

REPORT
ON THE
FAMINE RELIEF OPERATIONS
IN
INDORE STATE
1907-08 AD.

BY
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Report to the Council of Regency from Durbar, Foreign Department.

No. 5122, dated the 7th December 1908.

I have much pleasure in submitting Rai Pitamber Das' interesting report on the Famine Operations in Indore State during 1908. It is a record of good work done in days of distress. A perusal of these pages shows that owing to the preconceived plans and arrangements made, every official engaged in the operations was up to the mark and great success has been achieved at a minimum of cost. Out of the total amount of Rs. 15,00,000 sanctioned by the Council for direct relief, the actual cost on this kind of relief has been Rs. 4,80,276, Rs. 3,50,878 being spent on gratuitous relief alone and balance of Rs. 1,29,398 on miscellaneous works and dearness allowance which, according to the aimed policy of the State, was supplementary to the gratuitous form of relief. This with the irrecoverable cost of indirect relief consisting of remissions of land revenue, namely, Rs. 7,64,983 gives the total actual cost of this famine to the State as Rs. 12,45,259. This result is very satisfactory. The basic principle of Famine Administrations, namely, gratuitous relief, first organized by Mr. Hoare last year in Alampur, has been proved a second time to be a very workable principle on a larger scale.

The question of recovering from the Jagirdars the cost of gratuitous relief doles in Jagir villages, namely, Rs. 11,703, will be separately submitted to the Council.

On the whole, the report reflects great credit on Rai Pitamber Das and his assistants whom he names, and the sincere and respectful thanks of the Durbar are due to the Government of India for the loan of the services of Lieutenant Williams and Lieutenant Griffith, whose services were loaned to the State to supervise the operations. These two Staff Corps officers made careful and searching inspections, and it is gratifying to learn that they were fully satisfied with the Famine Administration. After the Council have seen this report it will be sent to the Resident. The Resident and myself had also inspected the Famine Operations in our tours and found them satisfactory.

(Sd.) NANAK CHAND,

Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar.

Council Resolution No. 773, dated the 9th December 1908.

The Council fully endorse the opinion expressed by the Durbar and desire that the copy of their Report together with that of the Famine Report be forwarded to the Resident at Indore.

(Sd.) J. L. KAYE,
" K. V. MULYE.
" GAJRAJ SINGH.
" G. G. MATKAR.
" NANAK CHAND.
" PITAMBER DAS.
" B. A. BHAGWAT.
" M. Md. MUJTABAKHAN.

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REPORT

ON THE

FAMINE OPERATIONS IN INDORE STATE.

1907-08 (A. D.)

CHAPTER I.

The treatment of the Holkar State, during years of famine or scarcity, is rendered peculiarly difficult by its configuration. The distance between the most northerly point in Alampur and the most southerly point in Nimar is 280 miles. The distance between the most easterly point in Nimawar and the most westerly point in Petlawad is 128 miles.

The economic and agricultural condition of the affected tracts before the famine.

Besides the two parganas of Alampur and Petlawad, the one to the extreme north-east, practically in Bundelkhand near the British District of Jhansi and the other to extreme west, the State forms four main blocks, situated at a distance from each other and cut off by territories of other States. These island blocks are composed, the northern of the Rampura and Bhanpura Districts, the middle one of the Mahidpur District, the southern of the Indore and Nimar Districts, while to the east lies the District of Nimawar. The above enumerated blocks are, in their turn, interlaced by villages of other States and interspersed by forest areas of large dimensions.

2. Pargana Alampur, which partakes of the general characteristics of Bundelkhand, suffered seriously from the famine of 1905-06, and although the very generous treatment extended both to the agriculturists and the labourers, to the former in the shape of liberal remissions and taccavi advances and to the latter in the shape of gratuitous relief, followed by the favourable monsoon of the next year, enabled the tenants to pay their full year's revenue demand and a moiety of the subsistence taccavi, they were left with but poor resources to combat against the present famine. They lost a considerable number of live-stock during September and October 1905, and although the majority of these were non-agricultural, they nevertheless formed the bulk of their resources. The other parts of the State were more or less seriously affected by the famine of 1899-1900. The measures adopted by the Durbar to meet the situation were on a grand scale and went a long way to mitigate the distress. In the cold weather of 1905 A.D. the Rabi crops (including Poppy) suffered seriously from mildew and frost, which necessitated abatements of revenue, but the two succeeding years of 1905-06 and 1906-07 may be said to have been of normal plenty. The rains were seasonable and well distributed and the harvests were full for normal years. In two districts, *i.e.*, Nimar and Nimawar, where a revision of the land revenue demand was already effected, and also in the remaining four districts, which were under attestation and soil classification, the revenue was collected in full and without unusual difficulty.

In the Indore and Mahidpur Districts, lying on the Malwa plateau, the tenants were not entirely without resources. Rampura and Bhanpura Districts were hard hit by the famine of 1899-1900, and although relieved by the Summary Settlement to a considerable extent, the rents, especially on irrigated areas, ranged high. An appreciable share of the year's revenue demand fell on the irrigated areas in these and the Indore and Mahidpur Districts. In the Mahidpur District also the rents, both on the irrigated and the dry soils, were as high as in the two districts above mentioned (Rampura and Bhanpura), but it received even a more liberal treatment at the Summary Settlement of 1902-03 A.D., and with the favourable monsoons of the succeeding years, the tenantry regained much of their lost prosperity and were not quite devoid of resources. The same could not be said of the Bhil and Bhilala petty tenants in Nimar or the cultivating classes generally of the Nimawar District. The former are scarcely better than their brethren falling in the category of labourers, while the latter were for a long time under the clutches of money-lending Ijardars, who never left them enough to subsist upon during the year, without resorting to them for further advances. The Ijara system has fortunately been put a stop to at the last Settlement.

Generally speaking, however, the cultivators throughout the State had much power of resistance, due to a bumper yield of the preceding two years. The equitable distribution of the revenue demand at the last Settlement already effected in the Nimar and Nimawar Districts and the large reductions of the revenue made at the Summary Settlements of the Rampura, Bhanpura and Mahidpur Districts helped the cultivator to keep his credit with the money-lender and to lay by something; in most cases barely enough for the subsistence of his family. With the usual staples of Juar and Macca selling at $8\frac{1}{2}$ and $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers respectively—prices much higher than those prevailing in the Bundelkhand States during the famine of 1905-06—he could hardly extend a helping hand to his labourers, the chief support of his cultivation. The Bhil and Gond classes of labourers in the Nimar and Nimawar Districts are proverbially without resources.

CHAPTER II.

The cause of the
famine.

3. The preliminary report, submitted by the Revenue Member (Khalsa), deals exhaustively with the cause of the famine and the extent of failure of the harvest, and it would be unnecessary for me to repeat the circumstances in detail. It may, therefore, be sufficient for me to mention that the main cause of the famine was the shortage and ill-distribution of the rain-fall of 1907 A.D. Appendix I shows by Mahals and Districts its monthly distribution and for the sake of comparison the rainfall figures also for the three preceding years. It will be observed that the rainfall of the year was far short of that of the preceding two years. The rainfall of 1904 A.D. was almost as short, but it was better distributed and more seasonable, that of 1907 A.D. being confined practically to five weeks, between the middle of July and the third week of August. The monsoon exhausted itself in rapid downpours of short existence. Downpours, unless followed by slow lingering showers, do not leave much moisture in the soil, more especially in the shallow tracts, which have in the deepest portions not more than

1½ cubits depth of stiff Kali soil, beneath which is an unfertile substratum of rock or pebbles. Generally speaking the Nimar District, with the exception of a small portion in the Narbada valley proper, and the Nimawar District, with the exception of the tract to the south-east comprising a portion of the Khategaon Tehsil, are composed of shallow and light soils. It was there that the pinch of distress was most marked.

4. According to the estimates furnished by the Land Record and Settlement Munsarims, under the orders of the Settlement Commissioner, the average outturn of the Kharif crops for each district is shown as below :—

Extent of the failure of the harvest.

Name of District.	Average all-round outturn of Kharif crops in annas per rupee.
Rampura	5.03
Bhanpura	7.15
Mahidpur... ..	6.48
Indore (excluding Petlawad)	5.41
Petlawad	4.23
Nimar	5.64
Nimawar (excluding Alampur)	4.90
Alampur.	2.00
Unsurveyed plough rated villages.	3.71

The average all-round 'annawari' given above does not represent the state of crops throughout a district. For instance, the most affected portions of the Nimar District give an average of two annas, while nine villages in more favoured tracts give as much as eleven annas. Similarly the out-turn, estimated for the Chousala group of the Nimawar District, was practically *nil*, while a few villages (only 17 in number) in the least affected parts reached upto eight annas.

In addition to a valuation of the 'annawari' Kharif out-turn, the extent to which the crops failed may be judged also from the marked fall in cultivation in the several districts. Appendix II gives the Jinswar (crop statement) and Appendix III the Milan Khasra (area statement) for the present and the past years. The sub-joined table exhibits the fall in cultivation for the various tracts during 1907-08 as compared with that of the preceding year :—

Name of district or pergana.	Cultivated area of 1906-07.	Cultivated area of 1907-08.	Decrease.	Percentage of decrease.
Bhanpura	148,471	140,660	7,811	5.25
Nimawar	179,071	172,250	6,821	3.81
Nimar	552,354	515,354	37,000	6.69
Rampura	86,371	82,220	4,151	4.81
Mahidpur	197,496	195,264	2,232	1.13
Indore (including Petlawad).	333,098	325,354	7,744	2.32
Alampur	17,991	9,278	8,713	48.44
Total.	1,514,852	1,440,380	74,472	4.91

CHAPTER III.

The area and population.

5. The total area of the Indore State is 9,500 square miles and the population according to the census of 1901 A.D. 850,690 souls. The area and the population of the Malwa tracts proper, for the purposes of this report comprising the Indore District *minus* Petlawad and the Mahidpur, Rampura and Bhanpura Districts, where the tenants were not entirely without resources and where the distress among the poor classes only was due chiefly to the high prices of the staples, is 4,380 square miles and 493,279 souls, respectively. Of these 153,081 belong to the agricultural and 115,924 to the labouring classes.

The area of the tracts most affected by scarcity is 5,120 square miles, and it may be of interest to note for these the ratio which the agricultural and labouring population bear to each other.

	Agriculturists.	Labourers.	Ratio.
1. Nimar	111,696	77,967	70
2. Nimawar... ..	23,550	23,445	100
3. Petlawad	3,793	4,030	106
4. Alampur... ..	3,779	1,767	47

The majority of the labouring population and a portion of that classed as agricultural in the Nimar District are composed of Bhil, Bhilala and Banjara classes, whilst the Gonds and Korkus predominate among the labouring classes in the Nimawar District, the Balais and the Chamars being common to both. Pergana Petlawad also contains a large number of Bhil tenants and labourers. The figures of population shown in Appendix IV and in the body of this report are, however, those for the census of 1901 A.D.

The figures of the population, according to the census of 1891 A.D., are not available by districts nor is there any reliable information as to what portions of the State were included in each of the main groups, formed at the census of that year. Nor are the details about the classes of the population forthcoming. The available figures are :—

	Urban.	Rural.	Total.
Plateau	130,923	536,411	667,334
Low lying tracts ... ..	.....	17,038	17,038
Hilly tracts	18,377	397,241	415,618
Total ..	149,300	950,690	1,099,990

There is, therefore, no alternative but to take the whole State as one unit for the sake of comparison and the result is as follows :—

	Urban.	Rural.	Total.
Census of 1891	149,300	950,690	1,099,990
Census of 1901	142,242	708,448	850,690

It is thus evident that in spite of the very considerate and liberal relief policy adopted and philanthropic measures taken by the Indore Durbar to meet the famine of 1899-1900, the State lost 249,300 souls, almost entirely in the rural population.

Since the census of 1901 A. D. the population, generally throughout the State and particularly in the hilly tracts of the Nimar District, has increased considerably owing to liberal concessions being granted in the shape of a progressive light assessment on new cultivation and the consequent migration of the cultivators and their labourers from the Khandesh District and elsewhere.

6. Roughly speaking the tracts composed of shallow and light soils were the most affected. The Nimar District is an essentially Kharif tract and contains shallow soils generally. The rainfall was scanty and confined to down-pours of short durations which ceased towards the middle of August, and the soil, which is not very retentive of moisture unless fed by continued slow showers, got dried up before the main staples of Jaur, Macca and Bajra could come to maturity. The slight showers received during the month of November in Indore and Nimawar Districts did not favour the Nimar District. The Rabi could be sown only in low-lying fields and the soil, being devoid of moisture, the seed either did not germinate or if it did the crops dried up in their very infancy. In Pergana Petlawad of the Indore District and the shallow soil tracts, particularly the Chousala and the sub-montane groups of the Nimawar District, similar conditions obtained. A small portion of the Indore District south-east of Mhow, which partakes of the nature of the Nimar shallow tracts and has a Bhil population, was quite as bad as its neighbouring perganas of that district. Pergana Alampur had already been hard hit two years ago and met with a similar fate again.

Classes affected and degree of distress.

The Bhil, Bhilala, Gond and Korku classes are proverbially unmindful of the future, live from hand to mouth even in years of plenty and are, therefore, seldom fortified for a contingency like that of this year.

7. In the four Malwa Districts real distress was confined to big families of the labouring classes possessing but a small number of able-bodied persons capable of earning a livelihood for them, to invalids and to infirm persons of these classes. Private charities were also naturally contracted owing to high prices of staples. The bumper crops of the previous year, however, gave the tenantry and the labouring classes of the Malwa tracts great resisting power and consequently the distress in these portions of the State may be termed slight.

The distress in the other tracts, as shown above, was most pronounced. When the relief operations had just begun, the Chief Engineer, who visited the Nimawar District towards the middle of March 1908, found relief badly needed. The remarks he made in the case of certain villages are given in the following extracts from his note of inspections, which he very kindly forwarded to me:—

“I saw signs in these villages telling how hard the times are and the difficulty they found it to feed themselves.”

“From what I saw many are living on forest produce only and the numbers on relief should be increased largely.”

“There are very distinct signs of commencing emaciation not only among labouring classes but also among the cultivators.”

“There are already indications of severe distress amongst the people.”

The lists were under preparation and the Chief Engineer, who visited 16 villages, found it necessary to increase them in each case.

Mr. B. A. Bhagwat, the Judicial Member, who visited the Nimawar District early in April, found slight emaciation in some children and men.

Lieutenant Griffith, who joined towards the end of May, found relief absolutely needed. As regards Alampur, Lieutenant Griffith remarked :—

“I was compelled to add numerous names to most of the lists.”

As early as December 1907, Mr. Biscoe, the Conservator of Forests, touring in the southern portion of Nimar, remarked :—

“I have made careful and searching enquiries and believe that by the third week of January they will be without *any* means of subsistence.”

“A great many people will soon leave their villages and go in search of employment or relief to the British villages.”

“At Mongargaon the people have deserted their village and dispersed.”

“I meet people already in the jungle collecting such fruits and leaves for food as are only used in times of great scarcity.”

A portion of North Nimar was visited by the Judicial Member and the Chief Engineer in the beginning of April. They did not find great distress in the villages visited by them. The Judicial Member remarked :—

“The cultivating classes do not like to receive any gratuitous relief though some of them are really in very straitened circumstances.”

The Chief Engineer made a thorough inspection of three villages and added some names to the gratuitous relief lists of each of them.

Lieutenant Williams in his fortnightly report, dated 24th May 1908, wrote :—

“These (the lists) are on the increase. In the 30 villages I have already inspected the names entered on the additional lists amount to 345. These, nevertheless, are fully deserving of relief, and should, I consider, have been taken into account before.”

As shown by the observations of the Famine and Revenue Officers and evidenced by the number of persons for whom relief was found necessary, the conditions in the Malwa portions of the State amounted to nothing worse than scarcity brought about by a comparatively poor outturn of the Kharif crops, the inordinate rise in the prices of staples and the shrinkage of private charity. In the other portions the scarcity was severe and it deepened into famine towards the middle of April. By that time the Mhowa (*Bassia Latifolia*) and the Achar (*Bucha-*

namia Latifolia) flowers and fruits, as also the other edible forest produce which, however, were not quite as plentiful as in normal years, had been nearly exhausted, while any small stock of grain, which a thoughtful labourer might have stored, had long since been consumed. In the Nimar District, where the Rabi area was negligible, the harvesting of the spring crops gave no help to the labourers. The same may be said of the Chousala and portions of the sub-montane tracts of the Nimawar District, Pergana Alampur and the unsurveyed plough-rated villages of the Petlawad pergana. In the rest of the Nimawar District, as also in the settled villages of the Petlawad Mahal, although the area under Rabi was not smaller than in the year previous, the out-turn was far from satisfactory. The harvesting of the spring crop, consequently, did not give enough to a labourer. The prices of Juar and Macca ranged from 8½ seers in June to 10½ seers in September, and the bigger the family of a labourer, composed of a large number of dependents, the more the severity of the distress was felt. The result of personal enquiries made by me, while on my tours of inspection in the Nimar and Nimawar Districts and in Pergana Petlawad, coincided with the reports received from the several Officers on tour that the distress in those parts was rather intense. The sparseness of the rural population and the condition of the people generally, and the labouring classes in particular, demanded a most considerate and liberal treatment.

A map in which the affected tracts are approximately indicated by blue colour in two shades,—light blue signifying slightly affected and dark blue seriously affected tracts—accompanies this report as Appendix V.

CHAPTER IV.

8. Early in October 1907 A. D., the condition of the Kharif crops created anxieties as to their final out-turn and steps were taken both by the Revenue and the Settlement Departments to find out the probable extent to which the crops had suffered. A summary of the results of these investigations is given as Appendix VI to this report and need not be recapitulated here. The estimates prepared by the Land Record and Settlement Munsarims were checked by the Assistant Settlement Officers touring round the tracts in their respective charges. The Revenue Officers (Subhas and Amins) also submitted their estimates regarding the condition of the various crops in the tracts under their jurisdictions. Towards the end of December 1907, most of them were called to Head quarters for their departmental examination in Survey and the Land-Record rules held by the Settlement Commissioner, when the Revenue Member took an opportunity of questioning them with regard to their views on the situation. The result is embodied in Appendix VII to this report. The local Revenue Officers took a more gloomy view of affairs than the Settlement and Land Record Munsarims, but their estimates were based more on what they heard from the villagers than on personal inspection of an appreciable number of villages in their respective charges. Based on the estimates furnished by the Settlement and Land Record Munsarims Mr. H. J. Hoare, L.C.S., framed definite proposals regarding remissions and suspensions of revenue, in connection separately with the peculiar characteristic and condition of each tract, the result of which will be shown in para. 21 of this report.

Commencement of
Famine Operations.

The proposals contained in the preliminary report by the Revenue Department, for extra allotments for direct relief, may be summarised as follows:—

A.—Works.							Rs.
1.	Irrigation (Minor)	...	...	...	...	...	50,000
2.	Tank works	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
3.	Road works	...	...	...	...	...	13,50,000
							<u>16,00,000</u>
B.—Gratuitous Relief.							Rs.
1.	Gratuitous doles	...	...	...	...	...	5,00,000
2.	Dearness allowance to State servants at the rate of Re. 1 per mensem	...	...	...	...	...	1,50,000
							<u>6,50,000</u>
C.—Special Famine establishment for the administration of gratuitous relief							Rs.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
Total							<u>23,50,000</u>

Mr. Hoare was, however, in favour of the relief policy worked so successfully in the Alampur famine of 1905-06, the backbone of which is village gratuitous relief on the outlines given in his hints and suggestions (Appendices VIII & IX). The Council of Regency, in their Resolution No. 13, dated 20th January (Appendix X), decided with regard to the proposals contained in para. 5 of the preliminary report, that the following further irrigation works allotments be sanctioned over and above the allotments made in the ordinary budget of the year.

(a) Rs. 50,000 for minor irrigation and well works over the budget grant of Rs. 34,520.

(b) Rs. 2,00,000 for tank or major irrigation works, to be spent through the Public Works Department, in addition to the ordinary budget allotment of one lac of rupees for irrigation works.

As to the allotment for gratuitous relief, which was estimated in the long run to cost an aggregate amount of 17 lacs of rupees, the Council sanctioned a grant of 10 lacs to begin with. They were pleased further to sanction a grant of one and half lacs of rupees for distribution, with effect from 1st January 1908, by way of monthly dearness allowance of rupee 1 per mensem each to all State servants drawing less than rupees 10 per mensem, subject to a gross minimum salary of Rs. 6 per mensem.

The cost of establishment for the administration of gratuitous relief estimated at Rs. 1,00,000 in accordance with the budget proposals submitted by the Revenue Member Khalsa Branch, was also sanctioned.

Progress and Administration of relief measures.

9. I was appointed Chief Famine Officer for the State with effect from the 1st of February 1908, and my duties were primarily concerned with the administration of the village gratuitous relief policy and with the selection of the points where tank works, as auxiliaries to gratuitous relief, were to be run by the Public Works Department.

Owing to its configuration, being interlaced by villages of other States and interspersed by vast forest areas, the administration of village gratuitous relief was one of peculiar difficulty in the Holkar State. Relief operations so scattered, in blocks of territory so disjointed, so remote from Head-quarters and situated at so long distances from each other, required a very efficient system of supervision and a constant vigilance over the work of the Circle Officers, who were necessarily given almost unlimited discretion in the selection of persons as deserving of gratuitous doles. The selection of officials to work as Circle Officers was a matter of vital importance to ensure the success of the undertaking. A thorough course of training to enable the Circle Officers to exercise a wise discretion in making their selections of the families or persons actually needing relief was also a matter of no less importance.

The State was divided into 83 Circles, consisting generally of from 40 to 50 villages each. To each of them was appointed a Circle Officer, either an Ameen or a Non-Commissioned Military Officer, generally a Havaldar, who received an increment in his pay for this duty in addition to his ordinary travelling allowance. The Circle Officers originally appointed may be classed as follows :—

1. Ameens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
2. Non-Commissioned Officers—								
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	} 38
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
3. Land Record Munsarims and permanent Revenue Thanadars for small charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
							<u>88</u>	

These Circles were again divided into 14 Inspecting charges as below:—

Indore District.—3.—The Subha, the Naib Subha, and Sirdar Yadav Rao Holkar, Honorary Naib Subha.

Nimar District.—3.—The Subha, the Naib Subha and Mr. V. K. Mulye, formerly Inspecting Officer of the Settlement Department.

Nimawar District.—2.—The Subha and Mr. E. N. Deo, formerly Inspecting Officer of the Settlement Department.

Mahidpur District.—2.—The Subha and Mr. Raghunath Singh, a Revenue Probationer, trained in the United Provinces.

Bhanpura District.—2.—The Subha and Mr. Mahesh Prasad, a Revenue Probationer, trained in the United Provinces.

Rampura District.—2.—The Subha and Mr. Sherlekar, a Revenue Probationer, trained in the United Provinces.

As much relief was not needed in the Rampura District, Mr. Sherlekar was in April last transferred to work as fourth Inspecting Officer in the Nimar District, which, owing to the scattered nature of the country and the intensity of distress, could not be efficiently managed by three Inspecting Officers.

Besides the local Inspecting Officers it was proposed to apply for the loan of two British Officers of the Indian Army to exercise general supervision, especially in the Nimar and Nimawar Districts where the distress was reported as acute and the village relief lists were likely to be large.

As against the budget proposals originally framed, amounting to Rs. 1,00,000, the budget for the establishment required for administration of gratuitous relief, submitted by me on 11th of February 1908, was as follows :—

	Rs.
Head Office establishment	5,020
Salaries and travelling allowance of British Officers of the Indian Army	15,384
Salaries and travelling allowance of Inspecting Officers	11,650
Salaries of Circle Officers	7,386
Military Sepoys and Peons	7,422
Contingencies	2,000
Forms and Stationery	5,000
Travelling allowance, etc., of the Chief Famine Officer	2,000
Total	<u>55,862</u>

The budget was passed by the Council of Regency in their Resolution No. 78, dated the 15th February 1908.

There was some difficulty in the beginning in procuring the services of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Military Sepoys for famine duty, which, however, was happily removed on a representation being made to the Resident and the Minister. General Govind Rao Matker Bahadur very kindly allowed me to make selections from amongst the Non-Commissioned Officers and men in the State Infantry and Artillery.

I selected 40 Non-Commissioned Officers and 114 men from the two Infantry Regiments and the Artillery, with reference to the record of their previous conduct in the Army and in the case of Non-Commissioned Officers also to their qualifications and capabilities for writing the simple forms prescribed for them and for generally keeping accounts of the money entrusted to them.

Towards the end of December 1907, when they were called to Head-quarters for their departmental examination, Mr. H. J. Hoare, I.C.S., took out the Subhas and Ameens to a village and gave them hints as to the manner in which selection for gratuitous doles should be made, in case the Durbar decided ultimately to adopt the system of gratuitous village relief. Those selected by me from the Military Department were made to write up simple forms, in order to make sure they understood their work, and on two successive mornings I took them out to neighbouring villages to give them an outline of the work they were required to do and to show them the way in which they were to make selections from candidates for relief, much discretion being, nevertheless, left to them which they were expected to exercise with wisdom. They were provided with forms and stationery and sent away to their respective Circles by the evening of the 28th February 1908.

10. Each Circle Officer was given two Military Sepoys, with the exception of the Ameens who had their Sowars and Revenue menial establishment to help them in the work. One additional Circle Officer and two Sepoys were given to each of the Inspecting Officers in the Nimar and Nimawar Districts to be utilized as relieving hands in case a Circle Officer or a Sepoy fell ill or was temporarily disabled.

My note of instructions for the Circle and the Inspecting Officers and generally on the working of the system, dated the 16th February, was approved by the Resident and the Minister, and forms an annexure to this report (Appendix XI).

