value per month.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Agriculture Scholarship.	1	30	0	0
2.	Arts College „	2	40	0	0
3.	Claude Hill „	1	25	0	0
4.	School Leaving-examination.	3	45	0	0
5.	P. R. Training-College.	2	30	0	0
6.	Mahalaxmi „ „	1	15	0	0
7.	Idar High School „	14	50	0	0
	Total...	24	Rs. 235	0	0

152. The boys in the primary schools are made to take regular exercise and they generally play Indian outdoor games. During the year under report materials necessary for daily exercise, worth Rs 500/- was purchased and supplied freshly to all the Schools.

153. In English Schools Cricket and Foot-ball are played regularly; and drill classes are held regularly every evening. During the year under report two Scout-Troops one at Idar and the other at Himatnagar were trained in scouting. It is now proposed to train some more Scout-Troops from A. V. Schools at Vadali, Gabat, Bayad and Meghraj.

154. Severe criticisms are being made at the poor physique of the Indian boys and the preservation of health of the school going children has become a national problem. In order to remedy as far as possible this defect, the system of holding medical examination.

mination of school going children was introduced during the year. On detection of a disease in a boy, steps are being taken to help the sufferer to a speedy recovery and to prevent the spread of contagion, if any, to the other boys.

155. This side of education is not neglected by the Department, and His Highness was pleased to sanction a special post of a religious preacher for the schools at Idar. In other schools, the staff have been instructed to devote at least half an hour for implanting seeds of morality and religion ^{in the} with taught.

Moral Training.

156. The Educational Officer and the Educational Inspector inspected all the schools giving necessary instruction and hints to the teachers about the methods of imparting education specially in the primary schools.

157. In order to keep direct supervision over the work of every school in the State, a school Committee consisting of 4 or 5 leading gentlemen of the village is appointed. The committees have been giving much help to the Department.

158. The annual examinations of the State Schools were conducted by the Educational Officer, Educational Inspector, and the Taluka Master of Vadali A. V. School. The results of the examinations were on the whole satisfactory.

Annual Examination.

159. On the auspicious occasion of the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb sweets were distributed in all the State Schools and the Himatnagar English School boys had a gathering and interesting programme of physical sports was gone through by the students of the local A. V. School. Prizes were distributed by Shree Bhamarji Saheb. The function was attended by members of the royal family, officers and the elite of the town.

Prize Distribution.

160. During the course of the year under report several respectful gentlemen paid visits to the different State Schools and sweets and prizes worth Rs. 350 were distributed by them.

Visitors.

161. Besides the ^{State} schools there were in the year under report
 Private 1 A. V. School, 7 Primary Schools, 8 Sanskrit
 Institutions. Path Shalas, 2 Madresas, 5 Mission Schools and
 1 Antyaja Shala.

162. The number of Kumars from subordinate Jaghirs of the
 Education of State attending the Scott College at Sadra during
 Jaghirdars' the year of report was 10 as against 9 in the
 Kumars. preceding year.

The number of Kumars taking education in the various State
 schools in the year was 55.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

LIBRARIES

163. There are two libraries in the State viz. the Wood
 House Library at Idar and the Darbar Library in the Palace at Himat-
 nagar. The former is free to the public and the latter contains a large
 number of useful books on Literature, Science, History Philosophy and
 arts in English, Gujarati, Sanskrit and Hindi and is taken advantage
 of by the State Offices.

PRINTING PRESS.

164. Only one private printing press continued to work during
 the year and did the printing work of the State Gazette, State forms,
 Circulars and other State work mostly in English and Gujarati. It
 did undertake also other job work of the Public.

165. Our sincere thanks are due to Major Gordon, Political
 Agent, Mahi Kantha, for the interest he took in matters
 concerning the welfare of the State throughout the year under report
 as also to the Departmental Heads and Staff for their Cordial co-
 operation in the administration of State affairs.

HIMATNAGAR,
 5th July 1929.

F. S. Master.

President, Idar State Council.