It will, therefore, be sufficient for me to note here that the Circles were so arranged as to make it easy for a Circle Officer to make out his programme of tour in such a manner as to be able to visit each village on the 16th day, counting from the date of his last inspection of that village. For this purpose, each Circle Officer was provided with a "Mujmili" or trace showing the names of the villages in his charge and their position on the spot. The first village relief list was framed by the Circle Officer in consultation with the Patel and four or five other leading inhabitants of the village. At each subsequent inspection, his sepoy, who was despatched in advance, arranged, with the assistance of the village servants and the Patel, the villagers in two lines, one consisting of the persons already entered in the lists and the other consisting of those who offered themselves as candidates for inclusion therein. The Circle Officer, along with the Patel and the other leading inhabitants, then inspected the two lines, made such additions to the lists as were considered necessary, distributed the money to those entered in the lists and then left the village list (Form A) with the Patel for his own use at his subsequent inspections and for that of the Inspecting Officer and other Superior Officers when they visited the village on inspection tours. If a sufficient number belonging to a particular family were already on the relief list, the Circle Officer usually refused to take any more candidates from that family, unless, with due regard to its peculiar circumstances, he considered the addition necessary. As he went along from village to village, he entered the total number of persons (separately under the heads of males, females and children) and the total amount distributed in each village on the date of his visit to it in his abstract (Form B), copies of which were despatched every fortnight to my office and to the Inspecting Officer of the charge. He also collected the information on the points required for telegraphic reports to the Government of India, which he used for the compilation of the weekly statement. The heads of the report were, for the sake of convenience, printed on a postcard. He was required to inspect all villages in his Circle once in 16 days, whether relief was needed in a particular village or not. He also, in consultation with the Patel and other leading inhabitants of the village, selected the works on which the recipients of relief were to be employed for a few hours each morning.

The Inspecting Officers were required to inspect a sufficient number of villages, taken at random in each Circle in their respective charges, generally visiting one or two villages already inspected on previous occasions. To enable them to arrange their programme of inspections, they were supplied with a trace

showing the names and location of the villages, divided into different Circles in their charges. They had to finish the inspection of all the Circles in their respective charges within 16 days and to send me a fortnightly diary, showing each village inspected and any remarks they found necessary to make in connection therewith. They were to take special care that their intention to visit a particular village was not anticipated, either by the Circle Officer or the villagers, and they were, therefore, directed not to intimate the village selected for their next camp till the last thing in the evening before moving.

On inspecting a village, the first duty of the Inspecting Officer was to examine the village list, which he found with the Patel, in order to satisfy himself that the totals were correct and agreed with those given in the Circle Officer's abstract (Form B), copy of which he had already received. The persons actually in receipt of relief and those who were candidates for relief had already been arranged in files before his arrival in the village. He made enquiries from each person in the list as to what amount he had received and when, in order to satisfy himself that each item shown to have been paid had reached the persons entered in the list. He had then to examine both the lines, with a view to ascertain that the selections made by the Circle Officer were suitable and that no undeserving persons were included in the list and no persons who ought to have been included have been left out by oversight or want of discretion. The result of his observations, the Inspecting Officer embodied in a list (Form H), a copy of which he sent to me and another copy to the Circle Officer concerned. If the Inspecting Officer found that there was any case of serious distress or emaciation, which in his opinion could not be safely left for the Circle Officer's next tour day, he paid the person an amount calculated for the days intervening the Circle Officer's arrival in the village and entered the payment in a list, one copy of which he forwarded to me.

As a further check the European Officers in the service of the State, *i.e.*, the Chief Engineer, the Inspector-General of Police, the Conservator of Forests and the Director of State Education, were asked to inspect work in places visited by them in the course of their tours.

In consequence of a representation made by the Revenue Department (Khalsa Brauch), dated the 15th April 1908, the Council of Regency, in their Resolution dated the 16th idem, were pleased to sanction the appointment of certain Sub-Circle Officers, to relieve the Ameens of Famine relief work, in such places as attention to their ordinary duties gave them insufficient leisure to attend to Famine work.

As the lists in the Nimar and Nimawar Districts were quite full, the loan of the services of two British Officers from the Indian Army was, as originally proposed, applied for from the Government of India.

This application was favourably received. The Officers selected, Lieutenant L. G. Williams of the 5th Cavalry and Lieutenant R. E. H. Griffith of the Bombay Body Guard, joined on the 16th and 18th May 1908, respectively.

11. According to the preliminary report, which was based on the observations of those who inspected the various localities and on the estimates of probable outturn of the Kharif crops, the following tracts were considered as requiring immediate relief:—

Indore District...	...	...	...	...	Petlawad.
Nimawar District	...	...	...	...	South Kataphod and Alampur.
Ninar ...	...	...	...	...	Bhicangaon, Katkut, Dhaoli, Padlia, Warla and Balukwada.

Pending formation of regular relief circles, orders were issued on the 2nd of February to the local Ameens and Thanadars to begin distribution of gratuitous doles in these tracts at once. Regular tours by the Circle Officers and distributions in the other parts practically began in the first week of March. Appendix XII shows by tracts the number of persons to whom gratuitous doles were given in each fortnight. It may, however, be of interest to note the fluctuations as shown by the numbers reported each month, separately for the tracts where distress was rather acute and for those, *i.e.*, the Malwa portions where the distress was reported as slight. The table appended shows the number of doles distributed in each month.

The fluctuations for the tracts reported as most affected form in themselves an evidence of the care taken by the Circle and Inspecting Officers with the village lists. Both the rise and the fall were well regulated in accordance with the needs of the people. The highest figure of relief is shown during the month of June, while after the lists had been revised with a view to the winding up of operations, the figure came down to 9 per cent. during August 1908. In the Malwa districts, however, the fall was not so marked in August, because the lists when highest in June contained only 1.52 per cent. of the population and consisted of crippled and decrepit persons and children only, to most of whom it was necessary to give extended doles.

Roughly speaking the proportion of females and children to the total number relieved was 37 and 45 per cent., respectively.

12. Appendix XIII shows the number of villages inspected by each Inspecting Officer on the lines of my note with the necessary details.

The following table gives the village units inspected by each of them:—

1. Mr. V. K. Mulye 458	8. Naib Subha, Indore 317
2. „ E. N. Deo... .. 310	9. Subha, Nimar 147
3. „ N. M. Sherleker 771	10. Naib Subha, Nimar 279
4. „ Mahesh Prasad 495	11. Subha, Nimawar 335
5. „ Raghunath Singh... .. 594	12. Subha, Mahidpur 111
6. Subha, Indore 136	13. Subha, Rampura 182
7. Sirdar Yadav Rao Holkar 205	14. Subha, Bhanpura 114

Of the two British Officers of the Indian Army, Lieutenant Williams inspected no less than 350 villages of the Nimar district, while Lieutenant R. E. H. Griffith inspected 113 villages of the Nimawar district and 20 and 18 villages of Perganas Alampur and Petlawad, respectively.

It is very gratifying to note that, in spite of careful and searching inspections by the local Inspecting Officers, not a single case of defalcation was discovered nor was a serious want of judgment in making selections of persons for relief on the part of a Circle Officer detected. The two British Officers made thorough inspections wherever they went and it would not be out of place for me to give a few extracts from the inspection reports kindly furnished by them, from time to time, touching the administration of relief in the various tracts. Lieutenant L. G. Williams wrote as follows:—

Fortnightly report, dated 24th May 1908, after inspecting 30 villages extending over a distance of 76 miles.

“ In having personally checked the amount shown as distributed in forms ‘ A ’, I have not, upto the present, detected a single instance where the actual sum has not been received by the donee. I happened to visit Balwada village on the very day that money was being distributed, and I asked those in receipt of relief to produce the money they had received. In every case it was correct.”

Demi-official letter, dated 11th June 1908, from Sendhwa, after inspecting 40 more villages, in a very scattered country.

" I am extraordinarily surprised at the *extremely* straightforward manner in which this distribution of gratuitous relief has universally been conducted. Upto the present I have not been able to detect a single case of defalcation, nor have I come across any one person who has not admitted to having received all the payments against his or her name, as the case may be. This, I consider, is most creditable, and speaks well, for those to whom the work has been entrusted."

Fortnightly report, dated 29th June 1908, from Sanawad, after inspecting another 79 villages.

" When a person absolutely disacknowledges receipt of the total amount shown against his name on the list, I immediately referred the matter to the Inspecting Officer for confirmation. There were instances of this in the village of Segaoon (Circle 11), the deficit in all amounting to Rs. 4. I wrote the particulars to Mr. V. K. Mulye and asked him to corroborate it. In the event of my discovering any defalcation, I shall, of course, immediately report the matter, direct to you."

Mr. Mulye went over to the village and made a careful enquiry in compliance with Lieutenant Williams' demi-official letter of the 21st idem and (*vide* his demi-official, dated 25th June 1908) found that there was no occasion for a doubt as to the payments shown in the village list to have been made.

Demi-official letter, dated 11th June 1908, from Chenpur.

" All is going well down in these parts."

Lieutenant Williams' final report, dated the 1st of August 1908, will form an enclosure (Appendix XIV) to this report ; but it may not be out of place for me to give an extract from his remarks on the Circle Officers in the 33 Circles he had to deal with.

" To say they have worked straightforwardly and well, is but little praise. When you come to consider the large sums of money these Circle Officers have handled, and the temptation that it must have been to them for the most part ignorant and uneducated soldiers to embezzle these sums, or at any rate a portion of them, and moreover to know, that with one exception only they have not been found to have misappropriated so little as a rupee, then it is that you realise, to what a vast degree credit is due to them. Their selection of persons to receive gratuitous relief has been gradually and judiciously made."

(The one exception mentioned by Lieutenant L. G. Williams refers to the conduct of a Military sepoy dealt with in para. 31.)

Lieutenant R. E. H. Griffith writes :—

Weekly report, dated 30th May 1908, from Camp Fategarh in the Nimawar district after inspecting 28 villages.

"The distribution of relief appears to be carried out thoroughly satisfactorily."

Weekly report, dated 9th June 1908, after inspection of another 33 villages.

“The distribution of relief appears to be carried out very regularly.”

Weekly report from Harda, dated 23rd June 1908, after inspecting another 52 villages.

“The distribution of relief appears to be satisfactorily carried out throughout, due regard being had to economy on the one hand and the requirements of the villagers on the other.”

Having completed his inspection of the Nimawar District, Lieut. Griffith was asked to inspect pergunas Alampur and Petlawad next as the distress in these tracts was reported to be serious and the number on the relief lists was large.

In the former he inspected 20 villages but did not find a case in which the doles had not reached the person named in the list. When he reached the Bamania Railway Station, on his way to pergunna Petlawad on the 7th of July, it was impossible to move out owing to heavy and incessant rains and he could inspect in that pergunna a few villages only.

Mr. Cowley in his inspection note of the Nimawar District, dealing with different villages, remarked:—

(a) “It seemed, however, perfectly clear that they had actually received the relief noted against their names.” He did not find any instance where the dole had not reached the recorded recipients.

Mr. Bhagwat in his note on Nimawar says:—“Gratuitous relief is rendered satisfactorily. I heard no complaint from anybody.”

Mr. Cowley in his inspection note on the Nimar District remarked:—“All persons present, all acknowledge receipt of the dole marked down against their names.”

Similarly Mr. Bhagwat who toured in a portion of the District found no cases where payments had not been made. The Minister who was kind enough to check payments shown on Forms A of some villages in his tour diary remarked: “when examined they testified the figures of the Register.”

It was decided that the Chief Famine Officer should direct operations from the Head-quarters, to be able to promptly respond to any references from outside.

It will be observed from my note on the working of the system (Appendix XI to this report) that I considered it essentially necessary, in order to ensure uniformity and to keep myself timely informed of the rise and fall in the numbers on relief in each Circle, with a view to issue requisite instructions to the Circle Officers from time to time, to be in direct touch with them. A copy of the abstract (Form C.) was received by my office after each 16 days' tour direct from the Circle Officer. It was checked in my office and compared with

the Circle Officer's bill (Form D.) on which he recouped his advances, a copy of which was also furnished to my office direct. This enabled me to get any discrepancies between the two corrected at once and, from time to time, in accordance with the necessity observed, to raise or reduce the amount of the maximum advance fixed in the case of each Circle Officer. With the help of the Inspecting Officer's fortnightly tour diary (Form G.) and the Circle Officer's list I could detect any objectionable tendency, on the part of a Circle Officer, in the exercise of his discretion, and to issue suitable instructions accordingly.

Any orders of general application were issued through the Inspecting Officers. The weekly reports on the points noticed in the instructions for weekly telegraphic reports for the Government of India, were also received from the Circle Officers direct, and I could, therefore, make hurried tours only.

In such tours in the various parts most affected I inspected as follows :—

Month.	District.	Mahal.	Number of Relief Circles.	Number of Villages inspected.
March	Nimar	1. Sanawad	14	50
		2. Bhicangaon		
		3. Khargone		
		4. Burwaha		
		5. Maheshwar		
		6. Mhow		
April	Nimar	1. Chikhaldia	10	28
		2. Bramangaon		
		3. Sendhwa		
		4. Kasrawad		
		5. Khudel...		
May	Nimawar	1. Khategaon	7	42
		2. Kannod		
		3. Kataphode		
June	Indore	1. Indore	3	10
July	"	1. Petlawad	1	18
Total			35	148

I am happy to be able to state that the result of my inspections coincided with the testimony of the Officers of the Indian Army and other Superior Officers of the State. I did not find a single instance in which the dole had not reached the person named in the list.

Close of Relief Operations.

13. The rains commenced in the 3rd week of June and by the beginning of July, the prospects had brightened up everywhere. It was generally expected that the bulk of the labouring classes would find employment on fields before long. Certain roots and herbs, which the Bhil and Gond classes considered wholesome food and used in large quantities, even in years of normal plenty, also grew in abundance, and it was considered high time to begin winding up the relief operations.

It was, therefore, decided to carefully revise the village lists and to divide the persons, in receipt of doles, under the following classes :—

(1) Those who really needed it, but would find employment within the fortnight and to whom one dole, *i. e.*, one rupee or eight annas, as the case may be, should be given.

(2) Those to whom, under the peculiar circumstances of a family, two doles should be given.

(3) The orphans, invalids and disabled persons and such who, by reason of having a large family of children, would find it difficult to maintain them and to whom from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 doles should be given.

The doles in the last two cases were to be fixed with due regard to actual needs of a family and were calculated to cover only the difference between the prices of staples obtaining in normal years and the high prices prevailing at the time.

The prospects in the Malwa portions being more cheerful, orders on the above lines were issued, with the approval of the Minister and the Resident, on the 4th July 1908, while for the tracts reported as most affected, further developments of the season were awaited. The reports subsequently received from these tracts were also favourable and showed that the time had come, when orders similar to those issued for the Malwa districts may be safely adopted for the Nimar and Nimawar districts and the perganas Petlawad and Alampur also. These were issued on the 12th idem.

Simultaneously with the above, detailed circular orders were issued to the Inspecting Officers to call their Circle Officers and instruct them to be very careful in the revision of their lists and selection of persons for extended doles, none being included in the lists, unless they considered his or her case absolutely deserving of such inclusion. The Inspecting Officers were asked to impress on the Circle Officers, that the final distribution would be even more thoroughly checked. They were required to inspect some villages in each circle at the time the distributions were being made and to inspect a sufficiently large number of villages after the final payments by the Circle Officers. Lieutenant L. G. Williams in his note, dated 18th July 1908, wisely suggested that in the Nimar district, the power of Circle Officers to grant enhanced doles should be restricted to 10 per cent. of the total number of persons already on the list in each village, a suggestion which was accepted and orders issued. The Inspecting Officers were authorized to make any additions to the lists where they found it necessary to do so and to pay the extra doles out of the advance with which they were provided at the commencement of the operations.

The result of the revision of the lists, in the Nimar district, was that the number of persons to whom one ordinary dole was given in the month of July, was reduced to 64 per cent., and of those, to whom the extended doles were given to 9 per cent. of the total number on the lists before the revision.

It was, however, too late to apply elsewhere the restriction as to the grant of enhanced doles by the Circle Officers to 10 per cent. of the persons on the lists ; but I am glad to note, for the tracts reported as most affected, the result of revision, on the lines of my circular order, dated the 12th July 1908, and the separate circular for the Inspecting Officers was as below :—

Name of tract.	Percentage of persons to whom ordinary 1 dole was given at revision.	Percentage of persons to whom extended doles were given at revision.
Nimawar district	30	8
Petlawad pergana	17	4
Alampur ... ..	...	21

Lieutenant Griffith, who visited Alampur in the first week of July, found that the infirm persons or the invalids formed the bulk of the village lists, and it was, therefore, impossible to reduce the number of persons to whom extended doles were given to the same percentage as in the two tracts above.

The village lists (Form A) were collected after the final distribution and sent to the Head-Quarters where they were checked with the Circle Officer's fortnightly abstract (Form C) and the periodical bills (Form D), on which he drew money from the Treasury.

Task works.

14. Owing to some delay in the printing by the press of forms for the Public Works Department no task works, as auxiliaries to the system of village gratuitous relief, could be taken in hand till the month of April. A task work at Bhicangaon was started on the 12th April and another at Sandhwa on the 18th idem. Both provided work in the shape of metal breaking. The lists of gratuitous relief in the two tracts were already large by the time the works were started and, consequently, the Bhicangaon work attracted no labourers. Some labourers for the Sandhwa work were supplied from amongst those on the gratuitous relief lists from whom work could be taken. Both the task works were closed towards the middle of June 1908.

Quasi-relief works run by the Public Works Department.

15. Appendix XV gives the tank works run as quasi-relief works, through the Public Works Department on contract system, started with effect from the 1st April 1908.

Minor Irrigation Works.

16. Appendix XVI shows the amount spent in each district on minor irrigation works, in the shape of constructing new and repairing old wells and "Bundhs", by the Revenue Department, out of the additional grant of Rs. 50,000 over and above the provision of Rs. 34,520 made in the ordinary budget of the year.

Charitable relief.

17. With a view to organize private charities in the City of Indore and other towns of the State, a meeting of the leading Mahajans of the City was convened on 5th March 1908, in which Colonel J. L. Kaye, I. A., the Resident, was pleased to preside and a munificent monthly amount was subscribed, to be utilized on doles to deserving "Pardah-Nashin" women and on cloth and blankets to be

given to those in need. Both Colonel Kaye and Mr. Hoare gave handsome donations. The management of the fund was entrusted to a Sub-Committee of Mahajans, with the Nazim of Sayar as their Secretary.

In my tours of inspection I started organized charities in the outlying towns and appointed Committees on the lines adopted for Indore, on which either the local Ameen or Munsiff worked as Secretary. Meetings for this purpose were held in nine towns of the Nimar District, *i.e.*, 1 Maheshwar, 2 Kasarawad, 3 Mandleswar, 4 Burwaha, 5 Sanawad, 6 Khargone, 7 Chikhalda, 8 Sendhwa and 9 Bhicangaon towards the end of March and the beginning of April. Similar Managing Committees were appointed in the 3 towns of Khategaon, Kannod and Satwas of the Nimawar district, during the second week of May. When I visited Khudel Pergana, in the middle of April, I had a similar meeting formed there.

The number of units of "Pardah-Nashin" women relieved by private charity is shown as over 56,000, in addition to doles given to a large number of mendicants in kind (flour, etc.). Cloth and blankets were distributed to over 6,000 persons.

This was the first occasion in the State when private charities took a defined organized form, and I was happy to observe the cordial response made in the towns to the appeal for subscription. I may, in this connection, mention the name of Seth Lachman Champalal who, in the meeting held at Sanawad, came forward with a liberal subscription of Rs. 100 per mensem. Some of the leading Patels in the Nimar district voluntarily joined the subscription lists.

Managed as they were by influential Mahajans with considerable local knowledge, the private charities side by side with gratuitous relief went a long way in mitigating the distress among the "Pardah-Nashin" women and other destitute persons residing in the towns.

CHAPTER V.

18. The cost of direct relief may be classified as follows :—

- (a) Gratuitous village doles.
- (b) Administration of gratuitous relief.
- (c) Task works, as auxiliaries to gratuitous relief.
- (d) Amount spent by way of dearness allowance to State servants, in receipt of monthly salaries below Rs. 10.
- (e) Amount spent on irrigation works run by the Public Works Department as quasi-relief works.
- (f) Grants made for the forests by the Revenue Department out of the General Famine Fund.

Statistics and cost of relief.

(g) Minor Irrigation Works run by Revenue Officials.

(a) I append below a table showing the units relieved in the shape of gratuitous doles in the various tracts of the State, during the operation under report :—

Serial No.	Name of District.	NUMBER OF UNITS BELIEVED.				Amount disbursed.
		Males.	Females.	Children under 12 years.	Total.	
						Rs. a. p.
	<i>Most affected.</i>					
1	Nimar	4,96,865	11,81,845	17,62,115	34,40,825	1,59,955 2 0
		25,680	59,424	73,424	1,58,528	7,613 7 6
2	Nimawar (excluding Alampur)	3,84,309	7,94,556	7,74,618	19,58,478	97,865 3 9
		16,640	29,312	29,472	75,424	3,793 4 0
3	Alampur	37,040	81,296	59,072	1,77,408	9,242 0 0
4	Pitlawad	40,208	87,584	69,728	1,97,520	10,165 12 3
	Total ...	9,57,922	21,45,281	26,65,528	57,68,731	2,77,248 2 0
		42,320	88,736	1,02,896	2,33,952	11,406 11 6
	<i>Slightly affected.</i>					
5	Rampura	21,632	32,320	31,744	85,696	4,364 9 6
		480	848	448	1,776	97 0 0
6	Bhanpura	17,520	24,416	24,160	66,096	3,376 14 6
		144		32	176	10 0 0
7	Mahidpur	42,896	47,584	47,728	1,38,208	7,145 12 0
		48	48	64	160	7 12 0
8	Indore (excluding Pitlawad)...	50,160	97,812	75,456	2,22,928	11,574 14 0
		1,033	1,664	320	3,072	182 0 0
	Total ...	1,32,208	2,01,632	1,79,088	5,12,928	26,462 2 0
		1,760	2,560	864	5,184	296 12 0
	Distributions made by the Forest Department in the most affected parts ...	14,352	29,504	35,904	79,760	3,863 1 6
	Grand Total...	11,04,462	23,76,417	28,80,520	63,61,419	3,07,573 5 6
		44,080	91,296	1,03,760	2,39,136	11,703 7 6

Notes.—The figures in black represent the number of units relieved and the amount distributed in Jagir and Istamurar villages.

As against an estimate of seventeen lacs of rupees and the Council's sanction of Rupees ten lacs, the total cost on gratuitous doles proper has been :—

	Rs.
1. Doles in Khalsa villages	2,92,007
2. Doles in Jagir villages and the Estate of Dahi	11,703
Total ...	<u>3,03,710</u>
3. Grants made for distribution by the Forest Department in the forest villages	3,863
4. Amount paid to Forest Department on account of purchase of contract for Mhowa and other forest produce in Sendhwa	388
5. Wages paid on task works	126
Total ...	<u>4,377</u>
Grand Total ...	<u>3,08,087</u>

(b) The original budget of the establishment was for Rs. 1,00,000 which, as revised by me and sanctioned by the Council of Regency, stood at Rs. 55,862. The actual expenditure comes to Rs. 43,179, which may be analysed as follows :—

	Rs.
1. Head Office establishment including travelling allowance...	4,691
2. The two British Officers, their establishment, travelling allowance and tour charges	6,181
3. Inspecting Officers, their establishment, travelling allowance and tour charges	9,526
4. Circle Officers, their sepoy and travelling allowance ...	13,176
5. Printing of forms, stationery and contingencies (for Head Office, Inspecting and Circle Officers), plus amount spent on tools and plant	2,989
Total ...	36,513

Add—to the above the following items :—

6. Paid to the Revenue Department (Khalsa Branch) on account of travelling allowance of Subhas and Ameens employed on Famine Work	3,407
7. Cost of Sub-Circle Officers	2,870
8. Salaries of Daroghas... ..	389
Total... ..	6,666
Grand Total	43,179

Items 6 to 8 were not included in the budget proposed by me and sanctioned, still the total cost of the establishment maintained for the administration of village doles shows a saving of Rs. 12,683 against my budget and a saving of about Rs. 57,000 on the budget as originally proposed. The cost of establishment, when compared with the amount distributed by way of gratuitous doles, would at first sight seem large ; but the staff maintained would have been much the same even if the expenditure on doles proper had been as high as anticipated in the beginning.

(c) To the above may also be added Rs. 4,512 spent by the Public Works Department on their establishment, tools, plant and contingencies in connection with the two task works at Bhicangaon and Sendhwa.

(d) Appendix XVII gives the details by Departments of the amounts distributed by way of dearness allowance to State servants drawing a salary below Rs. 10 per mensem, subject to a minimum monthly emolument of Rs. 6. The total amount comes to Rs. 45,007.

(e) Appendix XV shows the tanks on which earthwork was done, as quasi-relief work through the Public Works Department, at a total cost of Rs. 19,729, out of an ordinary grant of Rs. 1,00,000 and an additional grant of Rs. 2,00,000 sanctioned by the Council for this purpose.

(f) An allotment of Rs. 8,000 was made by the Revenue Department (Khalsa Branch), for construction of wells, etc., in the forest areas.

(g) The cost of minor irrigation works, constructed under the supervision of the local Revenue Officers, is shown as Rs. 51,762 to be debited both against the ordinary grant of Rs. 34,520 and the special grant of Rs. 50,000.

The total amount spent on direct relief during Famine operations was, therefore, Rs. 4,80,276, of which Rs. 2,95,870 was spent on gratuitous doles in the Khalsa and Forest villages. The question, as to whether the whole or any portion of the amount expended on gratuitous relief doles in Jagir villages, should be recovered from the Jagirdars will be separately submitted to the Council for orders.

The total number of units relieved during the operations in the various tracts was as below :—

Tracts.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Most affected	9,57,922	21,45,281	26,65,528	57,68,731
Malwa portions	1,32,208	2,01,632	1,79,088	5,12,928
Relieved by the Forest Department	14,352	29,504	35,904	79,760
Total	11,04,482	23,76,417	28,80,520	63,61,419

Of the above, no less than 239,136 belong to Jagir and Istamurar villages.

Nature and utility
of works construct-
ed.

19. Appendix XVIII shows the number and nature of the works executed by the recipients of gratuitous relief. In the Nimar district the works undertaken, according to Lieutenant L. G. Williams, have been of a somewhat insignificant nature, owing to a deficiency of tools and plant and the scarcity of able-bodied men to act as diggers. I may add another reason, equally strong, that the Bhils and Bhilalas, who predominated in the lists, are a proverbially lazy class, and their employment on ordinary labour also is seldom remunerative. This is, in a measure, borne out by the fact that the task works at Bhicangaon and Senlhwa were not attractive.

According to the statements furnished by the several Inspecting Officers of the Nimar district, the largest number of useful works of the nature of field embankments and repairs to tanks and ponds is exhibited by the inspection charge of Mr. V. K. Mulye and that of Mr. Sherleker stands second. The Subha and the Naib Subha stand third and fourth, respectively. It is, however, difficult to base any opinion on the number shown in Appendix XVIII as much depends on the labour spent on and the utility of each individual work. The works shown as miscellaneous, ordinarily consisted of—

- (1) Restoring old wells.
- (2) Sinking of springs (Jhiras) in the dry bed of a river or nala.
- (3) Construction and repairs to Otlas, "Hatwais" and temples, and
- (4) Repairs to katcha cart tracks.

The same remarks may apply to the four Malwa districts where the number of persons in receipt of doles was too small to admit of any useful work

or work of a permanent nature being executed by them. The lists consisted generally of persons crippled, decrepit from age and otherwise invalid or children of large labouring families. The largest number of works is exhibited by the statement furnished by Mr. Mahesh Prasad, Inspecting Officer of the Bhanpura district. But looking to the small number of persons on the relief lists, the works must have been evidently of a very flimsy and insignificant nature. However trifling in their nature, the works have been useful to keep the recipients of relief in a sound and healthy condition and have also given a small out-turn.

20. When I visited the Nimawar district, between the 8th and 14th May last, I inspected 42 villages spread over all the circles of the district and found that suitable work had been taken everywhere. The Gonds and Korkus are a better class of labourers than their brethren, the Bhils and the Bhilalas of the Nimar district. I found, however,

- (1) that owing to the very small number of those who could be employed as diggers in each village, the other recipients of relief did not get enough work,
- (2) that the tools and plant at the disposal of the villagers were insufficient, and
- (3) that the works suffered from the lack of a little expert advice to the labourer.

To remedy this, I added a few male diggers to the lists of such villages as I inspected, showing to the Inspecting Officers the extent to which they may add to the lists in the other villages where necessary. I also sanctioned an amount for the manufacture of wooden rammers and purchase of necessary tools and plant from the neighbouring town of Harda and arranged for the appointment of "Daroghas" or "mates" on Rs. 10 per mensem each.

Mr. Hukmat Rai, the Sub-Divisional Officer of the Public Works Department, kindly accompanied me, as also did the two Inspecting Officers, Mr. E. N. Deo and the Subha of Nimawar, throughout my tour in that district. Each work inspected was criticised on the spot. At Nimawar, where the three Ameens had also joined, the scientific necessities attaching to each sort of work were discussed, in order to enable them to check the work done by the Daroghas, who were trained for the purpose. Mr. Hukmat Rai, who acknowledged with regard to earthwork on some tanks turned out by the recipients of relief, that it was more than he could expect on works run by the Public Works Department for an equal amount of money spent, kindly promised to help the Famine Department Officials with his suggestions and to look at the works in progress, during his marches on departmental duty.

I arranged to find out suitable central tank works where the persons in receipt of relief in the adjoining villages, situated within a radius of two miles, were to be employed.

In my note of inspection, dated the 15th May 1908, the duties of a "Darogha" were defined as follows :—

"Each Darogha will be in charge of about 30 villages, but will have no connection with the distribution of gratuitous relief, which must be made by the

Circle Officer. The duties of a 'Darogha' will be confined to seeing that work is taken from the recipients of relief (excluding infants and invalids), for about three hours in the morning, that the work is a suitable one and according to instructions and in the case of irrigation works, that the profiles are correct and the escape channels in their proper places. They will also see that the work is properly rammed, that the tools supplied are in order and are returned after the operations are closed. In respect of tools, it has been decided that the village community should ordinarily supply a number equal to that lent by the State, and the 'Darogha' has to see that where possible this is done. He must send his diary weekly to the Inspecting Officer of the charge, showing what works are in hand and roughly the progress made."

The appointment of "Daroghas" having been sanctioned only a few days previously, the system had hardly had a fair chance of showing results before Lieutenant R. E. H. Griffith entered the district. In his first weekly report, dated 30th May 1908, he remarks :—

"A few flimsy field embankments have been erected and occasional tank 'bunds' repaired. Two or three wells have also been dug."

Ten days afterwards, in his report dated the 9th June 1908, Lieutenant Griffith remarked :—

"As regards the work performed by villagers in receipt of Famine relief, I found that in very many cases, particularly in the South-Western and Western portions of the district (namely in the villages of Kharia, Pokhar-Khurd, Bherupura, Dhabri, Mendal and Salamapura), many excellent wells have been dug and numerous tank works of a very solid nature have been constructed. The field embankments too have been more solidly built and the out-turn of work appears to be most satisfactory."

Again, on the 23rd of June 1908, Lieutenant Griffith writes :—

"The work done by recipients of relief is as satisfactory as can be expected, the results in the villages of Matakharad, Katkut, Kakria and at the Nimanpur tank being particularly excellent. The relief lists of the villages in the Eastern part of the district (i.e., Mr. E. N. Deo's charge) are very small and they appear to have been prepared with more care than those in the other half, but the out-turn of work in this charge consequently suffers by comparison with that in the Subha's charge."

I did not consider it necessary to introduce the system of 'Daroghas' in the Malwa portions as the lists were not large, but sent at once a copy of my detailed note on the inspection of Nimawar, dated 15th May 1908, to the several Inspecting Officers in the Nimar district and asked them to appoint 'Daroghas' where they found it profitable to do so and also authorized them to purchase cheap tools and plant, in various fixed amounts, in the first instance. The selection of central works was also suggested. A copy of my instructions to the Inspecting Officers was forwarded to Lieutenant Williams also. The orders took time to reach the Inspecting Officers.

Lieutenant Williams on the 20th June 1908 wrote :—

“In accordance with your wishes I am endeavouring to introduce the ‘Darogha’ system of village works in this district. On the 11th instant I corresponded with Mr. Mulye, Mr. Sherleker, the Subha of Mandleshwar and the Naib Subha of Khargone on the subject.”

“I have personally appointed ‘Daroghas’ in Circles 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 and instructed them as to their duties. *****In conclusion, I must add that on my return journey through Circle 13, I witnessed some of the work in progress in three or four different villages under this system, and I am bound to say there was a marked difference both in the nature of the work and the quantity of energy put into it, to formerly.”

On the 4th July 1908, Lieutenant Williams writes :—

“I am pleased to state that the work in Circles 27 and 30 has been exceptionally good. Not only have the roads in the villages, and for some distance leading out of them, been cleared of stones, but the following works have almost universally been carried out :—

The throwing up of field and pond embankments.

The sinking of springs and excavation of wells.

The construction and repairs of ‘Otlas.’”

In his final report, dated 1st August 1908, touching the subject of appointment of “Daroghas,” Lieutenant Williams says :—

“The appointment of ‘Daroghas’ towards the end of June had the very necessary effect of increasing the quantity of work taken and also of improving the selection.”

After inspection of pergana Alampur, Lieutenant Griffith writes in his inspection note, dated 2nd July 1908 :—

“Satisfactory work has been carried out in 5 or 6 villages.”

Owing to heavy rains Lieutenant Griffith could not inspect the work on which the recipients of relief were employed in pergana Petlawad. After Lieutenant Griffith’s return I went to Petlawad, on 19th July 1908, but could not inspect all the major works on which the recipients of relief were employed, as it was raining heavily. I could, however, visit Mouza Naharpur where a lot of earthwork had been turned out on the tank by those who were employed. My enquiries showed that a lot of substantial work had been done on four other tanks also.

Earthwork executed through famine relief agency is seldom of a very permanent nature, unless subsequently supplemented by scientific labour. The work executed on the tanks generally, during these operations, will be found very useful when they are taken in hand departmentally. The earthwork turned out now will give a return in so far as there will be a saving to that extent when the work is completed. The money invested during these operations is, however, likely to give an immediate out-turn, in the case of such tanks as needed earthwork only to add to their durability and to secure an increase in their capacity to

hold water, as also in the case of katcha wells dug and old masonry wells cleared of rubbish or ponds near village sites for supplying drink to men and cattle, deepened and repaired. In addition to the above, most of the field embankments erected in the Nimawar district are fairly substantial.

The appointment of "Daroghas" was not provided for in the beginning, as it was decided that no compulsion should be used in the matter of work, except the influence of the village headman. I found their appointment necessary on visiting Nimawar, and with a view to secure an improvement in the quality of the light work taken from the recipients of relief I am of opinion that, in the event of the same relief policy being adopted in a future famine, the "Daroghas" should be appointed simultaneously with the Circle Officers, if the relief lists are likely to be large. The expenditure under this head will be but small, while the improvement in the work turned out will be appreciable.

CHAPTER VI.

Indirect relief.

21. The indirect relief may be analysed as follows :—

- (1) Suspensions and remissions of Land Revenue.
- (2) Taccavi advances.
- (3) Concessions granted by the Forest Department.
- (4) Holding in abeyance the execution of Civil Court decrees against the agriculturists.

(1) The original estimate of remissions and suspensions of the kharif demand as sanctioned by the Council of Regency, in their Resolution No. 13, dated 20th January 1908, stood as follows :—

Name of tract.	Total Kharif demand.	To be remitted.	To be suspended.
1. Alampur	59,125	59,125	.....
2. Nimawar	1,58,458	69,866	28,073
3. Nimar S.	2,39,507	1,18,499	.....
4. Nimar N.	2,76,217	1,24,360	13,641
5. Petlawad	6,734	4,733	.....
6. Mahidpur	2,94,567	1,56,300	.....
7. Indore	2,73,081	82,568	81,280
8. Rampura	1,21,685	88,282	.....
9. Bhanpura	2,50,861	1,19,935	.....
10. Unsettled and notbandi villages	86,887	62,717	.....
Total...	17,67,122	8,86,385	1,22,994

All new land broken up for dry cultivation, under the Siwai rules or from village waste throughout the State, during the year, was to be exempted from assessment for the year.

When the rough estimates of 'rabi' out-turn for the various districts had been received and the entire situation thoroughly considered, the Council of Regency in their Resolution No. 204, dated the 16th April 1908 (extract attached as Appendix XIX) finally decided as follows :—

(a) The Nimar district.—

- (1) That the area under 'rabi' as compared with the uncropped 'rabi' area being negligible and the out-turn variant, from village to village, the demand of the 2nd Kist on dry rabi area be remitted.
- (2) That the year's demand on Adhan areas be collected in full, as also the Kali 1 rate of the village on all Mal land, specially irrigated this year and exempted from wet assessment under the orders of the Council.
- (3) That the demand payable on the Siwai areas being included in the 2nd Kist, which in this district included also a portion of the demand which properly belongs to kharif, it was decided to collect 2 annas of the year's dry demand from villages of which the kharif out-turn was estimated at 8 annas or over and 1 anna of the year's demand from villages of which the out-turn was estimated from Re. 0-4-0 to Re. 0-8-0, villages with a smaller kharif out-turn remaining unaffected.

(b) In the Nimawar district where the 'Adhan' crops were good and the dry 'rabi' out-turn was estimated generally at over 6 annas in the rupee, the year's 'Adhan' assessment, as well as the year's demand on all dry 'rabi' cropped and Siwai areas, be collected in full, remitting the demand on the uncropped 'rabi' area.

(c) In the 4 districts of Indore, Mahidpur, Rampura and Bhanpura, which were settled during the year, the wet cultivation was important and yielded a fair out-turn, while the dry 'rabi' out-turn, though variant in the different tracts, was nowhere reported to be below 6 annas in the rupee. It was, therefore, decided to collect the 2nd Kist in full according to the new Settlement Kistabandi, any excess collection with reference to the revised Kistabandi being brought to account against the 2nd Kist. The Revenue Officers were directed to report any cases requiring special orders,

(d) As regards the settled villages of pergana Petlawad where the wet cultivation was full and fair, and the 'rabi' out-turn about 10 annas and the uncropped area small, the 2nd Kist to be collected in full. The 2nd Kist to be totally remitted in the plough-rated villages where the 'rabi' area was trifling and the wet cultivation *nil*.

(e) The whole demand of the 1st Kist was remitted in Alampur and no 2nd Kist would be collected.

The result of the enforcement of these orders regarding remissions and suspensions is shown in the sub-joined table.

Name of district.	Kharif.			Rabi.			Total.		
	Total Demand.	Remitted.	Suspended.	Total Demand.	Remitted.	Suspended.	Year's Demand.	Remitted.	Suspended.
Rampura	1,21,946	70,640	...	1,30,126	.....	.....	2,52,072	70,640	.....
Bhanpura	2,59,510	1,32,101	.....	2,04,963	.....	.....	4,64,473	1,32,101	.....
Mahidpur	2,80,294	.....	1,72,277	2,43,337	.....	.....	5,23,631	.....	1,72,277
Indore... ..	3,17,044	22,869	1,58,211	7,14,883	.....	.....	10,31,927	22,869	1,58,211
Petlawad	9,372	6,160	.....	11,022	.....	.....	20,394	6,160	.....
Nimar... ..	5,87,997	2,85,475	8,701	3,25,790	1,15,952	.....	9,13,787	4,01,427	8,701
Nimawar	1,44,566	61,829	22,235	2,41,488	10,322	.....	3,86,054	72,151	22,235
Alampur	23,832	23,832	.....	35,803	35,803	.....	59,635	59,635	.....
Total	17,44,561	6,02,906	3,61,424	19,07,412	1,62,077	.....	36,51,973	7,64,983	3,61,424

Advances.

(2) Taccavi advances may be classified as follows :—

- (a) Niwan tagai.
- (b) Bandhan tagai.
- (c) Bullock tagai.
- (d) Subsistence tagai, and
- (e) Miscellaneous advances.

The grants made in the Council Resolution No. 13, dated 20th January 1908, under this head are shown below :—

	Rs.
(1) Niwan tagai (including Rs. 18,000 sanctioned in the ordinary budget of the year)	30,000
(2) Subsistence tagai	4,00,000

The allotments actually made are shown in Appendix XX and may be summarised as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Niwan tagai	53,918
(2) Tagai for field embankments	2,215
(3) Bullock tagai	34,952
(4) Subsistence tagai	93,229
(5) Miscellaneous advances	1,447
	Rs. 1,85,761

The amounts under the various sub-heads were adjusted by re-appropriations from the grant of Rs. 4,00,000 under "Subsistence Tagai."

When I visited the Nimawar district, early in May last, practically no taccavi had been distributed by the Subhas and Ameens in that district. On representation made by me, the Revenue Member, Rai Bahadur Thakur Gaj Raj Singh, very kindly placed the following amounts at the disposal of the Inspecting

Famine Officers of the two districts, besides large allotments made to the Subhas and the procedure for grant of taccavi was made much easier for the year, the Subhas and Inspecting Officers being vested with a wider discretion and permitted to make payments practically on their own authority.

Name of Officer.	Allotment made.	
	Bullock tagal.	Khad (subsistence) tagal.
Mr. E. N. Deo	3,000	17,000
,, V. K. Mulye	6,700	15,100

The distribution of taccavi was in full swing towards the end of May throughout the State. It is needless for me to say that the advances helped the agriculturists, not only to support their own families, but in the Malwa districts, their labourers also.

3. The Durbar were further pleased to grant the following concessions in the Forest Department:—

- (1) Reduction in rates of fuel.
- (2) Free grant of cart loads of grass to the State ryots for fodder for their animals and for sale.
- (3) Free grant of "Anjan" leaves for fodder.
- (4) Free grant of "Mhowa," "Achar" and other edible food and roots, tubers, etc.
- (5) Free grant of honey, wax, and gum to Bhils, Gonds and others.
- (6) Rates of timber reduced from 33 per cent. to 60 per cent. of the usual rates.

The contract of the "Mhowa," "Achar," etc., in the Sendhwa range was, however, given by the Forest Department before my visit to those parts, in the beginning of April 1908. On a representation made by me, the contract was cancelled and transferred to me on the same figure. The concessions granted in the Forest Department were most liberal, were generally appreciated, and helped in no small degree to relieve the distress in the scattered and forest portions of the Nimar and Nimawar districts.

4. It is needless for me to say that the effect of the Council order prohibiting, during the year, the execution of Civil Court decrees held by the money-lenders against the agricultural population of the State has had the most beneficial effect, in saving many a tenant's holdings and in averting miseries which should have otherwise fallen to the lot of the poor agriculturist in debt and of those dependent on him.

CHAPTER VII.

22. The advent of the Famine was rather unexpected.

Food Stocks and Trade.

The monsoons broke out rather late ; but the ample rains of July and the early part of August led the people and traders to suppose that it would be a season of more than normal plenty.

A large portion of the reserve stores of juar, macca and other kharif staples that remained after supplying seed and advancing grain loans, as also the wheat stock, had been exported in anticipation that prices would fall with the yield of a bumper crop.

When, however, the famine visited the State the people as well as the traders were rather ill-prepared for it and the impecunious rural labouring population of the Bhil and Gond classes, who have neither the inclination nor the power to remain prepared for contingencies of this nature, were very soon reduced to bad straits.

Very large quantities of wheat, gram, juar and other staples were ordered from outside to meet the local needs, whereas exports were reduced to a minimum. As no duties are levied by the State Customs Department on grains, reliable figures of exports and imports are not available.

I had, however, an extract made from the registers maintained at the Indore Railway Station, which forms an annexure to this report (Appendix XXI). It can hardly be claimed that the figures shown therein pertain exclusively to imports into and exports from the Indore State. There is no doubt, however, that the bulk of the figures relate to things either produced in the Indore State or imports meant for it.

The comparison drawn below is based on the figures obtained from the Railway Station at Indore only which, however, do not represent the total exports from and imports into the Holkar State and are purely indicative of the general features of the transactions during the year.

That the import of staples during the year under report was larger than that of the previous year is patent from the fact, that whereas about 10,000 maunds of wheat of a total value of Rs. 50,000 were imported in 1906-07, no less than 37,000 maunds worth about 2,00,000 of rupees were received in 1907-08. The imports of rice and gram similarly rose from nearly 1,600 and 69,000 maunds in 1906-07, to about 39,000 and 89,000 maunds in 1907-08, respectively.

Juar and other cheap grains, which form the chief staple foods of the lower classes and which in ordinary years are produced in quantities sufficient to meet the local wants of the State, were imported at the Indore Railway Station, which does not supply a large rural population, to the extent of 19,855 maunds of a total value of Rs. 64,529 against nothing at all in the year previous. Along with a rise in the imports of the necessaries of life which was the natural result of the insufficient yield within State limits, in the year under report, there was a concomitant fall in the import of luxuries.

Even the imports of such articles of every-day use as general goods, suffered by reason of the inordinate rise in the prices of grains, as is borne out by the fact that whereas in the financial year 1906-07, 92,000 maunds of general goods were received at Indore Railway Station alone, which for the most part meets the wants of persons in comparatively easy circumstances, goods weighing 68,000 maunds only were received in the present year. Similarly, the imports of dry

fruit, cocoanut and timber fell from 3,762, 3,914 and 2,772 maunds in the year preceding the famine to absolutely nothing in the following year. The failure of the cotton crop is evidenced by the fact that, while the export of cotton during 1906-07 came up to 35,500 maunds it fell to 19,441 maunds only, in the year of famine.

23. It has been already remarked that the scarcity in the Malwa portions was owing more to the large and unexpected rise in the prices than to a marked failure of the crop. The prices kept on steadily rising, with occasional insignificant falls, from April 1907 till matters came to a crisis in June 1908, when the scarcity was felt acutely and prices rose to the highest pitch. The following table shows the prices of the main staples as they remained in June 1907 and the same period of the following year :—

Prices.

Grains.	June 1907.	June 1908.
Wheat	11 Seers.	7 Seers. 15 Ch.
Juar	15 „	10 „ 1 „
Maccai	15 „ 8 Ch.	10 „
Gram	13 „ 4 „	9 „ 6 „

Appendix XXII deals with the prices current in the Indore Bazar. The prices of the chief staples in the outlying tracts, with a predominance of Bhil and Gond population, ranged as below :—

Month.	Juar.	Macca.
March and April	9	10
May	9	9½
June to July	8½	9½
August... ..	10	10
September	10½	10

24. Appendix XXIII shows the number of crimes reported at the various Police Stations, during the period from 1st October 1907 to 30th September 1908 and the corresponding three periods preceding it. The rise in the number of crimes relating to property falling under the chief heads of house-breaking, cattle-lifting and ordinary theft would seem to be large.

Effect of high prices on crime.

Crimes increased as a natural result of the inordinate rise in the prices of the staples ; but not to the same extent as a comparison of figures with those of the period immediately preceding would indicate. The Inspector-General of Police took especial measures during the present year to prevent the burking

of crimes by the subordinate police, and the rise in crime may, in a measure, be attributed to more accurate and faithful reporting. There was a general tendency among the subordinates to suppress report of a crime by describing it as a non-cognisable offence, unless they found their investigation was likely to lead to a successful issue.

It is gratifying to note, however, that there was no increase in the heinous offences of an organised type, in the shape of robberies and dacoities. The offences returned as miscellaneous do not relate to property.

CHAPTER VIII.

Public Health and
Mortality.

25. The public health throughout the State has been universally and uniformly good: The highest death-rate was exhibited by the return for the month of April 1908 as 1.32 per mille. This figure, however, cannot be said to be very accurate, as returns could not be had for certain forest villages and for the Istamurar and Jagir villages in the Malwa districts. Nevertheless, it may be safely remarked that the rate of deaths did not exceed that of a normal year, and there was not a single death from starvation reported:

The scarcity in the case of the four Malwa districts and the famine in the other parts was, therefore, not attended with mortality due to want of food among the people of the affected areas.

Some 21 cases of suspected plague were reported from Khargone and the Indore City during March and April 1908, while five cases of suspected cholera were reported from Alampur in the month of August. Necessary measures were taken timely to check the spread of cholera and the plague, if there was really any, died out of itself, before any special measures were found necessary.

The almost total absence of deaths from cholera and other epidemics may, in a great measure, be attributed to the system of relief policy adopted. Cholera and other diseases, in an epidemic form, are most disastrous and extremely difficult of control, when they break out in large relief camps, which naturally attract an influx of labouring families and needy persons from distant parts. In the system of relief followed in the present year, the recipients and other villagers stuck to their homes, and even in the event of an outbreak of cholera or other epidemics, the disease had no chance of spreading or affecting a large population, which in the case of big relief camps is inevitable. At the first sign of an outbreak in a particular village it is easy to cut off communication with the locality affected. The Circle and Inspecting Officers, being constantly on the move, had ample opportunities of receiving timely information, in the event of suspected deaths in a village or villages, in their respective Circles and charges. In the absence of any relief works being started, the news of which cannot fail to spread far and wide, the chances of immigration in search of labour from or through any affected areas outside the State, are minimised.

CHAPTER IX.

26. There was practically no immigration or emigration. The relief policy adopted being that of gratuitous doles confined to State subjects only, there was hardly any attraction for people from outside to immigrate, while any tendency to emigrate was effectively checked by the timely steps taken to commence relief operations. A few foreigners from Burwani and elsewhere, passed through during March and April, but did not settle in the State for any length of time.

Immigration and emigration.

CHAPTER X.

27. Happily, the early cessation of rains did not seriously affect the produce of grass, which sprouted up with the early showers in all directions.

Fodder supply and the preservation of cattle.

The nourishment of grass was, however, retarded and the full development of the Juar stalk choked, owing to the rains having ceased towards the latter part of August.

The prices of fodder rose abnormally high everywhere, whilst in April, May and June 1908, the price of hay rose as high as Rs. 20 per one thousand "pulas" (bundles, each of less than 1 lb. in weight) in the Indore City Market.

The wheat "bhusa," which in the Malwa districts is seldom given preference to grass, although not produced in the same quantity as usual, owing to a comparative contraction of the rabi cropped area, nevertheless, came to the rescue of the tenantry and mitigated the intensity of the situation to a considerable extent. In the Nimar District, which may be termed as an essentially kharif tract, where an insignificant area only had irrigated wheat, the liberal concessions granted by the Forest Department were invaluable in saving the lives of the large number of cattle in that vast scattered tract.

These concessions also checked a tendency for selling cattle, generally felt when the prices of grain are high and fodder scarce and costly.

The demand in the Malwa portions being met by the grass produced there, supplemented by Karab and Bhusa, and that in Nimar by the generosity of the State, in opening up the forests *gratis* to cultivating and labouring classes, the necessity for importing fodder did not arise.

It cannot be denied, that the quantity of the meals which the cattle received fell much short of that given to them in years of normal plenty, but no deaths from starvation were reported and a serious emaciation was nowhere detected.