APPENDIX I.

Names of Principal Civil and Military Officers in the Idar State
on 30-9-1928.

Name of Officer.	Substantive Post held in the year.	Date of entering State service.	Date of appointment to present post	Remarks.
CIVIL.				
1. Ichhashanker K. Pandya B. A., LL. B.	Acting Dewan.	21-3-27	22-8-28	
2. Ichhashanker K. Pandya B. A., LL. B.	Sar Nyayadhish.	21-3-27	21-3-27	
3. Keshavlal V. Thakkar, L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	2-2-27	1-2-27	
4. Keshavlal O. Joshi.	Revenue Commissioner.	26-1-27	26-1-27	
5. Valabhram A. Trivedi, B. A.	Political Secretary.	1-1-1901	23-12-26	
6. Thakor Mool Singh of Dolgadh.	Private Secretary	10-1-1922	24-7-28	
7. Rangildas H. Kothari. B. E.	Chief Engineer.	1-4-27	11-3-27	
8. R. S. Prathvi Singh H. Raol.	Police Superintendent.	25-2-28	25-2-28	
9. Sadashiv Jaykrishna	Treasury Officer.	21-1-27	5-1-27	
10. G. R. Palsule, B. A., B. SC., L. T.	Educational Officer.	10-5-27	18-4-27	
MILITARY.				
1. Lt. M. K. Man Singhji	Commandant, Idar Sir Pratap Infantry.	20-2-24	17-2-26	
2. Subedar Gulam Mohmad	Adjutant and Quarter Master, Idar Sir Pratap Infantry.	25-3-26	25-3-26	

APPENDIX II.

List of laws in the Idar State during the year 1927-28.

Description	Whether adapted from British India Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks	
Registration.	Adapted from the corresponding British Acts on the subject with such modifications as suited the peculiar conditions of the population.			
Stamp Act.				
Customs Rules.				
Rules for cutting or breaking defective silver coins.				
Arms and Ammunition Rules.				
Court Fees Act.				
Explosive Substances Act.				
Excise Rules.				
Law, Regulations & Rules relating to Opium and Intoxicating Drugs.				
Motor Vehicle Act.				
Rules for Cotton Ginning & Pressing factories.				
Alienation Settlement Rules.				
Rules relating to sale of girls in marriage.				
Cattle Tresspass Act. Municipal Rules.				
Rules for games & fishing			These laws made applicable during the year under report.	
Indian Penal Code Act XLV of 1860.				
Contract Act IX of 1872.				
Criminal Procedure Code Act V of 1898.	These laws as current in British India with upto-date amendments made applicable <i>Mutatis Mutandis.</i>			
Civil Procedure Code Act V of 1908.				
Limitation Act IX of 1908				
Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890.		Made applicable during the year under report.		

APPENDIX. III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military forces in the Idar State during the year 1927-28.

At the beginning of the year.		Recruited.		Total.	Casualties.										At the close of the year.			Total cost on account of pay, allowance and equipment of the units including followers for active service.	Arms on charge.		
s. os.	l. os.	s. os.	l. os.		Died.	Discharged on medical grounds.	Discharged at own request.	Discharged as unlikely to become efficient soldiers.	Discharged as their services being no longer required.	Discharged in accordance with the mustering out rule vide para 603 of the pay and allowance Regulations Part II.	Tried by s. c. m. and dismissed from the service.	Struck off the strength for being absent exceeding 60 days.	Deserted.	Total decrease.	s. os.	l. os.	Other Ranks.		Total.	Rifle Short E. Y. 303"	22" R. & F.	Pistols.
2	5	127	1	32	167	2	1	4	11	1	3	2	228	2	4	133	139	Rs. 64,838	138	4	3

APPENDIX IV.

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

Description.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Monthly total expenditure.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By Money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Police Superintendent	1	250-25 -300	250	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
His pension contribution		62-8	62-8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Police Superintendent (with horse and clothing allowance.) ...	1	135	135	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Inspectors. ... Do. ...	2	94	188	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Sub Inspectors ... Do. ...	2	83	166	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Do. ... Do. ...	3	78	234	..	..	..	..	15	3	..	
Do. ... Do. ...	3	73	219	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	
Do. ... Do. ...	5	68	340	..	..	..	..	10	5	..	
Police Prosecutor. ... Do. ...	1	43	43	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
First grade Head Constables	10	30	300	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	
Second " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	11	20	220	..	..	..	..	5	11	..	
Third " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	25	17	425	..	..	..	..	8	25	..	
Fourth " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	50	15	750	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	

First Class Constables...	...	...	150	12	1800	...	...	...	...	5	124	26
Second " "	...	...	186	11	2046	...	...	...	...	...	145	41
Apprentice	...	...	1	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bhisti	...	...	1	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	...	...	1	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police Office Shirastedar	...	...	1	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Establishment Clerk	...	...	1	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Accountant	...	...	1	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Clerk	...	...	1	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Do.	...	...	1	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total...			458	1173-8	7360-8	...	...	...	...	43	389	67
Body Guard.												
Do.	...	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Do.	...	...	7	30	210	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Do.	...	...	2	25	50	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Do.	...	...	1	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total...			11	175	480	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Grand Total...			469	1348-8	7840-8	...	...	...	...	43	400	67

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Idar 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 (columns 3 & 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.	
Idar ...	253	226	362	294	362	294	196	157	205	185	39.8	53.4	39.8	53.4	

APPENDIX. VI.

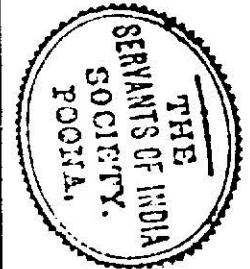
Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries made in the Idar State during the year 1927-28.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Idar	Rs. a. p. 22172-4-7	Rs. a. p. 22314-15-8	Rs. a. p. 6458-14-4	Rs. a. p. 8686-15-11	29.1	38.9	

APPENDIX. VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the Magisterial Courts in the Idar State during the year 1927-28.

Courts.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of 1926-27.	Brought to trial in 1927-28.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
				Arrested by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Received by transfer from another court.	Past year.							
(A) STIPENDIARY.																	
District Magistrate ...	6	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	38	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
1st Class Magistrate,																	
Himatnagar...	48	47	31	35	30	30	...	...	...	160	126	14	67	14	6	5	20
Do. Idar...	76	118	38	89	70	100	...	...	5	194	302	31	152	70	13	3	33
Do. Sabalpur ...	53	58	4	52	20	43	4	...	..	138	123	16	41	23	9	..	34



2nd Class Magistrate, Himatnagar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Vadali.	36	39	7	40	14	20	...	...	...	105	81	13	27	34	...	...	7
Do. Bhiloda.	33	51	24	50	16	46	...	...	...	85	136	69	43	16	...	1	7
(B) HONOURARY																	
1st Class Magistrates...	18	11	...	6	4	5	...	...	...	35	15	4	4	7	...	...	...
2nd Class Magistrates...	4	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	1	6	...	...	...	...
3rd Class Magistrates...	30	13	20	14	...	4	15	...	...	59	53	29	1	21	...	2	...
Total...	304	339	127	290	154	248	19	...	5	850	843	177	341	185	28	11	101

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Idar State during the year 1927-28.