28. Although, deficiency of the rainfall naturally resulted in the diminution of water-supply, both in the rivers and wells, no serious difficulty was felt in the Malwa portions, except in places where it is usually experienced in the hot weather. Wells in most parts of Malwa and in the Nimawar District were reported to be sufficiently full, even to the extent of supplying irrigation to wet cultivation.

Water-supply.

Scarcity of drinking water supply was, however, experienced mainly in most parts of the Nimar and a portion of the Mahidpur districts. Steps were taken to dam several flowing streams in time, to store up running water in various places, and a large number of wells and "Jhiras" were dug and masonry wells repaired or cleared of rubbish wherever necessary. The persons in receipt of gratuitous relief were employed on digging katcha wells and "Jhiras" and in throwing up katcha dams; whilst liberal allotments were made, from the head "Minor Irrigation Works", for construction of pacca wells and dams through the Revenue and Forest Departments.

Numerous wells, for irrigation and drinking purposes, were also constructed by the villagers, to whom advances of 'Niwan tagai' were made.

CHAPTER XI.

Influence of Railways and Roads.

29. The benefits which all classes have derived during the late famine, from the communications, Railways and roads that pass through the Indore State, cannot be overestimated. The network of Railways that now pass through every district of the State except Nimawar, which will probably be opened up by the proposed Bir-Bhopal Section of the G. I. P. Railway and the provincial and feeder roads constructed by the Imperial and State Public Works Departments, have rendered among other incalculable advantages, the handling of the famine administration comparatively easy. The awkward configuration of the State and the fact of almost each district being separated from each other by large stretches of foreign territory would have rendered the successful execution of a famine campaign, which aims at carrying relief to the very doors of the sufferers, extremely difficult.

The Railways having opened up the resources of the districts, through which they pass, have rendered very great service to the agriculturist, by enabling him to sell his goods to the best advantage. The Railways may be said to secure for him, therefore, the highest exchange value for his articles and in yielding him the highest profit, increase his staying powers against calamities of this nature. The same may be said of the local traders, who availed themselves of these connections to be in touch with the trade outside. Besides these benefits of no mean value, the Railways contributed largely to relieve distress by carrying grains, at a moment's notice, from more favoured tracts and thus to replenish the stock of the local traders.

It is needless to say that the transference of grain from one place to another does not generally come within the province of administrative necessity; but is usually governed automatically by the ordinary law of demand and supply.

The part that the Imperial, provincial and feeder roads have played in the economy of the late famine administration has been also by no means insignificant. The Bombay-Agra road, which crosses the bulk of the State from south to north and the Mhow-Neemuch road, which, though crossing the State in the Indore District for a very small distance only, are boons of inestimable value.

These and the large trunk roads constructed or renewed by the State within the last few years, *i.e.*, Sanawad-Khargone, Gogaon-Burwaha, Piplia-Bhanpura, Thikri-Talwada, Khargone-Mandleshwar and Mandleshwar-Burwaha roads, were of the greatest use to all concerned in successfully grappling with the situation.

Nor have the numerous feeder roads in the Indore, Nimar and Mahidpur districts played a less important part. With the facility of communication, the Inspecting Officers could complete their inspections within the prescribed period and both the Inspecting and the Circle Officers could transmit their diaries and reports speedily, which enabled me to issue necessary instructions in time. It was only owing to the Railways that Lieutenant Griffith could inspect the operations at Alampur and Petlawad within a fortnight, during a period of heavy and incessant rains.

30. Irrigation is more important in the four Malwa Districts of Rampura, Bhanpura, Mahidpur and Indore. The two northern districts in which wet cultivation was developed to the greatest extent, during the time of His Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao II, contain numerous wells mostly earthen reservoirs for the storage of rain water. A large number of these have fallen in by age and a number are out of repairs by reason of the holders being reduced in pecuniary circumstances. Influence of Irrigation works.

Measures have of late years been adopted by the State in all districts to put a number of tanks in order, with a view to increase their utility. A considerable number of new wells have been constructed and many old masonry wells repaired, both at the cost of the State and by means of liberal advances made by way of "Niwan tagai."

Irrigation, however, suffered in comparison with the year 1906-07 in the districts of Indore and Mahidpur and to some extent in Bhanpura; while in the Rampura, Nimar and Nimawar districts the increase in the irrigated area is accounted for by the substitution of wheat, barley or gram which require only two waterings, for the more valuable crop of poppy, which ordinarily requires 7 to 9 waterings.

The sub-joined table shows the variations in the wet area and the fall in poppy cultivation during the famine year, as compared with the year previous :—

Name of district.	Variation in irrigation.	Fall in poppy area.
Bhanpura	— 71	—1,187
Rampura	+ 571	— 591
Indore	—1,119	—1,047
Mahidpur	—1,185	—1,488
Nimar	+2,840	—3,705
Nimawar	+ 504	— 201
	+3,915	—8,219
	—2,375	
	+1,540	

It will, therefore, be observed that whereas the poppy cultivation shews a marked decrease in all the districts, the cultivators of the Nimawar, Rampura and Nimar districts took full advantage of the concessions granted by the Council of Regency, with a view to assist them in growing staple foods, in foregoing during the year of famine, the levy of irrigation rates on all areas watered for the first time.

The irrigation works, therefore, gave such of the tenants, as had the good fortune of possessing a source of irrigation attached to their holdings, a great resisting power against the famine.

The Council of Regency are perfectly alive to the benefits conferred by irrigation works as protective against famine and are trying their very best to make large allotments in their annual budgets for works of this nature.

CHAPTER XII.

General remarks.

31. As the relief policy adopted was based on a system of gratuitous relief, the provisions of the Famine Code could not be adhered to.

The total number of units gratuitously relieved, during the present operations, was 63,61,419 and the cost per unit relieved came to 9.28 pies.

The doles were fixed at 1 anna and 6 pies per diem for each adult and child under 12 years of age, respectively, while the mothers of suckling babes received an extra daily allowance of 3 pies. Payments were made in whole rupees and 8 annas and 4 annas bits to cover doles for 16 days.

Time was taken by the fore-lock, and the tendency on the part of the Bhil and Gond labourers to leave their villages, to wander about or emigrate was effectively checked.

The administration of relief has been an unalloyed success, in that it has kept the labouring population intact and in fair physical condition. But for these measures the rural population of the Indore State which is already very sparse would have become sparser still. Not only will the present cultivation be maintained, but the benefits of the liberal policy adopted are sure to appear in extended cultivation also, which is likely to much more than reimburse the State by the increase in Land Revenue on new cultivation. Another feature of the system is that it meets the actual needs of the times and no more, as will be patent from the fact that out of the Rs. 10,00,000 placed at my disposal for the doles alone, the actual expenditure on that account was Rs. 3,07,573 only or 30.76 per cent., although selections of persons as deserving of relief were made in a most generous and liberal spirit.

The only blot (if it can fairly be called one) which has been noticed by Lieutenant L. G. Williams was the embezzlement by a Military sepoy who was

sent by his Circle Officer to bring money (Rs. 359-9-6) from the Treasury, and who, after receiving the same, never returned. A warrant is out against him and his sureties, who are employed in the Army, are endeavouring to secure his arrest. The embezzlement is not connected with the administration of relief doles by a Circle Officer, and is, therefore, hardly one which has a special signification in connection with the famine operations.

CHAPTER XIII.

32. According to the famine report for 1899-1900, the actual irrecoverable cost to the State on direct relief in that year was as follows :—

Comparison of the figures of the past famine of 1899-1900 and the present Famine.

	Rs.
1. Relief works (including roads, tanks and wells, etc.) ...	6,68,087
2. Gratuitous relief (including poor houses and hospitals) ...	1,58,982
3. Famine allowance to State servants	1,57,579
	<hr/>
Total Rs. ...	9,84,648
Establishment	42,773
	<hr/>
Total cost to the State ...	10,27,421
	<hr/>
Donation from the Indian Charitable relief fund	2,07,880
Probable amount spent by private charities on Anna-Chatra, etc.	87,950
	<hr/>
	2,95,830
	<hr/>
Grand Total Rs. ...	13,23,251
	<hr/> <hr/>

The indirect relief of a recoverable nature was as follows :—

Suspensions of land revenue... ..	29,39,663
Agricultural loans and Tagai	5,05,765
	<hr/>
Total Rs. ...	34,45,448
	<hr/>
Grand total of direct and indirect relief ...	47,68,699
	<hr/> <hr/>

I may note, however, that the establishment charges (Rs. 42,773) covered the salaries, etc., of the additional staff engaged, while the salaries of the large number of the permanent officers, associated with the administration of the famine operations, were charged to their respective Departments.

The amount of land revenue suspended and shown as recoverable may hardly be termed as such, as most of it could never be realised and had ultimately to be remitted.

The present famine.

33. The total expenditure on direct relief, in various shapes, during the present operations, may be briefly analysed as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Gratuitous doles in Khalsa, Forest and Jagir villages...	3,07,573
Doles on task works 	126
Cost of administration of gratuitous relief 	43,179
Total ...	<u>3,50,878</u>
(2) Cost of establishment for task works 	4,512
(3) Amount spent on tank works managed by the Public Works Department as quasi-relief works 	19,729
(4) Minor irrigation and other works run by the Forest Department 	8,000
(5) Minor irrigation works directed by the Revenue Officials.	51,762
(6) Dearness allowance to State servants 	45,007
(7) Amount paid to the Forest Department on account of Mhowa contract 	388
Total ...	<u>1,29,398</u>
Grand Total ...	<u>4,80,276</u>
Indirect relief (irrecoverable) remissions 	7,64,983
The total irrecoverable amount (including remissions of land revenue) spent on direct and indirect relief, therefore, comes to	<u>12,45,259</u>
Indirect relief to cultivators and others to be recovered hereafter :—	
Suspensions of revenue 	3,61,424
Advances to cultivators and others 	1,85,761
Total ...	<u>5,47,185</u>

I have omitted the cost of relief in the shape of doles and cloth to mendicants, destitute persons and "Parda-Nashin" women, met by organized and ordinary private charities, as no exact figures are available.

Compared with the last famine the total (irrecoverable) expenditure incurred during the present operations is less by about 30 lacs.

It is evident, however, that while the present famine was only partial and the scarcity in the Malwa portions slight, the distress in 1899-1900 was far more acute and widespread. The situation was further intensified by the total failure of fodder.

CHAPTER XIV.

Concluding remarks.

34. The success attained is mainly due to the very keen interest, which the Resident Colonel J. L. Kaye, I. A., was pleased to take in the minutest details of the operations. With a view to avoid delays, he was pleased to permit

my communicating with him direct and my visiting him as often as I found it necessary to do so. He inspected portions of the Nimar and Rampura-Bhanpura districts and personally checked some relief lists. His wise instructions and sound advice were invaluable in guiding my actions, and without his kind confidence and warm support, it would have been impossible to achieve these successful results.

To the Minister, Rai Nanak Chand Bahadur, C.I.E., my heartfelt thanks are due for his kind and ready support at all times. His personal inquiries in the tracts near the Narbada river and inspection of the Petlawad and Alampur Perganas gave great stimulus to the operations and the suggestions, contained in his inspection notes, were of the highest value to me. I am greatly indebted to him for arranging about the loan of the Non-Commissioned Officers and the men of the State Army, without which the working of the scheme could not have been so successful.

The relief policy adopted was suggested by Mr. H. J. Hoare, I.C.S. His foresight and the anxious interest he took ever since the first signs of an impending scarcity became dimly visible in the early cessation of rains and the meagre appearance of the "kharif" crops, led to the timely organization of the relief operations, which saved many a life and checked effectively the wandering and emigration of the labouring classes. The Council are fully aware of the pains he took in getting the "annawari" estimates prepared and in framing definite lines for remissions and suspensions of the Land Revenue demand and the sound advice he gave in this connection, whenever consulted.

The Revenue Member, Rai Bahadur Thakur Gaj Raj Singh, was associated with the famine and relief policy from the very beginning. His exhaustive report on the situation and his epitome of the "annawari" estimates were of great assistance to me in organizing operations. I am much indebted to him for his kind co-operation and for the co-operation of the subordinate Revenue Staff under him.

My sincere acknowledgments are due to Mr. B. A. Bhagwat, B.A., LL.B., Judicial Member of the Council, for the pains he so kindly took in examining some relief lists in his tours, during the end of March and the beginning of April and to General Govind Rao Matker Bahadur for his kind co-operation.

I am greatly indebted to the Chief Engineer, Mr. F. A. A. Cowley, C.E., who very kindly checked some relief lists, while on tour in the Nimawar and Nimar districts at the commencement of the operations. The tank works, run by the Public Works Department as quasi-relief works, gave employment to many. I visited the Bai, Kharis and Rohania tanks in the Nimawar district as also the tank at Petlawad and noticed with pleasure that the Public Works Officers in charge saw that the labourers received their full dues from the contractors and were not harrassed.

In this connection, I would specially mention the name of Mr. Hukmat Rai, Sub-Divisional Engineer of the Nimawar district, who was of great help to me in training the "Daroghas." He was not only always ready to offer his

technical advice when sought, but also kindly undertook to visit in his tours, on departmental duties, the works on which the recipients of relief were employed.

The concessions granted and the relief measures adopted in the forest villages have been most effective in keeping the Bhil, Bhilala and Gond population of those tracts intact. The Conservator of State Forests, Mr. W. F. Biscoe, took the liveliest interest in the undertaking, and his preliminary notes on the approaching distress were of great help to me in the organisation of relief.

The State owes a debt of gratitude to the Government of India for having given the loan of the two Officers of the Indian Army, Lieutenant L. G. Williams of the 5th Cavalry, and Lieutenant R. E. H. Griffith, of the Bombay Body Guards.

To say that the success of the operations, in the most affected areas, was, in a great measure, due to the thoroughness of their inspections, is to say but little. They not only remained in tents during the hottest months (May and June) of the year and made long marches under a scorching sun, often not reaching their camping places till midday, but also displayed the utmost tact and courtesy in their dealings with the local officials and the people. They were kind enough to keep me regularly informed of the state of affairs both by demi-official and official letters.

Lieutenant R. E. H. Griffith, after a careful and minute inspection of the operations in the Nimawar district, inspected the detached pergunas of Alampur and Petlawad also.

The charge of Lieutenant Williams was more onerous and scattered. The tract is interlaced by big belts of forest and intercepted by long ranges of the Satpuras. His achievements were such as only an exceptionally strenuous officer could perform. His sound views and valuable suggestions were of great help to me, specially in winding up relief operations in the Nimar district.

It is needless for me to say how pleasant it was to work with Officers like Lieutenants Williams and Griffith, whose very courteous and considerate treatment was all that could be desired.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the excellent work done by the Inspecting Officers, the Subhas, the Naib Subhas and the Revenue Probationers. They each and all worked very hard under the most trying conditions. Their inspections were thorough and regular, and it is no exaggeration to say that much of the success of the operations is due to the zeal and intelligence displayed by them.

Of the eight Inspecting Officers attached to the Malwa districts, there is nothing to particularise. All have worked well.

Both the Inspecting Officers of the Nimawar district, the Subha Major Vinayak Balvant and Mr. E. N. Deo had very important and difficult charges. Their inspections were invariably very minute and searching and their discretion left nothing to be desired. The village lists in the Subha's charge were somewhat bigger, and consequently the out-turn of work compared favourably with that in the other charge. A lot of substantial work has, however, been turned out by the recipients of relief in both charges, for which great credit is due to both.

The Nimawar district is, however, compact and homogenous, while the Nimar district is not only cut up by tracts belonging to other States, but the villages, specially to the south, are situated at long distances from each other, with big stretches of the forest and stony ridges between. The task of inspection was, therefore, infinitely more onerous, and I am happy to say it was performed by the Inspecting Officers in a very efficient manner.

Mr. V. K. Mulye displayed his usual energy, tact and zeal, and the out-turn of work in his charge, considering the peculiar conditions of the tracts, reflects great credit on him.

Mr. N. M. Sherleker, a Revenue Probationer, trained in the United Provinces, was originally posted to the Rampura district and went to Nimar towards the end of April 1908, to work as fourth Inspecting Officer of that district. He was found equal to the task in every way, and the lists in his charge were judiciously prepared.

Mr. K. G. Reshimwala, the Naib Subha of Khargone, had to work very hard to cope with the famine work in addition to his other revenue duties. He left no endeavours unused to see that the Circle Officers were regular in their inspections and tactful in their selections.

The Circle Officers, one and all, have worked with the utmost devotion.

The Ameens acquitted themselves in a highly satisfactory manner, throughout the period of nearly two months they were directly connected with the operations as Circle Officers.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the State Army. Their enlistment was attended with very beneficial results; it imparted much zeal and healthy tone to the work of the Circles and their devotion to duty was marvellous. They could never stay in one village for more than a few hours and had to perform long journeys on foot in the most trying weather. Their honesty of purpose is evidenced by the fact that, in spite of very minute and searching inspections, not a single instance of bad faith or defalcation was found.

The Sub-Circle Officers appointed in the month of April to relieve the Ameens also worked diligently and well.

The following list gives the names of the Circle Officers who were attached to the parts most affected and did excellent work :—

Ameena.	Non-Commissioned Officers.
Mr. H. B. Gora.	Sharda Prasad Artillery.
„ Vinayak Puroshotam.	Gauri Shankar „
„ Jagmandar Das.	Nand Lal „
Mir Hasham Ali.	Gauri Shankar Sergeant „
Mr. Akheram.	Gaya Deen „
„ Har Prasad.	Alaf Khan 1st Infantry.
„ S. N. Wagle.	Narayan Prasad „
„ Anwar Ali.	Bahadur Khan „
„ Binda Prasad	Gunga Prasad „
„ Shankerlal Pande.	Ram Deen „
„ G. V. Sherkeker.	Ramsukh „
„ V. B. Khanvalker.	Raghubir „
„ R. B. Jambheker.	Shiam Lal „
„ Shiv Shankar Lal.	Raghubir Prasad, 2nd Infantry.
„ Shiv Nath Sahai.	Mahabir „
	Bhola Singh „
	Shiv Narayan „

Many of the other Circle Officers, in the less affected areas, would have worked as well if they had the opportunity to do so.

The work which under the system devolved on the Head-Quarters Office was of a most arduous nature, and I have much pleasure in reporting that the entire staff worked with diligence and care. The Secretary, Mr. K. B. Tilloo, displayed great intelligence and energy and gave entire satisfaction, while the Head Clerk, Mr. D. L. Bhat, and the Accountant, Munshi Jwala Prasad, were quite equal to the task and worked in a very satisfactory manner. Of the others, I may mention the names of my Reader Munshi Raghubir Sahai and the 2nd Accountant Mr. G. V. Rasse as having done much useful work.

In bringing this report to a close, I cannot help remarking that the agricultural and labouring classes of His Highness' subjects throughout the State, on whose behalf this large expenditure was incurred and pains were taken, entertain feelings of the deepest gratitude for the generosity of the Council of Regency in adopting the liberal revenue policy and relief measures during the famine which has just passed. The visible traces of the ordeal, through which they have passed, will naturally be wiped off with seasons of returning prosperity, but the recollections of the magnanimous and philanthropic endeavours used to save them from starvation and misery will be handed down to posterity and tend to strengthen their loyal devotion to the State.

INDOBE :

DATED 28th November 1908.

PITAMBERDAS, P.C.S.,

Chief Famine Officer

and

Member of the Council of Regency.

APPENDIX I.

Rainfall in Indore State.

Name of Districts and Parganas.	Rainfall during 1904-05.		Rainfall during 1905-06.	
	For whole Year.	June to September.	For whole Year.	June to September.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
I.—INDORE DISTRICT—				
1. Indore City	17·23	17·23	32·59	32·59
2. Indore	16·33	16·33	37·87	37·87
3. Mhow	17·88	17·88	20·82	20·82
4. Khudel	13·15	13·05	29·4	29·4
5. Sanwer... ..	20·21	20·21	23·2	23·2
6. Depalpur	19·78	19·78	24·17	24·17
7. Betma	22·48	22·23	24·35	24·35
8. Petlawad	22·20	22·20	30·67	30·67
II.—NIMAR DISTRICT—				
1. Khargone	15·74	15·74	21·48	21·48
2. Sanawad	13·58	13·37	32·5	32·5
3. Bhoangaon	21·20	20·64	24·2	24·2
4. Shilnadi	14·32	14·32	21·66	21·66
5. Sendhwa	22·33	22·17	23·27	22·77
6. Kasrawad	12·50	12·50	25·81	25·80
7. Maheshwar	18·97	18·87	27·23	27·23
8. Barwaha	15·10	15·00	33·2	33·2
9. Chikhaldia	18·70	18·70	22·30	22·30
10. Lawani	17·95	17·95	19·20	19·20
11. Brahmangoan	12·94	12·94	23·41	23·41
III.—NIMAWAR DISTRICT—				
1. Kannod... ..	23·78	23·78	43·18	43·18
2. Nimawar	22·23	22·23	41·17	41·17
3. Kataphor	18·41	18·26	45·11	45·11
4. Alampur	37·62	37·32	9·89	9·89
IV.—RAMPURA DISTRICT—				
1. Rampura	21·59	21·59	14·58	14·58
2. Chandwasa	22·88	22·88	20·61	20·61
3. Naraingarh	16·84	16·59	19·57	19·57
4. Manasa	22·78	22·76	14·99	14·99
5. Nandwai	25·42	25·42	11·91	11·91
V.—BHANPURA DISTRICT—				
1. Bhanpura	28·73	28·73	13·50	13·50
2. Talen-Lataheri... ..	.....	.....	20·14	20·14
3. Garot	25·26	25·19	15·39	15·39
4. Zirapur... ..	26·60	26·57	20·2	20·2
5. Sunel	19·78	19·78	15·59	15·59
VI.—MAHIDPUR DISTRICT—				
1. Mahidpur	14·86	14·26	23·10	23·10
2. Tarana	18·2	18·2	23·21	23·21
3. Jhards	16·64	16·64	20·64	20·64
4. Sundarsi	15·66	15·66	25·95	25·95
5. Makrone	14·35	14·35	23·43	23·43

APPENDIX I—Contd.

Rainfall in Indore State—Contd.

Name of Districts and Parganas.	Rainfall during 1906-07.		Rainfall during 1907-08.	
	For whole Year.	June to September.	For whole Year.	June to September.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
I.—INDORE DISTRICT—				
1. Indore City	45·71	45·12	26·87	26·87
2. Indore	47·22	46·29	30·80	30·80
3. Mhow	40·58	40·53	26·10	26·10
4. Khudel	36·56	36·56	24·44	24·44
5. Sanwer	36·65	36·59	23·39	23·39
6. Depalpur	43·98	43·97	23·69	23·69
7. Betma	38·55	38·35	26·96	26·96
8. Petlawad	40·55	39·93	19·87	19·87
II.—NIMAR DISTRICT—				
1. Khar gone	36·66	36·66	15·15	15·15
2. Sanawad	45·70	43·70	21·71	21·71
3. Bhicangaon	31·39	51·59	16·97	16·97
4. Shilunadri	30·37	29·64	15·60	15·60
5. Sendhwa	33·60	33·90	18·29	16·29
6. Kaerawad	41·88	41·88	18·26	18·26
7. Maheshwar	44·6	44·6	18·79	18·79
8. Barwaha	47·1	47·1	23·04	23·04
9. Chikhalda	31·14	35·34	9·49	9·49
10. Lawani	27·88	27·88	14·99	13·99
11. Brahmangaon	42·84	42·84	17·15	17·15
III.—NIMAWAR DISTRICT—				
1. Kannod	43·12	42·88	31·84	31·84
2. Nimawar	42·35	42·25	26·27	26·27
3. Kataphor	40·33	40·33	24·19	24·19
5. Alampur	30·62	30·62	19·08	19·08
IV.—RAMPURA DISTRICT—				
1. Rampura	29·26	28·76	24·47	24·47
2. Chandwasa	27·4	27·4	19·26	19·26
3. Naraingarh	27·2	26·47	17·02	17·02
4. Manasa	29·98	29·77	18·62	18·62
5. Nandwai	33·41	33·41	26·07	26·07
V.—BHANPURA DISTRICT—				
1. Bhanpura	27·58	27·58	23·39	23·39
2. Talen-Lataheri	35·40	35·40	...	...
3. Garot	29·41	29·41	31·21	31·21
4. Sunel	29·71	28·64	18·91	18·91
5. Zirapur	31·41	34·41	30·81	30·81
VI.—MAHIDPUR DISTRICT—				
1. Mahidpur	44·55	44·55	17·83	17·83
2. Tarana	42·44	42·44	14·35	14·35
3. Jharda	41·26	41·26	20·89	20·89
4. Sundarsi	48·93	48·93	14·27	14·27
5. Makrone	39·28	39·28	21·85	21·85

APPENDIX I—*Concl'd.*
Rainfall in Indore State—Concl'd.