Tribunals.	Number of applications including those of the previous year.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry &c. order d.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	
Mehkma Khas	5	...	...	5	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Sir Nyayadhish.....	12	...	...	2	2	3	3	16	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
District Magistrate..	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	20	...	...	10	8	3	3	18	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Idar State during the year 1927-28.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.							Suits disposed of during the year.								
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Nature.			Amount.				Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	Remarks.	
												Suits re-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. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.								Number of suits above Rs. 5000.
Sir Nyayadhish.	71	63	116	124	187	187	124	130	63	57	63220	...	2	122	56	39	13	10	6	...	1	...	129	46572	0-10-11	
State Munsiff.	92	35	206	149	298	184	263	139	35	45	63759	..	149	...	83	49	12	5	..	42	75	10	12	37016	0-3-10	
Idar Munsiff.	...	35	406	449	406	484	371	432	35	52	74542	6	439	4	243	172	29	5	...	110	221	90	11	74842	0-2-10	
Bayad-Sabalpur Munsiff.	...	3	58	63	58	66	55	54	3	12	11489	1	61	1	35	23	4	1	...	9	22	22	1	8587	0-1-20	

Bhiloda.	Do.	4	2	36	67	40	69	38	60	2	9	5215	...	67	...	49	18	...	...	...	12	26	22	...	4227	0-3-16
Vadali.	Do.	...	...	...	154	...	154	...	150	...	4	10507	...	154	...	118	36	...	...	...	39	73	38	...	10009	0-2-15
Aroda	Do.	4	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanderni Munsiff.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kukadia	Do.	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...		171	138	826	1006	997	1144	859	965	138	179	228732	7	872	127	581	337	38	21	6	212	418	182	153	181253	...

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Idar State during the year 1927-28.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			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.	
Sir Nyayadhish ...	...	...	...	...	1	507	...	1	507	...	1	507	...	...	...	...	...	...
State Munsiff ...	193	55	11444	165	66	11608	358	119	23052	305	67	13013	53	52	10039	18	29	5	
Idar Do.	...	171	22968	512	408	53389	512	579	76352	341	427	48833	171	152	27519	72	56	24	
Bayad-Sabalpur Do.	5	5	227	20	24	3701	25	29	3928	20	21	2040	5	8	1888	6	1	1	
Bhiloda Do.	1	...	...	1	44	7093	2	44	7093	2	17	3450	...	27	3643	19	8	...	
Vadali Do.	...	...	...	...	200	15000	...	200	15000	...	130	9444	...	70	5556	26	38	6	
Aroda Do.	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanderni Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kukadia Do.	..	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	201	229	34634	707	743	91298	908	972	125932	679	663	77287	229	309	48645	141	132	36	

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK—Number and results of appeals in the Civil Suits in the Idar State during the year 1927-28.

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.					
Mehkma Khas ...	5	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	5	1	::	::	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sar Nyayadhish...	1	3	4	9	5	12	2	9	3	3	1256-0-0	1654-2-0	...	4	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1-2-22	0-5-11
Total...	6	4	4	9	10	13	2	9	8	4	1256-0-0	1654-2-0	...	4	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1-2-22	0-5-11

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Idar State during the year 1927-28.

Stations.	Number of Prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of present year.	Total cost of Jails and Prisons.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jails.
		Remaining from past year	Admitted during present year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
Central Jail at Himatnagar	1	26	67	100	93	168.5	153.1	51	} 6739	135.6	
Other Khalsa Jails (at Idar, Bhiloda, Sabalpur, Bayad and Vadali)...	5	8	171	148	179	57.6	27.1	17		101.2	
Sardari Jails and Lock-ups:- Pal, Chandarni, Kukadia, Degamada, Samera, and Posina.	6	23	40	75	63	7.2	...	2	869	...	
Total ...	12	57	278	323	335	233.3	180.2	70	7607	236.8	

APPENDIX. XIV.

Registration of documents in the Idar State during 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.
			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.	
Idar... ..	351	607	54	103	266	410	20	60	1	...	10	34	347	599	146763	233436	6	13	24	19	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts on account of Registration in the
 Idar State 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.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages...	53	33,653-0-0	244-0-0	98	53,007-0-0	438-4-0	
Sale deeds...	263	1,12,583-4-0	1039-0-0	413	1,68,527-12-0	1,583-8-0	
Wills... ..	22	101-0-0	106-0-0	54	11,701-0-0	252-8-0	
Money bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	9	425-6-6	42-0-0	34	200-0-0	164-8-0	
Total...	347	1,46,762-10-6	1,431-0-0	599	2,33,435-12-0	2,438-12-0	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the

Idar State during the year 1927--28.

Name.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Himatnagar...	3109	3947	3882	7323	The balance at the close of year is absorbed in the state revenue and the deficit is met from the State Treasury; the opening & closing balances have not been shown.
Idar... ..	3789	4074	3228	3662	
Vadali	1024	1025	1098	960	
Bhiloda... ..	69	51	48	...	
Badoli ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total...	7991	9097	8256	11945	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Idar State during the year 1927-28.

Station.	October 1927	November 1927	December 1927	January 1928	February 1928	March 1928	April 1928	May 1928	June 1928	July 1928	August 1928	September 1928	Total	Total of 1926-27	Average of past five years and a half.	Remarks.
Himatnagar ...	0-70	0-45	0-44	0 0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-72	14-82	9-89	4-95	31-97	44-55	31-02	
Idar	0-20	0-0	0-73	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	1-81	10-47	6-50	4-62	24-33	54-65	42-90	
Vadali... ..	0-62	0-44	1-1	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-45	1-4	11-71	5-30	4-82	25-39	42-71	36-12	
Bayad... ..	0-0	0-58	0-85	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	1-47	20-4	7-82	4-7	34-83	39-97	36-12	
Bhiloda	1-33	0-20	0-22	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-55	14-55	8-61	3-66	29-15	47-56	38-30	
Meghraj	0-47	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	3-71	18-23	11-24	4-0	37-65	41-41	36-28	
Khed	1-25	0-75	1-12	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-80	1-75	16-99	9-16	4-60	36-42	38-15	37-62	
Raigadh	0-80	0-0	0-0	0-0	0 0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-37	13-70	11-70	4-48	31-5	36-55	35-30	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Idar State during the year 1927-28.

Months.		Seer per one rupee (=80 tolas).					Remarks	
		Wheat.	Bajri.	Maize.	Pulses.	Jawari.		Rice.
October	1927... ..	10	9½	13	3	10	3	
November	1927... ..	10	10	13	3½	10	3	
December	1927... ..	10	10	12	4	9	3¼	
January	1928... ..	10	10½	12	4½	9½	3¼	
February	1928... ..	10	10	13	5½	9	3	
March	1928... ..	10	10½	14	5	10	3¼	
April	1928... ..	10	10	12	5	9	3	
May	1928... ..	10	10½	13	4	10	3	
June	1928... ..	10	10	12½	4	9	3½	
July	1928... ..	9	9	11	4	6½	3	
August	1928... ..	8½	8½	10	4	6½	3	
September	1928... ..	8	8½	10	4	6½	3	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Idar State during the year 1927-28.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs	Total.	Original.	Repairs	Total.	
1. Additions and alterations to palaces.	22736	7963	30699				
2. State Buildings.							
A. Idar Sir Pratap Infantry.	25920	191	26111				
B. Police Thanas.	16009	7	16016				
C. Schools.							
A. V. School Himatnagar.	...	485	485				
Other school repairs	22630	3176	25806				
D. Central Jail Block & ward	13315	979	14294				
E. Jail at Vadali.	...	45	45				
F. Officer's Quarters.	24589	6894	31483				
G. Hospital & Dispensaries.	7715	989	8704				
H. Irrigation.	8800	124	8924				
Total	141714	20853	162567				
3. Roads & Communications.	3855	2900	6755				
4. Office establishment.	...	7719	7719				
Grand Total	145569	31472	177041				

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Idar State during the year 1927-28.

State.	Year.	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.										
Idar	1927-28	59390	68192	10662	36929	780	556	24966	3001	42307	19016	...	294	3370	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Idar State during the year 1927-28.

Name of State.	Country spirit		Opium.		Bhang & Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Idar	211	2,17,013	36	9824	39	12047	...	...	286	2,38,884	

APPENDIX XXII.
RECEIPTS
&
EXPENDITURE.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Idar State, during the year 1927-28.