Name of Districts and Parganas.	RAINFALL DURING 1907-1908.				
	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
I.—INDORE DISTRICT—					
1. Indore City	1.49	13.87	10.46	1.05	26.87
2. Indore	1.65	15.96	11.83	1.86	30.30
3. Mhow	3.23	10.03	11.91	.93	26.10
4. Khudel	1.66	10.80	11.90	.58	24.44
5. Sanwer	1.71	9.56	11.32	.80	23.39
6. Depalpur	1.24	9.29	12.68	.48	23.69
7. Betma	2.85	11.24	11.10	1.77	26.96
8. Petlawad	1.31	8.13	9.15	1.28	19.87
II.—NIMAR DISTRICT—					
1. Khargone	2.56	5.96	6.42	.21	15.15
2. Sanawad	3.46	8.54	9.71	...	21.71
3. Bhicangaon	4.11	3.89	7.63	1.34	16.97
4. Shilunadri	2.87	3.24	7.05	.44	13.60
5. Sendhwa	2.00	5.75	8.54	...	16.29
6. Kasrawad	4.74	3.70	9.49	.33	18.26
7. Maheshwar	4.33	6.16	7.93	.37	18.79
8. Barwaha	2.98	11.10	8.44	.52	23.04
9. Chikhaldia ... ..	.93	4.57	3.55	.44	9.49
10. Lawani	3.00	5.32	5.29	.36	13.99
11. Brahmangoon	1.05	7.68	7.67	.75	17.15
III.—NIMAWAR DISTRICT—					
1. Kannod... ..	4.33	10.93	16.16	.42	31.84
2. Nimawar	2.77	7.49	14.91	1.10	26.27
3. Kataphor	1.69	9.32	12.68	.50	24.19
4. Alampur ... ..	.70	1.86	16.40	.12	19.08
IV.—RAMPURA DISTRICT—					
1. Rampura ... ..	...	2.75	21.72	...	24.47
2. Chandwasa ... ..	...	4.01	15.25	...	19.26
3. Naraingarh	1.55	3.35	12.12	...	17.02
4. Manasa ... ..	...	3.70	14.92	...	18.62
5. Nandwai ... ..	.88	5.27	18.92	1.00	26.07
V.—BHANPURA DISTRICT—					
1. Bhanpura ... ..	.82	3.27	19.30	...	23.39
2. Talen-Lataheri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
3. Garot ... ..	.30	2.58	28.06	.27	31.21
4. Sunel	1.40	3.06	14.45	...	18.91
5. Zirapur	1.09	7.15	23.57	...	30.81
VI.—MAHIDPUR DISTRICT—					
1. Mahidpur	2.00	6.86	8.97	...	17.83
2. Tarana ... ..	.47	4.58	9.30	...	14.35
3. Jharda	2.10	7.99	10.80	...	20.89
4. Sundarsi	1.72	4.91	7.64	...	14.27
5. Makrone	2.56	5.06	14.23	...	21.85

APPENDIX II.

Jinswars by Districts, of the Indore State, for the year 1906 and 1907.

Name of District.	Juar.	Bajra.	Arhar.	Cotton.	Till.	Maise.	Other Kharif Crops.	Total Kharif Crop Area.	Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Poppy.	Meski Till.	Other Rabi Crops.	Total Rabi Crop Area.	Total Cropped Area.	Double Cropped Area.	Net Cropped Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Bhanpura ...	92,286.45	269.06	612.12	17,451.81	8,022.89	12,086.70	2,486.48	128,114.95	18,536.89	2,018.10	905.80	7,455.51	85.90	1,595.67	30,597.87	158,712.32	10,241.25	148,471.07
Nimawar (Excluding Alampur)	42,070.60	421.82	42.98	29,127.91	18,554.41	4,126.17	2,565.97	92,018.86	65,789.02	12,479.86	2,441.91	872.70	5,817.90	1,395.69	88,297.08	180,315.94	1,244.94	179,071.00
Nimar...	127,938.26	59,600.85	87,948.02	186,468.08	26,626.79	25,148.89	46,587.52	510,307.86	87,059.58	12,440.08	8,748.23	4,102.81	89.08	2,016.05	59,405.78	569,718.09	17,358.65	552,354.44
Rampura ...	50,872.08	147.89	548.88	4,787.94	4,108.89	11,215.09	2,478.57	78,598.79	9,568.94	8,207.78	1,158.60	5,912.67	61.48	1,658.74	21,568.16	95,161.95	8,790.76	66,371.19
Mahidpur ...	91,991.98	1,494.68	2,241.22	48,092.26	2,598.91	6,524.97	2,844.47	150,788.44	35,985.54	7,678.52	8,807.50	8,628.58	72.54	8,082.84	58,645.52	204,428.96	6,983.04	197,495.92
Alampur Pargana ...	6,810.07	1,880.62	8.00	8,105.00	41.12	29.12	2,082.85	18,451.78	1,459.39	4,607.46	9.41	00.91	...	296.91	6,874.08	19,825.86	1,884.48	17,991.88
Indore (excluding Petlawad).	92,626.06	1,892.88	791.04	21,898.16	4,638.96	9,818.02	9,074.84	140,129.96	147,278.08	18,497.59	16,668.80	4,879.92	287.57	7,046.08	194,042.99	834,172.95	11,004.60	828,168.35
Petlawad Pargana ...	65.18	00.25	10.84	1,214.01	925.88	2,528.86	3,755.68	8,499.65	1,540.62	1,272.78	11.22	575.48	...	158.24	8,558.29	12,052.94	2,128.67	9,929.27
Grand Total. ...	5,04,169.68	64,607.54	42,198.10	807,084.62	55,611.85	71,416.82	71,821.28	11,16,904.79	817,157.51	62,197.12	28,191.47	26,428.58	6,814.87	17,195.17	457,479.22	15,74,384.01	59,581.89	15,14,802.62

APPENDIX II—concl'd.

Jinswars by Districts, of the Indore State, for the year 1907 and 1908.

Name of District.	Juar.	Bajra.	Arhar.	Cotton.	TILL.	Maize.	Other Kharif Crops.	Total Kharif Crop Area.	Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Poppy.	Maghi Till.	Other Rabi Crops.	Total Rabi Crop Area.	Total Cropped Area.	Double Cropped Area.	Net Cropped Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Bhaupura ...	78,582-16	189-60	481-60	20,422-24	2,885-68	9,608-26	2,614-14	114,728-66	18,416-60	5,648-58	1,944-52	6,267-71	12-02	2,949-28	85,283-61	149,962-27	9,802-02	140,660-25
Nimawar (excluding Alampur).	85,218-29	425-70	87-87	28,278-16	14,958-95	8,784-49	6,087-64	88,775-60	48,868-09	16,661-22	8,008-81	172-84	19,081-27	1,788-75	89,570-48	173,846-08	1,096-19	172,249-89
Nimar ...	142,370-90	72,120-88	87,585-78	187,163-99	84,625-65	24,882-23	49,328-99	497,827-92	16,908-82	8,785-70	874-94	897-98	27-86	1,097-82	28,087-12	525,915-04	10,560-74	515,354-80
Rampura ...	41,684-61	186-72	428-38	5,485-28	4,888-52	10,366-66	4,092-72	66,432-84	5,938-67	8,810-05	1,630-59	5,322-15	8-30	2,603-63	24,303-89	90,786-23	8,516-49	82,219-74
Mahidpur ...	109,178-57	1,457-57	1,088-48	48,849-56	1,580-27	6,957-87	2,166-33	165,678-65	18,098-66	8,335-66	2,181-62	2,186-04	6-59	2,494-77	83,253-84	198,931-99	8,668-46	195,263-53
Alampur Fargana ...	2,558-22	1,314-42	.....	8,368-26	.....	.....	1,480-89	8,621-29	485-07	115-92	.....	.....	16-83	176-89	744-21	9,365-50	87-89	9,277-61
Indore (excluding Potlawad).	80,829-80	1,229-07	847-80	18,788-02	8,654-43	9,675-42	9,802-88	118,777-42	1,47,082-88	26,189-79	21,280-66	8,333-07	87-58	5,866-18	208,790-16	822,567-58	7,523-53	815,044-05
Potlawad Fargana.	128-15	.....	5-77	1,436-45	776-91	2,718-23	8,391-16	8,456-67	1,800-44	1,390-13	9-15	500-00	.....	205-74	3,905-46	12,362-13	2,652-50	10,309-63
Grand Total ...	490,845-70	76,778-46	39,875-13	248,186-96	62,665-39	67,988-16	78,464-25	10,84,299-05	257,588-63	75,932-05	80,925-29	18,129-29	19,184-45	17,178-06	418,887-77	14,83,186-82	42,807-82	14,40,379-00

APPENDIX III.

Milan Khasra by Districts, of the Indore State, for the year 1906 and 1907.

Name of District.	Land included in Holdings.										Total Holdings Area.	Sisal Yielding Area, such as Bir, Groves & Fruit Trees, &c.	Unassessed and Unoccupied Area.				Total Village Area.	REMARKS.
	Cultivated.				Uncultivated.								Under Water, Village Sites, Roads, &c.	Forest Hill Rock Mines.	Padi Land or Vacant Holdings.	Village Waste.		
	Total Cropped Area.	Double Cropped Area.	Net Cropped.		New fallow.	Old fallow.	Bir.	Charcol.	Unculturable.	Total.								
			Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Bhanpura ...	1,58,712.33	10,241.26	10,250.66	1,88,220.41	8,755.10	10,156.65	17,592.97	9,761.59	1,088.07	42,349.88	1,90,820.45	1,626.14	19,570.98	1,17,810.52	85,785.84	1,50,181.87	5,15,695.75	
Nimawar (excluding Alampur).	1,80,815.94	1,244.94	962.88	1,78,108.17	22,747.88	466.58	44,174.38	included in Col. 8	476.70	67,865.49	2,46,986.49	16.28	19,981.75	1,89,894.18	70,380.74	included in Col. 16	5,26,709.44	
Nimar ...	5,69,718.09	17,858.65	12,771.84	5,89,588.10	40,788.96	8,522.97	48,854.26	87,708.54	2,598.08	1,78,417.76	7,80,772.20	10.48	61,416.21	1,82,927.00	8,41,467.67	"	12,66,598.56	
Rampura ...	95,161.95	8,790.76	8,518.88	77,857.81	2,889.67	9,280.14	7,959.52	6,115.55	776.60	26,415.48	1,12,788.67	2,450.85	17,881.19	2,06,888.94	57,166.37	67,854.24	4,64,868.26	
Mahidpur ...	2,04,428.96	6,938.04	5,680.98	1,91,814.94	5,766.42	20,952.64	22,290.18	8,772.89	804.39	58,086.52	2,55,582.44	4,261.68	58,648.15	49,657.27	45,227.05	1,28,511.41	5,81,882.95	
Alampur Pargana ...	19,825.86	1,884.48	168.89	17,887.99	336.27	291.81	214.16	564.63	85.18	1,442.05	19,488.48	...	1,461.08	4,464.61	15.94	2,867.49	27,742.55	
Indore (excluding Potalwad) ...	8,84,172.95	11,004.60	9,761.32	8,18,407.08	17,801.50	44,616.08	88,522.80	15,371.01	1,008.88	1,11,720.17	4,84,888.52	17,615.67	34,688.60	58,885.17	24,286.32	1,26,450.82	6,91,715.10	
Potalwad ...	12,052.94	2,128.67	1,518.81	8,415.46	1,508.71	8.90	5,567.76	included in Col. 8	56.60	7,186.97	17,066.24	7.48	1,888.56	2,787.55	22,741.15	included in Col. 16	48,990.98	
Grand Total ...	15,74,884.01	59,581.39	49,608.21	14,65,244.41	94,489.51	89,245.67	1,75,176.08	1,28,194.21	6,328.40	4,93,433.82	20,08,286.44	25,988.58	2,09,981.47	7,57,210.24	5,96,961.08	4,70,315.83	40,68,698.59	

APPENDIX III—concl'd.

Milan Khasra by Districts of the Indore State for the year 1907-08.

Name of District.	Land included in Holdings.									Total Holdings Area.	Silvicultural Area, such as Bir Groves and Fruit Trees, &c.	Unassessed and Unoccupied Area.				Total Village Area.	REMARKS.
	Cultivated.				Uncultivated.							Under Water, Village Site, Roads, etc.	Forest Hill Rock Mines.	Fadit Lami or Vacant Holdings.	Village Waste.		
	Total Cropped Area.	Double Cropped Area.	Net Cropped.		New fallow.	Old fallow.	Bir & Charnoi.	Unculturable.	Total.								
			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Bhanpura	1,49,962-27	9,302-02	10,179-84	1,39,480-41	14,519-16	290-48	85,649-62	1,089-09	51,498-80	1,92,158-55	8-02	19,344-58	1,15,290-95	1,88,898-70	included in Col. 15	5,15,695-75	
Nimawat (excluding Alampur)	1,78,846-08	1,096-19	1,467-02	1,70,783-87	80,110-58	27,414-38	41,488-85	490-17	99,508-48	2,71,758-82	8,452-22	19,591-27	1,64,257-97	62,654-65	"	5,26,709-44	
Nimar	5,25,915-04	10,560-74	15,611-01	4,99,748-29	86,988-88	9,711-49	1,25,166-80	2,689-87	2,24,456-04	7,39,810-84	10-22	61,842-42	1,29,482-21	8,35,998-87	"	12,66,598-56	
Rampura	90,786-23	8,516-49	9,085-11	78,184-68	8,125-26	889-91	21,685-97	748-47	80,899-61	1,13,119-35	18-58	18,084-77	1,93,096-15	1,40,099-41	"	4,64,268-26	
Mahidpur	1,98,981-99	8,668-46	4,496-35	1,90,767-18	11,868-08	520-99	50,957-08	285-09	63,181-14	2,58,894-67	15-88	17,988-99	82,829-85	1,72,653-61	"	5,31,882-95	
Alampur Fargana	9,865-50	87-89	282-84	8,994-77	5,259-57	0-85	5,060-01	85-82	10,856-25	19,638-86	7-45	1,451-78	4,483-44	2,216-02	"	27,742-55	
Indore (excluding Petlawad)	8,22,567-58	7,523-53	8,641-65	8,06,403-40	28,477-98	4,161-23	87,948-71	930-84	1,21,518-26	4,35,562-41	188-14	84,219-03	49,188-86	1,71,585-17	"	6,91,719-10	
Petlawad	12,562-18	2,052-50	1,604-81	8,705-82	1,227-77	153-86	5,448-72	56-24	6,881-20	17,190-83	7-48	1,386-77	2,786-62	22,619-28	"	48,990-98	
Grand Total	14,83,186-82	42,807-82	51,268-18	13,89,010-87	1,96,077-23	42,592-69	3,73,899-72	6,174-69	6,08,344-33	20,48,622-23	8,689-95	1,78,889-55	7,41,265-54	10,96,725-21	"	40,69,693-59	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing area and population by selected occupations of the Indore State.

No.	Name of districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.							
			Agriculturists.	Labourers.		Herdsman.	Cotton Weavers.	Mendicancy.	Other Classes.	Total.
				Field.	General.					
	<i>Slightly affected.</i>									
1	Rampura	936	25,391	5,191	6,181	656	290	2,201	20,844	60,754
2	Bhanpura... ..	1,187	31,881	8,861	10,294	512	144	3,810	39,765	95,267
3	Mahidpur	840	42,184	7,113	17,681	481	46	2,999	21,353	91,857
4	Indore (excluding Petlawad.)	1,417	53,625	16,834	43,769	610	529	6,548	1,23,486	2,45,401
		4,380	1,53,081	37,999	77,925	2,259	1,009	15,558	2,05,448	4,93,279
5	Petlawad	154	3,793	2,728	1,302	25	19	182	973	9,022
6	Nimar	3,870	1,11,696	15,646	62,321	2,068	1,820	6,145	57,414	2,57,110
7	Nimawar (excluding Alampur.)	1,059	23,550	7,892	15,553	897	211	4,458	22,007	74,568
8	Alampur	37	3,779	...	1,767	470	19	512	10,164	16,711
		5,120	1,42,818	26,266	80,943	3,460	2,069	11,297	90,558	3,37,411
	Grand Total ...	9,500	2,95,899	64,265	1,58,868	5,719	3,078	26,855	2,96,006	8,50,690

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing outturn of Kharif Crops in annas.

Name of Pargana.	Villages classed according to anna outturn.										Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
RAMPURA DISTRICT.											
1. Narayangarh	53	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	61
2. Manasa	73	13	...	...	...	...	...	86
3. Chandwasa	61	5	...	...	...	...	...	66
4. Rampura	26	41	...	...	...	...	...	67
5. Kanjarda	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
6. Nandwai	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
	53	234	65	...	...	...	...	...	352
											5.08 Average.
BHANPURA DISTRICT.											
1. Bhanpura	26	46	...	...	...	...	...	72
2. Garot...	43	63	...	...	...	...	...	106
3. Sunel...	73	...	...	...	...	...	73
4. Jirapur	44	...	...	128	...	172
	69	182	44	...	...	128	...	423
											7.15 Average.
MAHIDPUR DISTRICT.											
1. Tarana	105	...	...	...	...	105
2. Makrone	97	...	...	...	...	...	97
3. Mahidpur	101	...	...	...	...	...	101
4. Jharda	118	...	...	...	...	118
5. Sundarsi	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
	12	198	223	...	...	...	...	433
											6.48 Average.
INDORE DISTRICT (excluding Petlawad.)											
1. Sanwer	2	102	...	...	...	...	...	104
2. Indore	1	10	91	...	...	...	...	...	102
3. Khudel	5	7	67	...	...	...	...	...	79
4. Betma	2	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
5. Depalpur	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
6. Mhow	10	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
	...	18	...	260	260	...	...	...	...	...	538
											5.41 Average.
7. Petlawad	2	5	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	21
											8.23 Average.
NIMAR DISTRICT. (South.)											
1. Bhikangaon	12	26	...	...	15	...	...	...	53
2. Khar gone	105	...	115	...	55	...	...	...	275
3. Sendhwa	15	...	95	...	...	17	...	...	127
4. Brahmangaon	20	...	14	...	20	...	...	...	54
5. Silu	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	7
	...	35	117	29	227	1	90	17	...	...	516

APPENDIX VII.

Notes of enquiries made in 25 Amins' Conference held on 29th December 1907, on the occasion of their Departmental Examination.

	Mahala.	Produce in annas of						Settlement Estimate.	REMARKS.
		Juar,	Macca.	Til.	Cotton.	Bajra.	Total Kharif.		
<i>Indore District.</i>									
1	Botna Amin	6	3	4	.....	.....	4	5	
2	Indore ,,	6	1	1	1	.....	2	5 to 3	
3	Gotampura ,,	4	.....	1	1	.....	2	4 to 11	
4	Mhow ,,	8	4	5	3	.....	5	4 to 6	
5	Petlawad ,,	8	.....	1	2	.....	4	5	
6	Khudel (Naib Subba)	6	2	1	2	.....	3	5 to 3	
<i>Mahidpur District.</i>									
7	Tarana Amin	8 to 10	4	2	4 to 3	.....	5	6 to 4	
8	Jaharda ,,	10	4	4	2	4	5	6 to 3	
9	Mahidpur ,,	8	1	.....	2	.....	4	5 to 3	
10	Makrone ,,	10	4	2	4	.....	5	6	
11	Sundarsi ,,	8	4	2	2	.....	4	6	
<i>Nimnagar District.</i>									
12	Khategaon	4	1	*12	6	.....	6	4	*Maghi and not Til.
13	Kataphor	4	1	4	5	.....	4	5	
14	Kannod	2 to 3	1 to 2	4 to 3	2 to 4	.....	4	5 to 6	
<i>Nimar District.</i>									
15	Brahmangaon	4	1	2	2	.....	2	6	
16	Sendhwa	2	1	2	2	6	2 to 3	6	
17	Chikhaldia	2	3	1	1 to 6	2	3	5	
18	Khargone	4	10	.....	2	10	6½	6	
19	Bhicangaon	3	.....	2	2	.....	2	6	
20	Kasrawad	6	2	6	6	2	4½	6	
21	Lawani	6 to 7	3	3	1½	.....	6	5	
<i>Rampura District.</i>									
22	Rampura	9	4	2	2	.....	4	6	
23	Manasa	10	3	3	3	.....	6½	5	
<i>Bhanpura District.</i>									
24	Jirapur	9	4	2	3	.....	4½	9	
25	Garot	8	...	2	3	.....	4	5	

APPENDIX VIII.

Hints on the writing up of Village Relief Lists.

The Circle Officer (Amin or Munsarim) should send in a Chaprasi who should arrive at least two hours in advance of him. This Chaprasi will, with the aid of the Patel, form up all the labourers of a village in a long line by families. At the time of inspection men and children should lay bare their bodies and women should lay bare an arm as far as the shoulder. Emaciation shows itself first by an unhealthy yellowish pallor and later by thinness of the arms, legs and chest, often attended by an unhealthily distended stomach. If a case of incipient or marked emaciation is detected the rest of the family shall be carefully looked over to see if any other member of the family has signs of emaciation. The Circle Officer should take with him the Patel and one or two respectable inhabitants of the village. He will enquire from these whether the case of emaciation is from illness or from hunger. If he believes it is from hunger he will write up more than half the family on the relief list. This measure must be taken when emaciation is incipient. The Circle Officer must not wait till the candidate becomes a skeleton. The scale of relief is one anna per day for each adult over 12 years of age and half an anna for each child under 12 years of age. Women and children should be very largely entered on the lists, as if the family see that their relief comes from the women and children, they will take care to keep them alive.

Inspection of each village should be made each 16 days, so that payments may be in rupees and eight annas in order to save time. If at the end of a period of 16 days emaciation is not less marked in a family in receipt of relief, another member of the family must be entered on the relief list. Village public feeling should be enlisted to force families to keep their children fit by addressing stinging remarks to offenders who are fat themselves and whose children are emaciated.

In inspecting a line the strictest discipline should be maintained in keeping the line still, else families will be mixed up together and the line will become a disorderly mob and much time wasted. Also unless those inspected are kept in their places until the inspection of all is finished those who have been rejected as candidates for relief will constantly form up on the flank of the uninspected remnant and the inspection will be endless.

The presence of all the labouring families at inspection should be insisted on at each visit to the village. Tenants may be allowed to submit themselves and their families for inspection if they are candidates for relief and may be placed on the list if emaciation is detected in the same manner as if they were labourers.

After the first list has been framed the recipients of relief will be placed in a line apart and there will be two inspections, one of recipients and one of candidates. Enquiries will of course be made as to whether any members of the families of candidates who seem fit for the list are already on the relief list. A simple account form will be kept in each village containing the name of each person and the payment made with the date on which it was made.

The form will be :—

Name of recipient.	March 16th.	April 1st.	April 17th.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gondar, son of Manla	1 0 0	1 0 0	Died.
Vithal, son of Gondar	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
	1 8 0 2 recipients.	1 8 0 2 recipients.	0 8 0 1 recipient.

The Circle Officer will take with him a register in the form given below :—

Name of village.	March 16th.		April 1st.		April 17th.	
	Recipient.	Amount.	Recipient.	Amount.	Recipient.	Amount.
	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.
Sagonia	2	1 8 0	2	1 8 0	1	0 8 0

Returns from this register will be sent to the Sadar at stated times showing number relieved and amount given on relief since submission of previous return.

As regards the works which are proposed as safety-valves for the system of gratuitous relief, I have consulted Mr. Cowley and the Revenue Member and recommend the following :—

Bhikangaon	Tank at Bhikangaon not surveyed.
Sendhwa	Approach Roads to Buildings.
Chikhaldia	Tank at Ajandi (not surveyed).
Mandleshwar	Amlya Tank (not surveyed).
Rampura	Bhamesar.
Bhanpura	Babulda (not surveyed).
Sunel	Palkhanda (not surveyed).
Zirapur	Machalpur Tank (not surveyed).
Indore	Khudel Tank (surveyed).
Nimawar	Bai Tank (surveyed).
Mahidpur	Khoris Sumra (surveyed).

These works will be very small because very unpopular. Wages will be $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas for a full task and 3 pice as a minimum wage. The establishment will be one Sub-Overseer on Rs. 70, one gang Moharir on Rs. 10, 4 mates at Rs. 6 each, in all Rs. 104 per month. Initial expenses per work phaurahs Rs. 50, gentis Rs. 50, baskets Rs. 20, rammers Rs. 30, in all Rs. 150 or 200 with carriage.

Total cost ...	11 works at Rs. 104 per month for 4 months ...	Rs. 4,576
Initial cost ...	11 works at ,, 200	2,200

At the outside Rs. 6,776

APPENDIX IX.

BRIEF NOTE ON FAMINE RELIEF.

I do not think that big works are either advisable or at present possible. They are inadvisable because the famine will be chiefly confined to the labouring classes and to only part of them. Big works would attract labourers and tenants. They are impossible for the present because Mr. Cowley has no establishment to start them. He asked that certain establishment might be kept on in view of Famine operations but this was refused.

Small works are only efficient as auxiliaries to the main scheme of famine relief. Small works have to be carried out largely on contract terms with the Patels who are not above making money on the contract and who consequently employ the able-bodied only.

My scheme of famine relief is to make village gratuitous relief its basis. This relief need not be absolutely gratuitous. In 1906 all the village tanks in Alampur were deepened by the gratuitous relief persons and Government buildings were repaired. A few hours' work can be taken from them every morning. If more is taken they require more food and a higher wage. A short spell of work tends to keep them healthy.

The main difficulty in the administration of village relief is to select the candidates for the list. As the famine is only a partial famine I think the Durbar is justified in adopting a stringent test for village relief.

The signs of actual distress are (a) emaciation from hunger, (b) wandering. Emaciation may be present in a few cases in a village otherwise prosperous, to wit M. Bijalpur, where I inspected the labourers in order to show the Amins how to frame village lists. Bijalpur is one of the most prosperous villages in the State, and I expected to find no emaciation, but I found some 7 or 8 cases, the reason being that charity is circumscribed by the tightness of the grain supply, and those who have none to work for them and cannot themselves work are liable to perish from hunger. There was one family composed of a man suffering from malarial fever, a woman with two children of 8 and 6 and two of 18 months and 6 months, which was showing signs of emaciation from hunger all through.

I would suggest that if any case of emaciation from hunger be detected, that slightly more than half of the family to which the case belongs be placed on the gratuitous list. In the cases mentioned above I should have placed the four children on the list who at 6 pies per head would receive 2 annas daily or about Rs. 4 a month. I found in Alampur that contrary to all instructions it was sufficient to put slightly more than half of the members of a distressed family in the list.

I would recommend this as a general rule throughout the State.

Wandering is a far more serious symptom. When the inhabitants of the village begin to wander, it shows that distress is general in the village, and in that case a careful inspection of all the inhabitants of the village should be made by families and enquiries made from the Patel and about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the population put on the gratuitous list, the needy families having about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of their numbers on the list and the families that can exist without relief receiving no relief. These rules are very simple, and if properly administered will keep the people in their villages and prevent serious loss from starvation. Relief would be given at the rate of 1 anna per adult (over 12 years of age) and 6 pies per child (under 12 years of age) until two months after the break of rains. In the third month one-half would be given, *i. e.*, 6 pies per adult and 3 pies per child, and then it would be discontinued. As regards its proper administration safeguards are needed that the inspection is really being carried out, and that needy persons are being placed on the list. As safeguards I would propose the entertainment from February 1st of two Staff Corps Officers—local Corps preferred—who would report direct to the Resident. Also big works run on starvation wages only, one north of the Nerbadda and two south of the Nerbadda in Nimar, one in Indore, one in Mahidpur, one in Nimawar, one in Rampura, one in Garot, and one in Machalpur. These works would be small works. A moderate task would be imposed (not quite a full famine task), and if this were not preferred wages would be cut down below the starvation limit. Relief workers showing any signs of emaciation would be drafted back to their villages for gratuitous relief, and all who had worked for one month would also be drafted back, as they would have proved that they were really in need of relief. Mr. Cowley could, I fancy, manage the small establishment needed for such works. Their existence should be published in all villages.

As regards establishment for gratuitous relief every village should be inspected every 16 days and payments made 1 rupee to adults and 8 annas to children on the gratuitous list. Each Amin can inspect three villages daily or 50 villages in the 16 days. The Land Record Munsarim can do the same and in some cases an extra man employed. The Circles should be interchanged and general supervision exercised by the Subhas, and if necessary by the Settlement Staff. At present all villages whose out-turn was returned at under 4 annas should be inspected every 16 days and lists prepared and money distributed. As the hot weather approaches, the scope of inspections should be widened excepting in tracts like Nimawar, Ordinary Circle I and Indore, where the rabi promises to be good. The important thing is for the money never to run short, as a delay of few days in distribution means general emaciation in a badly distressed village.

(Sd.) H. J. HOARE.

11th, January 1908.

(ii) *For Rampura and Bhanpura Districts except Pergana Zirapur—*

Loss not exceeding	Crop.		Relief.		
	Ans.				
	4	...	...	...	No relief.
" "	" 6	...	...	...	Remit Ans. 2
" "	" 8	...	...	...	" " 4
" "	" 10	...	...	...	" " 8
" "	" 12	...	...	...	" " 12
Loss exceeding	" 12	...	...	...	Total remission.

(iii) *For Pergana Zirapur—*

Loss	Crop.		Relief.		
	Ans.				
	4	...	...	...	Remit Ans. 2
" "	6	...	...	...	" " 4
" "	8	...	...	...	" " 6
" "	10	...	...	...	" " 8
" "	12	...	...	...	" " 12
Loss exceeding	12	...	...	...	Full remission.

(iv) *For Indore District—*

- (a) In jungle group villages with crop under annas 3 ... Total remission.
- (b) In ordinary group villages of Depalpur, Mhow and Betma Mahals. Collect annas 6, remit annas 5 and suspend annas 5, to be collected if rabi good.
- (c) In ordinary group villages of Khudel and Sanwer Mahals. Collect annas 7, remit annas 4½ and suspend annas 4½ to be collected if rabi good.

(d) *In Petlawad Pergana Settled villages—*

Crop not exceeding Annas	3	...	...	...	Full remission.
" "	" 5	Annas 10 remission.

Outbandi villages.—

Crop exceeding Annas	5	Annas 10 remission.
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(v) *For Mahidpur District—*

Crop under Annas	3	No Collection.
" "	3 to 4	Collect Annas 4
" "	4 to 5	...	...	...	" " 6
" "	5 to 6	...	...	...	" " 7
" "	6 to 7	...	...	...	" " 8
" "	8 to 9	...	...	...	" " 10
Crop over	" 9	...	...	...	Collect full.

Of the uncollected fraction, half will be remitted, where rabi area is over 50 per cent. of total cultivation and half will be suspended to be collected if rabi is good; and if rabi area is over 75 per cent. the whole uncollected kharif demand will remain suspended for collection if rabi is good.

(vi) *For the Maheswar and Katkut villages of jungle group under revision—*

Crop under Annas	3	...	...	...	...	Total remission.
"	5	...	...	...	...	Annas 10 remission.

(vii) *For the Shanku villages of Bhikangaon—*

(a) In Birul, Patliw and Ahirkheda Crop Annas	2	...	Total remission.
(b) In Bhikangaon, Chainpur and Kasarwad villages Crop Annas	4	...	Annas 10 remission.

(viii) *Alampur Pergana—*

Crop under Annas	3	Total remission.
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(ix) New land broken up this year for dry cultivation under the Siwai rules or from unoccupied waste, throughout the State, e.g., in the Nimawar and Mahidpur Districts or in South Nimar or elsewhere will moreover be exempted from assessment this year.

(4) That the estimate of short collections, suspensions, and remission on the above lines as forecasted in paras. 45 and 46 of the Report and Annexure 6 be accepted as follows:—

To wit:—

<i>Kharif Demand.</i>	...	...	For Collection	...	...	Rs. 7,57,743
			" Remission	...	...	" 8,86,385
			" suspension	...	...	" 1,22,994
						Total Rs. 17,67,122

(5) That in the case of any under-estimate or over-estimate of the anna produce in the Settlement lists in any village, it will be open to the local Revenue Officers to report the case with full details for the Durbar's Orders, provided that no further reduction in the amount of the demand prescribed for collection in any village will be ordered by the Durbar without further reference to the Council.

(6) That the Council further direct that Revenue Relief on lines similar to the above adopted in the case of State Ryots be extended proportionately to the Ijardars in Ijara villages as regards their Ijara Jamas; and they deem it desirable that such relief should be further extended to Istamurar and Jagir villages and to sub-tenants paying in cash, provided it is practicable to enforce such relief in the later cases; and that in regard to this, proposals be called for from the Revenue Board.

(7) That the execution of Civil Court decrees against cultivators through Revenue Courts be held in abeyance until December 1908, i.e., the next kharif harvest.

(8) That as regards the relief proposals detailed in Part V of the Report the following fresh or further advances and irrigation works allotments as proposed in paras. 52 and 56 of the Report be sanctioned—

(a) Niwan Tagai Rs. 12,000, thus making up the aggregate allotment for the year to Rs. 30,000.

- (b) Subsistence Tagai to be used as explained in para. 52 (d) of Report, Rs. 4,00,000.
- (c) A further grant for minor irrigation and well works as explained in para. 52 (e) of Report, Rs. 50,000 over the Budget grant of Rs. 34,520, including works establishment.
- (d) A further grant of Rs. 2,00,000 for tank works or major irrigation works as explained in para. 56 of Report, to be spent through Public Works Department in addition to the ordinary Budget allotment of one lac of rupees for irrigation works.

(9) That with regard to the roads proposed as relief works, side by side, with a system of village gratuitous relief, the Council on full consideration, and at present advised prefer to adopt the relief policy so successfully tried by the Durbar in the Alampur Famine of 1905-06, the backbone of which is village gratuitous relief, strictly worked by opening a few small tank works on starvation wages at the main centres by way of check, and then extending it if distress develops on an efficient system of village inspection. The need for sanctioning the construction of any further roads as relief works is therefore dispensed with, though the grant for gratuitous doles must be proportionately increased. It is estimated that the total amount required for gratuitous relief may aggregate in the long run to 17 lacs of rupees, against which estimate, a grant of 10 lacs is now sanctioned to begin with.

(10) That a grant of one and-a-half lacs be sanctioned to be distributed by way of monthly famine allowance of Re. 1 each over their pay, subject to gross minimum salary Rs. 6, to all whole-time State servants in Civil Employ in whatever department (except those already receiving a dearness allowance), who are in receipt of less than Rs. 10 per mensem from the 1st January 1908 to the 30th September 1908, provided that and during such time as Juar is selling below 12 seers per rupee.

(11) That a sum of one lac of rupees be sanctioned towards the cost of such famine establishment as may have to be entertained, in regard to which detailed proposals be separately submitted by the Durbar.

APPENDIX XI.

Notes on gratuitous relief arrangements.

1. For the purposes of management and distribution of gratuitous relief, the State has been divided into 83 Circles, each Circle being under an Amin, Naib Amin or a Circle Officer recruited from the State Army. Three Thanadars and three Land Records Munsarims will be in charge of six small Circles. All Officers in charge of a Circle (including Amins) shall be called Circle Officers as regards their duties in connection with the famine.

2. Each Circle Officer, other than an Amin or Naib Amin, will get two Infantry sepoy to help him in his inspections. The Amins and Naib Amins can arrange for the work through their sowars and other revenue menial establishment.

3. Each Circle Officer will be provided with a trace from the Settlement Mujmili, showing the position of the villages in his Circle, with a view to enable him to draw up his programme of inspections accurately. He must select the villages for his first day's inspection, in a manner that after he has inspected all the villages of the Circle he reaches his last village on the 16th day.

This village should invariably be the nearest from the village he inspected first of all on the day he began his inspection and must adjoin it.

4. Of the two Infantry sepoy one will be utilised as guard for the money the Circle Officer is carrying for distribution and the other must proceed in advance to collect the villagers of the next village, so that, while the Circle Officer and the guard pass their night in one village, the other Infantry sepoy will pass his night in the village for inspection on the next morning.

5. The Patel and the village 'balais' and 'chowkidars' will be bound to help the Infantry sepoy in collecting the villagers and making them into lines, as also to help the Circle Officer in selecting the persons for gratuitous relief and generally in distributing the same.

It would be wise for the Circle Officer, when inspecting the lines and distributing relief, to obtain the co-operation of two or three other leading men of the village besides the Patel and the village servants.

6. The Patel of a village shall be bound to supply the necessary provisions, on payment of prices obtaining in the market, to the Circle Officers and the Infantry sepoy when halting in a village for breakfast or the night. The Patel of the village, where the Circle Officer passes his night, shall be bound also to give him a sheltered place, preferably a room with doors in his own "otla" or a Mahajan's house if there be one in the village. Any complaints regarding the non-payment of price for the provisions supplied should be made to the Inspecting Officer, Famine Relief Operations, of the charge.

7. Outlines have been given in the Settlement Officer's notes published as annexures to the Revenue Circular No. 9, regarding the manner in which persons will be selected as fit subjects for gratuitous relief. Translations of these notes will be furnished to each Circle Officer. As, however, the extra Circle Officers (Infantry Havaldars) will proceed to their Circles after receiving instructions at Head-quarters further explanation is not necessary. Most of the Amins received instructions when they were at Head-quarters for their Departmental Examination.

In the system of gratuitous relief much discretion is left to the Circle Officer, which he is expected to exercise with prudence and common sense. He should neither be too lavish nor too stingy, and where relief is required it should be administered to an extent which the circumstances of each case render necessary.

8. When making his first inspection of a village the Circle Officer shall consult the Patel and five other leading members of the village community, as to the best possible manner in which the recipients of gratuitous relief may be employed for a few hours in the morning. Care should be taken to ensure that the work selected is calculated to benefit the whole village from a point of sanitation or utility. It should, in no case, be one which benefits the Patel or one class only. Village ponds for watering cattle, putting in order of village streets, or the like, may be suitable works for the purpose.

It will not be necessary for the Circle Officer to keep an account of or to measure the work done during the fortnight by the recipients of relief ; all that he is required to see is that some work has been taken and that labour, which should be light and confined to a few hours in the morning only, is regulated in accordance with the capacity of the workers and is not excessive. As the work to be taken from the recipients of relief is for the benefit of the village, the Patel will arrange to give them such 'phauras' and baskets as are available in the village.

The number of relief workers in a village will not be large as the famine is only partial, but if the number of 'phauras,' etc., available in the village is insufficient, the Patel may employ half the persons in the morning and the other half in the afternoon.

9. Form A. or the village register is a simple one. It has been printed in a convenient form so as to include entries for the 12 dates in six months, on which relief would be distributed. The Circle Officer has merely to fill in the names of the recipients and the amount paid. It is not necessary to take the thumb impressions or the marks of the recipients, the inspection of a village by the Inspecting Officer of Relief Operations affording a sufficient check in the matter of payments made.

When the Circle Officer has filled up the register for the day of inspection and has made payments accordingly, he shall make it over to the Patel who must keep it ready for inspection by the Inspecting Officer, or by other Superior Officer visiting the village.

10. When he has filled up and totalled the village register, the Circle Officer shall fill in the entries pertaining to that village in Form B. or the abstract register. This register has also been printed in a convenient form. The Circle Officer has merely to fill in the name of the village, the number of recipients and the amount paid. This register the Circle Officer shall keep with himself and make entries therein as he proceeds from village to village.

11. He shall at the same time he fills in Form B, make entries in Form C., which is merely a copy of Form B and contains the same columns as Form B (a separate form has been proposed because Form B will be a running form while Form C deals with one tour only). Form C will be in duplicate, one copy will be despatched to the Inspecting Officer, and one to the Chief Famine Officer on the day the 16 days' tour is completed. The Circle Officer shall simply give the date

of his inspection against a village where he finds no relief required, and shall make a note in the column of remarks "no relief required."

No village of the Circle should escape inspection, and the villages in which the Circle Officer finds no relief necessary must be regularly inspected in his subsequent tours.

12. A Circle Officer shall not finish his tour of the villages in his charge in a shorter period than 15 days, unless he is certain that he can so regulate his subsequent tours as to visit each village on the 16th day, counting from the date of his first inspection of that village.

13. The Chief Famine Officer may, at his discretion, transfer a Circle Officer from one Circle to another, provided that no Amin or Naib Amin of a Mahal shall be transferred to a Circle situated in a Mahal other than his own.

14. The Circle Officers (including Amins, Naib Amins and Thanadars) shall not be granted leave of absence during the currency of famine operations, except by the Chief Famine Officer and by him only if the grant of such leave is unavoidable and proper arrangements have been made for the due performance of the intending absentee's duties.

ACCOUNTS.

15. A maximum advance shall be fixed by the Chief Famine Officer in the case of each Circle Officer, which he shall receive from the Mahal Treasury on the presentation of his own receipt for the same.

When the major portion of the amount has been spent on gratuitous doles and the balance in hand will suffice for three days disbursements only, he shall draw up a bill in Form D and send the same to the Mahal Treasury, noting in the form the name or names of the persons to whom the amount shall be delivered. One copy of Form D (marked duplicate) the Circle Officer shall despatch to the Chief Famine Officer, noting on it the date of receipt of the money from the Treasury.

The Chief Famine Officer may, from time to time, increase or reduce the maximum amount of advance for a Circle Officer.

It would be well for the Circle Officers to make their own arrangements for the day's programme and send both the Infantry sepoy to receive payment at the Treasury.

When one Circle extends over two Mahals it shall be included, for the purpose of drawing money and the accounts, in the Mahal of which it is largely composed or the Head-quarter of which lies nearest the Circle. For the information of the Accountant-General the Chief Famine Officer shall make out a list of such Circles and note the Treasury with which the Officer in charge is authorised to deal.

16. Form D will be an abstract from Form C showing payments beginning from the day next to the last day mentioned in the previous bill (Form D) to the date up to which the form is prepared.

The opening balance, in the case of the form sent for the first time, shall be the amount received as the original advance. In all subsequent forms it shall be the amount shown in the last form as the amount in hand *plus* the amount obtained on that form.

17. When owing to emaciation, infirmity or the expiry of one month from the date a person was received on a task work, the Public Works Department decide to draft him back to his village, the Officer in charge of the work shall give him an allowance, at gratuitous relief rates, sufficient to cover the time required for him to reach the Circle Officer in whose Circle the village of his residence is situated and a note to the Circle Officer asking him to take the person on his list and detailing the amounts he has advanced. The Circle Officer, when the person reaches him, shall send him with a 'Balai' to his village and shall pay to him the amount, at gratuitous relief rates, which will suffice till his next visit to the village concerned. He shall enter such payments at the bottom of his Form D and attach the slip he receives from the Public Works Department Officer in charge of the task work as a voucher.

18. Form D will be a complete voucher for the money drawn and a valid authority for the Mahal Treasury to pay the amount. The amount drawn shall be entered in the daily cash book of the Mahal Treasury and Form D shall be attached as a voucher to the daily "Kird" or "Siaha" and despatched to the Accountant-General with the "Kird."

19. On receipt of the copy of Form D, the Chief Famine Officer will get the same checked as regards the totals, the opening balance, the amount disbursed, and the balance in hand of the Circle Officer on the date of the Form and shall get it entered in the ledger of his office. The Accountant-General will follow the same procedure, in respect of the original form he receives from the Mahal Treasury with the daily "Kird."

20. As soon after the close of a month and in any case before the 15th of the next month, the Chief Famine Officer will furnish to the Accountant-General a statement showing by Circles, the opening balance, the amount disbursed during the month and the balance in hand of each Circle Officer. The Accountant-General shall get the statement compared with the entries in his ledger and certify to the Chief Famine Officer that the same is correct. In case the statement and the Accountant-General's ledger disagree, a description of the discrepancies should be noted in the form of an objection statement and sent to the Chief Famine Officer, who shall take necessary steps in the matter.

21. Form D must be presumed to be conclusive proof of the amounts shown therein having been duly disbursed, unless an Inspecting Officer of Famine Relief Operations in a district finds to the contrary. The Account Department must confine themselves to seeing that the entries in Form D are in regular form, that

the totalling is correct and that the items of the opening balance and the balance in hand have been arrived at correctly. They shall not demand any other return or details except those herein provided for.

22. As the Circle Officers have to be constantly employed on inspections, it is necessary that they should receive their salaries and travelling allowances in due time. They shall be, therefore, authorized to draw their emoluments in Form E which they shall prepare in duplicate, the original they shall send to the Treasury for payment and the other, which will be marked "duplicate", shall be despatched to the Chief Famine Officer for record in his Office, on the day the amount is received by the Circle Officer.

After the amount paid has been duly entered in the Treasury cash book, the bill Form E, shall be attached to the "Kird" and sent with it to the Accountant-General as a final voucher of the payment.

As in the case of Form D, the Circle Officer shall note down on the bill the name of the person by whom it shall be presented for payment. The Officer in charge of the Treasury shall take the signatures or mark of the person presenting the bill and shall make the payment.

23. The Amins, Naib Amins, Thanadars and Land Record Munsarims will draw their salaries from their departments as heretofore. The three Thanadars and three Land Record Munsarims shall draw the salaries and travelling allowances of the two Infantry sepoy on Form E, in the same manner as the extra Circle Officers.

24. Ledgers shall be opened by the Chief Famine Officer and the Accountant-General on the lines indicated in connection with Form D and the same procedure regarding checking and agreement of figures shall be followed.

All Circle Officers, other than Amins and Naib Amins, shall supply facsimile of their signatures in triplicate, one for Mahal Treasury, one for the Accountant-General and one for record in the office of the Chief Famine Officer.

Reports required by the Government of India.

25. The Inspector-General of Police shall be asked to supply timely information to the Chief Famine Officer, regarding the matters detailed in paras. XX and XXI of the rules, published by the Government of India. When nothing of importance has occurred during a fortnight a note should be sent to that effect to the Chief Famine Officer fortnightly.

To avoid delay, when the Inspector-General of Police is on tour, he shall send a circular order to the District Inspectors of Police to supply the necessary information to the Chief Famine Officer direct.

26. The weekly telegram prescribed for ordinary times, the materials for which are furnished by the Revenue Department, gives the necessary information about season and crops.

27. Each Circle Officer shall submit a statement in Form F which should invariably be posted on each Sunday, after the Circle Officer has been appointed to the Circle. The statement has been printed on a post-card. The Circle Officers (including Amins and Naib Amins) shall be held personally responsible that the form duly filled in reaches the nearest post office in time for that office to despatch it the same day. The hours at which dák leaves a certain post office can always be ascertained. It will not be sufficient to sign the statement on a Sunday or to send it to a post office in the evening, when dák leaves at an earlier hour of the day. Form F includes all the information required, the sending of separate long reports must be deprecated.

28. Column 1 will show the total number relieved up to date in the first statement, and in the subsequent statements it shall show the figures of the last statement plus the additions made since and minus the number decreased owing to deaths, etc. Care should be taken that the numbers are not shown twice over. As each person relieved receives the amount of relief for 16 days it will be sufficient to add to the number of previous statements, the number of persons added since, or to deduct the number of persons who have ceased to exist on the list. If owing to early hours of despatch of dák from the nearest post office, it is not possible to include Sunday's figures, the statement should contain figures till Saturday only and the words "till Saturday" entered below the figures.

The class of persons relieved will generally be the labourers. It would be enough to enter in column 2 the word "labourers" with the addition of the caste mostly found among them thus—"labourers mostly Gonds."

In tracts, such as the south of Nimar, where Bhils, Bhilalas, Gonds, Moghias, etc., cultivate land, and from their character tenants will be included in the lists, the words "Tenants and labourers mostly Bhils" (or other castes) should be entered. Where only a small number of cultivators is included in the list and the majority are labourers it will suffice to mention "labourers mostly."

As the Circle Officer proceeds from village to village he shall make a note of deaths in each village with the cause of death ascertained on the spot, such as fever, bowel complaints, accidents and possibly starvation. He shall add up the number of deaths during the week to which the report relates and fill up column 3 thus—fever 2, etc.

In column 4 the price of juar prevailing in the Circle should be entered. Where in the Bhil tracts macca is the staple, the price of juar and macca both should be entered.

In column 5 entry should be made only in case a disease in cattle is present in an epidemic form. In the Indore State, where the grass and leaves of certain trees in forest areas have been placed at the disposal of the tenants, there will be no serious insufficiency of fodder. Remarks under this head should be made only where, for any reason, insufficiency of fodder is serious.

In the column of remarks any explanation of the rise or fall in the number of recipients or the price of grain should be entered, where the Circle Officer considers necessary.

The prevalence of disease in an epidemic form should be also noted thus—plague 4 villages, cholera 2 villages and so on. When no epidemic disease is present the Circle Officer shall enter brief remarks regarding public health thus—“health good” “health fair” but ordinary fever in some villages and so on. Long descriptions should be avoided.

29. The Chief Engineer shall be requested to furnish similar statements for the task works under his supervision. In column 1 should be given details of the number on task works and the number on gratuitous relief.

Inspections of Relief Operations.

30. The State has been divided into 14 inspecting charges. For the purposes of famine relief, the officer entrusted with the inspection of a charge, whether a Subha, Naib Subha or other shall be called Inspecting Officer of Relief Operations. The charges will be as below :—

District.	No. of Charges	Inspecting Officer of Relief Operations.
Nimar	3	1 Subha. 2 Naib Subha. 3 Inspecting Officer (formerly attached to the Settlement Department).
Nimawar	2	1 Subha. 2 Inspecting officer (formerly attached to the Settlement Department).
Indore	3	1 Subha. 2 Naib Subha. 3 Probationer.
Rampura	2	1 Subha. 2 Probationer.
Bhanpura... ..	2	1 Subha. 2 Probationer.
Mahidpur	2	1 Subha. 2 Probationer.
	14	

31. Each Inspecting Officer shall be supplied by the Chief Famine Officer with a trace of the Settlement Mujmili of the district concerned, showing the divisions of the district into charges and circles.

The charges will ordinarily be changeable between the Inspecting Officers after one month. The Chief Famine Officer may, however, at his discretion, change a charge earlier or may allow it to remain unchanged for a longer period than one month.

32. Each Inspecting Officer must make a complete tour of his charge within a fortnight, inspecting five or six villages of each Circle in his charge. He shall keep a diary in Form G, a copy of which he shall send to the Chief Famine Officer at the end of the fortnight for his information.

33. On inspecting a village, the first duty of an Inspecting Officer will be to examine Form A which he will find with the Patel, and to satisfy himself that the totals are correct and agree with the figures given in the abstract register Form C, which he will receive from the Circle Officer at the end of the Circle Officer's each tour of 16 days.

He shall arrange to get all the villagers collected and formed into two lines, one of those entered in Form A and the other of those not brought on the relief list. He shall call out the names entered in form A and the amounts shown as paid to each person, in order to satisfy himself that the amounts entered in Form A have reached the persons shown as recipients. The Inspecting Officer shall then examine the second line in order to see whether any persons who ought to have been included in Form A have been omitted by oversight, etc. The Inspecting Officer shall enter the names of any persons, who, in his opinion, should be included in Form A, in a list Form H which he shall forward to the Officer-in-Charge of the Circle, noting on it any suggestions as to increasing the number on Form A of members of any family in which distress or emaciation is present. He shall send one copy of this list to the Chief Famine Officer.

34. If the Inspecting Officer finds that there is a case of serious distress or emaciation which cannot be safely left for the Circle Officer's next tour day, he may pay the person or persons an amount, calculated for the days intervening the Circle Officer's arrival in the village and shall enter the names of the recipients and the amounts paid in a list (Form I), one copy of which he will forward to the Circle Officer and the other to the Chief Famine Officer for adjustment of accounts. This procedure should be very sparingly adopted.

Each Inspecting Officer shall, for the purpose indicated above, be given an advance of Rs. 200. This amount shall be drawn by a cheque in favour of the Inspecting Officer, and shall, so far as the Accounts Department are concerned, be a final payment under head "Gratuitous relief." The Inspecting Officer shall render accounts to the Chief Famine Officer, and when the amount is about to be exhausted, he shall copy out all the lists of payment in one form and send the same to the Chief Famine Officer who shall issue another cheque for the amount, to recoup the advance.