Receipts.			Expenditure.			Remarks.
Name of Head.	Collections during the year 1926-27.	Collections during the year 1927-28.	Name of Head.	1926-27.	1927-28.	
A. Land Revenue.			A. Tribute	30,340	30,340	
			B. Refunds ... ..	...	4,304	
1 Fixed	3,94,031	4,17,160	C. Administration			
2 Fluctuating	2,80,695	1,63,570	1 General Department	1,11,383	1,02,350	
3 Miscellaneous	43,137	79,496	2 Treasury Office	8,046	8,073	
Total...	7,17,863	6,60,226	3 Judicial Department	18,290	22,536	
B. Forest Revenue.			4 Revenue Department including Japti... ..	62,651	53,716	
1 Jungle produce	5,165	6,620	5 Record Room... ..	1,122	937	
2 Miscellaneous	465	744	6 Survey Department	11,157	15,209	
Total...	5,630	7,364	7 Process Department	606	...	
			8 Police Department	93,830	1,10,613	
			9 Idar Sir Pratap Infantry	62,559	64,838	
			10 Jail Department	11,655	6,739	
			11 Postal Department	6,253	5,943	

C. Customs and Excise.			
1	Opium license fee	17,397	18,584
2	License fee of poisonous drugs...	548	482
3	Country liquor and English liquor license fee	1,98,331	2,05,057
4	Bhang and Ganja license fee	20,118	5,838
5	Duty on sale of Bhang and Ganja		
6	Arms and ammunition license fee...	1,683	2,065
7	Customs duty	3,31,459	3,76,872
8	Miscellaneous	52,123	85,606
	Total...	6,23,659	6,94,504
D. Stamps Revenue.			
1	Sale proceeds of adhesive stamps	2,224	3,000
2	Sale proceeds of Court fee and other impressed stamps	24,909	29,692
3	Stamp duty on plaints short stamped or unstamped	225	564
	Total...	27,358	33,256

12	Forest Department (including Shikarkhana)...	5,091	7,037
13	Customs Department	18,163	23,853
14	Excise Department	36,801	7,688
15	Gazette Department	254	682
	Total...	4,47,861	4,30,214
D.	Education Department	32,331	43,109
E.	Medical Department	24,419	21,827
F.	Domestic charges including festivals	3,98,940	3,71,105
G.	Religious charges	1,719	2,214
H. Public Works Department			
1	Office Establishment	4,460	1,77,011
2	Original Works and repairs	85,088	
I. Stamp Department.			
1	Purchase of stamps	2,087	1,995
2	Discount paid on the sale of stamps		
J.	Pensions	29,455	28,722

APPENDIX XXII—Continued.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Idar State, during the year 1927-28.

Receipts.			Expenditure.			Remarks
Name of Head.	Collections during the year 1926-27.	Collections during the year 1927-28.	Name of Head.	1926-27.	1927-28.	
E. Judicial Receipts.			K. Fixed cash payments ...			
1 Sale proceeds of unclaimed property	575	682	1 Vol Giras	11,920	7,878	
2 Sale proceeds of intestate property	3,820	4,365	2 Cash allowances	13,598	18,630	
3 Process servers' fee realised in cash	11	43	3 Chanda Falo &c.	25	25	
4 Civil forfeitures ... ..	...	...	4 Miscellaneous	124	...	
5 Criminal forfeitures	64	301				
6 Civil Court fees ... ..	...	...	Total...	25,667	26,533	
7 Criminal Court fees	5,529	5,891	L. Miscellaneous.			
8 Other fees, forfeitures and fines	1,118	2,452	1 Copying charges ... ..	...	...
Total...	11,117	13,734	2 Experimental cultivation ... ..	...	...
F. Miscellaneous Ordinary Receipts			3 Unforeseen charges	29,794	35,470	
1 Garden receipts	510	761	4 Interest ... ..	...	999	
2 Jail manufactures	600	517	5 Electric charges	30,131	39,030	
3 Hide and bone license	734	954	6 Municipalities	8,256	11,945	
			7 Travelling expenses	19,727	30,000	
			Total...	87,908	1,17,444	
Total...	1,844	2,232	Total of heads A to L...	11,70,275	12,54,848	

G. Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts		
1 Pound fee...	5,029	6,036
2 Copying and searching fee	798	1,398
3 Registration receipts	1,446	2,439
4 Interest		
(a) On loans...		
(b) On Kist Khelapi		
(c) On other items...	6,412	11,164
5 Sale proceeds of old stores, live stock &c. ...	1,849	558
6 Miscellaneous receipts		
(a) Refunds ...	3,159	1,796
(b) Salaries of State servants refunded by parties citing them as witnesses	428	...
(c) Municipalities ...	16,854	11,560
(d) Other miscellaneous receipts	27,889	36,028
Total...	63,864	70,979
II. Nazarana. ...	2,871	6,387
Total of heads A to II...	14,55,205	14,88,682

M. Debts.		
1 Payment towards Government loan		
(a) towards principal	...	...
(b) towards interest	...	11,474
2 Payment towards past debts	2,23,109	7,295
3 Repayment of deposits	1,24,900	1,14,467
4 Advances made	2,08,812	2,26,891
5 Loans { investment in banks...	1,43,445	2,30,984
loans to others...	10,375	45,945
Total...	7,10,641	6,37,056
Total of all cash transactions ...	18,80,916	18,91,904
Remissions in the year	24,672	18,540
Adjustment of accounts	2,39,774	4,87,854
Total...	2,64,446	5,06,394
Surplus at the end of the year...	50,856	62,625
Grand Total...	21,96,218	24,60,923

APPENDIX XXII—Continued.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Idar State, during the year 1927-28.

Receipts.			Expenditure.			Remarks.
Name of Head.	Collections during the year 1926-27.	Collections during the year 1927-28.	Name of Head.	1926-27.	1927-28.	
I. Debts.						
1 Deposits	71,424	1,05,022				
2 Government loan... ..	2,00,000	...				
3 Advances recovered	2,17,719	1,82,645				
4 Loans recovered ... Banks... } Others... }	10,954	1,43,445 2,419				
Total...	5,00,127	4,33,531				
Total of heads A to I...	19,55,333	19,22,213*				
Adjustments	2,39,773	4,87,854				
Opening balance	1,112	50,856				
Grand Total...	21,96,218	24,60,923				

*This includes remissions of Rs. 18,099 in heads A to H and Rs. 441 in head I.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Idar State during the year 1927-28.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Result of Indoor patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average	Remarks.
	Outdoor.	Indoor.	Dis-charged.	Absented.	Died.	Remain-ing under treatment			
Himatnagar Hospital ...	7995	92	43	41	4	4	13766-1-7	67.61	
Idar Dispensary	4335	...	...	...	...	...	1561-11-11	52.8	
Vadali Do	3292	...	...	...	...	...	1453--0-10	35.4	
Bayad Do	2031	...	...	...	...	...	1545-10-1	27.88	
Bhiloda Do	1412	...	...	...	...	...	1153-1 2	15.43	
Total...	19064	92	43	41	4	4	19479-9-7	197.45	

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Idar State during 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.	
Idar State	2,26,351 according to the Census of 1921.	1201	1763	562	...	788	942	154	...	5.3	7.8	3.4	4.2	

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Idar

State during the year 1927-28.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools	Number of pupils on the rolls.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
...	1	High School.	...	228	...	213	6915	...	...
3	5	A. V. Schools.	360	659	281	558	...	5911	...	
4	6	Primary Schools for girls.	200	285	128	223	...	..	1853	
45	47	Primary Schools for boys.	3052	3321	2424	2859	...	...	17621	
52	59		3612	4493	2833	3853	6915	5911	19474	
Direct expenditure of Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32300	
Indirect expenditure...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10809	
								Total...	43109	