35. The Inspecting Officer should also visit the work which the Patel and the Circle Officer have selected for the recipients of the gratuitous relief. Ordinarily he shall not interfere with the selection of the village community, but he must satisfy himself on the other points mentioned in para. 8 and note any suggestion he may think fit to make. Copies of the note shall be sent to the Circle Officer and the Chief Famine Officer.

36. Though such cases, it is hoped, will be rare, but where the Inspecting Officer finds that a Circle Officer is unduly lavish in administering relief he shall

report the case to the Chief Famine Officer and send a note to the Circle Officer detailing the cases in which in his opinion relief was not called for.

37. The Inspecting Officer should take special precautions that his visit to a village is not anticipated. He must give out his next day's camp place the last thing in the evening, and for inspection of villages he should always leave the direct way to his next camping place and take a circuitous route. He may, however, direct one or two of his orderlies to start for the village of his morning's inspection early the same morning to warn the Patel and village servants of his arrival and to form the lines so that his time is not wasted. After arranging matters in one village, the orderlies can go on to the village the Inspecting Officer proposes to visit next. The Inspecting Officer in his next tour of a Circle must inspect one or two villages at random, out of the villages already inspected by him in his previous tour.

He shall never call the Circle Officer to the village he inspects and shall not call him for any information, as this is likely to interfere with the Circle Officer's programme. Any suggestions can be communicated to him in writing.

38. In the case of a serious misconduct or embezzlement, on the part of a Circle Officer, the Inspecting Officer shall send a report to the Chief Famine Officer as speedily as possible.

Inspections by Superior Officers.

39. The two Staff Corps Officers will be assistants to the Resident in the Famine Department and will receive their instructions direct from the Resident.

They may, however, be given an advance of Rs. 500 each to be applied by them towards gratuitous relief, rendering accounts thereof to the Chief Famine Officer.

40. The four European Officers of the State, *i.e.*, the Chief Engineer, the Inspector-General of Police, the Director of State Education and the Conservator of Forests, have to be out on tour almost throughout the year, and may find time, when moving from one place to another, to check a few villages with the help of Form A which they shall always find with the Patel of a village.

41. They will kindly communicate to the Chief Famine Officer any points they may deem worthy of notice. They shall be given an advance of Rs. 500 which they can draw on a cheque signed by the Chief Famine Officer. The procedure prescribed for the treatment of the money advanced to the Inspecting Officers shall be followed by the superior officers who have received advance by cheques. Fresh cheques shall be issued by the Chief Famine Officer in the same manner and on receipt of accounts in the same form as prescribed for Inspecting Officers.

42. At the requisition of the Conservator of Forests, the Chief Famine Officer may make such advances to him as he considers necessary, to be applied on gratuitous relief in Forest villages not borne on the roll of Revenue Proper. These advances will be made by cheques and shall be treated in the same manner as advances to Inspecting Officers.

43. The Conservator of Forests may divide the Forest villages in Circles appointing his own subordinates as Circle Officers and may adopt the same forms as prescribed for Circle and Inspecting Officers. He shall adopt the same forms for reports to the Chief Famine Officer to enable him to prepare the telegraphic reports required by the Government of India.

Miscellaneous.

44. The system of accounts and relation of the accounts and the Famine Department regarding gratuitous relief have been detailed above. All cheques issued by the Chief Famine Officer as advances to the Inspecting Officers or the Superior Officers of other departments, shall be shown as final payments under head "gratuitous relief" and not as "Tasalmat," the Officers concerned being responsible to the Chief Famine Officer for rendering accounts of advances made to them.

45. The accounts of the Famine Establishment and those of contingencies, forms, stationery and the like shall be kept on the system now obtaining in the Settlement and Land Records Departments. The salary and travelling allowance bills of the Circle Officers have been dealt with in para. 22.

46. All Inspecting and Circle Officers and all Famine staff shall, in matters connected with the Famine, be subordinate to the Chief Famine Officer and shall be bound to carry out orders promptly and with diligence.

47. The Chief Famine Officer may, for reasons to be recorded, suspend any Circle Officer, fine him an amount equal to his two months' pay for neglect of duty or may remove him from famine duties for gross misconduct, negligence or defalcation. If he removes a Circle Officer from his famine duties, he shall forward a brief summary of the case to the department under which the Circle Officer holds his substantive appointment.

(Sd.) PITAMBER DAS,

Chief Famine Officer.

16th February 1908.

APPENDIX XII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons relieved during the month of
February 1908.

Ending 15th February 1908.

Name of District.	Number of persons relieved.				Amount dis- bursed.	Percentage of increase or decrease over last fortnight.
	Males.	Females.	Children under 12 years.	Total.		
<i>Most affected.</i>						Rs. a. p.
Nimar	870	707	366	1,443	1,259 12 6	
Nimawar (excluding Alam- pur).	556	1,418	1,194	3,168	2,566 6 9	
Alampur	18	72	20	110	100 0 0	
Pitlawad	150	280	490	920	674 12 6	
Total ...	1,094	2,472	2,070	5,686	4,600 15 9	
<i>Slightly affected.</i>						
Rampura ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....
Bhanpura ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....
Mahidpur ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....
Indore (excluding Pitlawad)...	3	6	...	9	9 0 0	
Total ...	3	6	...	9	9 0 0	
Total of the State ...	1,097	2,478	2,070	5,645	4,609 15 9	

Ending 28th February 1908.

<i>Most affected.</i>						
Nimar	490	1,206	1,590	3,286	2,491 3 0	+ 127.72
Nimawar (excluding Alampur).	1,005	2,121	1,105	4,231	3,678 8 0	+ 33.77
Alampur	186	340	274	800	663 0 0	+ 627.27
Pitlawad	193	340	574	1,107	820 0 0	+ 20.32
Total ...	1,874	4,007	3,543	9,424	7,652 11 0	+ 67.21
<i>Slightly affected.</i>						
Rampura ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....
Bhandpura ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....
Mahidpur	8	5	4	17	15 0 0	
Indore (excluding Pitlawad) ...	16	23	3	42	40 8 0	+ 366.66
Total ...	24	28	7	59	55 8 0	555.55
Total of the State ...	1,898	4,035	3,550	9,483	7,708 3 0	+ 67.98

APPENDIX XII.—*contd.*

STATEMENT showing the number of persons relieved during the month of March 1908.

Ending 15th March 1908.

Name of District.	Number of persons relieved.				Amount dis- bursed.	Percentage of increase or decrease over last fortnight.
	Males.	Females.	Children under 12 years.	Total.		
					Ra. a. p.	
<i>Most affected.</i>						
Nimar	820	1,706	2,630	5,156	8,840 11 6	+ 56·90
Nimawar (excluding Alampur).	321	771	787	1,879	1,485 8 0	— 55·58
Alampur	245	474	323	1,042	880 8 0	+ 30·25
Pitlawad	402	958	743	2,108	1,731 8 0	+ 89·97
Total ...	1,788	3,909	4,483	10,180	7,938 8 6	+ 8·02
<i>Slightly affected.</i>						
Rampura	81	118	98	297	248 0 0	...
Bhanpura	155	165	51	371	345 6 0	+ 2,082·35
Mahidpur	29	56	5	90	87 8 0	+ 114·28
Indore (excluding Pitlawad)...						
Total ...	265	339	154	758	680 14 0	+ 92·21
Total of the State ...	2,053	4,248	4,637	10,938	8,619 1 6	+ 15·84

Ending 31st March 1908.

<i>Most affected.</i>						
Nimar	1,207	2,270	4,994	8,471	5,978 10 9	+ 64·29
Nimawar (excluding Alampur).	1,451	2,911	3,735	8,097	6,229 7 0	+ 330·99
Alampur	252	585	437	1,274	1,055 8 0	+ 22·29
Pitlawad	406	860	695	1,961	1,613 4 0	— 6·89
Total ...	3,316	6,626	9,861	19,808	14,871 13 9	+ 94·52
<i>Slightly affected.</i>						
Rampura	16	17	13	46	39 10 0	— 11·78
Bhanpura	73	128	61	262	231 8 0	+ 30·45
Mahidpur	180	194	110	484	429 1 0	+ 102·22
Indore (excluding Pitlawad)...	40	89	53	182	155 8 0	
Total ...	309	428	237	974	855 11 0	+ 28·49
Total of the State ...	3,625	7,054	10,098	20,777	15,727 8 9	+ 89·95

APPENDIX XII.—contd.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons relieved during the
month of April 1908.

Ending 15th April 1908.

Name of District.	Number of persons relieved.				Amount dis- bursed.	Percentage of increase or decrease over last fortnight.
	Males.	Females.	Children under 12 years.	Total.		
<i>Most affected.</i>					Rs. a. p.	
Nimar	1,711	4,058	6,808	12,577	9,173 6 0	+ 48.42
	12	25	70	107	72 0 0	
Nimawar (excluding Alampur)	1,850	4,020	4,505	10,375	8,122 10 0	+ 28.18
Alampur	254	588	460	1,302	1,072 0 0	+ 2.19
Pitlawad	280	607	388	1,175	1,006 4 0	- 40.08
Total...	4,045	9,273	12,111	25,429	19,874 4 0	+ 28.40
	12	25	70	107	72 0 0	
<i>Slightly affected.</i>						
Rampura	76	101	70	247	212 5 6	+ 436.95
	1	1	1	3	2 8 0	
Bhanpura	94	133	97	324	275 8 0	+ 23.66
Mahidpur	260	224	148	632	558 5 0	+ 30.57
Indore (excluding Pitlawad.)	174	354	137	665	596 4 0	+ 265.38
	1	1	2	4	3 0 0	
Total...	604	812	452	1,868	1,642 6 6	+ 91.78
	2	2	3	7	5 8 0	
Total of the State...	4,649	10,085	12,563	27,297	21,016 10 6	+ 31.38
	14	27	73	114	77 8 0	

Ending 30th April 1908.

<i>Most affected.</i>						
Nimar	2,320	5,765	9,044	17,129	12,607 0 0	+ 36.19
	16	42	112	170	113 15 6	
Nimawar (excluding Alampur)	2,709	5,546	5,520	13,775	11,015 0 0	+ 32.77
	88	160	162	410	329 0 0	
Alampur	210	480	368	1,058	874 0 0	+ 18.74
Pitlawad	381	904	526	1,811	1,548 0 0	+ 54.12
Total...	5,620	12,695	15,458	33,773	26,044 0 0	+ 32.81
	104	202	274	580	442 15 6	
<i>Slightly affected.</i>						
Rampura	93	145	132	370	303 12 0	+ 49.79
	1	1	1	3	2 8 0	
Bhanpura	90	118	146	354	281 0 0	+ 9.25
Mahidpur	197	192	138	527	458 2 0	- 16.61
Indore (excluding Pitlawad.)...	197	397	261	855	724 8 0	+ 28.57
	3	4	2	9	8 0 0	
Total...	577	852	677	2,106	1,767 6 0	+ 12.74
	4	5	3	12	10 8 0	
Total of the State...	6,197	13,547	16,135	35,879	27,811 6 0	+ 31.43
	108	207	277	592	453 7 6	

APPENDIX XII.—contd.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons relieved during the
month of May 1908.

Ending 15th May 1908.

Name of District.	Number of persons relieved.				Amount dis- bursed.	Percentage of increase or decrease over last fortnight.
	Males.	Females	Children under 13 years.	Total.		
<i>Most affected.</i>						
Nimar	2,848	7,356	11,188	21,387	15,792 14 6	+ 24·85
	44	105	182	331	240 0 0	
Nimawar (excluding Alampur).	3,802	6,010	6,548	16,360	13,086 4 0	+ 18·74
	220	407	394	1,021	824 4 0	
Alampur	212	494	361	1,067	886 8 0	+ .85
Pitlawad	132	225	139	496	426 8 0	— 72·61
Total	6,989	14,085	18,236	39,310	30,192 2 6	+ 16·89
	264	512	576	1,352	1,064 4 0	
<i>Slightly affected.</i>						
Rampur	119	160	197	476	377 8 0	+ 28·64
	1	1	1	3	2 8 0	
Bhanpura	115	147	228	490	376 0 0	+ 38·41
Mahidpur	217	212	195	624	526 10 0	+ 18·40
Indore (excluding Pitlawad).	220	440	540	1,200	929 14 0	+ 40·85
	1			1	1 0 0	
Total	671	959	1,160	2,790	2,210 0 0	+ 32·47
	2	1	1	4	3 8 0	
Total of the State ...	7,660	15,044	19,396	42,100	32,402 2 6	+ 17·88
	266	513	577	1,356	1,067 12 0	

Ending 31st May 1908.

<i>Most affected.</i>						
Nimar	4,128	8,577	13,442	26,147	19,426 4 9	+ 22·25
	107	220	268	595	461 0 0	
Nimawar (excluding Alampur).	3,504	7,311	7,188	17,948	14,381 8 0	+ 9·70
	180	321	309	810	655 8 0	
Alampur	211	485	351	1,047	871 12 0	— 1·87
Pitlawad	157	361	190	708	618 0 0	+ 42·74
Total	8,000	16,734	21,116	45,850	35,292 8 9	+ 16·63
	287	544	577	1,405	1,116 8 0	
<i>Slightly affected.</i>						
Rampur	181	223	229	633	518 10 0	+ 32·98
	1	1	1	3	2 8 0	
Bhanpura	160	196	251	607	481 4 0	+ 23·87
	1			1	1 0 0	
Mahidpur	230	284	324	838	675 15 0	+ 34·29
Indore (excluding Pitlawad.)	313	625	667	1,605	1,271 10 0	+ 38·75
		1		1	1 0 0	
Total	884	1,328	1,471	3,683	2,947 7 0	+ 32·007
	2	2	1	5	4 8 0	
Total of the State ...	8,884	18,062	22,587	49,533	38,289 15 9	+ 17·65
	289	543	578	1,410	1,121 0 0	

APPENDIX XII.—*contd.*

STATEMENT showing the number of persons relieved during the month of June 1908.

Ending 15th June 1908.

Name of District.	Number of persons relieved.				Amount dis- bursed.	Percentage of increase or decrease over last fortnight.
	Males.	Females.	Children under 12 years.	Total.		
<i>Most affected.</i>						
Nimar	4 256	10,187	15,801	30,244	22,343 0 9	+ 15.66
	250	619	906	1,775	1,321 12 6	
Nimawar (excluding Alampur)	8,280	6,561	6,484	16,275	13,057 12 0	— 9.32
	152	240	293	685	538 8 0	
Alampur	205	465	337	1,007	838 12 0	— 3.82
Pitlawad	144	286	211	641	535 8 0	— 9.46
Total ...	7,885	17,499	22,783	48,167	36,775 0 9	+ 5.05
	402	859	1,199	2,460	1,860 4 6	
<i>Slightly affected.</i>						
Rampura	180	245	260	685	555 0 0	+ 8.21
	2	3	1	6	5 8 0	
Bhanpura	152	188	236	576	458 0 0	— 5.10
	1			1	1 0 0	
Mahidpur	277	295	365	937	754 4 0	+ 11.81
	1			1	1 0 0	
Indore (excluding Pitlawad)...	341	685	485	1,511	1,268 10 0	— 5.23
	3	6	2	11	10 0 0	
Total ...	950	1,413	1,346	3,709	3,035 14 0	+ .57
	7	9	3	19	17 8 0	
Total of the State ...	8,835	18,912	24,129	51,876	39,810 14 9	+ 4.73
	409	868	1,202	2,479	1,877 12 6	

Ending 30th June 1908.

<i>Most affected.</i>						
Nimar	4,365	11,211	15,913	31,489	23,532 14 3	+ 4.11
	360	909	1,100	2,369	1,819 3 6	
Nimawar (excluding Alampur)	2,500	6,007	5,476	13,983	11,244 12 0	— 14.08
	170	308	341	819	648 8 0	
Alampur	204	462	337	1,003	834 4 0	— .39
Pitlawad	142	278	209	629	524 8 0	— 1.87
Total ...	7,211	17,958	21,935	47,104	36,136 6 3	— 2.20
	530	1,217	1,441	3,188	2,467 11 6	
<i>Slightly affected.</i>						
Rampura	194	290	298	782	633 4 0	+ 14.16
	4	8	9	21	16 8 0	
Bhanpura	119	139	165	423	340 9 0	— 26.56
	1			1	1 0 0	
Mahidpur	275	301	360	936	755 14 0	— .10
	1	1	1	2	1 8 0	
Indore (excluding Pitlawad) ...	368	731	541	1,640	1,369 8 0	+ 8.53
	10	17	6	33	30 0 0	
Total ...	956	1,461	1,364	3,781	3,099 3 0	+ 2.07
	15	26	16	57	49 0 0	
Total of the State ...	8,167	19,419	23,299	50,885	39,235 9 3	— 1.91
	545	1,243	1,457	3,245	2,516 11 6	

APPENDIX XII.—*contd.*

STATEMENT showing the number of persons relieved during the
month of July 1908.

Ending 15th July 1908.

Name of District.	Number of persons relieved.				Amount dis- bursed.	Percentage of increase or decrease over last fortnight.
	Males.	Females.	Children under 13 years.	Total.		
<i>Most affected.</i>						Ra. a. p.
Nimar	4,276	10,371	14,102	28,749	21,698 3 0	— 8·70
	402	850	1,049	2,301	1,778 8 0	
Nimawar (excluding Alam- pur.)	1,738	4,452	3,723	9,913	8,051 8 0	— 29·10
	131	221	242	604	483 0 0	
Alampur	202	436	327	965	801 4 0	— 3·78
Pitlawad	119	282	171	572	486 8 0	— 9·06
Total ...	6,335	15,541	18,323	40,199	31,037 7 0	— 14·65
	533	1,081	1,291	2,905	2,259 8 0	
<i>Slightly affected.</i>						
Rampura	185	273	272	730	594 2 0	— 6·64
	8	15	6	29	26 4 0	
Bhanpura	88	102	93	283	236 8 0	— 32·09
	2			2	2 0 0	
Mahidpur	319	358	339	1,016	846 8 0	+ 7·87
	1		1	2	1 8 0	
Indore (excluding Pitlawad.)...	385	779	547	1,711	1,437 8 0	+ 4·32
	15	25	2	42	41 0 0	
Total ...	977	1,512	1,251	3,740	3,114 10 0	— 1·08
	26	40	9	75	70 12 0	
Total of the State ...	7,312	17,053	19,574	43,939	34,152 1 0	— 13·65
	559	1,121	1,300	2,980	2,330 4 0	

Ending 31st July 1908.

<i>Most affected.</i>						
Nimar	3,103	7,254	9,627	19,984	15,170 4 3	— 30·48
	324	750	745	1,819	1,446 4 0	
Nimawar (excluding Alam- pur.)	770	1,440	1,643	3,853	3,034 0 0	— 61·08
	82	140	81	303	262 8 0	
Alampur	50	100	53	203	176 8 0	— 78·98
Pitlawad	34	57	46	137	114 0 0	— 76·04
Total ...	3,957	8,851	11,374	24,182	18,494 12 3	— 39·84
	406	890	826	2,122	1,703 12 0	
<i>Slightly affected.</i>						
Rampura	115	181	166	462	379 0 0	— 36·70
	4	8	3	15	13 8 0	
Bhanpura	32	69	28	129	115 0 0	— 34·41
	2			2	2 0 0	
Mahidpur	243	255	243	741	619 8 0	— 27·06
	1	1	1	2	1 8 0	
Indore (excluding Pitlawad.)...	368	611	368	1,347	1,163 0 0	— 21·27
	13	20		33	36 0 0	
Total ...	758	1,116	805	2,679	2,276 8 0	— 28·20
	22	29	4	55	53 0 0	
Total of the State ...	4,715	9,967	12,179	26,861	20,771 4 3	— 38·86
	428	919	830	2,177	1,761 12 0	

APPENDIX **XII.**—*contd.*

STATEMENT showing the number of persons relieved during the
month of August 1908.

Ending 15th August 1908.

Name of District,	Number of persons relieved.				Amount dis- bursed.	Percentage of increase or decrease over last fortnight.
	Males.	Females.	Children under 12 years.	Total.		
<i>Most affected.</i>						Rs. a. p.
Nimar	609	1,549	2,121	4,279	3,218 12 0	— 78·58
	70	148	109	327	272 12 0	
Nimawar (excluding Alampur)	214	408	233	855	738 8 0	— 77·4
	14	20	10	44	39 0 0	
Alampur	33	50	22	105	94 0 0	— 48·27
Pitlawad	15	22	18	55	46 0 0	— 59·85
Total ...	871	2,029	2,394	5,294	4,097 4 0	— 78·11
	84	168	119	371	311 12 0	
<i>Slightly affected.</i>						
Rampura	100	185	157	442	363 8 0	— 4·32
	4	8	3	15	13 8 0	
Bhanpura	32	69	28	129	115 0 0	...
	2			2	2 0 0	
Mahidpur	136	193	279	608	468 8 0	— 17·94
		1	1	2	1 8 0	
Indore (excluding Pitlawad) ..	368	611	368	1,347	1,163 0 0	...
	12	20	3	35	33 8 0	
Total ...	638	1,058	832	2,526	2,110 0 0	— 5·71
	18	29	7	54	50 8 0	
Total of the State ...	1,507	3,087	3,226	7,820	6,207 4 0	— 70·88
	102	197	126	425	362 4 0	

Ending 31st August 1908.

<i>Most affected.</i>						
Nimar	262	1,005	1,454	2,721	2,994 0 0	— 36·41
	20	45	37	102	83 8 0	
Nimawar (excluding Alampur)	174	378	145	697	624 1 0	— 18·47
	2	3	8	13	9 0 0	...
Alampur	33	50	22	105	94 0 0	...
Pitlawad	8	14	8	30	26 0 0	— 45·45
Total ...	477	1,447	1,629	3,553	2,738 1 0	— 32·88
	22	48	45	115	92 8 0	
<i>Slightly affected.</i>						
Rampura	60	130	104	294	242 0 0	— 33·48
	3	6	1	10	9 4 0	...
Bhanpura	30	69	30	129	114 0 0	...
			2	2	1 0 0	...
Mahidpur	137	192	279	608	467 12 0	...
	1		1	2	0 12 0	
Indore (excluding Pitlawad).	196	435	448	1,079	855 0 0	— 19·89
	7	10	3	20	18 8 0	
Total ...	423	826	861	2,110	1,678 12 0	— 16·46
	11	16	7	34	29 8 0	
Total of the State ...	900	2,273	2,490	5,663	4,416 13 0	— 27·58
	33	64	52	149	122 0 0	

APPENDIX XII.—concl'd.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons relieved during the month
of September 1908.

Ending 15th September 1908.

Name of district,	Number of persons relieved.				Amount dis- bursed.	Percentage of increase or decrease over last fortnight.
	Males.	Females.	Children under 12 years.	Total.		
<i>Most affected.</i>						Rs. a. p.
Nimar	106	315	695	1,116	768 4 6	— 59·02
Nimawar (excluding Alampur)	87	189	98	374	325 0 0	— 46·34
	1	2	2	5	4 0 0	
Alampur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pitlawad ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	193	504	793	1,490	1,093 4 6	— 58·06
	1	2	2	5	4 0 0	
<i>Slightly affected.</i>						
Rampura	33	70	86	189	145 14 0	— 35·71
	1	1	1	3	2 8 0	
Bhanpura	29	49	48	126	102 11 6	— 2·32
Mahidpur	47	104	148	299	224 15 0	— 50·82
Indore (excluding Pitlawad)...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	109	223	282	614	473 8 6	— 70·90
	1	1	1	3	2 8 0	
Total of the State...	302	727	1,075	2,104	1,566 18 0	— 62·84
	2	3	3	8	6 8 0	

Ending 18th September 1908, i.e., for 3 days only.

Nimar	175	375	273	823	128 11 6	— 26·18
Nimawar	39	100	23	162	23 3 6	— 56·68
Total...	214	475	296	985	156 15 0	— 31·26

APPENDIX XIII.

STATEMENT showing the number of villages inspected by Inspecting Officers.

Names of Inspecting Officers.	Total number of villages inspected.									Total village units inspected.	Average number of villages inspected in a fortnight.
	Ones.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times.	Five times.	Six times.	Seven times.	Eight times.	Nine times.		
Mr. V. K. Mulye ...	300	83	28	5	1	...	...	...	...	458	51
„ E. N. Deo... ..	154	42	20	13	5	3	...	...	...	310	49
„ N. M. Sherleker ...	498	137	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	771	70
„ Mahesh Prasad ...	50	57	58	31	20	12	4	1	1	495	53
„ Raghunath Singh ...	458	75	22	3	2	...	...	...	...	594	68
Subha, Indore	105	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	27
S. Yadeo Rao Holker ...	175	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	30
Naib Subha, Indore ...	268	41	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	317	29
Subha, Nimar	106	11	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	147	20
Naib Subha, Nimar ...	205	48	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	25
Subha, Nimawar	255	28	10	8	2	...	...	...	...	335	40
Subha, Mahidpur	95	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	24
Subha, Rampura	139	14	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	182	35
Subha, Bhanpura	102	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	114	22

APPENDIX **XIV.**

From

LIEUT. L. G. WILLIAMS,
Famine Officer,
Nimar District.

To

THE CHIEF FAMINE OFFICER,
Indore State,
Indore.

INDORE, 1st August 1908.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith my final report, together with the accompanying map of the Nimar District, which speaks for itself. Also, attached, is a list of the villages I have inspected since furnishing my last report.

My tour of inspection has enabled me to visit (to express in round figures) some 350 villages, and to inspect in all 12,500 gratuitously relieved persons. Of these, roughly speaking, 4/5ths have been of the labouring class, and the remaining 1/5th cultivators. The question, which here presents itself, is, why such a somewhat high percentage of the latter, or in other words, could the money which has been gratuitously expended on the cultivator have been in any way saved? In my opinion, to a large degree, yes. By an immediate refund of the surplus amount ("fajil") which was realised from him as revenue ("toji") before the orders for remission were received in the District, and, by an earlier and more timely distribution of "Khad Takavi," *i.e.*, in April or even May, instead of when it was (made) in June.

Many cultivators, whose names eventually appeared on the lists, had refrained for a considerable time from accepting gratuitous relief in the hope of obtaining this "takavi" and in consequence not a few showed greater signs of emaciation than were visible in the labouring class.

That the State has benefited to a very great extent by the distribution of gratuitous relief in the Nimar District, goes without saying. Its main objects have been, firstly, to prevent serious loss from starvation, and secondly, wandering. As regards the former, I can creditly say that I have not come across a single case of death due to this cause; and as to the latter, families have quitted one village in the District for another, chiefly on account of the locality or water not agreeing with them, but in very few instances have I met with persons who have totally deserted the State. Gratuitous relief.

The adult labourers now show no signs of physical deterioration, and the women for the most part are in excellent condition. The children, however,

appear to be below the standard, accruing more, I consider, from neglect shown them by their parents, than from omission from the relief lists.

Rainfall.

Rain has been fairly general, and more or less continuous since 24th June, and in consequence, water for drinking or other purposes is in abundance everywhere.

Crops.

The crops are in a very flourishing condition. In the southern portion of the District, that is to say, south of the line Bhikangaon-Khargaon-Sendwa, where the rainfall has been heaviest, they would fare better for a short spell of sunshine.

Weeding operations are in full swing, and as the weeds are growing as fast as the crops themselves, the labourer will no longer need to seek for employment. Moreover, in the "panwara" and other such herbs, which have become plentiful everywhere, he finds a valuable addition to his food.

Final Distribution.

This has been most timely, in that it has met with universal approval. I considered the Circle Officer should not be allowed unlimited powers with reference to the enhanced dole of Rs. 3, and that some percentage to number of persons already in receipt, should be fixed. After consulting three Inspecting Officers, and personally making an inspection of some 20 villages at random, I came to the conclusion that 10 per cent. would more than amply meet the case. I therefore issued orders to this effect to all Inspecting Officers, and at the same time permitted them, as well as Amins, to exceed this percentage where they deemed necessary. Final distributions are, at the present time, in progress everywhere, and having checked a goodly number of them, am fully convinced as to my decision in the matter.

In the large villages, not to say towns, such as Burwaha, Sanawad, Khargaon and many others, the enhanced dole will require to be given to 50% of persons at the least.

Work.

The work taken from persons in receipt of gratuitous relief has been of a somewhat insignificant nature. However trifling as it has been, it has done this good, in that it has kept them in a sound and healthy condition.

I cannot lay the blame on Inspecting or Circle Officers, for on the contrary, I consider they have all paid much attention to this particular portion of their duties. It has doubtless been due to a deficiency of the requisite tools and plant, and also to a scarcity of able-bodied men to act as diggers. Needless to say, that without these necessaries, work of a suitable nature is impossible.

The works, however, which have been carried out, are of the following description :—

- (1) The throwing up of field or pond embankments (on no very large scale and chiefly of stones).

- (2) The excavation of wells (principally consisted in attempts to restore old sunken in wells.)
- (3) The sinking of springs (in the dry bed of a river or nallah, which needless to say, have since filled up with water).
- (4) The construction of "otlahs."
- (5) The repairs of roads (mainly, in clearing them of small stones and in closing breaches in them).

The appointment of 'Daroghas' towards the end of June had the very necessary effect of increasing the quantity of work taken and also of improving the selection. Besides the foregoing "minor" works, I inspected also the following, which may be termed as "major works."

Repairs to large tank embankments at Aulia (Circle 5), Ajandi (Circle 8), Un (Circle 17) and Kanjer (Circle 28). The two former were being carried out under the supervision of the P. W. D. and the two latter by the Revenue Department, under the direction of the "Patels" of these villages. The persons employed on the above works received a wage, which was paid to them daily.

At Sundrel (Circle 28) also, but this was under the charge of a 'Darogha,' especially appointed, and the labour employed was solely that of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief, who had been collected from their neighbouring villages.

And lastly, a test work at Sendwa (Circle 13) which took the form of persons being employed to break up stones to form concrete, under the supervision of an Overseer.

This work was not at all well patronised, for the simple reason that the wage was restricted, that is to say, a man, for instance, could not earn more than Re. 0-1-3 a day, however hard he wished to work, yet at the same time he was only required to turn out a certain quantity of concrete.

I feel bound to say that had "major works" of the aforementioned description been more or less universally opened up throughout the District for the employment of the famine-stricken, the State would not only have benefited to a far greater extent than it has done, but it would have the satisfaction of knowing that it had obtained a good return for its money.

The work executed by these Officers has been of a very reliable and efficient character. They have been most active and regular in their rounds of inspections and have shown much tact and judgment in their dealings with the Circle Officers. I should like to especially mention Mr. V. K. Mulye and Mr. N. M. Sherleker, whom I consider have carried out their instructions to the very letter. Mr. K. G. Reshimwala, Naib Subha of Khargaon, has doubtless been much ham-

Inspecting Officers.

pered with revenue work, but has, nevertheless, and in so far as circumstances would allow, made every effort to perform his duties efficiently.

Circle Officers.

I cannot say enough in favour of this particular branch of the Famine Relief Staff. It must be confessed that for a minimum wage they have accomplished a maximum amount of work. To say they have worked straightforwardly and well, is but little praise. When we come to consider the large sums of money these Circle Officers have handled, and the temptation that it must have been to them, for the most part ignorant and uneducated soldiers to embezzle these sums, or at any rate a portion of them, and moreover to know, that with one exception only, they have not been found to have misappropriated so little as a rupee, then it is that you realise to what a vast degree credit is due to them.

Their selection of persons to receive gratuitous relief has been gradually and judiciously made, and their distributions, with one or two exceptions only, have been most regular and up to date.

In my opinion, they have rendered the State most valuable service, and in recognition of the same, I trust the Durbar will think fit to remunerate them.

Amins.

The Amins have one and all rendered me most able assistance, and have been extremely attentive and obliging.

System of Famine Relief.

That the Famine Relief Operations in the Nimar District have gone without a hitch, and are now about to come to a very successful conclusion, is in itself proof that the system on which they have been conducted has been a sound one. The Staff, however, which has gone to control and regulate that system, has, in my opinion, been inadequate. It is evident that economy was chiefly aimed at in the appointing of this staff whilst strict supervision was, to a great extent, overlooked. With such large sums at stake, I think it would have been better policy to have left economy out of the question.

Thirty-one Circles, comprising an area of 7,500 square miles, have been allotted to four Inspecting Officers for the purposes of supervision. Two of these, in addition to their duties as Inspecting Officers, have had Revenue work to perform.

To ensure proper supervision, I think it would have been better to have allotted these 31 Circles to not less than five Inspecting Officers, and at the same time to have kept them free of all other duties. With regard to the Circle Officer, in order to encourage, if not to ensure honesty, I think their pay might have been more favourably considered.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd). L. G. WILLIAMS, Lieut.,

Famine Officer,

Nimar District.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing irrigation works run as quasi-relief works through contractors during 1908 A.D.

Serial No.	Name of work.	Nature of work.	Period during which the work was open.	Total expenditure to end of July.	Highest No. of units employed.	Total No. of units employed.	Scale of wages.	Remarks.
1	Chatwara tank	Earthwork in bunds of tanks.	From April 1908, works being still in progress.	Rs. 3,971	337	1,366	No fixed scale, minimum 2 annas per diem for fair out-turn of work.	(A) Work not started as sanctioned too late to be of utility.
2	Khudel tank (A)... ..			.....	.....
3	Panor tank ... ..			.....	.....
4	Rampuria tank			1,442	660	1,045		
5	Petlawad No. (1)... ..			1,262	1,034	2,410		
6	Mitwara tank			3,521	219	1,605		
7	Babulda tank			2,977	357	1,789		
8	Ajandi tank			3,338	428	4,652		
9	Aolia tank			154	489	4,040		
10	Injalwara tank			442	1,230	3,037		
11	Bain West tank			445	215	1,024		
				19,729		20,968		

APPENDIX XVI.

STATEMENT showing the sanctions and expenditure incurred towards
the Minor Irrigation Works during 1907-08.

Total Sanctioned Grant Rs. 79,852.

Serial No.	Name of District.	Sanctioned amount.	Expenditure.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Indore	21,751 14 0	18,951 7 3	
2	Mahidpur... ..	6,131 12 9	3,751 1 0	
3	Rampura	9,386 8 0	7,258 2 6	
4	Bhanpura... ..	8,354 11 9	6,556 15 0	
5	Nimar	16,816 12 0	11,801 9 6	
6	Nimawar	4,632 8 0	2,780 11 9	
7	Alampur	1,050 0 0	286 13 6	
8	Chandwad	400 0 0	375 0 0	
	Total...	68,524 2 6	51,761 12 6	

APPENDIX XVII.

STATEMENT showing the expenditure on Dearness Allowance to State Servants drawing pay under Rs. 10 per month.

Name of District.	Amount paid up to 30th September 1908.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	a.	p.	
Rampura and Bhanpura...	2,350	8	3	
Nimar	2,619	4	1	
Nimawar	3,072	12	5	
Indore	1,900	6	6	
Mahidpur	1,098	9	9	
Indore Head-quarters *	33,965	7	1	
Total...	45,007	0	1	
Palace Karkhana	6,563	4	6	
Stables	1,131	0	0	
Foreign Department	8	0	0	
Do. Press	24	0	0	
State Treasury	425	9	1	
Courts and Jails	705	6	5	
Police	14,556	6	9	
Education	1,268	3	6	
Settlement	451	2	2	
Land Records	435	12	6	
Public Works Department	1,482	12	5	
Medical	1,305	7	9	
Charitable	402	14	6	
State Press	50	0	0	
Military Department	18	0	0	
Stationery	33	0	0	
Postal	335	0	0	
Probationers in C. P. and U. P.	41	8	3	
Accountant-General's Office	553	15	3	
Forest Department	3,520	0	0	
State Gardens	594	0	0	
Total...	33,965	7	1	

* Details of the Departments to whom Dearness Allowance was paid at Head-quarters.

APPENDIX XVIII.

STATEMENT of works turned out by recipients of gratuitous relief.

Serial No.	Name of Inspecting Officer.	Details of Works.				Total works.	REMARKS.
		Embankments of fields.	Repairs of tanks.	Repairs to ponds.	Miscellaneous works, i. e., repairs to roads, otlas, &c..		
	<i>Nimawar District.</i>						
1	Mr. E. N. Deo, Ciroles 1, 2, 3 and 5 ...	881	29	54	650	1,614	
2	Subha, Ciroles 4, 6, 7 and 8 ...	1,704	39	111	392	2,246	
	<i>Nimar District.</i>						
3	Subha, Ciroles 1 to 6 ...	12	9	65	405	491	
4	Mr. V. K. Mulye, Ciroles 7 to 16 ...	110	3	116	644	873	
5	Naib Subha, Ciroles 17 to 22 ...	...	8	45	652	705	
6	Mr. N. M. Sherleker, Ciroles 23 to 33 ...	162	17	87	1,335	1,601	
	<i>Indore District.</i>						
7	Subha, Ciroles 5, 6, 8 and 9 ...	...	...	1	46	47	
8	S. Yadeo Rao Bhaiya, Ciroles 1, 7, 10 and 11.	...	1	1	9	11	
9	Naib Subha, Ciroles 2, 3 and 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Rampura District.</i>						
10	Subha ...	19	9	27	61	116	
	<i>Bhanpura District.</i>						
11	Subha, Ciroles 1, 2, 3 and 4 ...	1	2	16	40	59	
12	Mr. Mahesh Prashad, Inspecting Officer, Ciroles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 ...	333	3	25	183	544	
	<i>Mahidpur District.</i>						
13	Mr. Raghunath Singh, Inspecting Officer, Ciroles 1 to 5 ...	29	...	14	73	116	
14	Subha, Ciroles 6 to 10...	...	2	5	20	27	
15	Alampur ...	...	2	7	17	26	
16	Pitlawad, 12 ...	...	4	3	54	61	
	Total ...	3,251	128	577	4,581	8,537	

APPENDIX XIX

Extract from Council Resolution No. 204, dated the 16th April 1908.

* * * * *

Mr. H. J. Hoare, Settlement Officer, kindly took part in the discussion at Durbar's invitation. It was finally resolved as follows :—

I. Nimar District.

(1) There is but little dry rabi in 1 Silu, 2 Bhicangaon, 3 Chikhalda, 4 Lawani, 5 Khargone, 6 Sendhwa and 7 Brahmangaon Mahals ; and the dry rabi area in the chief rabi Tahsils of Kasrawad, Sanawad, Maheshwar and Burwaha amounts to only 9,574 acres with 15,697 acres lying uncropped. Both the cropped and uncropped areas are very unevenly distributed, and the out-turn is so variant from village to village, as well as in the case of the different crops, that the all round anna out-turn as discounted by the uncropped area renders the crop-outturn a negligible quantity compared to the kist demand assessed on the dry cultivation. There might be individual holdings, the dry rabi grown wherein might well be called upon to pay some revenue, but there is neither time nor agency available nor figures to hand to reach such areas in individual holdings. The result, moreover, even were it possible to reach such holdings, would be unimportant. The Council accordingly decide to drop the dry rabi crop area from consideration. Orders will therefore be issued (a) to collect the year's *adan* assessment in full from all holdings, in addition to the Kali I rate of the village upon any Mal land especially watered this year and exempted from wet assessment under Council Resolution No. 1301, dated 20th November 1907 ; (b) in consideration of the fact, however, that the second kist also includes the demand payable upon *Siwai* areas, as well as in this district, part of the demand due on kharif cultivation, which has been in view of the ryots convenience to pay apportioned on to the second kist, the Council decide to collect at the second kist 2 annas per rupee all round of the year's dry demand in all villages, where the last kharif out-turn, as accepted in the orders on the kharif kist collection, was 8 annas or over and 1 anna per rupee all round of the same demand in villages with out-turn from 4 to 8 annas, while villages, where the kharif kist was totally remitted, the out-turn being less than 4 annas, will remain unaffected.

(2) The portion of the first kist postponed in parts of Kasrawad and Chikhalda parganas will remain suspended, pending further orders next year.

II. Nimawar District.

(1) The *adan* crops in this district have been fairly good, and the dry rabi out-turn estimates sent in by the Amins, nearly always range from 6 annas upwards. There are only six Khategaon and seven Kathaphor villages with 5 anna out-turns, one in Khategaon and 9 in Kathaphor with 4 annas, and

5 in Kathaphor with less out-turn. It is not in this district, the variation in the crop-outturn so much as the rabi area left uncropped, which must be differentiated. And in order to do this it is necessary to allow the drawback on each holding affected, for which information is available in the Patwari papers. The Council accordingly decide to collect in Nimawar at the second kist the year's *adan* assessment in full, as well as the year's full demand on all dry rabi-cropped and Siwai area, remitting the demand assessed on the uncropped rabi areas. It is to be noted that increments on account of Siwai land or new land broken up this year have been foregone already under the orders issued regarding the first kist collection.

(2) The portion of the first kist suspended in parts of the Khategaon Tehsil will continue to remain in abeyance pending further orders next year.

III. (1) In the four Malwa districts settled this year, *viz.*, Indore, Mahidpur, Rampura and Bhanpura, wet cultivation is of importance, and has yielded well and full advantage of the year's high prices has accrued to the people. In Rampura and Bhanpura the dry rabi out-turns reported by the Amins though variant rarely fall below 6 annas, and Indore specially benefited most of all from the showers which fell towards the end of November and a few more cold weather showers. The Amins out-turn estimates in the Mahidpur district are variant, but wheat and gram are generally returned from 6 annas upwards. The current year's crop areas in these districts are not yet to hand, as Patwaris were till recently engaged in Settlement. As at present advised, therefore, the Council desire that the second kist according to the new settlement be collected in full in these districts, any collections made at the first kist, which are found to be in excess of the sanctioned scale of collection as applied to the revised kist, being brought to account against the second kist. Later if it is found on completion of the Patwaris annual verification that the uncropped rabi or wet area is in any village excessive, such cases may be sent up for any special action found necessary.

(2) Part of the first kist was suspended in the ordinary group villages of the Indore district, and the uncollected fraction of the first kist in Mahidpur was also suspended, its collection being made dependent upon the extent and character of this rabi season. As the crop areas are not yet available however, in the absence of *Mermilan*, the Council desire the suspended amounts to remain in abeyance, pending further orders as to their disposal next year.

(3) In Pitlawad in the plough-rated villages there is no *adan* and the dry rabi area is trifling. Nothing can be collected. In the settled villages wet cultivation is full and has yielded well and dry rabi out-turn is returned at 10 to 13 annas. The second kist in these villages will therefore be collected in full. The uncropped area is not excessive in any one village.

(4) In Alampur, the whole demand was remitted at the first kist and no second kist will be collected.

APPENDIX XX.

STATEMENT showing Allotments and Distributions of Takavi Advances for 1907-08.

Serial No.	Name of District.	NIWAN TAKAVI.		BANDHAN TAKAVI.		BULLOCK TAKAVI.		SUSTINENCE TAKAVI.		OTHER ADVANCES.						MISCELLANEOUS ADVANCES UNSPECIFIED.	
		Allotments.	Distributions.	Allotments.	Distributions.	Allotments.	Distributions.	Allotments.	Distributions.	To Weavers.		To Moghias.		For Houses.		Allotments.	Distributions.
										Allotments.	Distributions.	Allotments.	Distributions.	Allotments.	Distributions.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Rampura	Rs. 9,417	Rs. a. 8,495 0	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,708	Rs. 2,368	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 1,369	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 2,000	Rs. 531	.....	.....
2	Bhanpura	10,877	10,106 8	700	181	8,640	8,640	6,258	6,152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Mahidpur	16,314	12,389 0	1,000	...	1,510	1,485	5,000	2,825	250	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Indore (excluding Pitalwad) ...	2,900	2,400 0	1,300	275	5,645	4,185	14,482	12,216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Pitalwad	845	245 0	...	...	705	685	728	553	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Nimar	15,044	13,295 8	300	...	16,109	11,739	45,194	35,906	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nimawar (excluding Alampur). ...	7,981	4,957 0	1,565	958	6,720	5,850	34,491	33,221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Alampur	492	200 0	9,559	801	200	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Nimawar District (through Conservator of Forests).	...	...	...	...	...	...	787	787	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Indore (through Conservator of Forests).	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	656
11	Juam and Sayar Branch	1,975	1,830-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total Rs. ...	65,845	53,918-0	14,424	2,215	42,237	34,952	1,12,440	93,229	250	250	.....	.....	2,000	531	1,000	656

: APPENDIX XXI.

STATEMENT showing Imports and Exports from Indore Railway Station in Indore State ; Financial years 1906-07 and 1907-08.

Serial No.	Names of Articles.	Imports.								Exports.									
		1906-1907.			1907-1908.		Increase or Decrease.		1906-1907.			1907-1908.		Increase or Decrease.					
		Maunds.	Value.		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.				
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.						
1	Wheat	8-6	9,867	33,301	0 0	5-4	37,059	1,94,561	0 0	+27,192	.....	3-6	1,04,726	3,53,450	5-4	57,822	3,03,565	-46,904	.....
2	Gram	2-11	69,010	1,85,464	0 0	4-0	88,663	3,54,652	0 0	+19,653	.....	2-11	79,317	2,13,607	4-0	33,022	1,32,088	-46,326	.....
3	Rice	7-0	1,628	11,396	0 0	7-0	39,085	2,73,595	0 0	+37,457	2,62,199	7-0	9,316	65,212	7-0	7,509	52,563	-1,807	12,649
4	Jaggery	6-0	2,948	17,688	0 0	6-0	68,402	4,10,412	0 0	+65,454	3,92,724	6-0	13,209	79,254	6-0	18,455	1,10,730	+ 5,246	52,476
5	Tobacco	12-0	8,060	96,720	0 0	8-0	14,063	1,12,504	0 0	+ 6,003	.....	12-0	7,847	84,164	8-0	3,111	24,888	- 4,736	.....
6	Full-pressed Cotton	16-0	.....	.....		20-0	.....	.....		.....	.....	16-0	35,500	5,68,000	20-0	19,441	3,88,820	-16,059	.....
7	Poppy Seeds	4-0	.....	.....		4-0	2,830	11,320	0 0	2,830	11,320	4-0	18,479	73,916	4-0	5,489	21,956	12,990	51,960
8	Other Seeds	10-0	.....	.....		10-0	.....	.....		.....	.....	10-0	2,566	25,660	10-0	13,802	1,38,020	11,336	1,13,360
9	Dry Fruits Nuts ...	15-0	3,762	56,430	0 0	15-0	.....	.....		3,762	56,430	15-0	1,822	27,330	15-0	13,152	1,97,280	507	7,605
10	Timber	2-0	3,914	7,828	0 0	6-0	.....	.....		3,914	7,828	2-0	81,368	1,62,736	6-0	1,622	9,732	79,746	.....
11	Sweet Oil	16-0	.....	.....		16-0	2,241	35,856	0 0	+2,241	35,856	16-0	4,570	72,160	16-0	3,453	55,248	1,057	16,912
12	Tilli Seeds... ..	4-0	.....	.....		5-0	.....	.....		.....	.....	4-0	5,783	23,152	5-0	5,288	26,440	550	.....
13	Dry Cocoanuts ...	6-0	2,762	16,572	0 0	...	.....	.....		2,762	16,572	6-0	557	3,342	...	.....	.....	557	3,342
14	Juar																		
15	Grain	2-8	.....	.....		3-4	19,855	64,529	0 0	-19,855	64,529	2-8	4,820	12,050	3-4	18,188	59,111	+13,368	.....
16	Other Grain																		
17	General Goods ...	20-0	91,450	1,82,900	0 0	20-0	68,863	13,77,260	0 0	22,587	4,51,740	20-0	25,324	5,06,480	20-0	30,801	6,16,020	+ 5,477	1,09,540
18	Coal... ..	2-0	9,972	19,944	0 0	2-0	4,000	8,000	0 0	5,972	11,944	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Fire-wood	0-8	54,605	27,302	8 0	0-8	19,053	9,521	8 0	35,552	17,776	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Kapass	6-0	1,234	7,404	0 0	8-0	10,474	83,792	0 0	+9,240	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX XXII.

Average market rates of superior grains in the City of Indore from June 1907 to June 1908.

Serial No.	Months.	Wheat.			Gram.			Rice.			Juar.			Tuar Pulse.			Macca.			
		Rate per mani.	Per rupee.		Rate per mani.	Per rupee.		Rate Per manf.	Per rupee.		Rate per mani.	Per rupee.		Rate per mani.	Per rupee.		Rate per mani.	Per rupee.		
			Seers.	Ch.		Seers.	Ch.		Seers.	Ch.		Seers.	Ch.		Seers.	Ch.		Seers.	Ch.	
1	June 1907	...	22	11	...	18	13	4	34	7	...	16	15	...	30	8	...	15½	15	8
2	July "	...	22½	10	12	18	13	4	33	7	4	16	15	...	30	8	...	15	16	...
3	August "	...	23½	10	8	18	13	4	34	7	...	15	16	...	30	8	...	14	17	...
4	September "	...	24	10	...	19	12	8	34	7	...	18½	13	...	31½	7	10	15½	15	8
5	October "	...	30	8	...	25	9	10	36	6	8	22	11	...	37½	6	4	20	12	...
6	November "	...	29	8	4	23	10	8	36	6	8	24	10	...	36½	6	8	19	12	8
7	December "	...	30	8	...	23½	10	4	37	6	4	22	11	...	35	6	12	20	12	...
8	January 1908	...	31½	7	10	25	9	4	37	6	4	24½	9	14	37	6	4	24	10	...
9	February "	...	31½	7	10	24½	9	14	36	6	8	24	10	...	37	6	4	24	10	...
10	March "	...	30	8	...	22½	10	14	35½	6	12	23	10	8	36½	6	9	20½	11	14
11	April "	...	30½	7	14	25½	9	8	34	7	...	23½	10	1	40½	5	15	23½	10	4
12	May "	...	24	10	...	25½	9	6	35½	6	12	24½	9	15	43½	5	12	24	10	...
13	June "	...	30½	7	15	25½	9	6	34	7	...	23½	10	1	44	5	8	24	10	...

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Crimes.

Serial No.	Description of Crimes.	1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		Remarks.
		Number of cases.	Number of accused persons.	Number of cases.	Number of accused persons.	Number of cases.	Number of accused persons.	Number of cases.	Number of accused persons.	
1	Murder	10	9	7	11	17	27	19	34	
2	Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder	12	15	21	40	10	10	13	9	
3	Causing grievous hurt	47	73	57	78	87	124	73	94	
4	Rape	17	21	22	25	12	15	11	13	
5	Dacoity with murder	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Dacoity	22	47	14	49	10	22	14	43	
7	Robbery with murder ... ..	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	
8	Robbery	49	62	43	27	26	19	38	49	
9	House-breaking	603	305	642	315	618	383	779	295	
10	Cattle theft	322	207	352	281	230	171	302	266	
11	Thefts of all kinds	615	617	691	638	617	599	905	605	
12	Receiving stolen property	58	90	65	86	40	60	37	50	
13	Counterfeiting coins	7	8	16	27	4	3	7	8	
14	Miscellaneous	462	701	461	726	394	644	507	707	
	Grand Total ...	2,226	2,169	2,393	2,304	2,065	2,077	2,706	2,173	